



**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

**August 1994
THE LABOUR FORCE
AUSTRALIA**

[Including:

- **A feature article on Employees' Working Arrangements**
- **Trend estimates for industry of employed persons**
- **An Appendix showing employment data by ANZSIC Division]**

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**THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA
AUGUST 1994**

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Sylvia Sajler on Canberra (06) 252 6525 or Labour Force Inquiries in your ABS office (see page 60 for contact numbers).
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the last page of this publication.

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Note: From August 1994, the industry classification used in the Labour Force Survey is the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), which replaces the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For further information, refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraph 51 and *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data (6259.0)*. Trend industry data, based on the ANZSIC, are also published for the first time in this issue of *The Labour Force Survey, Australia (6203.0)* in Table 41.

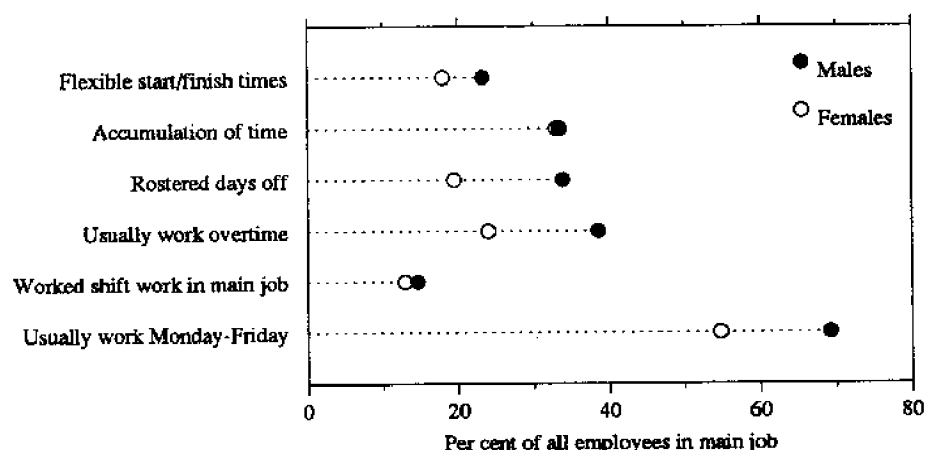
The Appendix (pages 55 to 57) provides estimates of employed persons by ANZSIC Division for the period May 1986 to August 1994. The estimates have been prepared by applying the ASIC to ANZSIC concordance described in the Explanatory Notes to existing LFS records. Original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates initially published for ANZSIC Division H, Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants have been amended by inclusion of the following two groups that had previously been omitted in error: 'Accommodation'; 'Pubs, Taverns and Bars'.

Employees and their Working Arrangements

The first ABS survey of Working Arrangements was conducted in August 1993. The survey collected information on the working arrangements of Australia's 6.3 million employees aged 15 and over, including details of their use of flex-time, rostered days off, shiftwork, overtime and accumulation of extra work hours for later time off, as well as information on variations in the make-up of the working week.

This survey enables analysis of the demographic profiles of employees with certain working arrangements, and will provide a benchmark for measuring changes in the incidence of different working arrangements, through comparisons with subsequent Working Arrangements Surveys, to be conducted every two years.

DIAGRAM 1: PROPORTION OF ALL EMPLOYEES PARTICIPATING IN SELECTED WORKING ARRANGEMENTS, AUGUST 1993



Flexibility of Start and Finish Times

Two-thirds (4,156,300) of Australia's employees started and finished work at fixed times - 833,000 of these had negotiated these times with their employer. Of the remaining 2,167,100 employees whose start and finish times were not fixed, 1,324,300 (21% of all employees) were able to vary these times on a daily basis.

Some 23 per cent of male employees had this degree of flexibility, compared to 18 per cent of female employees. Managers and Administrators (54% of males and 45% of females), Professionals (40% of males and 21% of females) and Clerks (33% of males and 27% of females) were the most likely to be able to vary their start and finish times daily.

Employees with children under twelve years of age were more likely to have access to this level of flexibility in start and finish times (27% of males and 23% of females) than those without children under twelve years of age (22% of males and 17% of females).

Rostered days off (RDOs)

Rostered days off are designed to extend the operational hours of a business without increasing total hours worked by employees above standard hours. RDOs were utilised by 28 per cent (1,741,300) of employees in their main job. Males were more likely to be entitled to RDOs (34%) than females (20%). (See Diagram 1).

The proportion was higher for full-time employees (35% or 1,676,300) than for part-time employees (4% or 65,000). The occupations with the highest proportions entitled to RDOs were Para-professionals (46% of males and 36% of females), Tradespersons (46% of males and 26% of females), Clerks (39% of males and 22% of females), Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers (47% of males and 26% of females) and Labourers and Related Workers (38% of males and 23% of females).

Among persons entitled to an RDO, 64 per cent had a choice of which day was to be taken off. This proportion was higher for females who were entitled to an RDO (74%) than for males (60%).

Overtime

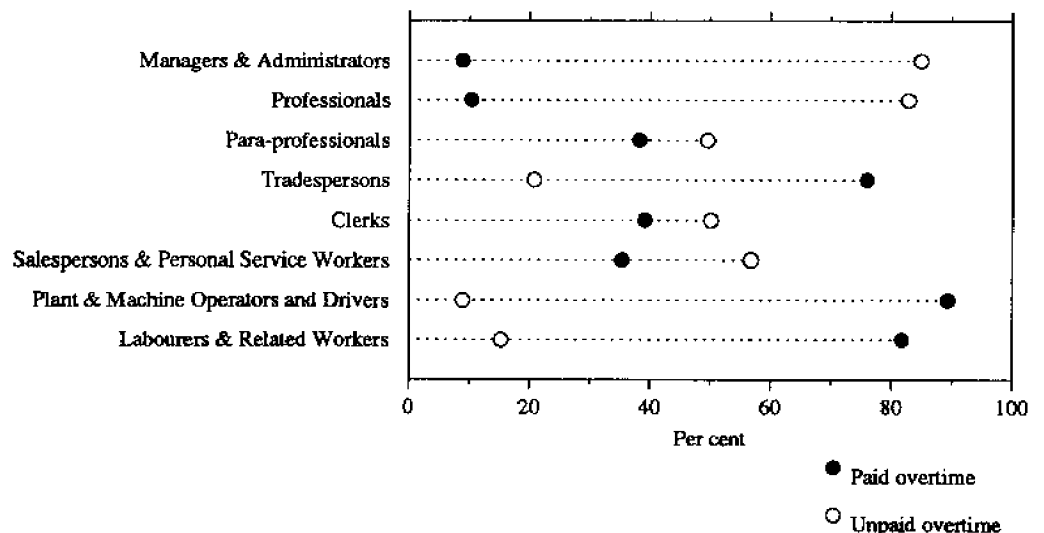
Overtime was worked on a regular basis by 2,030,500 employees, or 32 per cent of total employees. Males accounted for two-thirds of the number working overtime, with 39 per cent of all male employees regularly working overtime, compared with 24 per cent of female employees. (See Diagram 1).

Some 40 per cent of full-time permanent employees worked overtime on a regular basis (43% of males and 34% of females) while a fairly high proportion of full-time casual employees also worked overtime regularly (31% of males and 23% of females). Only 10 per cent of part-time employees regularly worked overtime.

Of those employees who worked overtime on a regular basis, 40 per cent were paid for their most recent period of overtime.

Tradespersons, Plant and Machine Operators and Drivers and Labourers and Related Workers were the most likely to have been paid for their most recent period of overtime (76%, 89% and 82% respectively), while Managers and Administrators and Professionals were the least likely to have been paid for their most recent period of overtime (9% and 10% respectively). (See Diagram 2).

DIAGRAM 2: PROPORTION OF EMPLOYEES WHO REGULARLY WORK OVERTIME: WHETHER MOST RECENT OVERTIME WAS PAID OR UNPAID AND OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1993



Shift work

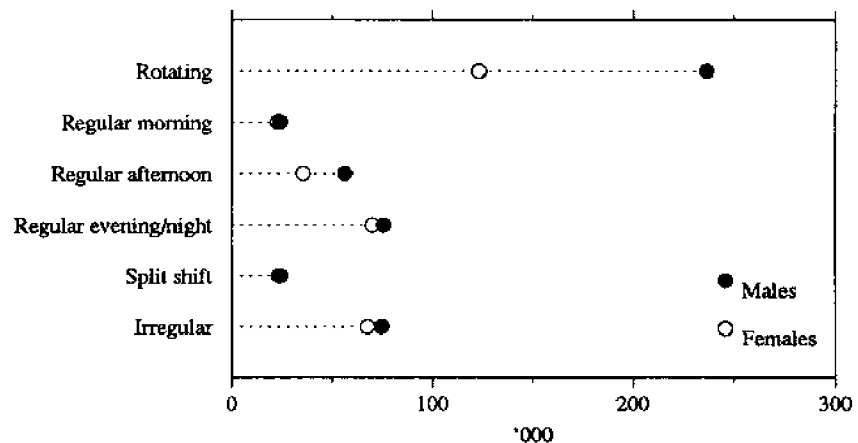
In the four weeks before the survey, 14 per cent of employees (876,400) had worked shift work. Some 59 per cent of shiftworkers were male.

Male shiftworkers were mostly permanent full-time employees (84%), while the distribution was different for female shiftworkers, consisting of 46 per cent permanent full-time employees, 23 per cent permanent part-time employees and 27 per cent casual part-time employees.

For both male and female shiftworkers, the most common type of shift worked was the rotating shift, worked by 41 per cent of shiftworkers (See Diagram 3). Almost twice as many males worked this type of shift as females (236,500 males compared with 123,300 females).

The next most common types of shifts worked were regular evening, night or "graveyard" shifts (146,000 or 17%), irregular shifts (142,300 or 16%) and regular afternoon shifts (92,000 or 10%).

DIAGRAM 3: EMPLOYEES WHO WORKED SHIFT WORK IN THE PREVIOUS 4 WEEKS: TYPE OF SHIFT WORKED AND SEX, AUGUST 1993



The highest representations of shiftworkers were in the occupations Para-professionals (191,200 or 22%) and Labourers and Related Workers (183,900 or 21%) and the industry group Community Services (290,300 or 33%).

Time credits

One-third of both male and female employees (2.1 million in total) were able to work extra hours in order to take time off at a future date; that is, they were able to accumulate time credits. (See Diagram 1).

The proportion of full-time employees, whether permanent or casual, who could accumulate time credits was 36 per cent, compared with 24 per cent of part-time employees.

Managers and Administrators and Clerks had greater opportunity to accumulate time credits (44% and 49% respectively) than other employees. Male Professionals and Para-professionals also had high proportions able to accumulate time credits (42% and 40% respectively), although females in these occupations had lower levels of entitlement (26% and 29% respectively).

Absences from work

An estimated 1,094,900 employees (17%) had an absence from their main job of at least three hours duration in the two weeks before the survey.

A greater proportion of full-time employees had an absence (19%) than part-time employees (12%). For full-time employees, the rate of absence was the same for permanent employees and casual employees. However, for part-time employees, permanent employees had a higher rate of absence (17%) than casual employees (10%).

The most common types of leave used for the most recent absence were sick leave (51%) and holiday leave (25%). The most common reasons given for the most recent absence were 'own ill health, disability or pregnancy' (49%) and 'recreational purposes' (21%).

Most persons (74%) were on paid leave for their most recent absence.

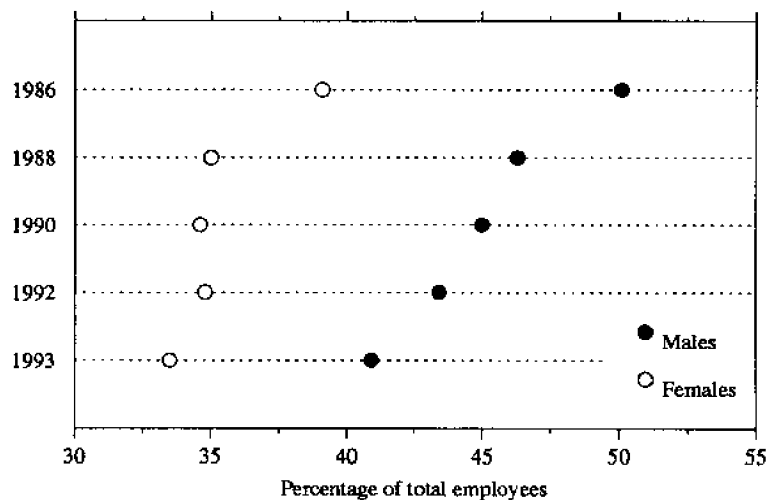
Trade Union Membership

In August 1993, 2.4 million employees (38 per cent of all employees) aged 15 and over were trade union members (in connection with their main job).

The following time series comparison draws on data published in *Trade Union Members, Australia, August 1992* (6325.0) as well as information published in *Working Arrangements, Australia, August 1993* (6342.0).

In the twelve months to August 1993, trade union membership as a proportion of all employees fell by 2.0 percentage points, or the equivalent of 131,900 employees. This decline has continued the trend downwards in membership rates, from 45.6 per cent in 1986. (See Diagram 4).

DIAGRAM 4: TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP RATES,
1986 TO 1993
Selected years



Trade union membership has declined for both male and female employees over this time, but the decline has been greater for males.

Trade union membership among male employees has fallen by 9.2 percentage points to 40.9 per cent between 1986 and 1993. In this period there was a decline of 247,400 in the number of employees who were members, compared with a 157,800 increase in the number of male employees over this time.

Since 1986 the number of female trade union members has actually risen by 30,400, but has not kept pace with the total female employee growth of 482,200 in that period. The membership rate declined by 5.6 percentage points to 33.5 per cent between 1986 and 1993.

The changing rates of trade union membership have also been reflected in occupation shifts in membership numbers and rates of membership. These may also be related to structural change in patterns of employment by industry and occupation.

The rate of trade union membership has declined in all occupations since 1986. Only three of the occupation groups in the table below (Managers and Administrators, Professionals, and Para-professionals) show increases in the number of union members between 1986 and 1993, with a combined increase of 57,000 members. The two occupation groups with the greatest number of members in 1986 (Tradespersons and Labourers and Related Workers) experienced the largest decline of 174,800 members over this time.

**EMPLOYEES IN MAIN JOB AND TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, AUGUST 1986
AND AUGUST 1993**

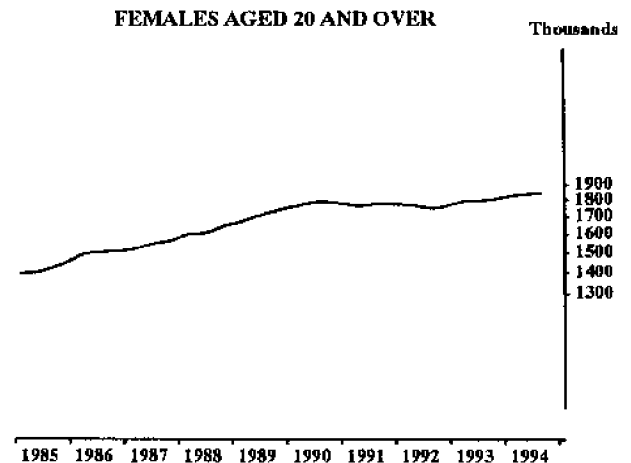
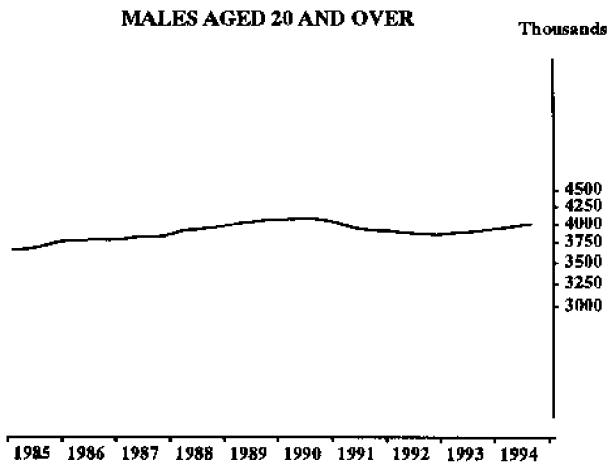
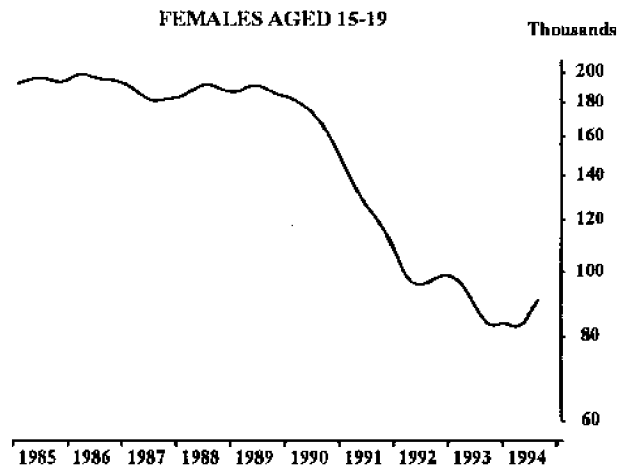
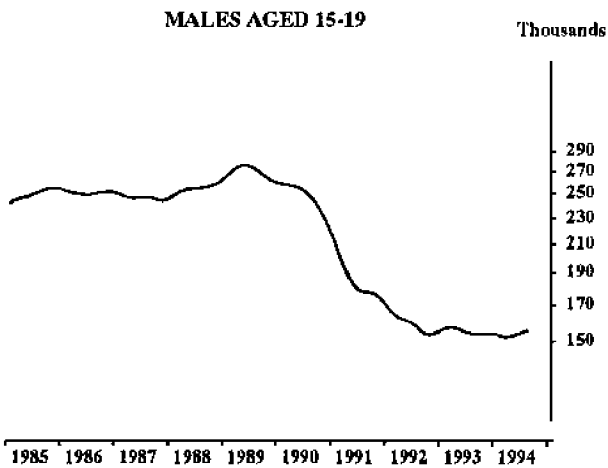
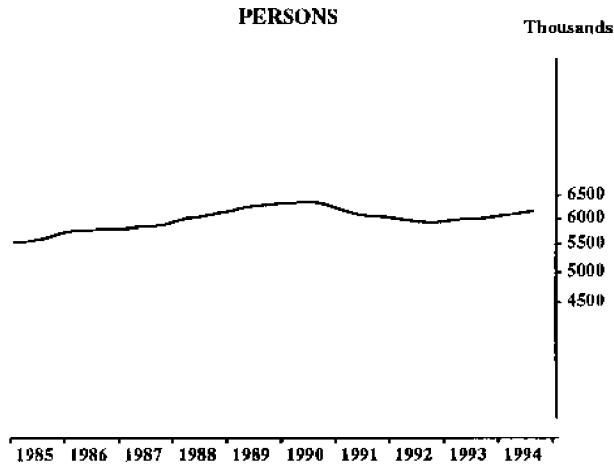
	('000)			('000)		
	Trade union members 1986	Employees 1986	-percent-	Trade union members 1993	Employees 1993	-percent-
Managers and Administrators	77.6	345.4	22.5	86.7	456.7	19.0
Professionals	339.8	725.8	46.8	374.7	923.9	40.6
Para-professionals	228.8	388.3	58.9	241.8	443.8	54.5
Tradespersons	472.8	911.2	51.9	373.4	857.2	43.6
Clerks	394.5	1083.9	36.4	361.1	1144.6	31.5
Salespersons and Personal Services Workers	254.4	811.4	31.4	253.1	1039.6	24.3
Plant and Machine Operators	323.6	461.9	70.1	259.0	441.8	58.6
Labourers and Related Workers	502.5	955.4	52.6	427.1	1015.7	42.0
All Occupations	2593.9	5683.4	45.6	2376.9	6323.4	37.6
Total	2593.9	5683.4		2376.9	6323.4	
Males	1685.1	3361.0	50.1	1437.7	3518.8	40.9
Females	908.8	2322.4	39.1	939.2	2804.6	33.5

Further information can be obtained from Jenny Poulton on (06) 252 6504, from the publication *Working Arrangements, Australia* (6342.0) and from previous issues of the publication *Trade Union Members, Australia* (6325.0).



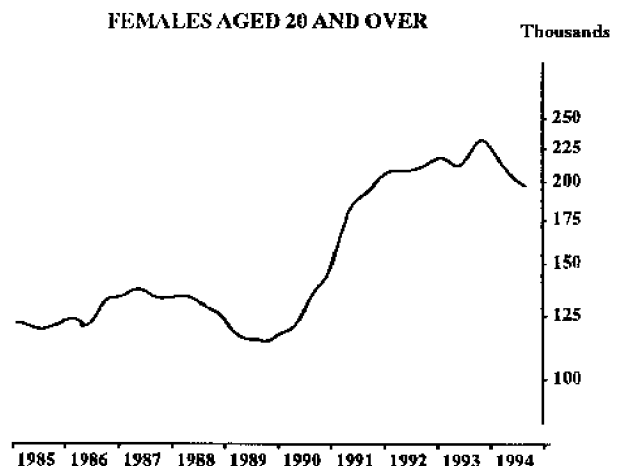
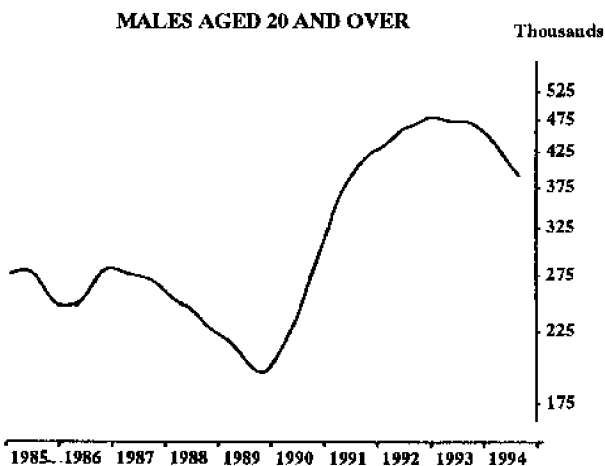
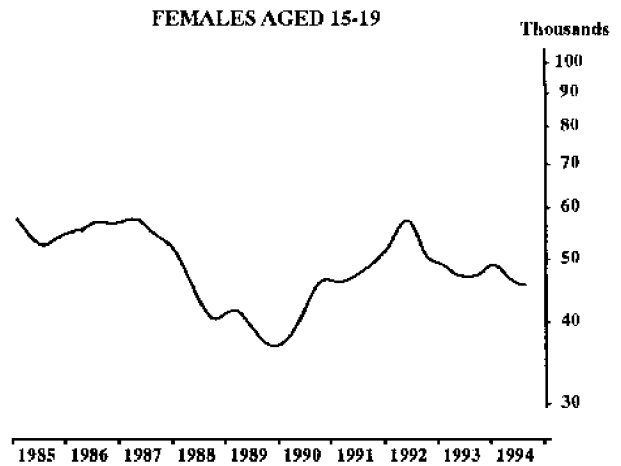
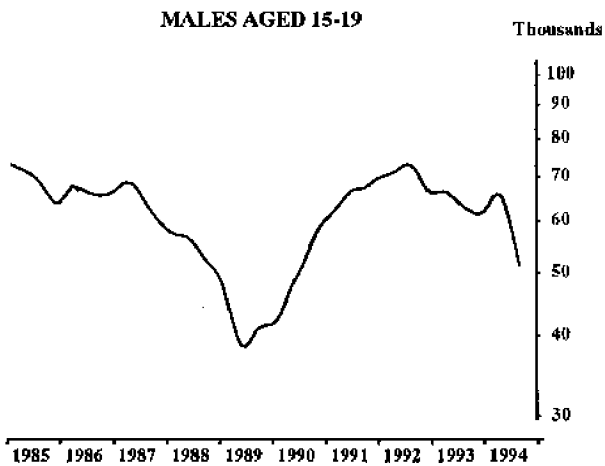
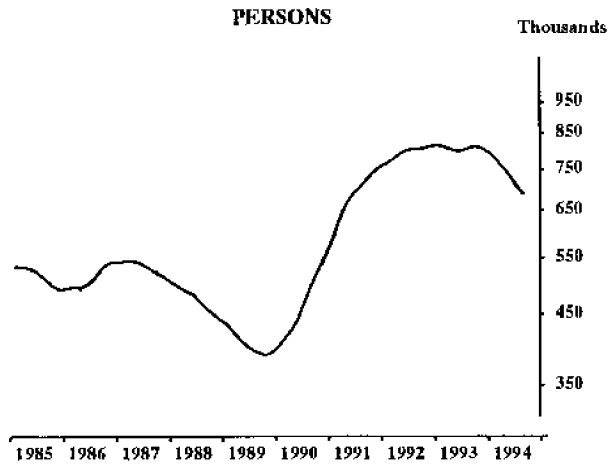
PERSONS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME : TREND SERIES

The graphs on this page have been drawn to a semi-logarithmic scale to enable comparisons to be made of rates of change—See paragraph 53 of the Explanatory Notes.



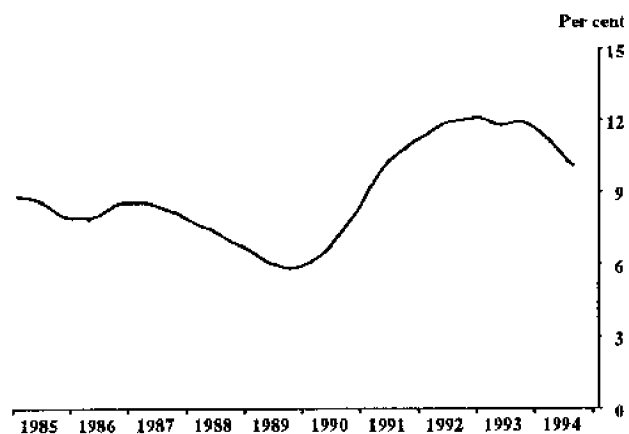
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK : TREND SERIES

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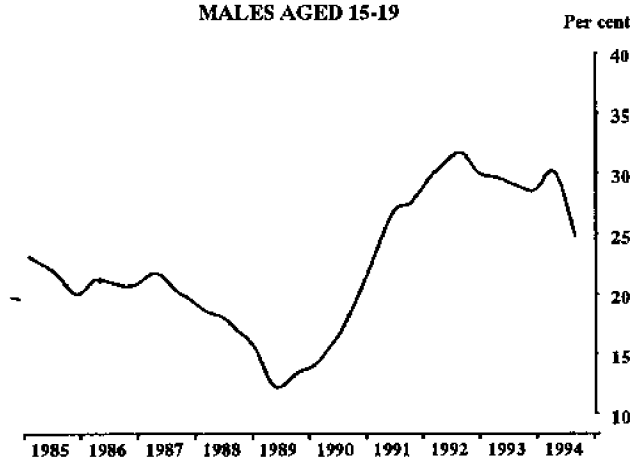


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR PERSONS LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK : TREND SERIES

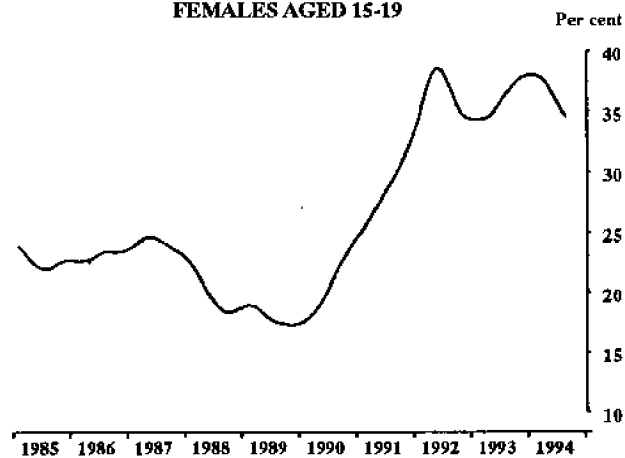
PERSONS



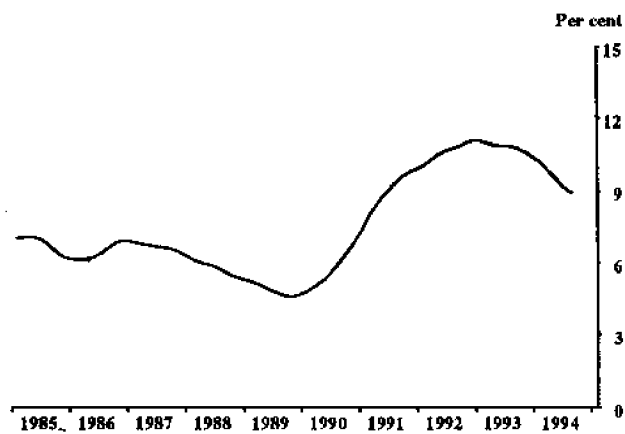
MALES AGED 15-19



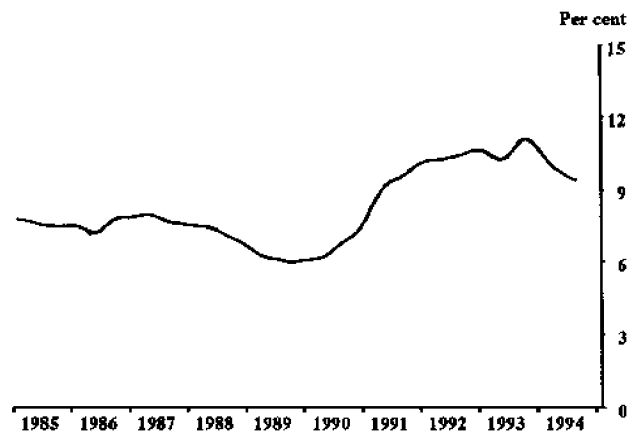
FEMALES AGED 15-19



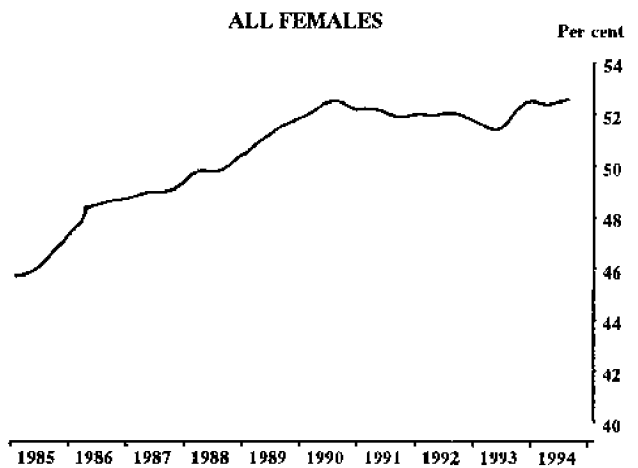
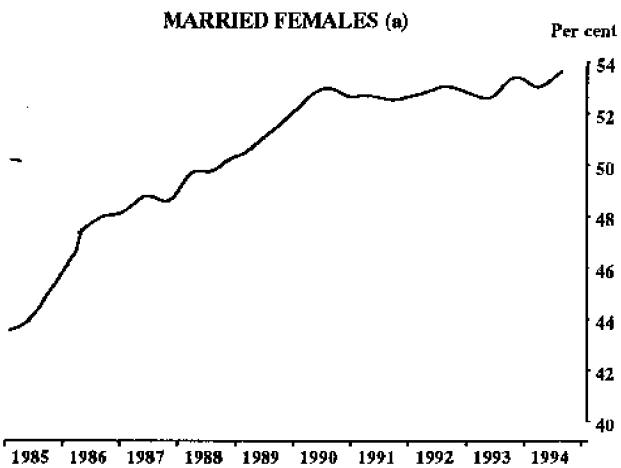
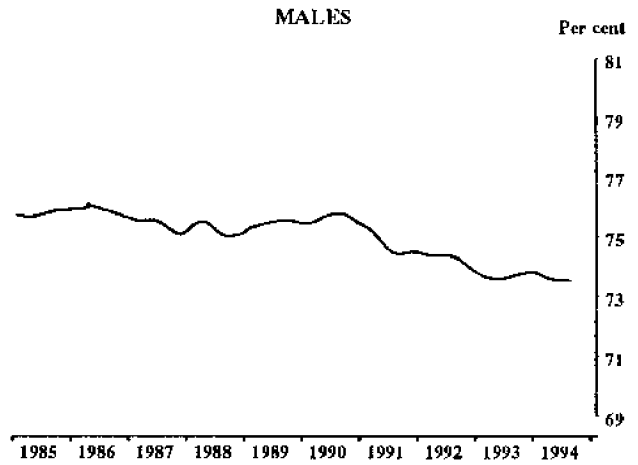
MALES AGED 20 AND OVER



FEMALES AGED 20 AND OVER



PARTICIPATION RATE: TREND SERIES



(a) See paragraph 30 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLES

TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER

Month	Employed			Unemployed				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work	Total					
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total							
- '000 -												
MALES												
1993 —												
June	3,973.6	449.6	4,423.2	26.0	521.0	45.2	566.2	4,989.4	1,785.7	6,775.1	11.3	73.6
July	3,981.3	453.0	4,434.3	26.4	509.7	41.5	551.2	4,985.5	1,795.7	6,781.2	11.1	73.5
August	3,933.4	449.3	4,382.7	30.6	518.5	46.0	564.5	4,947.2	1,840.5	6,787.6	11.4	72.9
September	3,986.6	476.3	4,462.9	29.9	508.9	50.6	559.5	5,022.4	1,771.7	6,794.1	11.1	73.9
October	4,009.0	455.7	4,464.7	27.7	491.6	48.0	539.6	5,004.3	1,796.6	6,800.8	10.8	73.6
November	4,000.2	454.1	4,454.3	29.2	488.8	41.1	530.0	4,984.3	1,823.3	6,807.6	10.6	73.2
December	4,071.6	448.7	4,520.3	45.1	513.2	51.1	564.3	5,084.6	1,729.7	6,814.3	11.1	74.6
1994 —												
January	3,995.3	453.5	4,448.8	45.7	537.6	55.8	593.4	5,042.2	1,779.3	6,821.5	11.8	73.9
February	4,009.4	451.2	4,460.6	41.9	538.7	53.2	591.9	5,052.5	1,776.2	6,828.7	11.7	74.0
March	4,003.3	485.7	4,488.9	34.6	497.9	63.0	560.9	5,049.9	1,786.0	6,835.9	11.1	73.9
April	4,022.4	478.2	4,500.6	34.1	478.7	44.7	523.4	5,024.0	1,818.5	6,842.5	10.4	73.4
May	4,041.4	473.0	4,514.4	29.7	465.5	45.3	510.9	5,025.3	1,823.8	6,849.1	10.2	73.4
June	4,053.4	481.4	4,534.8	30.3	450.5	48.2	498.7	5,033.5	1,822.2	6,855.7	9.9	73.4
July	4,095.4	490.4	4,585.7	24.9	422.0	45.8	467.8	5,053.5	1,809.5	6,863.1	9.3	73.6
August	4,039.6	496.2	4,535.8	23.4	427.8	45.0	472.8	5,008.6	1,861.8	6,870.5	9.4	72.9
Standard error of —												
August 1994 estimates	19.6	9.0	20.3	2.4	8.5	3.2	8.8	21.0	14.9	..	0.2	0.3
July 94 to Aug 94 movements	14.9	6.8	15.6	2.2	6.4	2.8	6.7	16.2	11.1	..	0.1	0.2
MARRIED FEMALES												
1993 —												
June	1,078.8	925.0	2,003.8	* 1.5	99.7	43.0	142.7	2,146.5	1,908.8	4,055.3	6.6	52.9
July	1,069.4	921.2	1,990.6	* 1.5	89.7	45.3	134.9	2,125.6	1,888.6	4,014.1	6.3	53.0
August	1,055.8	936.4	1,992.2	* 0.7	92.6	44.0	136.6	2,128.8	1,900.3	4,029.1	6.4	52.8
September	1,074.6	959.5	2,034.1	* 0.6	98.4	44.8	143.2	2,177.3	1,852.7	4,030.0	6.6	54.0
October	1,087.4	926.7	2,014.0	* 0.9	98.5	49.7	148.1	2,162.2	1,882.4	4,044.6	6.9	53.5
November	1,084.9	948.6	2,033.4	* 1.2	102.6	51.2	153.8	2,187.2	1,867.4	4,054.7	7.0	53.9
December	1,103.7	919.9	2,023.6	* 1.6	93.0	44.6	137.6	2,161.2	1,904.2	4,065.3	6.4	53.2
1994 —												
January	1,076.5	856.8	1,933.3	* 1.0	92.8	37.7	130.5	2,063.8	2,014.8	4,078.6	6.3	50.6
February	1,098.2	911.3	2,009.5	* 1.4	111.3	53.5	164.8	2,174.4	1,915.8	4,090.2	7.6	53.2
March	1,105.0	943.9	2,048.9	* 1.6	99.5	46.5	146.0	2,194.9	1,906.2	4,101.1	6.7	53.5
April	1,099.8	946.4	2,046.2	* 1.5	97.4	46.5	143.8	2,190.1	1,941.1	4,131.2	6.6	53.0
May	1,118.6	968.9	2,087.5	* 2.3	98.1	40.1	138.2	2,225.7	1,925.3	4,151.0	6.2	53.6
June	1,117.9	958.4	2,076.3	* 1.8	97.8	41.4	139.2	2,215.5	1,932.1	4,147.7	6.3	53.4
July	1,127.0	968.8	2,095.8	* 1.3	85.2	47.0	132.2	2,227.9	1,913.1	4,141.0	5.9	53.8
August	1,116.3	970.1	2,086.4	* 1.8	84.8	42.6	127.4	2,213.8	1,931.5	4,145.4	5.8	53.4
Standard error of —												
August 1994 estimates	12.3	11.7	15.5	0.6	4.3	3.1	5.1	15.8	15.1	..	0.2	0.4
July 94 to Aug 94 movements	9.2	8.7	11.6	0.8	3.5	2.8	4.1	11.9	11.3	..	0.2	0.3

TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER—continued

Month	Employed		Unemployed				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work						
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total							
ALL FEMALES												
1993—												
June	1,899.6	1,354.2	3,253.8	27.4	254.9	93.4	348.3	3,602.1	3,388.0	6,990.1	9.7	51.5
July	1,905.9	1,341.2	3,247.1	24.7	249.7	90.8	340.5	3,587.6	3,409.2	6,996.8	9.5	51.3
August	1,867.2	1,371.1	3,238.3	22.7	255.9	95.6	351.6	3,589.8	3,413.8	7,003.7	9.8	51.3
September	1,901.8	1,416.1	3,317.9	24.6	267.1	105.2	372.2	3,690.1	3,320.4	7,010.6	10.1	52.6
October	1,915.6	1,385.6	3,301.1	24.0	258.8	104.0	362.8	3,663.9	3,353.8	7,017.7	9.9	52.2
November	1,907.9	1,406.8	3,314.7	26.1	259.8	103.9	363.7	3,678.4	3,346.4	7,024.8	9.9	52.4
December	1,970.0	1,384.9	3,354.9	44.8	272.6	104.5	377.1	3,732.0	3,299.9	7,031.9	10.1	53.1
1994—												
January	1,929.9	1,297.2	3,227.1	44.1	286.3	100.4	386.7	3,613.8	3,425.1	7,038.9	10.7	51.3
February	1,940.3	1,351.2	3,291.5	37.8	296.5	118.5	415.0	3,706.6	3,339.2	7,045.7	11.2	52.6
March	1,936.9	1,412.4	3,349.3	33.3	269.7	118.6	388.3	3,737.5	3,315.1	7,052.7	10.4	53.0
April	1,909.1	1,425.8	3,334.9	27.8	252.0	107.8	359.8	3,694.7	3,365.0	7,059.7	9.7	52.3
May	1,922.6	1,442.2	3,364.8	28.3	238.6	100.4	339.0	3,703.8	3,363.0	7,066.8	9.2	52.4
June	1,937.1	1,420.9	3,357.9	25.8	240.2	100.3	340.5	3,698.4	3,375.4	7,073.9	9.2	52.3
July	1,962.7	1,436.5	3,399.2	23.3	234.2	101.8	336.1	3,735.3	3,346.1	7,081.5	9.0	52.7
August	1,922.2	1,427.7	3,349.9	26.5	228.4	96.6	325.0	3,674.9	3,414.2	7,089.1	8.8	51.8
Standard error of —												
August 1994 estimates	15.0	13.5	18.3	2.5	6.6	4.5	7.6	18.9	18.4	..	0.2	0.3
July 94 to Aug 94 movements	11.3	10.1	13.9	2.3	5.1	3.7	5.9	14.4	14.0	..	0.2	0.2
PERSONS												
1993—												
June	5,873.2	1,803.8	7,677.0	53.4	775.9	138.6	914.5	8,591.5	5,173.7	13,765.2	10.6	62.4
July	5,887.2	1,794.2	7,681.4	51.2	759.4	132.3	891.7	8,573.1	5,204.9	13,778.0	10.4	62.2
August	5,800.5	1,820.5	7,621.0	53.3	774.4	141.6	916.0	8,537.0	5,254.3	13,791.3	10.7	61.9
September	5,888.3	1,892.5	7,780.8	54.5	776.0	155.7	931.7	8,712.5	5,092.2	13,804.7	10.7	63.1
October	5,924.6	1,841.3	7,765.9	51.7	750.4	152.0	902.4	8,668.2	5,150.3	13,818.6	10.4	62.7
November	5,908.1	1,860.9	7,769.0	55.4	748.7	145.0	893.7	8,662.7	5,169.7	13,832.4	10.3	62.6
December	6,041.5	1,833.6	7,875.2	89.9	785.8	155.6	941.5	8,816.7	5,029.6	13,846.3	10.7	63.7
1994—												
January	5,925.2	1,750.7	7,675.9	89.8	823.9	156.2	980.1	8,656.0	5,204.4	13,860.4	11.3	62.5
February	5,949.7	1,802.4	7,752.1	79.7	835.2	171.7	1,006.9	8,759.0	5,115.4	13,874.4	11.5	63.1
March	5,940.1	1,898.1	7,838.2	67.9	767.6	181.6	949.2	8,787.4	5,101.1	13,888.5	10.8	63.3
April	5,931.5	1,904.0	7,835.5	61.8	730.7	152.5	883.2	8,718.7	5,183.5	13,902.2	10.1	62.7
May	5,964.0	1,915.2	7,879.2	58.0	704.2	145.7	849.9	8,729.1	5,186.8	13,915.9	9.7	62.7
June	5,990.4	1,902.3	7,892.7	56.1	690.7	148.5	839.2	8,731.9	5,197.7	13,929.6	9.6	62.7
July	6,058.1	1,926.9	7,985.0	48.2	656.2	147.7	803.9	8,788.9	5,155.7	13,944.5	9.1	63.0
August	5,961.7	1,923.9	7,885.7	50.0	656.3	141.6	797.9	8,683.5	5,276.0	13,959.5	9.2	62.2
Standard error of —												
August 1994 estimates	22.3	15.0	24.5	3.4	10.0	5.4	10.8	25.3	21.4	..	0.1	0.2
July 94 to Aug 94 movements	17.3	11.3	19.2	2.9	7.5	4.3	8.1	19.9	16.4	..	0.1	0.1

TABLE 4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1994

	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
Males	4,039.6	496.2	4,535.8	427.8	45.0	472.8	5,008.6	1,861.8	6,870.5	9.4	72.9
Married	2,772.5	190.4	2,962.9	200.5	8.0	208.5	3,171.4	1,024.1	4,195.5	6.6	75.6
Not married	1,267.0	305.8	1,572.9	227.4	37.0	264.4	1,837.2	837.8	2,675.0	14.4	68.7
Females	1,922.2	1,427.7	3,349.9	228.4	96.6	325.0	3,674.9	3,414.2	7,089.1	8.8	51.8
Married	1,116.3	970.1	2,086.4	84.8	42.6	127.4	2,213.8	1,931.5	4,145.4	5.8	53.4
Not married	805.8	457.6	1,263.5	143.6	54.0	197.6	1,461.1	1,482.6	2,943.7	13.5	49.6
Persons	5,961.7	1,923.9	7,885.7	656.3	141.6	797.9	8,683.5	5,276.0	13,959.5	9.2	62.2

TABLE 5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUGUST 1994

State or Territory	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
MALES											
New South Wales	1,346.4	173.4	1,519.8	141.4	12.4	153.8	1,673.6	659.4	2,333.0	9.2	71.7
Victoria	995.0	127.7	1,122.6	119.5	14.5	134.0	1,256.7	469.6	1,726.3	10.7	72.8
Queensland	749.3	82.4	831.6	70.8	6.6	77.4	909.0	319.8	1,228.8	8.5	74.0
South Australia	325.2	37.6	362.8	40.8	3.6	44.4	407.2	165.5	572.7	10.9	71.1
Western Australia	415.3	47.2	462.5	34.3	5.4	39.7	502.2	153.6	655.8	7.9	76.6
Tasmania	98.2	12.6	110.8	13.5	* 1.2	14.7	125.5	54.5	179.9	11.7	69.7
Northern Territory	39.0	4.0	43.0	2.6	* 0.6	3.1	46.1	15.8	61.9	6.8	74.4
Australian Capital Territory	71.3	11.4	82.7	4.9	* 0.8	5.8	88.5	23.6	112.0	6.5	79.0
Australia	4,039.6	496.2	4,535.8	427.8	45.0	472.8	5,008.6	1,861.8	6,870.5	9.4	72.9
FEMALES											
New South Wales	676.3	438.3	1,114.6	74.8	26.5	101.4	1,215.9	1,202.1	2,418.0	8.3	50.3
Victoria	466.2	371.7	838.0	65.6	29.1	94.7	932.6	868.6	1,801.2	10.1	51.8
Queensland	349.8	252.3	602.1	39.5	18.6	58.1	660.2	592.9	1,253.1	8.8	52.7
South Australia	146.2	133.1	279.4	20.0	8.8	28.7	308.1	285.7	593.8	9.3	51.9
Western Australia	175.0	156.2	331.2	18.5	8.8	27.3	358.5	303.1	661.6	7.6	54.2
Tasmania	40.3	39.7	79.9	5.3	2.0	7.3	87.3	98.9	186.2	8.4	46.9
Northern Territory	22.4	10.9	33.3	2.1	* 0.7	2.8	36.1	22.7	58.8	7.7	61.3
Australian Capital Territory	45.9	25.5	71.4	2.7	2.1	4.8	76.2	40.1	116.4	6.3	65.5
Australia	1,922.2	1,427.7	3,349.9	228.4	96.6	325.0	3,674.9	3,414.2	7,089.1	8.8	51.8
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2,022.7	611.7	2,634.4	216.2	38.9	255.1	2,889.5	1,861.6	4,751.1	8.8	60.8
Victoria	1,461.2	499.4	1,960.6	185.1	43.5	228.7	2,189.3	1,338.2	3,527.5	10.4	62.1
Queensland	1,099.0	334.7	1,433.7	110.3	25.2	135.5	1,569.2	912.6	2,481.8	8.6	63.2
South Australia	471.4	170.7	642.1	60.8	12.4	73.2	715.3	451.2	1,166.5	10.2	61.3
Western Australia	590.3	203.4	793.7	52.8	14.2	67.0	860.7	456.7	1,317.4	7.8	65.3
Tasmania	138.5	52.2	190.7	18.8	3.3	22.0	212.7	153.4	366.2	10.3	58.1
Northern Territory	61.4	14.9	76.3	4.7	* 1.2	5.9	82.2	38.6	120.7	7.2	68.1
Australian Capital Territory	117.3	36.9	154.1	7.6	3.0	10.6	164.7	63.7	228.4	6.4	72.1
Australia	5,961.7	1,923.9	7,885.7	656.3	141.6	797.9	8,683.5	5,276.0	13,959.5	9.2	62.2

TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATE CAPITAL CITIES, AUGUST 1994

Capital city	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
MALES										
Sydney	880.6	992.4	80.6	9.1	89.7	1,082.2	384.0	1,466.2	8.3	73.8
Melbourne	717.2	809.9	83.6	10.1	93.8	903.7	334.1	1,237.8	10.4	73.0
Brisbane	344.4	386.9	28.8	* 3.1	32.0	418.9	143.3	562.2	7.6	74.5
Adelaide	232.1	260.9	33.2	3.5	36.6	297.5	124.0	421.4	12.3	70.6
Perth	294.6	330.6	22.5	4.6	27.1	357.6	118.3	475.9	7.6	75.1
Hobart	39.4	45.3	4.3	0.8	5.1	50.4	21.7	72.1	10.1	69.9
Total	2,508.2	2,826.0	253.1	31.2	284.3	3,110.2	1,125.4	4,235.6	9.1	73.4
FEMALES										
Sydney	478.9	753.9	39.4	16.5	55.9	809.8	720.0	1,529.8	6.9	52.9
Melbourne	362.4	625.3	50.1	23.5	73.6	698.9	599.1	1,298.0	10.5	53.8
Brisbane	173.5	289.0	16.6	8.8	25.5	314.4	272.4	586.9	8.1	53.6
Adelaide	116.1	209.8	15.9	7.4	23.3	233.1	214.3	447.4	10.0	52.1
Perth	136.4	248.3	13.2	6.1	19.3	267.6	230.3	497.8	7.2	53.7
Hobart	17.7	36.7	2.3	0.8	3.2	39.9	36.9	76.7	8.0	51.9
Total	1,285.0	2,162.9	137.5	63.2	200.7	2,363.7	2,073.0	4,436.6	8.5	53.3
PERSONS										
Sydney	1,359.5	1,746.3	120.1	25.6	145.7	1,892.0	1,104.1	2,996.1	7.7	63.1
Melbourne	1,079.5	1,435.2	133.7	33.7	167.4	1,602.6	933.2	2,535.8	10.4	63.2
Brisbane	517.9	675.9	45.5	12.0	57.4	733.3	415.7	1,149.0	7.8	63.8
Adelaide	348.2	470.7	49.1	10.8	59.9	530.6	338.2	868.8	11.3	61.1
Perth	431.0	578.8	35.7	10.7	46.4	625.2	348.6	973.8	7.4	64.2
Hobart	57.1	82.0	6.6	1.7	8.3	90.3	58.6	148.8	9.2	60.6
Total	3,793.2	4,988.9	390.6	94.4	485.0	5,473.9	3,198.4	8,672.3	8.9	63.1

TABLE 7. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, AUGUST 1994

	Females			Persons			Total
	Males	Married	Total	Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	
— '000 —							
Employed	82.7	43.2	71.4	10.5	23.5	120.1	154.1
Full-time workers	71.3	27.1	45.9	3.4	15.3	98.6	117.3
Part-time workers	11.4	16.2	25.5	7.1	8.2	21.5	36.9
Unemployed	5.8	1.6	4.8	2.4	2.1	6.1	10.6
Looking for full-time work	4.9	* 0.8	2.7	1.3	1.4	5.0	7.6
Looking for part-time work	* 0.8	* 0.8	2.1	1.2	* 0.7	1.1	3.0
Labour force	88.5	44.8	76.2	12.9	25.5	126.2	164.7
Not in labour force	23.6	20.5	40.1	11.3	5.0	47.4	63.7
Aged 15-19 attending school	5.1	* 0.0	4.7	9.8	..	..	9.8
Civilian population	112.0	65.3	116.4	24.2	30.5	173.6	228.4
— per cent —							
Unemployment rate	6.5	3.6	6.3	18.7	8.0	4.8	6.4
Looking for full-time work	6.5	* 2.9	5.5	27.3	8.2	4.8	6.1
Participation rate	79.0	68.7	65.5	53.4	83.5	72.7	72.1
Employment/population ratio	73.8	66.2	61.4	43.4	76.8	69.2	67.5
— number —							
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	38.0	29.5	29.9	20.3	31.4	36.1	34.3
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	63.4	27.3	34.0	42.2	28.7	60.3	50.1

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Month	Males				Females				Persons									
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -					
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. - '000 -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. - '000 -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. - '000 -						
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1993 -																		
June	1,326.3	1,473.8	201.6	1,675.5	12.0	72.6	664.6	1,087.2	113.3	1,200.6	9.4	50.3	1,990.9	2,561.0	315.0	2,876.0	11.0	61.3
July	1,325.8	1,465.1	192.4	1,657.5	11.6	71.8	638.8	1,083.9	107.4	1,191.4	9.0	49.8	1,984.6	2,549.0	299.8	2,848.9	10.5	60.6
August	1,325.6	1,464.7	191.9	1,656.7	11.6	71.7	665.7	1,097.3	115.4	1,212.7	9.5	50.7	1,991.3	2,562.0	307.3	2,869.4	10.7	61.0
September	1,327.2	1,474.7	192.2	1,666.9	11.5	72.1	662.6	1,106.4	114.2	1,214.6	9.4	50.7	1,989.8	2,575.1	306.4	2,881.5	10.6	61.2
October	1,332.0	1,483.2	194.6	1,677.8	11.6	72.5	680.4	1,112.8	125.2	1,238.1	10.1	51.7	2,012.4	2,596.1	319.8	2,915.9	11.0	61.9
November	1,339.9	1,485.3	188.4	1,673.6	11.3	72.3	695.2	1,118.3	123.4	1,241.7	9.9	51.8	2,035.1	2,603.6	311.8	2,915.4	10.7	61.8
December	1,343.5	1,491.8	192.2	1,684.0	11.4	72.7	677.7	1,115.3	109.8	1,225.1	9.0	51.0	2,021.2	2,607.1	302.1	2,909.1	10.4	61.7
1994 -																		
January	1,346.8	1,494.1	186.8	1,680.8	11.1	72.5	669.0	1,122.7	115.6	1,238.3	9.3	51.5	2,015.8	2,616.8	302.3	2,919.2	10.4	61.8
February	1,344.9	1,501.8	178.3	1,680.1	10.6	72.4	685.5	1,119.0	114.3	1,233.4	9.3	51.3	2,030.3	2,620.8	292.6	2,913.4	10.0	61.7
March	1,342.5	1,501.1	183.4	1,684.5	10.9	72.5	690.4	1,127.4	110.5	1,237.9	8.9	51.4	2,032.9	2,628.4	293.9	2,922.4	10.1	61.8
April	1,350.8	1,503.0	177.3	1,680.3	10.6	72.3	684.2	1,121.3	113.8	1,235.1	9.2	51.3	2,035.0	2,624.4	291.1	2,915.5	10.0	61.6
May	1,352.1	1,499.2	178.1	1,677.3	10.6	72.1	682.0	1,131.2	104.9	1,236.1	8.5	51.3	2,034.1	2,630.4	283.0	2,913.4	9.7	61.5
June	1,349.1	1,509.4	176.4	1,683.8	10.5	72.4	687.1	1,122.2	117.1	1,239.3	9.4	51.3	2,036.2	2,631.6	293.5	2,925.1	10.0	61.7
July	1,360.8	1,520.5	160.3	1,680.8	9.5	72.1	691.1	1,131.2	118.2	1,249.4	9.5	51.7	2,051.9	2,651.7	278.5	2,930.2	9.5	61.7
August	1,356.4	1,532.1	155.7	1,687.8	9.2	72.3	688.0	1,119.7	107.0	1,226.8	8.7	50.7	2,044.3	2,651.8	262.7	2,914.5	9.0	61.3
VICTORIA																		
1993 -																		
June	999.4	1,106.9	162.7	1,269.6	12.8	73.9	485.9	816.0	107.9	923.9	11.7	51.6	1,485.4	1,922.9	270.6	2,193.5	12.3	62.5
July	1,000.5	1,111.6	162.2	1,273.7	12.7	74.1	483.4	815.4	108.9	924.3	11.8	51.6	1,483.9	1,927.0	271.0	2,198.1	12.3	62.6
August	994.7	1,103.5	168.2	1,271.8	13.2	74.0	477.0	815.9	114.2	930.0	12.3	51.9	1,471.7	1,919.4	282.4	2,201.8	12.8	62.7
September	1,004.0	1,119.9	154.6	1,274.6	12.1	74.1	480.2	823.4	119.6	943.0	12.7	52.6	1,484.2	1,943.3	274.2	2,217.5	12.4	63.1
October	1,006.2	1,113.8	159.6	1,273.3	12.5	74.0	471.6	829.2	117.6	946.8	12.4	52.8	1,477.8	1,942.9	277.2	2,220.1	12.5	63.2
November	1,006.8	1,122.8	153.0	1,275.7	12.0	74.1	468.6	823.0	118.2	941.1	12.6	52.4	1,475.3	1,945.7	271.1	2,216.8	12.2	63.1
December	1,006.4	1,120.2	144.9	1,265.1	11.5	73.5	467.6	817.6	115.4	933.0	12.4	52.0	1,474.0	1,937.7	260.3	2,198.1	11.8	62.5
1994 -																		
January	1,005.2	1,118.3	147.9	1,266.3	11.7	73.5	466.2	814.1	111.0	925.1	12.0	51.5	1,471.4	1,932.4	258.9	2,191.3	11.8	62.3
February	994.2	1,105.7	154.2	1,259.9	12.2	73.1	477.8	828.4	104.8	933.2	11.2	51.9	1,472.0	1,934.1	259.0	2,193.1	11.8	62.3
March	1,002.7	1,123.0	153.0	1,276.0	12.0	74.0	476.4	837.3	105.6	942.9	11.2	52.5	1,479.1	1,960.3	258.6	2,218.9	11.7	63.0
April	1,014.3	1,129.6	144.6	1,274.2	11.3	73.9	466.0	836.8	102.6	939.4	10.9	52.2	1,480.3	1,966.4	247.2	2,213.6	11.2	62.9
May	1,011.3	1,128.4	143.1	1,271.6	11.3	73.7	476.5	842.2	93.0	935.2	9.9	52.0	1,487.8	1,970.6	236.2	2,206.8	10.7	62.6
June	1,014.7	1,132.9	145.5	1,278.4	11.4	74.1	473.8	844.4	90.3	934.7	9.7	51.9	1,488.5	1,977.3	235.8	2,213.1	10.7	62.8
July	1,028.5	1,149.3	130.2	1,279.5	10.2	74.2	480.2	854.5	97.2	951.7	10.2	52.9	1,508.6	2,003.7	227.5	2,231.2	10.2	63.3
August	1,003.3	1,129.6	138.0	1,267.6	10.9	73.4	469.3	837.7	105.2	943.0	11.2	52.4	1,472.6	1,967.3	243.2	2,210.6	11.0	62.7

TABLE 8. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES—continued

Month	Males					Females					Persons							
	Employed		Unemp. '000.	Partic. rate	Unemp. rate	Employed		Unemp. '000.	Partic. rate	Unemp. rate	Employed		Unemp. '000.	Partic. rate	Unemp. rate			
	Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total				Full-time workers	Total						
WESTERN AUSTRALIA																		
1993—																		
June	404.2	449.6	44.0	493.6	8.9	76.7	170.2	315.8	32.7	348.5	9.4	53.7	574.4	765.4	842.1	9.1	65.2	
July	403.0	450.9	44.6	495.5	9.0	76.9	169.2	315.5	32.0	347.5	9.2	53.5	572.3	766.4	843.0	9.1	65.2	
August	405.9	451.9	45.5	497.5	9.2	77.2	168.6	314.1	32.2	346.3	9.3	53.2	574.5	766.0	843.8	9.2	65.1	
September	407.6	454.0	45.1	499.1	9.0	77.3	168.6	317.1	31.2	348.3	9.0	53.5	576.2	771.2	847.5	9.0	65.4	
October	405.3	452.9	45.3	498.2	9.1	77.1	174.4	320.1	31.7	351.8	9.0	53.9	579.7	773.0	850.0	9.1	65.5	
November	406.2	455.3	46.6	501.8	9.3	77.5	171.0	321.0	32.7	353.7	9.2	54.2	577.2	776.3	855.5	9.3	65.8	
December	409.0	453.5	47.1	500.7	9.4	77.3	173.1	320.3	31.8	352.1	9.0	53.9	582.1	773.9	852.8	9.3	65.5	
1994—																		
January	407.7	455.1	45.5	500.6	9.1	77.1	174.4	328.9	31.8	360.7	8.8	55.1	582.1	784.0	861.3	9.0	66.1	
February	414.3	457.9	43.5	501.5	8.7	77.2	173.4	323.9	33.1	357.1	9.3	54.4	587.7	781.9	858.5	8.9	65.8	
March	411.9	459.8	42.5	502.3	8.5	77.2	175.3	323.8	28.3	352.1	8.0	53.6	587.2	783.6	854.5	8.3	65.3	
April	411.1	459.5	40.0	499.5	8.0	76.6	176.8	329.0	29.5	358.5	8.2	54.5	587.9	788.5	858.0	8.1	65.5	
May	411.2	460.3	39.9	500.3	8.0	76.6	179.7	325.1	31.8	357.0	8.9	54.2	590.9	785.5	857.2	8.4	65.4	
June	410.5	457.5	42.6	500.1	8.5	76.5	178.3	327.1	33.7	360.8	9.3	54.7	588.8	784.7	860.9	8.9	65.6	
July	417.0	465.2	41.8	507.0	8.2	77.4	180.3	337.1	29.1	366.2	8.0	55.4	597.2	802.3	873.2	8.1	66.4	
August	417.1	463.1	40.8	503.9	8.1	76.8	179.8	335.2	28.3	363.5	7.8	54.9	596.9	798.3	867.5	8.0	65.8	
TASMANIA																		
1993—																		
June	98.6	109.9	17.7	127.5	13.9	71.3	44.2	84.3	10.3	94.5	10.9	51.0	142.9	194.1	222.1	12.6	61.0	
July	98.5	109.8	18.1	127.9	14.1	71.5	43.5	82.3	9.8	92.1	10.7	49.7	142.1	192.1	220.0	12.7	60.4	
August	98.2	109.0	18.2	127.2	14.3	71.0	42.7	81.6	10.8	92.3	11.7	49.8	140.8	190.6	219.5	13.2	60.2	
September	98.9	109.8	16.6	126.4	13.2	70.6	43.0	81.3	10.9	92.2	11.8	49.7	141.9	191.1	218.6	12.6	60.0	
October	98.5	110.1	18.0	128.1	14.1	71.5	41.5	79.3	10.5	89.8	11.7	48.4	139.9	189.3	217.9	13.1	59.7	
November	98.0	109.0	17.8	126.8	14.1	70.7	42.5	82.2	9.9	92.2	10.8	49.6	140.6	191.2	219.0	12.7	60.0	
December	101.7	113.4	16.6	130.1	12.8	72.4	43.3	83.4	9.4	92.8	10.1	49.9	145.0	196.8	222.8	11.7	61.0	
1994—																		
January	99.3	112.3	16.9	129.2	13.1	71.9	42.7	83.0	9.0	92.0	9.8	49.5	142.0	195.3	221.3	11.7	60.5	
February	100.5	113.3	17.9	131.2	13.6	73.0	43.2	84.2	9.1	93.3	9.8	50.2	143.7	197.5	224.5	12.0	61.4	
March	98.7	112.2	18.0	130.2	13.9	72.4	42.0	82.4	8.4	90.8	9.2	48.8	140.7	194.6	221.0	11.9	60.4	
April	99.9	111.2	16.8	127.9	13.1	71.2	40.4	81.5	8.7	90.1	9.6	48.4	140.3	192.6	218.1	11.7	59.6	
May	99.8	112.4	16.0	128.4	12.5	71.4	42.4	83.8	9.2	93.1	9.9	50.0	142.2	196.3	221.5	11.4	60.5	
June	101.4	112.5	14.1	126.6	11.1	70.4	40.1	84.1	7.5	91.6	8.2	49.2	141.5	196.6	218.2	9.9	59.6	
July	101.0	112.6	14.5	127.1	11.4	70.7	41.3	83.4	9.4	92.8	10.1	49.9	142.3	196.1	220.0	10.9	60.1	
August	99.1	112.0	14.3	126.3	11.3	70.2	40.5	80.6	7.8	88.4	8.8	47.5	139.7	192.6	214.7	10.3	58.6	

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Persons										
	Males					Females					
	Employed Full-time workers	Unemp. loved '000	Labour force	Unemp. loymnt rate per cent.	Partic- ipation rate per cent.	Employed Full-time workers	Total	Unemp. loved '000	Labour force	Unemp. loymnt rate per cent.	Partic- ipation rate per cent.
QUEENSLAND											
1993—											
June	713.5	794.5	892.2	10.9	75.0	328.2	569.3	61.2	630.4	9.7	51.9
July	714.0	795.4	893.9	11.0	75.0	327.5	569.0	63.7	632.7	10.1	52.0
August	714.4	796.1	893.5	11.1	75.0	328.5	570.5	66.0	636.5	10.4	52.2
September	715.4	797.4	895.8	11.1	74.9	331.0	573.6	67.7	641.3	10.6	52.4
October	717.1	799.9	898.4	11.0	74.9	334.6	578.3	68.3	646.6	10.6	52.8
November	719.1	803.1	900.3	10.8	74.9	338.3	583.3	67.8	651.1	10.4	53.0
December	721.1	806.9	902.2	10.6	74.9	341.5	587.8	66.8	654.6	10.2	53.2
1994—											
January	723.2	811.0	904.0	10.3	74.8	343.5	591.2	65.5	656.7	10.0	53.2
February r	725.5	815.0	905.7	10.0	74.8	344.2	593.2	64.4	657.6	9.8	53.2
March r	728.6	818.7	907.4	9.8	74.7	344.0	594.3	63.6	657.9	9.7	53.1
April r	732.9	822.6	909.1	9.5	74.7	344.2	595.3	63.1	658.4	9.6	53.0
May r	738.0	826.5	910.8	9.3	74.7	345.4	596.7	62.9	659.6	9.5	53.0
June r	743.0	830.2	912.7	9.0	74.6	347.5	598.7	62.7	661.4	9.5	53.0
July r	747.4	833.2	914.4	8.9	74.6	350.0	601.1	62.3	663.3	9.4	53.1
August	751.3	836.0	916.4	8.8	74.6	352.3	603.0	62.0	665.0	9.3	53.1
SOUTH AUSTRALIA											
1993—											
June	322.9	362.8	411.7	11.9	72.4	147.3	272.8	27.2	300.0	9.1	50.8
July	322.7	362.6	410.7	11.7	72.2	148.1	273.5	27.3	300.8	9.1	50.9
August	322.0	362.3	410.1	11.6	72.0	148.1	273.9	27.8	301.7	9.2	51.1
September	321.3	362.2	409.9	11.6	72.0	147.6	273.9	28.7	302.6	9.5	51.2
October	320.8	362.1	410.3	11.7	72.0	146.9	273.7	29.6	303.3	9.8	51.3
November	320.7	362.1	410.7	11.8	72.0	146.4	273.4	30.2	303.6	10.0	51.3
December	320.9	362.2	410.9	11.9	72.0	146.1	273.1	30.5	303.6	10.0	51.3
1994—											
January	321.2	362.0	410.5	11.8	71.9	145.8	272.7	30.4	303.0	10.0	51.2
February r	321.7	361.8	409.6	11.7	71.7	145.4	272.2	30.2	302.4	10.0	51.0
March r	322.2	361.7	408.7	11.5	71.5	145.1	272.1	30.1	302.3	10.0	51.0
April r	323.1	362.1	408.2	11.3	71.4	145.0	273.0	30.5	303.4	10.0	51.2
May r	324.2	362.9	408.3	11.1	71.4	145.5	274.7	31.0	305.7	10.1	51.5
June r	325.4	363.9	408.8	11.0	71.5	146.2	276.9	31.6	308.5	10.2	52.0
July r	326.6	365.0	409.4	10.8	71.5	147.1	279.2	32.0	311.2	10.3	52.4
August	327.7	366.1	410.2	10.8	71.6	147.8	281.4	32.4	313.8	10.3	52.8

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males				Females				Persons					
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Partic.	
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	rate	Labour force	rate	Labour force	rate	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	rate	Labour force	rate
	'000	'000		per cent.	'000		per cent.	'000		'000		per cent.	'000	per cent.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA														
1993 —														
June	403.3	449.2	45.4	494.6	9.2	76.9	169.9	314.6	32.1	346.7	9.3	53.4	573.2	763.7
July	404.3	450.8	45.3	496.1	9.1	77.0	169.8	315.1	32.0	347.1	9.2	53.4	574.1	766.0
August	405.1	452.1	45.3	497.3	9.1	77.1	169.9	316.0	31.9	348.0	9.2	53.5	575.0	768.1
September	405.8	453.0	45.5	498.4	9.1	77.2	170.3	317.4	31.9	349.3	9.1	53.6	576.2	770.3
October	406.6	453.7	45.8	499.5	9.2	77.3	171.2	319.1	32.0	351.2	9.1	53.8	577.8	772.9
November	407.5	454.3	46.1	500.4	9.2	77.3	172.0	321.0	32.0	353.0	9.1	54.1	579.5	775.3
December	408.6	455.1	45.8	501.0	9.2	77.3	172.9	322.8	31.8	354.6	9.0	54.2	581.5	777.9
1994 —														
January	409.7	456.1	45.0	501.1	9.0	77.2	173.7	324.1	31.5	355.6	8.9	54.3	583.5	780.2
February	410.6	457.2	43.7	500.9	8.7	77.1	174.6	324.9	31.2	356.1	8.8	54.3	585.3	782.1
March	411.3	458.3	42.5	500.8	8.5	76.9	175.7	325.6	31.0	356.6	8.7	54.3	587.0	783.9
April	411.8	459.3	41.7	501.0	8.3	76.9	176.9	326.7	30.9	357.6	8.6	54.4	588.7	786.0
May	412.4	460.3	41.2	501.5	8.2	76.8	178.0	328.2	30.8	359.0	8.6	54.5	590.5	788.5
June	413.3	461.2	41.0	502.2	8.2	76.8	179.0	330.1	30.6	360.7	8.5	54.7	592.3	791.3
July	414.4	462.1	41.0	503.1	8.2	76.8	179.8	332.1	30.3	362.4	8.4	54.9	594.1	794.2
August	415.2	462.8	41.1	503.9	8.2	76.8	180.4	334.3	29.9	364.2	8.2	55.0	595.6	797.1
TASMANIA														
1993 —														
June	98.8	109.7	17.6	127.3	13.8	71.2	43.1	82.0	10.0	92.0	10.9	49.7	141.9	191.7
July	98.6	109.5	17.7	127.2	13.9	71.1	43.2	82.0	10.4	92.3	11.2	49.8	141.7	191.5
August	98.5	109.5	17.7	127.2	13.9	71.0	43.0	81.8	10.5	92.3	11.4	49.8	141.5	191.3
September	98.6	109.7	17.6	127.3	13.8	71.1	42.8	81.5	10.5	92.0	11.5	49.6	141.4	191.2
October	98.9	110.2	17.5	127.7	13.7	71.2	42.6	81.5	10.3	91.9	11.3	49.5	141.5	191.7
November	99.3	110.9	17.4	128.3	13.6	71.5	42.6	81.8	10.0	91.8	10.9	49.5	141.9	192.7
December	99.6	111.6	17.4	129.1	13.5	71.9	42.7	82.3	9.6	92.0	10.4	49.5	142.2	194.0
1994 —														
January	99.7	112.2	17.5	129.6	13.5	72.2	42.7	82.8	9.2	92.0	10.0	49.5	142.4	195.0
February	99.8	112.4	17.4	129.9	13.4	72.3	42.5	83.1	8.9	92.0	9.7	49.5	142.3	195.5
March	99.9	112.4	17.1	129.6	13.2	72.1	42.1	83.2	8.8	92.0	9.5	49.4	142.0	195.7
April	100.0	112.3	16.6	128.9	12.9	71.7	41.7	83.1	8.7	91.8	9.4	49.3	141.7	195.5
May	100.1	112.2	15.9	128.1	12.4	71.2	41.3	83.0	8.6	91.6	9.4	49.2	141.4	195.2
June	100.3	112.2	15.2	127.4	11.9	70.8	41.0	82.9	8.5	91.4	9.3	49.1	141.2	195.1
July	100.4	112.3	14.6	11.5	70.5	40.8	82.7	8.4	91.1	9.2	48.9	141.1	195.0	
August	100.3	112.3	14.0	126.3	11.1	70.2	40.6	82.4	8.3	90.7	9.2	48.7	140.9	194.7

TABLE 9. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, STATES AND TERRITORIES: TREND SERIES—continued

Month	Males				Females				Persons						
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.				
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate	Labour force	Unemp. rate	Labour force	Unemp. rate	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate			
			per cent.				per cent.					per cent.			
NORTHERN TERRITORY															
1993 —															
June	37.8	42.3	46.4	8.7	75.5	23.5	33.5	2.8	36.3	61.3	75.8	6.9	82.7	8.3	69.4
July	37.8	42.8	46.7	8.4	75.9	23.3	33.9	2.7	36.5	61.0	76.7	6.6	83.3	7.9	69.8
August	37.8	43.2	46.9	7.9	76.2	23.0	34.2	2.5	36.7	60.7	77.4	6.2	83.6	7.5	70.1
September	37.7	43.4	46.9	7.4	76.2	22.7	34.3	2.5	36.8	60.4	77.7	5.9	83.7	7.1	70.0
October	37.6	43.4	46.7	7.1	75.7	22.4	34.1	2.4	36.5	60.1	77.5	5.7	83.2	6.9	69.5
November	37.5	43.0	46.2	6.9	74.9	22.2	33.5	2.4	35.9	59.7	76.5	5.6	82.1	6.8	68.6
December	37.3	42.3	45.5	7.0	73.7	22.1	32.7	2.4	35.1	59.4	75.0	5.6	80.6	7.0	67.2
1994 —															
January	37.1	41.5	44.8	7.3	72.4	22.1	31.9	2.5	34.4	59.2	73.4	5.8	79.2	7.3	65.9
February r	36.9	40.9	44.2	7.6	71.5	22.3	31.4	2.5	33.9	59.2	72.3	5.9	78.1	7.5	65.0
March r	37.0	40.6	44.1	7.8	71.2	22.5	31.3	2.5	33.8	59.6	71.9	5.9	77.9	7.6	64.7
April r	37.3	40.8	44.3	7.9	71.6	22.8	31.6	2.5	34.0	60.1	72.4	5.9	78.4	7.6	65.1
May r	37.7	41.4	44.8	7.7	72.5	22.9	32.0	2.4	34.4	60.6	73.3	5.9	79.3	7.5	65.9
June (a) r	38.2	42.0	45.4	7.5	73.5	23.0	32.4	2.5	34.9	61.2	74.4	5.9	80.3	7.3	66.7
July (a) r	38.7	42.7	46.0	7.2	74.4	23.0	32.8	2.5	35.3	61.6	75.5	5.9	81.3	7.2	67.5
August (a)	39.1	43.3	46.5	6.9	75.1	22.8	32.9	2.6	35.6	61.9	76.2	5.9	82.1	7.1	68.0
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY															
1993 —															
June	71.0	80.5	87.2	7.6	79.7	44.8	70.0	5.2	75.2	115.8	150.5	11.9	162.3	7.3	72.5
July	70.9	80.6	87.4	7.8	80.0	44.6	70.3	5.3	75.6	115.5	150.9	12.2	163.1	7.5	72.8
August	71.0	80.9	87.7	7.8	80.1	44.3	70.6	5.5	76.1	115.3	151.4	12.4	163.8	7.6	73.0
September	71.2	81.2	88.1	7.8	80.3	43.9	70.7	5.7	76.5	115.1	152.0	12.6	164.6	7.7	73.2
October	71.5	81.7	88.5	7.7	80.4	43.5	70.9	5.9	76.7	115.0	152.5	12.7	165.2	7.7	73.4
November	71.8	82.0	88.8	7.6	80.5	43.2	71.0	5.8	76.8	115.0	153.0	12.6	165.6	7.6	73.4
December	72.1	82.3	89.0	7.6	80.6	43.2	70.9	5.7	76.6	115.3	153.2	12.5	165.7	7.5	73.3
1994 —															
January	72.3	82.5	89.3	7.6	80.6	43.4	70.6	5.6	76.2	115.7	153.1	12.3	165.4	7.4	73.0
February r	72.6	82.8	89.5	7.5	80.5	43.9	70.2	5.3	75.6	116.4	153.0	12.0	165.0	7.3	72.7
March r	72.8	83.0	89.6	7.3	80.4	44.6	69.9	5.2	75.1	117.4	152.9	11.7	164.6	7.1	72.4
April r	73.0	83.2	89.6	7.1	80.3	45.4	69.8	5.1	74.9	118.4	152.9	11.5	164.4	7.0	72.2
May r	73.0	83.3	89.5	6.9	80.2	46.1	69.9	5.1	73.0	119.1	153.2	11.3	164.5	6.9	72.2
June (a) r	72.9	83.3	89.4	6.9	80.0	46.7	70.4	5.1	75.5	119.6	153.7	11.3	164.9	6.8	72.4
July (a) r	72.8	83.3	89.4	6.8	79.9	47.2	70.9	5.2	76.0	119.9	154.1	11.3	165.4	6.8	72.5
August (a)	72.5	83.2	89.3	6.9	79.7	47.5	71.5	5.2	76.7	120.1	154.7	11.4	166.1	6.9	72.7

(a) These estimates may be subject to significant revisions as data for later months become available.

TABLE 12. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 20-24: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, AUGUST 1994

	Employed		Unemployed			Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 20-24	Unemployment rate - per cent	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work	Total					
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	435.6	487.1	83.6	* 3.8	87.4	574.5	39.3	613.8	15.2	93.6
Females	331.7	424.8	50.6	6.4	56.9	481.8	110.5	592.2	11.8	81.3
Persons	767.2	912.0	134.2	10.2	144.3	1,056.3	149.7	1,206.0	13.7	87.6
Age —										
20	115.2	142.3	26.3	* 2.1	28.4	170.6	25.0	195.6	16.6	87.2
21	135.9	166.2	29.3	* 2.9	32.2	198.4	25.6	224.0	16.2	88.6
22	167.7	195.2	29.1	* 1.8	30.9	226.1	31.9	257.9	13.7	87.6
23	170.6	203.3	27.9	* 2.3	30.2	233.5	34.0	267.5	12.9	87.3
24	177.8	204.9	21.6	* 1.1	22.7	227.6	33.3	260.9	10.0	87.2
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	4.2	42.6	* 2.9	6.0	8.9	51.5	58.9	110.4	17.3	46.7
Females	* 2.4	49.1	* 3.0	5.6	8.5	57.6	59.4	117.0	14.8	49.2
Persons	6.7	91.7	5.9	11.5	17.4	109.1	118.3	227.4	16.0	48.0
Age —										
20	* 1.2	32.2	* 1.2	4.9	6.0	38.2	38.5	76.6	15.8	49.8
21	* 1.4	23.8	* 2.2	* 3.8	5.9	29.7	27.0	56.8	19.9	52.4
22	* 1.0	15.5	* 1.0	* 1.7	* 2.7	18.2	18.2	36.4	* 15.0	50.1
23	* 1.7	10.8	* 0.7	* 0.5	* 1.2	12.0	20.3	32.3	* 9.8	37.1
24	* 1.4	9.5	* 0.9	* 0.7	* 1.6	11.0	14.3	25.3	* 14.3	43.6
TOTAL										
Males	439.8	529.8	86.6	9.7	96.3	626.1	98.1	724.2	15.4	86.5
Females	334.1	473.9	53.5	11.9	65.4	539.4	169.9	709.3	12.1	76.0
Persons	773.9	1,003.7	140.1	21.7	161.8	1,165.4	268.0	1,433.5	13.9	81.3
Age —										
20	116.4	174.4	27.4	6.9	34.4	208.8	63.5	272.3	16.5	76.7
21	137.4	190.0	31.5	6.6	38.1	228.2	52.6	280.8	16.7	81.3
22	168.7	210.7	30.1	* 3.5	33.6	244.3	50.1	294.4	13.8	83.0
23	172.3	214.1	28.6	* 2.7	31.4	245.5	54.3	299.8	12.8	81.9
24	179.2	214.4	22.5	* 1.8	24.3	238.7	47.6	286.2	10.2	83.4

TABLE 13. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, AUGUST 1994
(per cent)

Age group	Born in Australia			Born outside Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-64	84.6	64.0	74.3	80.7	57.0	69.0
15-19	57.4	57.1	57.3	35.3	42.2	38.8
20-24	89.9	78.6	84.3	73.1	60.4	67.0
25-34	94.1	67.2	80.6	91.8	65.3	78.2
35-44	93.7	71.7	82.7	91.8	66.7	79.0
45-54	89.9	66.5	78.2	87.4	62.6	75.6
55-59	74.0	40.8	57.0	70.5	31.7	52.7
60-64	50.1	14.5	31.4	43.4	14.2	30.0
65 and over	10.0	2.8	5.9	8.2	1.8	4.8
Total	75.6	54.6	64.9	69.5	47.5	58.6

(a) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE(a), AUGUST 1994

	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate(b)
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work - '000 -	Total			
MALES							
Born in Australia	3,015.8	3,400.3	293.0	325.9	3,726.2	8.7	75.6
Born outside Australia	1,023.8	1,135.5	134.8	147.0	1,282.5	11.5	69.5
Main English Speaking Countries	448.4	497.2	47.4	51.2	548.4	9.3	74.6
Other Countries	575.4	638.3	87.4	95.8	734.1	13.1	66.2
Oceania	101.7	112.1	13.2	14.0	126.1	11.1	85.3
New Zealand	79.2	88.1	10.8	11.4	99.5	11.4	86.2
Europe and the Former USSR	631.2	691.8	69.8	75.3	767.1	9.8	66.4
Germany	37.2	39.9	* 2.7	* 2.7	42.6	* 6.4	68.3
Greece	31.6	35.5	5.6	5.6	41.1	13.7	62.2
Italy	58.5	61.4	4.1	4.4	65.8	6.6	51.6
Netherlands	25.3	28.8	* 1.4	* 2.1	30.8	* 6.7	62.4
UK and Ireland	338.2	372.3	33.4	35.9	408.2	8.8	71.9
Former Yugoslav Republics	52.7	57.0	10.5	11.0	68.0	16.2	69.0
The Middle East and North Africa	48.4	56.8	14.0	14.9	71.7	20.7	66.6
Lebanon	19.0	22.4	5.9	6.1	28.6	21.5	66.0
Southeast Asia	86.8	97.1	20.1	23.4	120.5	19.4	72.5
Malaysia	15.5	18.0	* 0.7	* 1.4	19.4	* 7.3	71.5
Philippines	13.3	14.0	* 1.3	* 1.4	15.4	* 9.4	77.1
Viet Nam	32.7	36.8	16.1	17.3	54.1	32.0	73.8
Northeast Asia	45.5	54.2	4.9	5.5	59.7	9.2	64.7
China	25.7	30.8	* 3.5	* 3.8	34.6	* 11.0	73.7
The Americas	37.0	43.4	6.3	6.5	49.8	12.9	78.4
Other	73.2	80.1	6.6	7.5	87.5	8.5	78.5
India	20.9	22.9	* 2.4	* 2.4	25.3	* 9.4	77.9
FEMALES							
Born in Australia	1,464.5	2,582.1	158.8	226.7	2,808.9	8.1	54.6
Born outside Australia	457.7	767.7	69.7	98.3	866.1	11.4	47.5
Main English Speaking Countries	210.4	367.1	18.1	28.8	395.9	7.3	54.4
Other Countries	247.3	400.6	51.6	69.5	470.1	14.8	43.0
Oceania	52.0	84.0	4.9	7.1	91.1	7.8	62.1
New Zealand	38.7	65.5	* 2.7	4.6	70.1	6.6	64.4
Europe and the Former USSR	257.5	457.2	29.1	43.3	500.5	8.6	44.8
Germany	13.9	28.5	* 0.7	* 2.5	31.0	* 8.0	44.9
Greece	12.5	18.9	* 0.6	* 0.6	19.4	* 2.9	30.7
Italy	14.6	30.0	* 2.8	4.1	34.1	12.0	29.8
Netherlands	8.2	17.1	* 0.4	* 0.6	17.7	* 3.2	39.4
UK and Ireland	152.9	269.0	13.9	20.7	289.8	7.1	51.9
Former Yugoslav Republics	21.9	34.1	* 3.7	4.7	38.8	12.1	44.4
The Middle East and North Africa	15.0	25.5	7.7	9.3	34.8	26.7	36.0
Lebanon	7.1	10.7	* 1.8	* 1.8	12.5	* 14.2	32.6
Southeast Asia	55.0	76.9	16.5	19.0	96.0	19.8	50.4
Malaysia	8.0	13.8	* 1.3	* 1.3	15.1	* 8.9	52.8
Philippines	15.3	20.7	* 2.4	* 2.8	23.5	* 11.9	58.8
Viet Nam	19.6	24.1	9.9	10.9	35.0	31.2	48.2
Northeast Asia	21.9	35.5	* 2.6	4.2	39.6	10.5	43.6
China	10.2	17.6	* 1.0	* 1.4	19.0	* 7.3	47.1
The Americas	19.9	35.4	* 3.8	6.9	42.3	16.3	61.9
Other	36.5	53.3	5.0	8.6	61.9	13.8	55.3
India	9.1	13.7	* 2.1	* 2.9	16.7	* 17.7	46.5
PERSONS							
Born in Australia	4,480.2	5,982.5	451.7	552.6	6,535.0	8.5	64.9
Born outside Australia	1,481.5	1,903.2	204.5	245.3	2,148.5	11.4	58.6
Main English Speaking Countries	658.8	864.3	65.5	80.0	944.3	8.5	64.6
Other Countries	822.7	1,038.9	139.1	165.3	1,204.2	13.7	54.6
Oceania	153.7	196.0	18.1	21.2	217.2	9.7	73.7
New Zealand	117.9	153.7	13.6	16.0	169.6	9.4	75.6
Europe and the Former USSR	888.6	1,149.0	98.9	118.6	1,267.6	9.4	55.8
Germany	51.2	68.4	* 3.4	5.2	73.6	7.1	56.0
Greece	44.1	54.4	6.2	6.2	60.5	10.2	46.8
Italy	73.1	91.4	6.8	8.5	99.9	8.5	41.3
Netherlands	33.5	45.9	* 1.8	* 2.6	48.5	* 5.4	51.5
UK and Ireland	491.1	641.3	47.3	56.6	697.9	8.1	62.0
Former Yugoslav Republics	74.6	91.1	14.2	15.7	106.9	14.7	57.4
The Middle East and North Africa	63.5	82.3	21.7	24.1	106.4	22.7	52.2
Lebanon	26.1	33.2	7.6	7.9	41.1	19.3	50.3
Southeast Asia	141.8	174.0	36.6	42.4	216.4	19.6	60.7
Malaysia	23.5	31.8	* 2.0	* 2.8	34.5	* 8.0	61.9
Philippines	28.5	34.7	* 3.8	4.2	39.0	10.9	64.9
Viet Nam	52.3	60.9	26.0	28.3	89.2	31.7	61.0
Northeast Asia	67.3	89.7	7.5	9.7	99.4	9.7	54.2
China	35.9	48.4	4.5	5.2	53.6	9.7	61.4
The Americas	56.9	78.8	10.0	13.3	92.1	14.5	69.9
Other	109.7	133.4	11.7	16.0	149.4	10.7	66.9
India	30.0	36.7	4.5	5.3	42.0	12.7	61.4

(a) See paragraph 49 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.

TABLE 17. EMPLOYED PERSONS: HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1994

	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
	NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)				
Weekly Hours worked ---					
0	171.6	97.3	48.9	146.2	317.8
1-15	280.2	393.0	255.4	648.4	928.6
16-29	282.2	462.0	174.7	636.7	918.9
30-34	254.1	197.4	90.8	288.2	542.3
35-39	654.2	324.8	255.4	580.2	1,234.4
40	832.4	245.3	206.0	451.3	1,283.8
41-44	258.9	75.9	62.1	138.0	396.9
45-48	466.5	100.1	70.4	170.4	636.9
49 and over	1,335.7	190.6	99.8	290.4	1,626.0
Total	4,535.8	2,086.4	1,263.5	3,349.9	7,885.7
	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED				
Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)	187.5	60.9	38.2	99.1	286.6
By full-time workers	179.9	44.6	31.5	76.1	256.1
By part-time workers	7.6	16.3	6.6	23.0	30.6
Average weekly hours worked	41.3	29.2	30.2	29.6	36.4
By full-time workers	44.5	39.9	39.1	39.6	43.0
By part-time workers	15.3	16.9	14.5	16.1	15.9
By employees	40.3	29.1	30.2	29.6	35.5
By other than employees	45.9	29.8	29.7	29.8	40.5
Average weekly hours worked by persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week	43.0	30.6	31.4	30.9	37.9
By full-time workers	46.3	41.8	40.6	41.3	44.7
By part-time workers	16.0	17.7	15.1	16.9	16.7

TABLE 18. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1994 (per cent)

Age group	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
15-19	* 39.8	43.1	43.1	42.0	42.7	42.7	42.9
20-24	77.6	72.3	73.1	62.1	68.8	66.8	70.0
25-34	89.1	77.5	84.4	59.3	66.3	61.4	72.8
35-44	89.7	73.8	86.3	66.2	62.6	65.4	75.8
45-54	86.0	65.6	82.5	61.6	59.4	61.1	72.0
55-59	66.5	58.3	65.1	35.5	36.3	35.7	50.6
60-64	44.4	34.6	42.4	14.4	12.6	13.9	28.1
65 and over	9.9	6.4	9.0	3.3	1.4	2.2	5.2
Total	70.6	58.8	66.0	50.3	42.9	47.3	56.5

TABLE 19. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS, BY REASON, AUGUST 1994 ('000)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
Leave, holiday or flextime	228.0	87.2	54.7	141.9	369.9
Own illness or injury	133.0	57.0	37.4	94.5	227.5
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	10.8	* 1.0	* 0.2	* 1.2	12.0
Began or left job in the reference week	6.6	* 1.0	* 2.4	* 3.4	10.0
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	37.2	9.0	5.2	14.2	51.4
Shift work, standard work arrangements	58.7	20.9	10.2	31.0	89.8
Other reasons	17.6	* 3.5	* 2.1	5.6	23.2
Total	491.9	179.6	112.2	291.8	783.7

TABLE 20. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

	Age group						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES							
Total	137.2	90.0	72.4	59.2	52.4	85.1	496.2
Preferred not to work more hours	93.2	46.0	29.9	28.4	29.1	69.3	295.9
Preferred to work more hours	44.0	43.9	42.5	30.8	23.4	15.8	200.4
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	17.0	24.8	24.0	20.5	11.2	4.2	101.7
MARRIED FEMALES							
Total	4.8	37.6	256.0	356.5	231.1	84.0	970.1
Preferred not to work more hours	* 2.5	26.0	209.9	295.5	201.6	77.6	813.1
Preferred to work more hours	* 2.3	11.6	46.1	61.0	29.5	6.4	156.9
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 1.4	5.5	10.6	13.8	4.2	* 0.3	35.9
ALL FEMALES							
Total	179.7	139.8	315.4	413.8	267.3	111.6	1,427.7
Preferred not to work more hours	133.8	84.9	246.8	329.6	223.7	101.4	1,120.2
Preferred to work more hours	45.9	54.9	68.6	84.2	43.6	10.2	307.5
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	15.8	30.1	19.3	24.7	10.8	* 0.9	101.8
PERSONS							
Total	316.9	229.8	387.8	473.0	319.7	196.7	1,923.9
Preferred not to work more hours	227.0	130.9	276.7	358.0	252.8	170.7	1,416.1
Preferred to work more hours	89.9	98.9	111.2	115.0	67.0	26.0	507.9
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	32.8	54.9	43.3	45.2	22.0	5.1	203.4

TABLE 21. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

	Hours worked by persons who worked in the reference week						Persons who did not work in the reference week	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-34		
MALES								
Total	69.5	103.2	74.8	83.2	77.8	67.6	496.2	
Preferred not to work more hours	40.7	60.6	43.5	49.8	41.7	44.3	295.9	
Preferred to work more hours	28.8	42.6	31.3	33.3	36.1	23.2	200.4	
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	13.0	25.6	18.1	16.5	17.3	9.0	* 2.3	
MARRIED FEMALES								
Total	93.7	157.5	127.9	189.0	223.5	129.9	970.1	
Preferred not to work more hours	72.5	119.4	102.9	161.4	196.1	116.7	813.1	
Preferred to work more hours	21.3	38.0	25.0	27.7	27.3	13.2	156.9	
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 3.6	9.1	5.1	6.5	7.3	* 3.1	* 1.2	
ALL FEMALES								
Total	165.8	265.9	195.5	254.9	299.7	178.3	1,427.7	
Preferred not to work more hours	118.0	196.0	149.5	202.4	242.1	152.5	1,120.2	
Preferred to work more hours	47.8	69.8	46.0	52.5	57.6	25.8	307.5	
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	12.1	22.6	16.1	21.5	20.6	6.5	* 2.5	
PERSONS								
Total	235.3	369.1	270.2	338.1	377.5	245.9	1,923.9	
Preferred not to work more hours	158.8	256.6	192.9	252.2	283.8	196.8	1,416.1	
Preferred to work more hours	76.6	112.5	77.3	85.9	93.7	49.0	507.9	
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	25.2	48.2	34.1	37.9	37.8	15.5	4.7	

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

Age group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	MALES						
15-19	21.3	17.9	9.7	7.5	6.4	1.7	66.5
20-24	29.2	30.5	15.4	8.9	7.9	3.1	96.3
25-34	40.2	28.3	20.3	9.3	8.4	4.4	113.3
35-44	28.7	23.9	12.3	7.8	7.3	2.8	84.0
45 and over	34.3	33.4	19.7	11.0	9.7	2.8	112.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>153.8</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>472.8</i>
	FEMALES						
15-19	22.5	19.6	13.1	7.1	6.2	2.0	72.4
20-24	20.5	19.8	11.2	7.0	4.5	1.3	65.4
25-34	23.6	19.8	13.9	5.1	6.5	1.6	72.3
35-44	19.5	18.5	11.1	5.7	5.6	* 1.2	63.6
45 and over	15.3	16.9	8.8	3.9	4.5	1.3	51.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>325.0</i>
PERSONS							
Looking for full-time work —							
15-19	30.6	21.7	12.8	9.5	7.8	2.7	87.6
20-24	43.3	42.2	23.7	14.0	11.2	3.9	140.1
25-34	56.1	42.9	27.8	12.4	11.6	4.7	159.3
35-44	42.2	35.6	19.9	11.3	10.5	3.7	125.5
45-54	28.0	29.1	16.4	7.8	8.2	2.1	92.7
55 and over	16.0	13.7	9.7	5.6	3.5	1.5	51.1
<i>Total looking for full-time work</i>	<i>216.2</i>	<i>185.1</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>60.8</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>656.3</i>
Total —							
15-19	43.8	37.5	22.7	14.6	12.6	3.6	138.9
20-24	49.7	50.3	26.7	15.8	12.4	4.4	161.8
25-34	63.8	48.1	34.2	14.4	14.9	5.9	185.5
35-44	48.2	42.4	23.4	13.5	12.9	4.0	147.6
45-54	32.0	34.6	18.1	8.7	9.6	2.5	106.8
55 and over	17.7	15.7	10.4	6.1	4.6	1.6	57.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>255.1</i>	<i>228.7</i>	<i>135.5</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>797.9</i>

TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AUGUST 1994

	Not attending school			Total
	Attending school	Left school before 1993	Left school 1993 to survey date	
NUMBER (*000)				
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —				
Under 4	13.1	5.2	8.0	26.3
4 and under 13	10.5	8.1	12.1	30.7
13 and under 26	5.6	5.9	8.7	20.2
26 and over	13.3	26.1	22.3	61.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>138.9</i>
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)				
Average duration —				
Males	13.7	43.9	22.5	27.3
Females	24.7	43.0	23.9	30.1
Persons	19.7	43.5	23.2	28.8
Looking for full-time work	* 11.2	45.5	24.1	33.1
Looking for part-time work	20.6	* 29.6	18.1	21.3
Median duration —				
Males	6	30	15	14
Females	14	28	20	21
Persons	8	28	17	17
Looking for full-time work	* 4	29	17	23
Looking for part-time work	9	* 17	* 18	10

TABLE 24. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BY AGE AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, AUGUST 1994

	Number unemployed ('000)					Unemployment rate (per cent)				
	Males		Females		Persons	Males		Females		Persons
	Married	Total	Married	Total		Married	Total	Married	Total	
LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK										
Total	200.5	427.8	84.8	228.4	656.3	6.7	9.6	7.1	10.6	9.9
Aged 15-19	* 2.0	44.4	4.8	43.2	87.6	* 56.7	23.6	49.1	33.6	27.7
Looking for first job	* 0.7	23.4	* 1.8	26.5	50.0	..	..	..	..	..
Attending school	* 0.0	* 2.8	* 0.0	* 1.5	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	* 2.3	* 0.0	* 2.3	4.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aged 20 and over	198.5	383.4	80.1	185.3	568.7	6.7	9.0	6.7	9.2	9.0
20-24	17.4	86.6	10.3	53.5	140.1	17.5	16.4	9.9	13.8	15.3
Looking for first job	* 2.4	14.3	* 2.3	15.0	29.3	..	..	..	..	..
25-34	46.3	108.3	25.0	51.0	159.3	6.2	8.9	7.2	8.5	8.8
35-44	55.9	82.2	26.9	43.4	125.5	5.8	7.0	7.3	8.4	7.4
45-54	44.5	62.9	14.1	29.7	92.7	5.7	6.9	4.8	7.3	7.0
55 and over	34.5	43.5	* 3.8	7.7	51.1	9.2	9.7	* 5.2	7.0	9.2
Aged 15-64	199.8	427.2	84.8	228.2	655.3	6.8	9.7	7.1	10.7	10.0
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
Total	8.0	45.0	42.6	96.6	141.6	4.0	8.3	4.2	6.3	6.9
Aged 15-19	* 0.0	22.1	* 0.9	29.2	51.3	* 0.0	13.9	* 15.4	14.0	13.9
Attending school	* 0.0	16.5	* 0.0	21.7	38.1	* 0.0	17.0	* 0.0	18.0	17.6
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	5.2	* 0.0	5.9	11.0	* 0.0	17.2	* 0.0	13.7	15.1
Aged 20 and over	8.0	22.9	41.7	67.4	90.3	4.1	6.0	4.1	5.1	5.3
20-24	* 0.8	9.7	* 3.2	11.9	21.7	* 11.2	9.8	* 8.0	7.9	8.6
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.2	6.0	* 0.3	5.6	11.5	* 10.4	13.4	* 9.4	10.6	11.9
25-34	* 2.1	5.0	12.9	21.3	26.3	* 6.0	6.4	4.8	6.3	6.3
35-44	* 0.9	* 1.8	16.1	20.3	22.1	* 2.3	* 3.0	4.3	4.7	4.5
45 and over	4.1	6.4	9.5	13.9	20.3	3.6	4.5	2.9	3.5	3.8
Aged 15-64	8.0	45.0	42.6	96.4	141.5	4.6	8.8	4.3	6.4	7.0
TOTAL										
Total	208.5	472.8	127.4	325.0	797.9	6.6	9.4	5.8	8.8	9.2
Aged 15-19	* 2.0	66.5	5.6	72.4	138.9	* 43.0	19.1	36.6	21.5	20.3
Attending school	* 0.0	19.3	* 0.0	23.2	42.5	* 0.0	19.3	* 0.0	18.9	19.1
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	7.5	* 0.0	8.2	15.7	* 0.0	21.5	* 0.0	18.1	19.6
Aged 20 and over(a)	206.5	406.4	121.8	252.7	659.0	6.5	8.7	5.5	7.6	8.2
20-24	18.2	96.3	13.5	65.4	161.8	17.0	15.4	9.4	12.1	13.9
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.6	8.9	* 0.5	8.5	17.4	* 21.0	17.3	* 13.8	14.8	16.0
25-34	48.3	113.3	38.0	72.3	185.5	6.1	8.8	6.1	7.7	8.3
35-44	56.8	84.0	43.0	63.6	147.6	5.7	6.8	5.8	6.7	6.7
45-54	46.2	65.3	22.0	41.6	106.8	5.6	6.7	4.1	6.0	6.4
55-59	24.1	29.6	* 3.9	7.6	37.2	9.9	10.2	* 3.7	5.2	8.6
60-64	12.1	17.3	* 1.5	* 1.7	19.0	8.9	10.5	* 3.9	* 3.3	8.8
Aged 15-64	207.8	472.2	127.4	324.6	796.8	6.7	9.6	5.8	8.9	9.3

(a) Includes unemployed persons aged 65 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, AUGUST 1994

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	BORN IN AUSTRALIA					
Total	325.9	226.7	552.6	8.7	8.1	8.5
Looking for full-time work	293.0	158.8	451.7	8.9	9.8	9.2
Looking for part-time work	32.9	67.9	100.8	7.9	5.7	6.3
Aged 15-19	59.1	64.8	123.8	18.3	21.2	19.7
Aged 20 and over	266.8	162.0	428.7	7.8	6.5	7.3
20-24	81.5	54.0	135.5	14.9	11.3	13.2
25-34	77.4	45.3	122.7	7.8	6.3	7.2
35-44	50.4	36.2	86.6	5.7	5.3	5.5
45-54	35.4	21.6	56.9	5.7	4.7	5.3
55 and over	22.1	4.9	27.0	6.3	3.0	5.2
Aged 15-64	325.5	226.3	551.8	8.9	8.1	8.5
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	147.0	98.3	245.3	11.5	11.4	11.4
Looking for full-time work	134.8	69.7	204.5	11.6	13.2	12.1
Looking for part-time work	12.2	28.6	40.8	9.8	8.5	8.8
Aged 15-19	7.4	7.6	15.0	29.3	24.2	26.5
Aged 20 and over	139.6	90.7	230.3	11.1	10.9	11.0
20-24	14.9	11.4	26.3	18.9	19.0	18.9
25-34	35.9	27.0	62.9	12.2	12.4	12.3
35-44	33.6	27.4	61.0	9.6	10.3	9.9
45-54	29.9	20.0	49.9	8.5	8.8	8.6
55 and over	25.4	4.8	30.2	13.8	7.9	12.3
Aged 15-64	146.7	98.3	245.0	11.7	11.4	11.6

TABLE 28. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY(a) AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

	Duration of unemployment (weeks)					Total		
	Under 4	4 and under 13	13 and under 26	26 and under 52	52 and over	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years</i>	49.1	92.1	67.8	92.4	67.1	256.9	111.6	368.5
Industry division —								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	* 1.9	4.4	6.3	* 3.5	* 3.5	15.5	4.1	19.6
Manufacturing	8.2	17.1	14.1	19.6	15.4	59.3	15.2	74.5
Construction	5.9	10.9	4.8	11.1	6.1	37.1	* 1.7	38.8
Wholesale Trade	4.3	* 3.9	4.0	6.5	* 3.1	17.4	4.4	21.8
Retail Trade	8.4	14.6	11.8	16.8	12.0	36.3	27.3	63.6
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	* 2.4	6.2	5.4	6.8	* 3.3	13.1	11.2	24.2
Transport and Storage	* 2.3	* 3.3	* 2.8	* 3.9	* 3.6	14.4	* 1.6	16.0
Property and Business Services	* 3.3	7.9	* 3.7	* 2.6	4.5	13.3	8.6	21.9
Government Administration and Defence	* 2.8	* 3.3	* 2.5	4.0	* 2.2	9.6	5.2	14.9
Education	* 1.3	* 3.8	* 1.8	* 3.8	* 2.1	6.1	6.7	12.9
Health and Community Services	* 1.9	* 3.9	* 2.8	* 3.6	* 2.1	* 3.9	10.3	14.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 0.8	* 2.3	* 2.1	* 1.8	* 1.9	5.3	* 3.6	8.8
Personal and Other Services	* 2.4	* 2.3	* 1.4	* 3.7	* 2.4	5.4	6.8	12.2
Other industries	* 3.1	8.2	4.3	4.7	4.8	20.2	4.9	25.1
Occupation group —								
Managers and administrators	* 2.2	4.4	* 2.4	5.8	* 3.2	14.9	* 3.2	18.0
Professionals	4.1	7.0	* 3.9	6.7	* 3.1	15.5	9.2	24.7
Para-professionals	* 1.5	* 3.1	* 2.6	* 2.3	* 1.7	7.0	4.1	11.2
Tradespersons	7.0	17.6	11.3	17.0	11.4	59.1	5.2	64.3
Clerks	5.5	11.4	6.0	8.4	5.6	14.1	22.8	36.9
Salespersons and personal service workers	7.7	14.1	13.3	14.4	11.4	20.4	40.6	60.9
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	6.2	7.8	6.7	9.5	9.5	33.9	5.8	39.7
Labourers and related workers	14.8	26.6	21.6	28.5	21.3	92.1	20.7	112.8
<i>Other</i>	35.6	53.3	34.5	71.2	222.9	211.4	206.2	417.6
Looking for first job	21.4	29.7	17.4	36.9	46.1	68.0	83.6	151.6
Looking for full-time work	7.3	17.6	11.7	25.6	35.8	44.9	53.0	98.0
Former workers	14.2	23.6	17.1	34.3	176.8	143.5	122.6	266.1
Stood down	11.8	..	..	..	..	4.5	7.2	11.8
Total	96.5	145.4	102.3	163.6	290.1	472.8	325.0	797.9

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details.

TABLE 29. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: AGE AND ACTIVE STEPS TAKEN TO FIND WORK, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

	Males	Females	Persons			Total
			Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	
<i>Took active steps to find work</i>	468.3	317.8	134.9	159.4	491.9	786.1
Wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer	410.3	266.0	119.7	140.2	416.4	676.3
Answered a newspaper advertisement for a job	7.0	9.0	* 3.7	* 1.5	10.8	16.0
Checked factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards	27.0	24.0	6.9	8.3	35.8	51.0
Been registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service	19.1	11.8	4.0	7.2	19.7	30.9
Checked or registered with any other employment agency	* 0.5	* 1.0	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 1.2	* 1.5
Advertised or tendered for work	* 1.3	* 1.1	* 0.0	* 0.6	* 1.8	* 2.4
Contacted relatives or friends	* 3.2	4.8	* 0.6	* 1.3	6.1	8.0
Stood down	4.5	7.2	4.0	* 2.4	5.4	11.8
Total	472.8	325.0	138.9	161.8	497.3	797.9

TABLE 30. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: REASON FOR LEAVING LAST FULL-TIME JOB

Month	Reason for unemployment					Total	Per cent of unemployed				
	Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers		Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down	Looking for first job	Former workers
1993 —											
June	346.3	119.7	20.8	143.9	283.9	914.5	37.9	13.1	2.3	15.7	31.0
July	329.0	112.1	25.3	135.7	289.5	891.7	36.9	12.6	2.8	15.2	32.5
August	334.0	115.6	15.3	149.1	302.0	916.0	36.5	12.6	1.7	16.3	33.0
September	330.6	121.2	25.4	154.4	300.1	931.7	35.5	13.0	2.7	16.6	32.2
October	317.1	118.4	19.1	156.6	291.1	902.4	35.1	13.1	2.1	17.4	32.3
November	302.1	120.0	17.3	156.1	298.3	893.7	33.8	13.4	1.9	17.5	33.4
December	292.9	125.2	20.6	211.1	291.7	941.5	31.1	13.3	2.2	22.4	31.0
1994 —											
January	325.3	114.0	26.0	215.1	299.7	980.1	33.2	11.6	2.7	21.9	30.6
February	314.4	136.2	20.9	200.8	334.6	1,006.9	31.2	13.5	2.1	19.9	33.2
March	289.4	128.3	20.5	188.3	322.8	949.2	30.5	13.5	2.2	19.8	34.0
April	267.4	127.9	26.3	165.2	296.4	883.2	30.3	14.5	3.0	18.7	33.6
May	273.1	115.8	20.1	160.6	280.3	849.9	32.1	13.6	2.4	18.9	33.0
June	268.2	116.0	20.4	156.2	278.4	839.2	32.0	13.8	2.4	18.6	33.2
July	238.1	120.5	23.1	145.6	276.6	803.9	29.6	15.0	2.9	18.1	34.4
August	257.2	111.3	11.8	151.6	266.1	797.9	32.2	13.9	1.5	19.0	33.4

TABLE 31. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS WHO HAD WORKED FULL TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE IN THE LAST TWO YEARS: REASON FOR CEASING LAST FULL-TIME JOB, INDUSTRY(a) AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB AND AGE, AUGUST 1994 ('000)

	Reason for ceasing last full-time job										Total
	Job loser						Job leaver				
	Laid-off, retrenched			Total			Males			Females	
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Total	
Industry division —											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4.0	* 0.9	4.8	13.1	* 3.3	16.4	* 2.3	* 0.8	* 3.1	19.6	
Manufacturing	35.9	7.0	43.0	42.4	11.0	53.3	16.9	4.2	21.1	74.5	
Construction	22.6	* 1.0	23.6	31.5	* 1.2	32.7	5.5	* 0.6	6.1	38.8	
Wholesale Trade	10.8	* 2.2	13.0	14.6	* 3.1	17.7	* 2.8	* 1.4	4.2	21.8	
Retail Trade	15.6	10.1	25.7	23.8	15.1	38.9	12.5	12.2	24.7	63.6	
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	6.4	4.3	10.7	8.3	5.6	14.0	4.7	5.5	10.2	24.2	
Transport and Storage	8.0	* 0.2	8.2	10.3	* 0.5	10.8	4.1	* 1.1	5.2	16.0	
Property and Business Services	6.1	* 2.6	8.8	9.7	5.3	14.9	* 3.7	* 3.3	7.0	21.9	
Government Administration & Defence	* 2.8	* 0.8	* 3.6	6.5	* 2.7	9.1	* 3.2	* 2.6	5.8	14.9	
Education	* 2.3	* 1.2	* 3.5	4.2	* 2.9	7.1	* 1.9	* 3.9	5.7	12.9	
Health and Community Services	* 1.4	* 2.2	* 3.5	* 2.8	5.0	7.8	* 1.1	5.3	6.4	14.2	
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 2.1	* 1.3	* 3.5	4.0	* 3.0	7.0	* 1.3	* 0.6	* 1.8	8.8	
Personal and Other Services	* 2.4	* 2.0	4.5	* 3.3	* 3.8	7.2	* 2.1	* 3.0	5.0	12.2	
Other Industries	13.5	* 1.3	14.8	17.5	* 2.7	20.2	* 2.7	* 2.2	4.9	25.1	
Occupation group —											
Tradespersons	34.9	* 2.4	37.3	47.1	* 3.0	50.1	12.1	* 2.2	14.3	64.3	
Clerks	8.5	6.6	15.1	10.6	13.3	23.9	* 3.4	9.6	13.0	36.9	
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers	7.4	15.7	23.1	11.6	22.4	34.0	8.8	18.1	26.9	60.9	
Plant and Machine Operators, and Drivers	18.0	* 2.9	20.8	26.0	4.6	30.6	7.9	* 1.2	9.1	39.7	
Labourers and Related Workers	50.8	6.0	56.7	72.8	13.7	86.5	19.2	7.0	26.3	112.8	
Other Occupations	14.5	* 3.5	18.0	24.0	8.1	32.1	13.3	8.4	21.8	53.9	
Age group											
15-19	9.4	7.0	16.4	13.5	10.7	24.2	8.8	7.2	15.9	40.1	
20-24	26.6	10.0	36.7	37.3	16.2	53.5	14.9	11.9	26.8	80.3	
25-34	34.2	6.2	40.3	50.3	13.9	64.2	17.8	11.1	28.9	93.1	
35-44	22.8	6.7	29.5	36.1	13.2	49.3	13.6	10.5	24.1	73.5	
45-54	25.1	5.4	30.4	34.0	8.6	42.5	6.3	4.9	11.2	53.7	
Total	15.9	* 1.9	17.8	21.0	* 2.5	23.5	* 3.4	* 0.9	4.3	27.8	
Total	134.0	37.2	171.2	192.1	65.1	257.2	64.8	46.5	111.3	368.5	

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details.

TABLE 32. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUGUST 1994

Age group	Males			Females			Persons	Proportion of population - per cent -
	Married	Not married	Total	Married '000	Not married	Total		
15-19	* 2.0	302.4	304.4	7.8	275.3	283.1	587.5	46.2
20-24	7.3	90.8	98.1	66.2	103.7	169.9	268.0	18.7
25-34	42.4	61.9	104.2	360.3	111.0	471.3	575.5	20.5
35-44	51.7	48.0	99.6	314.4	89.7	404.1	503.8	18.7
45-54	80.3	47.0	127.2	298.4	71.6	370.1	497.3	23.1
55-59	86.4	22.9	109.3	179.4	62.6	241.9	351.3	44.7
60-64	143.4	41.2	184.6	211.2	90.8	302.0	486.6	69.2
65-69	219.5	60.9	280.4	207.0	130.1	337.1	617.5	89.6
70 and over	391.1	162.8	553.9	286.8	547.8	834.6	1,388.4	97.3
Total	1,024.1	837.8	1,861.8	1,931.5	1,482.6	3,414.2	5,276.0	37.8

TABLE 33. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK, ETC., AUGUST 1994 ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
<i>Looking for work</i>	13.4	31.5	44.9	36.5	41.5	78.0	122.9
Took active steps to find work(a)	8.5	14.5	23.0	10.3	18.0	28.3	51.3
Did not take active steps to find work	4.9	16.9	21.9	26.2	23.5	49.7	71.6
<i>Not looking for work</i>	959.6	734.0	1,693.6	1,870.6	1,323.8	3,194.4	4,888.0
Permanently unable to work	20.9	18.5	39.4	7.3	17.6	24.8	64.2
In institutions	30.1	53.8	83.9	17.2	99.7	117.0	200.9
Total	1,024.1	837.8	1,861.8	1,931.5	1,482.6	3,414.2	5,276.0

(a) Not available to start work in the reference week for reasons other than own temporary illness or injury.

TABLE 34. ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND GROSS CHANGES (FLOWS) DERIVED FROM MATCHED RECORDS JULY 1994 AND AUGUST 1994 ('000)

Labour force status in July 1994	Labour force status in August 1994			
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
MALES				
Employed full time	3,183.8	63.5	28.2	45.7
Employed part time	59.6	272.0	21.6	37.8
Unemployed	27.2	30.1	258.0	40.0
Not in the labour force	19.6	25.8	50.7	1,249.2
MARRIED FEMALES				
Employed full time	827.1	68.7	* 3.3	18.5
Employed part time	62.8	679.4	5.4	63.5
Unemployed	4.7	14.1	58.3	29.3
Not in the labour force	13.3	51.8	37.2	1,430.9
ALL FEMALES				
Employed full time	1,421.4	99.8	9.9	29.3
Employed part time	90.5	976.6	17.1	96.1
Unemployed	13.7	33.6	153.5	62.1
Not in the labour force	18.4	72.0	69.0	2,416.3
PERSONS				
Employed full time	4,605.2	163.3	38.1	75.0
Employed part time	150.1	1,248.6	38.7	133.8
Unemployed	41.0	63.7	411.5	102.1
Not in the labour force	38.0	97.8	119.7	3,665.5

POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE MATCHED SAMPLE

Males	Females		Persons
	Married	Total	
5,412.7	3,368.4	5,579.2	10,992.0

TABLE 35. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD(a), THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: SUMMARY TABLE, AUGUST 1994

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over		
					Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS ('000)							
Family member	6,467.3	607.1	7,074.4	3,861.8	5,415.0	5,521.2	10,936.3
Husband or wife	4,893.0	323.8	5,216.8	2,777.3	4,033.9	3,960.1	7,994.1
With children under 15	2,464.0	191.7	2,655.6	776.2	1,742.6	1,689.3	3,431.9
Without children under 15	2,429.0	132.2	2,561.1	2,001.0	2,291.3	2,270.9	4,562.2
With dependants	2,895.7	211.5	3,107.2	882.7	2,023.8	1,966.1	3,989.9
Without dependants	1,997.2	112.4	2,109.6	1,894.5	2,010.1	1,994.0	4,004.1
Lone parent	256.1	50.5	306.6	320.8	95.8	531.6	627.4
With children under 15	150.0	34.6	184.5	183.6	40.7	327.5	368.2
With dependent students but without children under 15	43.5	6.6	50.0	17.4	17.6	49.8	67.4
Without dependants	62.7	9.4	72.1	119.7	37.5	154.3	191.8
Dependent student(b)	283.6	62.0	345.6	490.6	417.2	419.1	836.2
Non-dependent child(c)	898.5	149.9	1,048.4	111.9	719.2	441.1	1,160.3
Other family person	136.1	20.9	157.0	161.2	148.9	169.3	318.3
Non-family member	1,122.5	154.1	1,276.6	928.8	1,062.7	1,142.7	2,205.4
Lone person	534.0	67.9	601.9	767.5	582.8	786.6	1,369.4
Not living alone	588.5	86.2	674.7	161.3	479.9	356.1	836.1
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	7,589.8	761.3	8,351.0	4,790.7	6,477.7	6,664.0	13,141.7
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined</i>	172.7	20.8	193.4	89.3	127.7	155.1	282.7
Total usual residents of private dwellings	7,762.5	782.0	8,544.5	4,880.0	6,605.4	6,819.0	13,424.4
Visitors to private dwellings	35.9	7.9	43.8	64.4	51.1	57.2	108.3
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	87.3	8.0	95.2	331.6	214.0	212.8	426.8
Total	7,885.7	797.9	8,683.5	5,276.0	6,870.5	7,089.1	13,959.5
PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)							
Family member	82.0	76.1	81.5	73.2	78.8	77.9	78.3
Husband or wife	62.0	40.6	60.1	52.6	58.7	55.9	57.3
With children under 15	31.2	24.0	30.6	14.7	25.4	23.8	24.6
Without children under 15	30.8	16.6	29.5	37.9	33.4	32.0	32.7
With dependants	36.7	26.5	35.8	16.7	29.5	27.7	28.6
Without dependants	25.3	14.1	24.3	35.9	29.3	28.1	28.7
Lone parent	3.2	6.3	3.5	6.1	1.4	7.5	4.5
With children under 15	1.9	4.3	2.1	3.5	0.6	4.6	2.6
With dependent students but without children under 15	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5
Without dependants	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.3	0.5	2.2	1.4
Dependent student(b)	3.6	7.8	4.0	9.3	6.1	5.9	6.0
Non-dependent child(c)	11.4	18.8	12.1	2.1	10.5	6.2	8.3
Other family person	1.7	2.6	1.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.3
Non-family member	14.2	19.3	14.7	17.6	15.5	16.1	15.8
Lone person	6.8	8.5	6.9	14.5	8.5	11.1	9.8
Not living alone	7.5	10.8	7.8	3.1	7.0	5.0	6.0
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	96.2	95.4	96.2	90.8	94.3	94.0	94.1
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined</i>	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0
Total usual residents of private dwellings	98.4	98.0	98.4	92.5	96.1	96.2	96.2
Visitors to private dwellings	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	1.1	1.0	1.1	6.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) "Relationship in household" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 46 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (b) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (c) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 37. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE(b), NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUGUST 1994
(*000 families)

Number of family members(c)	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total
COUPLE FAMILY												
Two	628.3	39.7	668.0	227.8	32.5	260.3	608.1	..	608.1	1,464.2	72.2	1,536.4
Three	49.0	48.0	97.0	217.2	41.4	258.5	462.6	19.7	482.3	728.8	109.0	837.8
Four	20.3	36.7	57.1	239.7	46.0	285.6	600.3	42.9	643.1	860.3	125.6	985.8
Five	13.1	23.1	36.2	117.4	18.9	136.3	246.5	28.8	275.3	377.0	70.8	447.9
Six or more	9.3	11.5	20.8	49.4	7.6	57.0	90.4	12.5	102.9	149.1	31.5	180.7
Total	720.1	158.9	879.0	851.4	146.4	997.8	2,007.8	103.9	2,111.7	3,579.4	409.2	3,988.6
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A MALE PARENT												
Two	12.9	7.8	20.7	25.5	* 3.2	28.6	11.8	..	11.8	50.1	11.0	61.1
Three or more	6.8	* 2.1	9.0	11.1	* 1.6	12.7	11.4	* 1.8	13.2	29.3	5.6	34.8
Total	19.7	10.0	29.7	36.5	4.8	41.3	23.2	* 1.8	25.0	79.4	16.6	96.0
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A FEMALE PARENT												
Two	84.8	29.9	114.7	112.7	10.0	122.6	29.8	..	29.8	227.3	39.9	267.1
Three	61.1	17.4	78.5	55.5	6.9	62.4	27.5	4.7	32.2	144.1	28.9	173.0
Four	23.7	8.4	32.1	16.7	4.2	20.9	11.6	* 2.2	13.9	52.0	14.9	66.9
Five or more	11.5	4.0	15.5	4.1	* 1.1	5.2	* 3.5	* 0.5	4.0	19.1	5.6	24.7
Total	181.1	59.8	240.9	188.9	22.1	211.1	72.5	7.3	79.8	442.5	89.2	531.7
ONE PARENT FAMILIES: TOTAL												
Two	97.7	37.7	135.4	138.1	13.2	151.3	41.6	..	41.6	277.4	50.9	328.3
Three	65.6	19.0	84.6	62.4	8.2	70.6	35.3	5.6	40.8	163.3	32.8	196.0
Four	25.9	8.6	34.5	20.2	4.5	24.7	14.3	* 3.1	17.4	60.4	16.2	76.6
Five or more	11.6	4.4	15.9	4.8	* 1.1	5.9	4.5	* 0.5	4.9	20.8	5.9	26.8
Total	200.8	69.7	270.5	225.4	26.9	252.4	95.6	9.1	104.8	521.9	105.8	627.7
OTHER FAMILY												
Two	15.4	* 2.8	18.2	15.3	5.7	21.0	32.1	..	32.1	62.8	8.5	71.3
Three or more	* 1.0	* 0.3	* 1.2	* 0.5	* 0.6	* 1.2	* 3.9	* 0.5	4.4	5.4	* 1.4	6.8
Total	16.4	* 3.0	19.4	15.8	6.4	22.2	35.9	* 0.5	36.4	68.1	9.9	78.1
TOTAL												
Two	741.4	80.2	821.6	381.2	51.4	432.6	681.7	..	681.7	1,804.4	131.6	1,935.9
Three	115.6	67.3	182.9	279.7	50.2	329.9	500.5	25.5	526.0	895.9	143.0	1,038.9
Four	46.3	45.3	91.6	259.8	50.5	310.3	615.1	46.3	661.3	921.2	142.1	1,063.2
Five	20.4	26.3	46.6	121.8	20.0	141.9	251.2	29.3	280.5	393.4	75.6	468.9
Six or more	13.6	12.7	26.3	50.1	7.6	57.7	90.9	12.5	103.4	154.6	32.8	187.4
Total	937.3	231.7	1,169.0	1,092.7	179.7	1,272.4	2,139.4	113.5	2,252.9	4,169.4	524.9	4,694.3

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) "Family type" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 47 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (c) Of any age.

TABLE 38. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE(b), NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 PRESENT, NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, AUGUST 1994
 ('000 families)

	Number of children under 15			Number of dependants			Total
	None	One	Two or more	None	One	Two or more	
	NO FAMILY MEMBER EMPLOYED						
Couple family	728.2	58.1	92.7	714.2	60.2	104.7	879.0
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	51.2	35.7	55.9	46.5	33.0	63.3	142.8
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	12.2	7.8	11.5	10.9	6.5	14.1	31.5
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	36.2	25.2	41.9	32.9	24.4	46.0	103.3
Neither spouse unemployed	677.1	22.4	36.8	667.7	27.1	41.4	736.2
One parent families	66.6	96.0	107.9	51.3	100.8	118.5	270.5
Parent unemployed	10.3	16.5	15.7	5.5	19.3	17.7	42.5
Male parent unemployed	* 2.4	* 2.2	* 0.8	* 1.0	* 3.3	* 1.2	5.5
Female parent unemployed	7.9	14.3	14.9	4.5	16.0	16.6	37.0
Parent not unemployed	56.4	79.5	92.1	45.7	81.5	100.8	228.0
Male parent not in the labour force	11.7	7.4	5.1	9.1	9.1	5.9	24.2
Female parent not in the labour force	44.7	72.1	87.0	36.6	72.4	94.8	203.8
Other family	19.4	..	..	19.4	..	..	19.4
Family head unemployed	* 2.0	..	..	* 2.0	..	..	* 2.0
Family head not unemployed	17.4	..	..	17.4	..	..	17.4
Family head not in the labour force	17.4	..	..	17.4	..	..	17.4
Total	814.3	154.2	200.6	784.9	160.9	223.2	1,169.0
ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED							
Couple family	1,549.3	584.6	975.6	1,287.8	608.6	1,213.2	3,109.5
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	65.0	34.2	44.6	52.6	33.5	57.7	143.8
Husband employed, wife unemployed	25.8	20.9	29.8	20.7	19.3	36.7	76.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	22.9	10.9	11.9	19.9	10.1	15.7	45.7
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	* 3.2	* 0.3	* 0.7	* 2.4	* 0.8	* 1.0	4.2
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	11.8	* 1.8	* 2.2	8.8	* 3.0	4.0	15.8
Neither spouse unemployed	1,484.3	550.4	931.0	1,235.2	575.1	1,155.5	2,965.7
Husband employed, wife employed	985.0	353.8	545.1	805.3	371.4	707.2	1,883.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	330.2	180.1	369.5	278.8	177.5	423.4	879.7
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	75.8	13.2	14.7	66.4	16.5	20.9	103.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	93.3	* 3.2	* 1.8	84.6	9.7	4.0	98.4
One parent families	192.7	97.5	67.0	140.6	120.5	96.2	357.2
Parent unemployed	6.0	* 1.7	* 0.5	4.1	* 2.5	* 1.6	8.3
Parent not unemployed	186.7	95.8	66.4	136.4	118.0	94.6	348.9
Male parent employed	31.6	15.6	9.0	18.3	23.7	14.0	56.1
Female parent employed	75.3	71.7	54.0	45.0	82.3	73.6	201.0
Male parent not in the labour force	9.2	* 0.3	* 0.0	8.9	* 0.6	* 0.0	9.5
Female parent not in the labour force	70.7	8.2	* 3.5	64.2	11.2	6.9	82.4
Other family	58.7	..	..	58.7	..	..	58.7
Family head unemployed	* 3.3	..	..	* 3.3	..	..	* 3.3
Family head not unemployed	55.3	..	..	55.3	..	..	55.3
Family head employed	44.0	..	..	44.0	..	..	44.0
Family head not in the labour force	11.3	..	..	11.3	..	..	11.3
Total	1,800.6	682.1	1,042.6	1,487.0	729.1	1,309.3	3,525.3
TOTAL							
Couple family	2,277.5	642.8	1,068.3	2,001.9	668.8	1,317.8	3,988.6
One or both spouses unemployed(c)	116.1	70.0	100.5	99.1	66.6	121.0	286.6
Husband employed, wife unemployed	25.8	20.9	29.8	20.7	19.3	36.7	76.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	22.9	10.9	11.9	19.9	10.1	15.7	45.7
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	15.3	8.2	12.1	13.3	7.3	15.1	35.7
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	48.0	27.0	44.0	41.7	27.3	50.1	119.1
Neither spouse unemployed	2,161.4	572.8	967.8	1,902.9	602.2	1,196.9	3,702.0
Husband employed, wife employed	985.0	353.8	545.1	805.3	371.4	707.2	1,883.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	330.2	180.1	369.5	278.8	177.5	423.4	879.7
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	75.8	13.2	14.7	66.4	16.5	20.9	103.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	770.4	25.6	38.6	752.3	36.9	45.4	834.6
One parent families	259.4	193.5	174.8	191.8	221.2	214.7	627.7
Parent unemployed	16.3	18.2	16.3	9.7	21.8	19.3	50.8
Male parent unemployed	* 3.0	* 2.4	* 0.8	* 1.4	* 3.6	* 1.2	6.2
Female parent unemployed	13.3	15.8	15.4	8.3	18.2	18.2	44.6
Parent not unemployed	243.1	175.3	158.6	182.2	199.4	195.3	576.9
Male parent employed	31.6	15.6	9.0	18.3	23.7	14.0	56.1
Female parent employed	75.3	71.7	54.0	45.0	82.3	73.6	201.0
Male parent not in the labour force	20.8	7.7	5.1	18.0	9.7	5.9	33.7
Female parent not in the labour force	115.4	80.3	90.5	100.8	83.6	101.7	286.2
Other family	78.1	..	..	78.1	..	..	78.1
Family head unemployed	5.4	..	..	5.4	..	..	5.4
Family head not unemployed	72.7	..	..	72.7	..	..	72.7
Family head employed	44.0	..	..	44.0	..	..	44.0
Family head not in the labour force	28.7	..	..	28.7	..	..	28.7
Total	2,614.9	836.3	1,243.2	2,271.8	890.0	1,532.5	4,694.3

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) "Family type" is a new classification. See Explanatory Notes 45 and 47 and the Glossary for definitions of the categories. (c) Includes a small number of families with husband not in the labour force and wife unemployed.

TABLE 39. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY(a)
('000)

Month	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (b)	Transport and storage	Communication services	Finance and insurance	Property and business services	Government administration and defence	Health and community services	Cultural and recreational services	Personal and other services
1992 —																
August	396.7	89.6	1,064.5	104.4	525.5	486.8	1,094.5	337.3	364.4	119.5	331.4	660.6	340.8	557.8	158.7	316.3
November	417.7	84.5	1,098.8	92.0	527.3	464.6	1,105.0	330.0	352.0	121.7	316.8	661.3	365.2	546.8	150.4	299.6
1993 —																
February	414.9	83.3	1,065.0	97.3	536.2	472.9	1,121.0	334.4	367.0	115.4	312.4	628.0	381.8	523.6	150.1	295.5
May	389.2	89.6	1,068.0	96.6	549.1	497.9	1,139.2	342.5	363.4	119.9	311.6	632.0	369.2	563.8	162.9	303.1
August	409.5	90.0	1,051.3	94.8	558.7	501.1	1,082.4	336.6	357.0	118.8	302.7	647.6	389.7	565.2	159.2	293.4
November	421.5	92.6	1,087.1	93.2	558.0	501.3	1,125.3	348.5	361.7	134.8	322.8	653.4	361.6	562.0	165.2	307.9
1994 —																
February	401.4	86.7	1,088.2	90.4	562.8	491.9	1,128.1	354.2	372.3	135.8	320.9	692.1	365.0	523.5	168.0	299.4
May	404.5	88.2	1,101.8	90.4	558.8	521.4	1,159.2	350.5	374.4	124.7	320.6	701.3	356.9	558.7	180.3	304.2
August	403.2	86.5	1,119.5	92.3	570.1	480.7	1,161.8	361.5	370.2	133.4	311.7	721.5	345.6	556.4	178.8	291.1

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details. (b) Amended from that previously published which omitted 'Accommodation' and 'Pubs, Taverns and Bars' ANZSIC Groups.

TABLE 40. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY(a): SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES
('000)

Month	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (b)	Transport and storage	Communication services	Finance and insurance	Property and business services	Government administration and defence	Health and community services	Cultural and recreational services	Personal and other services
1992 —																
August	406.4	90.2	1,072.1	105.6	529.6	484.4	1,112.0	343.3	363.5	121.5	329.8	658.2	341.7	548.1	160.5	323.9
November	406.9	85.6	1,086.7	93.8	527.7	466.3	1,104.0	328.1	352.9	118.9	319.6	664.4	371.1	545.3	148.1	299.1
1993 —																
February	415.5	81.9	1,068.3	96.1	531.8	477.4	1,117.9	336.3	367.8	116.3	316.3	624.3	378.1	546.3	151.3	295.6
May	390.2	89.5	1,069.1	94.9	549.4	493.9	1,125.1	336.8	362.2	119.7	306.7	635.0	366.1	552.2	162.4	296.5
August	418.8	90.6	1,059.1	95.8	562.5	498.5	1,099.6	342.5	356.6	121.0	301.2	645.0	390.3	555.2	160.8	300.2
November	410.8	93.9	1,074.5	95.2	558.4	503.2	1,125.5	346.5	362.5	131.5	325.6	657.0	368.0	560.8	162.8	308.0
1994 —																
February	401.9	85.2	1,091.8	89.3	558.2	496.8	1,124.2	356.1	373.3	136.9	324.9	687.7	361.1	546.0	169.3	299.5
May	405.9	88.0	1,102.9	88.8	559.4	517.0	1,144.4	344.8	372.9	124.5	315.6	704.7	354.3	547.3	179.7	297.3
August	412.0	87.0	1,127.9	93.2	573.7	478.1	1,180.2	367.8	370.0	136.0	310.1	718.6	345.9	546.4	180.6	297.7

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details. (b) Amended from that previously published which omitted 'Accommodation' and 'Pubs, Taverns and Bars' ANZSIC Groups.

TABLE 41. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY(a): TREND SERIES
('000)

Month	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Accommodation			Transport and storage	Communication services	Finance and insurance	Property and business services	Government		Health and community services	Cultural and recreational services	Personal and other services
								Hotels, motels and guest houses (b)	Restaurants and cafes	Government administration and defence					Education				
1992 —																			
August	405.1	88.1	1,076.1	103.6	523.3	475.7	1,109.5	337.7	362.4	324.9	122.9	658.1	353.0	545.3	657.1	155.5	312.4		
November	407.0	85.7	1,077.6	98.0	528.8	474.4	1,112.2	334.5	360.6	321.8	117.9	650.5	363.0	546.5	656.6	152.3	305.0		
1993 —																			
February	406.5	85.1	1,073.0	94.9	536.8	479.1	1,114.6	334.0	361.0	313.3	117.1	638.8	373.5	547.9	654.0	153.6	297.5		
May	406.6	87.8	1,065.8	95.2	548.0	489.7	1,115.1	336.9	360.9	307.3	118.6	633.4	378.9	552.1	651.7	157.6	296.3		
August	408.3	90.9	1,064.8	95.5	557.6	498.0	1,114.3	343.1	360.9	310.3	124.3	642.2	377.5	555.9	657.8	161.4	301.3		
November	408.7	90.9	1,073.6	93.3	559.7	503.2	1,115.8	346.8	363.8	318.0	129.5	662.3	372.3	555.2	668.2	164.7	303.2		
1994 —																			
February	407.4	88.7	1,089.2	91.2	559.5	503.9	1,129.5	350.4	369.4	321.5	131.6	683.3	362.6	551.0	678.2	170.1	301.5		
May	406.2	87.2	1,107.0	90.3	562.9	500.1	1,149.5	354.8	372.3	318.1	132.0	703.4	353.0	547.1	686.4	176.7	298.6		
August	408.8	86.2	1,123.7	90.7	569.1	492.2	1,169.0	360.7	372.6	311.3	131.9	720.9	347.3	544.6	693.1	182.0	295.9		

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details. (b) Amended from that previously published which omitted 'Accommodation' and 'Pubs, Taverns and Bars' ANZSIC Groups.

TABLE 42. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY(a) OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

Industry division	Full-time workers		Part-time workers		Total			
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Females		Total	Persons
					Married	Total		
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	256.3	60.2	26.8	59.9	283.1	99.2	120.1	403.2
Mining	76.5	6.8	* 1.3	* 1.9	77.8	5.6	8.7	86.5
Manufacturing	787.2	212.3	36.5	83.5	823.7	199.5	295.8	1,119.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	77.8	11.9	* 0.9	* 1.6	78.8	9.2	13.5	92.3
Construction	460.2	29.6	32.8	47.5	493.0	64.0	77.1	570.1
Wholesale Trade	314.7	99.3	21.5	45.2	336.2	94.2	144.5	480.7
Retail Trade	437.8	246.8	132.4	344.8	570.2	311.3	591.6	1,161.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	104.6	83.8	52.9	120.2	157.5	103.4	204.1	361.5
Transport and Storage	264.4	60.1	23.5	22.2	287.9	47.8	82.3	370.2
Communication Services	87.6	31.5	* 3.7	10.6	91.3	25.0	42.1	133.4
Finance and Insurance	127.6	131.5	6.8	45.9	134.4	111.3	177.3	311.7
Property and Business Services	346.4	200.7	51.5	123.0	397.9	197.7	323.6	721.5
Government Administration and Defence	195.9	112.9	8.3	28.4	204.3	86.3	141.3	345.6
Education	170.5	213.0	25.7	147.2	196.1	251.2	360.2	556.4
Health and Community Services	138.3	291.5	25.9	245.8	164.2	356.6	537.3	701.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	65.1	44.8	22.6	46.2	87.7	48.2	91.0	178.7
Personal and Other Services	128.8	85.5	23.0	53.8	151.8	75.9	139.3	291.1
Total	4,039.6	1,922.2	496.2	1,427.7	4,535.8	2,086.4	3,349.9	7,885.7

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details.

TABLE 43. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY(a) AND STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

Industry division	Employers		Own account workers		Employees		Total(b)		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	30.1	14.2	131.7	58.0	107.2	34.7	283.1	120.1	403.2
Mining	* 0.4	* 0.2	5.1	* 0.0	72.2	8.3	77.8	8.7	86.5
Manufacturing	18.2	6.9	29.2	19.1	773.9	267.3	823.7	295.8	1,119.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 0.3	* 0.0	* 0.2	* 0.0	78.3	13.5	78.8	13.5	92.3
Construction	39.8	10.5	153.8	20.2	296.9	40.9	493.0	77.1	570.1
Wholesale Trade	9.5	4.7	21.7	8.2	303.0	130.2	336.2	144.5	480.7
Retail Trade	58.0	38.7	71.2	46.8	434.6	495.1	570.2	591.6	1,161.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	13.7	9.6	5.8	7.5	135.8	185.2	157.5	204.1	361.5
Transport and Storage	11.3	* 2.2	42.7	7.5	233.2	71.1	287.9	82.3	370.2
Communication Services	* 1.2	* 0.3	7.8	* 2.1	82.3	39.3	91.3	42.1	133.4
Finance and Insurance	* 2.3	* 0.0	5.7	* 2.9	126.0	174.4	134.4	177.3	311.7
Property and Business Services	34.4	7.8	64.7	36.3	297.5	273.6	397.9	323.6	721.5
Government Administration and Defence	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 0.0	204.3	141.3	204.3	141.3	345.6
Education	* 0.6	* 0.9	6.1	9.4	189.0	349.9	196.1	360.2	556.4
Health and Community Services	14.0	5.0	7.0	19.8	143.2	511.8	164.2	537.3	701.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 3.2	* 3.0	14.2	10.8	69.3	75.7	87.7	91.0	178.7
Personal and Other Services	4.9	11.6	24.5	21.1	122.0	104.9	151.8	139.3	291.1
Total	241.8	115.4	591.6	269.8	3,668.7	2,917.1	4,535.8	3,349.9	7,885.7
Full-time workers	234.1	73.5	501.0	125.1	3,294.0	1,715.5	4,039.6	1,922.2	5,961.7

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details.

(b) Includes contributing family workers

TABLE 44. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY(a), AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

Industry division	Age group						Total	Born in Australia	Born outside Australia
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	22.1	23.8	82.0	92.0	86.0	97.5	403.2	357.2	46.0
Mining	* 2.4	7.9	25.9	27.2	17.6	5.5	86.5	69.1	17.4
Manufacturing	55.8	141.1	315.9	294.1	217.5	95.1	1,119.5	742.8	376.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 1.2	11.0	24.0	31.1	19.9	5.1	92.3	76.8	15.5
Construction	34.8	66.3	167.1	142.9	113.1	45.9	570.1	427.2	142.8
Wholesale Trade	19.8	60.0	140.9	120.5	95.0	44.5	480.7	357.7	123.0
Retail Trade	247.2	199.7	239.7	224.1	180.8	70.3	1,161.8	914.9	246.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	49.4	79.9	87.1	66.6	52.9	25.6	361.5	270.1	91.4
Transport and Storage	9.2	37.3	99.3	98.8	84.5	41.0	370.2	283.7	86.5
Communication Services	* 2.3	10.3	41.7	39.6	28.3	11.2	133.4	100.6	32.8
Finance and Insurance	9.2	61.8	105.8	73.8	46.8	14.4	311.7	246.4	65.4
Property and Business Services	29.8	86.7	196.5	194.4	146.1	67.9	721.5	530.0	191.5
Government Administration and Defence	7.4	32.4	99.8	99.2	75.6	31.2	345.6	270.6	75.0
Education	7.8	46.0	102.1	213.4	139.2	47.8	556.4	446.9	109.5
Health and Community Services	12.7	71.3	177.9	207.4	166.6	65.5	701.5	511.8	189.7
Cultural and Recreational Services	14.8	28.9	52.9	40.0	29.9	12.2	178.7	142.5	36.3
Personal and Other Services	19.9	39.1	81.2	75.0	52.8	23.1	291.1	234.4	56.7
Total	545.8	1,003.7	2,039.8	2,040.0	1,552.5	703.9	7,885.7	5,982.5	1,903.2

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details.

TABLE 46. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY^(a) BY OCCUPATION, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

Industry division	Occupation major group								Total
	Managers and administrators	Professionals	Para-professionals	Tradespersons	Clerks	Salespersons and personal service workers	Plant and machine operators, and drivers	Labourers and related workers	
	MALES								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	171.3	* 2.8	6.5	16.3	* 1.3	* 1.4	8.1	75.5	283.1
Mining	4.8	7.6	4.3	15.3	* 2.2	* 0.2	26.5	17.0	77.8
Manufacturing	89.4	61.4	23.7	275.5	32.5	31.0	134.0	176.1	823.7
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 2.1	14.5	11.9	28.0	8.9	* 1.4	7.2	4.8	78.8
Construction	41.2	11.9	14.2	292.5	5.5	5.5	42.7	79.5	493.0
Wholesale Trade	74.3	22.6	9.0	45.6	25.2	77.7	32.6	49.2	336.2
Retail Trade	101.8	11.9	* 3.3	174.3	13.9	160.2	16.8	88.1	570.2
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	32.3	* 1.4	* 2.8	37.9	5.0	41.5	* 3.0	33.6	157.5
Transport and Storage	19.2	6.5	12.5	26.8	24.7	15.2	147.0	35.8	287.9
Communication Services	6.4	10.0	6.8	23.6	24.2	* 1.6	15.7	* 3.0	91.3
Finance and Insurance	30.1	17.0	* 3.1	* 1.8	46.2	34.0	* 1.0	* 1.2	134.4
Property and Business Services	38.2	162.2	23.1	25.5	23.2	44.7	11.9	69.2	397.9
Government Administration and Defence	20.4	43.2	26.1	14.7	52.5	* 1.3	17.7	28.4	204.3
Education	11.9	143.9	* 3.2	13.7	9.1	* 1.3	* 0.7	12.3	196.1
Health and Community Services	9.1	71.1	23.5	10.6	9.5	9.9	* 3.1	27.4	164.2
Cultural and Recreational Services	11.2	22.2	16.4	8.7	* 3.6	10.4	* 1.2	14.1	87.7
Personal and Other Services	9.4	24.5	45.1	15.4	6.2	5.7	18.8	26.7	151.8
Total	673.0	634.4	235.5	1,026.2	293.7	443.1	487.9	742.0	4,535.8
	FEMALES								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	66.6	* 1.3	* 0.2	* 3.3	12.7	* 2.6	* 0.3	33.1	120.1
Mining	* 0.1	* 0.7	* 0.3	* 0.1	6.7	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 0.7	8.7
Manufacturing	10.6	17.8	4.5	26.4	92.9	26.1	49.6	67.8	295.8
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 0.3	* 2.4	* 1.9	* 0.0	7.7	* 0.9	* 0.0	* 0.3	13.5
Construction	* 1.8	* 1.6	* 1.2	* 3.4	65.2	* 1.1	* 0.2	* 2.7	77.1
Wholesale Trade	10.9	8.3	* 1.5	* 1.7	77.4	26.6	* 2.0	16.0	144.5
Retail Trade	54.7	8.3	* 3.3	14.2	77.5	381.1	6.7	45.7	591.6
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	19.0	* 2.0	* 2.0	19.2	17.0	93.2	* 1.0	50.6	204.1
Transport and Storage	* 1.3	* 0.7	* 0.4	* 0.6	40.4	27.5	5.8	5.6	82.3
Communication Services	* 1.6	* 1.1	* 0.0	* 0.4	33.2	* 2.2	* 0.9	* 2.5	42.1
Finance and Insurance	6.1	7.6	* 1.0	* 0.5	103.2	57.5	* 0.2	* 1.2	177.3
Property and Business Services	13.6	56.4	6.9	* 1.5	173.6	23.9	* 0.7	47.1	323.6
Government Administration and Defence	5.6	23.1	8.7	* 1.8	84.8	7.9	* 0.5	9.1	141.3
Education	9.3	232.8	* 3.8	* 1.8	79.6	16.5	* 0.8	15.6	360.2
Health and Community Services	13.3	60.9	160.9	9.3	92.5	110.9	* 3.8	85.7	537.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	7.0	26.8	7.6	* 1.9	17.2	22.9	* 0.2	7.6	91.0
Personal and Other Services	5.8	9.4	10.2	39.4	28.0	27.8	* 3.4	15.3	139.3
Total	227.9	461.2	214.4	125.2	1,009.7	828.7	76.3	406.4	3,349.9
	PERSONS								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	237.9	4.1	6.7	19.6	13.9	4.1	8.3	108.6	403.2
Mining	4.8	8.3	4.6	15.4	8.8	* 0.2	26.8	17.7	86.5
Manufacturing	100.1	79.2	28.3	301.9	125.4	57.0	183.7	243.9	1,119.5
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	* 2.5	16.9	13.8	28.0	16.6	* 2.3	7.2	5.1	92.3
Construction	43.0	13.5	15.4	295.9	70.7	6.5	42.9	82.1	570.1
Wholesale Trade	85.2	30.9	10.5	47.4	102.6	104.3	34.5	65.2	480.7
Retail Trade	156.6	20.2	6.6	188.4	91.4	541.4	23.5	133.8	1,161.8
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	51.4	* 3.4	4.7	57.0	22.0	134.7	4.0	84.2	361.5
Transport and Storage	20.6	7.2	13.0	27.4	65.1	42.8	152.8	41.4	370.2
Communication Services	8.0	11.1	6.8	24.1	57.4	* 3.8	16.6	5.6	133.4
Finance and Insurance	36.3	24.7	4.0	* 2.3	149.4	91.5	* 1.2	* 2.4	311.7
Property and Business Services	51.8	218.6	30.0	27.0	196.8	68.6	12.6	116.3	721.5
Government Administration and Defence	26.0	66.3	34.8	16.5	137.3	9.1	18.2	37.4	345.6
Education	21.3	376.6	7.0	15.5	88.8	17.8	* 1.5	27.9	556.4
Health and Community Services	22.4	132.1	184.4	19.9	102.1	120.8	6.8	113.1	701.5
Cultural and Recreational Services	18.2	49.0	24.0	10.5	20.7	33.3	* 1.4	21.7	178.7
Personal and Other Services	15.1	33.8	55.3	54.8	34.3	33.6	22.2	42.0	291.1
Total	900.9	1,095.7	449.9	1,151.4	1,303.4	1,271.7	564.3	1,148.4	7,885.7

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details.

TABLE 47. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY^(a) DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS AUGUST 1994
(^{'000})

Industry division and subdivision	Females			Persons
	Males	Married	Total	
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	283.1	99.2	120.1	403.2
Agriculture	246.5	93.0	111.5	358.0
Services to Agriculture; Hunting and Trapping	17.5	* 3.3	4.3	21.8
Forestry and Logging	10.3	* 0.5	* 1.5	11.8
Commercial Fishing	8.8	* 2.4	* 2.8	11.6
MINING	77.8	5.6	8.7	86.5
Coal Mining	21.8	* 0.5	* 0.8	22.6
Oil and Gas Extraction	* 2.3	* 0.0	* 0.4	* 2.7
Metal Ore Mining	29.6	* 2.1	* 2.9	32.5
Other Mining	12.1	* 1.3	* 1.3	13.4
Services to Mining	12.1	* 1.7	* 3.3	15.4
MANUFACTURING	823.7	199.5	295.8	1,119.5
Food, Beverage and Tobacco Manufacturing	127.4	33.6	54.3	181.7
Textile, Clothing, Footwear and Leather Manufacturing	43.9	46.3	60.8	104.7
Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing	58.1	6.3	9.1	67.1
Printing, Publishing and Recorded Media	66.7	24.6	41.0	107.7
Petroleum, Coal, Chemical and Associated Product Manufacturing	72.2	19.2	30.2	102.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	41.3	6.3	8.6	49.9
Metal Product Manufacturing	159.8	20.6	28.9	188.7
Machinery and Equipment Manufacturing	195.9	29.4	43.8	239.7
Other Manufacturing	58.5	13.3	19.1	77.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	78.8	9.2	13.5	92.3
Electricity and Gas Supply	54.5	6.5	9.3	63.8
Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage Services	24.3	* 2.7	4.2	28.5
CONSTRUCTION	493.0	64.0	77.1	570.1
General Construction	167.3	20.6	27.4	194.7
Construction Trade Services	325.7	43.5	49.7	375.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	336.2	94.2	144.5	480.7
Basic Material Wholesaling	102.3	22.6	32.6	134.9
Machinery and Motor Vehicle Wholesaling	130.4	27.9	43.7	174.1
Personal and Household Good Wholesaling	103.5	43.7	68.2	171.7
RETAIL TRADE	570.2	311.3	591.6	1,161.8
Food Retailing	186.5	104.2	239.3	425.8
Personal and Household Good Retailing	186.4	170.5	302.9	489.3
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Services	197.3	36.7	49.3	246.6
ACCOMMODATION, CAFES AND RESTAURANTS	157.5	103.4	204.1	361.5
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	287.9	47.8	82.3	370.2
Road Transport	146.9	21.6	30.1	177.0
Rail Transport	50.3	* 1.1	* 3.7	54.0
Water Transport	7.8	* 0.5	* 1.3	9.1
Air and Space Transport	23.5	7.5	13.9	37.4
Other Transport	5.1	* 0.5	* 0.5	5.6
Services to Transport	38.8	14.9	29.1	67.8
Storage	15.5	* 1.5	* 3.7	19.2
COMMUNICATION SERVICES	91.3	25.0	42.1	133.4
FINANCE AND INSURANCE	134.4	111.3	177.3	311.7
Finance	73.7	76.9	115.9	189.5
Insurance	28.4	17.4	31.1	59.5
Services to Finance and Insurance	32.3	17.0	30.4	62.7
PROPERTY AND BUSINESS SERVICES	397.9	197.7	323.6	721.5
Property Services	59.9	31.1	48.6	108.4
Business Services	338.1	166.6	275.0	613.1
GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	204.3	86.3	141.3	345.6
Government Administration	190.1	83.0	135.1	325.2
Defence	14.1	* 3.3	6.3	20.4
EDUCATION	196.1	251.2	360.2	556.4
HEALTH AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	164.2	356.6	537.3	701.5
Health Services	131.2	279.5	416.0	547.2
Community Services	33.0	77.0	121.3	154.3
CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES	87.7	48.2	91.0	178.7
Motion Picture, Radio and Television Services	23.6	6.4	15.3	38.9
Libraries, Museums and the Arts	20.6	16.8	29.3	49.9
Sport and Recreation	43.5	24.9	46.4	89.9
PERSONAL AND OTHER SERVICES	151.8	75.9	139.3	291.1
Personal Services	47.4	46.7	84.5	131.9
Other Services	101.9	26.3	44.9	146.7
Private Households Employing Staff	* 2.6	* 2.9	9.9	12.4
TOTAL	4,535.8	2,086.4	3,349.9	7,885.7

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details.

TABLE 48. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

Occupation major group	Full-time workers		Part-time workers		Total			Persons
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Females			
					Married	Total		
Managers and administrators	652.2	171.3	20.7	56.6	673.0	179.5	227.9	900.9
Professionals	583.0	319.8	51.5	141.5	634.4	288.4	461.2	1,095.7
Para-professionals	219.8	131.4	15.6	83.0	235.5	133.9	214.4	449.9
Tradespersons	975.4	84.5	50.8	40.7	1,026.2	69.4	125.2	1,151.4
Clerks	269.9	648.2	23.8	361.4	293.7	669.8	1,009.7	1,303.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	330.3	345.7	112.7	482.9	443.1	427.0	828.7	1,271.7
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	450.2	54.4	37.8	22.0	487.9	53.0	76.3	564.3
Labourers and related workers	558.7	166.9	183.3	239.5	742.0	265.4	406.4	1,148.4
Total	4,039.6	1,922.2	496.2	1,427.7	4,535.8	2,086.4	3,349.9	7,885.7

TABLE 49. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION AND STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

Occupation major group	Employers		Own account workers		Employees		Total(a)		Persons
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Professionals	40.2	7.4	51.1	32.5	542.1	420.1	634.4	461.2	1,095.7
Para-professionals	* 2.3	* 0.8	10.2	4.0	222.7	209.6	235.5	214.4	449.9
Tradespersons	60.6	11.0	185.4	19.1	777.4	93.8	1,026.2	125.2	1,151.4
Clerks	* 1.6	35.2	4.2	50.2	285.7	902.7	293.7	1,009.7	1,303.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	17.0	18.5	43.7	52.5	379.1	750.4	443.1	828.7	1,271.7
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	12.2	* 0.8	63.6	9.4	410.8	64.7	487.9	76.3	564.3
Labourers and related workers	12.7	4.2	59.1	26.5	652.0	365.0	742.0	406.4	1,148.4
Total	241.8	115.4	591.6	269.8	3,668.7	2,917.1	4,535.8	3,349.9	7,885.7
Full-time workers	234.1	73.5	501.0	125.1	3,294.0	1,715.5	4,039.6	1,922.2	5,961.7

(a) Includes contributing family workers.

TABLE 50. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION, AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, AUGUST 1994
(*000)

Occupation major group	Age group						Total	Born in Australia	Born outside Australia
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over			
Managers and administrators	* 3.0	25.5	185.5	270.0	262.2	154.8	900.9	699.8	201.2
Professionals	4.6	91.7	296.2	376.2	232.8	94.1	1,095.7	809.9	285.8
Para-professionals	6.1	48.2	132.9	140.3	92.6	29.8	449.9	343.1	106.8
Tradespersons	89.2	186.4	326.1	269.2	191.9	88.7	1,151.4	846.3	305.1
Clerks	55.0	196.4	382.2	329.1	249.4	91.2	1,303.4	1,032.0	271.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	223.6	250.8	291.1	254.2	179.1	72.8	1,271.7	1,022.5	249.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	14.1	48.2	157.6	151.6	128.3	64.4	564.3	404.0	160.2
Labourers and related workers	150.2	156.4	268.2	249.4	216.2	108.1	1,148.4	824.9	323.5
Total	545.8	1,003.7	2,039.8	2,040.0	1,552.5	703.9	7,885.7	5,982.5	1,903.2

TABLE 51. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION AND HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1994

Occupation major group	Hours worked									Average weekly hours worked (hours)	
	0	1-15	16-29	30-34	35-39	40 - '000-	41-44	45-48	49 and over		Total
MALES											
Managers and administrators	19.0	10.4	19.3	18.0	34.0	86.4	19.0	65.6	401.4	673.0	51.9
Professionals	19.6	27.9	29.5	31.2	90.0	111.9	33.6	69.3	221.3	634.4	43.1
Para-professionals	13.4	11.4	13.7	16.0	39.3	50.6	13.5	27.3	50.2	235.5	39.4
Tradespersons	38.3	25.6	56.1	56.9	180.1	234.9	71.6	113.0	249.8	1,026.2	41.4
Clerks	12.4	13.3	17.2	23.3	76.2	61.5	23.2	25.3	41.3	293.7	37.5
Salespersons and personal service workers	14.4	62.0	41.3	22.9	48.3	68.9	21.8	44.9	118.5	443.1	37.8
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	20.3	16.7	29.3	32.4	68.7	79.5	35.6	60.5	144.9	487.9	42.5
Labourers and related workers	34.1	112.9	75.7	53.4	117.7	138.8	40.6	60.7	108.3	742.0	33.8
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>171.6</i>	<i>280.2</i>	<i>282.2</i>	<i>254.1</i>	<i>654.2</i>	<i>832.4</i>	<i>258.9</i>	<i>466.5</i>	<i>1,335.7</i>	<i>4,535.8</i>	<i>41.3</i>
MARRIED FEMALES											
Managers and administrators	7.1	21.5	25.3	11.5	12.9	19.9	6.9	12.7	61.6	179.5	40.3
Professionals	12.0	42.9	53.3	23.2	43.4	33.9	12.3	28.0	39.4	288.4	32.1
Para-professionals	13.8	15.9	33.6	16.8	15.5	20.4	4.6	7.7	5.8	133.9	27.5
Tradespersons	* 3.0	8.6	14.7	7.7	13.8	6.1	* 1.8	4.4	9.2	69.4	31.8
Clerks	26.4	136.6	139.6	62.2	137.6	90.9	25.3	22.5	28.8	669.8	27.9
Salespersons and personal service workers	20.0	86.5	123.8	44.3	50.9	39.7	14.5	15.1	32.3	427.0	27.3
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	* 2.9	6.5	7.3	5.6	15.1	8.8	* 2.5	* 2.0	* 2.2	53.0	31.2
Labourers and related workers	12.0	74.5	64.5	26.1	35.8	25.7	7.9	7.7	11.2	265.4	24.8
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>393.0</i>	<i>462.0</i>	<i>197.4</i>	<i>324.8</i>	<i>245.3</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>100.1</i>	<i>190.6</i>	<i>2,086.4</i>	<i>29.2</i>
ALL FEMALES											
Managers and administrators	8.9	24.7	27.9	13.4	16.9	29.2	11.5	18.7	76.7	227.9	40.8
Professionals	18.1	58.9	71.3	33.4	75.3	61.3	23.5	47.5	71.9	461.2	33.8
Para-professionals	16.7	21.7	44.4	25.0	30.3	42.1	9.6	13.7	10.9	214.4	30.0
Tradespersons	6.8	11.7	21.3	12.9	26.0	16.4	6.0	7.8	16.2	125.2	33.0
Clerks	37.8	159.3	173.6	91.2	251.7	169.2	44.8	38.1	44.0	1,009.7	30.0
Salespersons and personal service workers	36.9	235.5	196.8	69.0	101.0	81.7	28.5	29.2	50.2	828.7	25.4
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	* 3.6	9.4	11.0	7.1	22.9	11.9	* 3.8	* 3.1	* 3.4	76.3	31.5
Labourers and related workers	17.4	127.3	90.4	36.2	56.1	39.4	10.3	12.2	17.1	406.4	24.3
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>648.4</i>	<i>636.7</i>	<i>288.2</i>	<i>580.2</i>	<i>451.3</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>170.4</i>	<i>290.4</i>	<i>3,349.9</i>	<i>29.6</i>
PERSONS											
Managers and administrators	27.9	35.0	47.2	31.4	50.9	115.6	30.5	84.3	478.1	900.9	49.1
Professionals	37.7	86.8	100.9	64.6	165.3	173.2	57.1	116.9	293.3	1,095.7	39.2
Para-professionals	30.1	33.2	58.1	41.1	69.6	92.7	23.1	41.0	61.2	449.9	34.9
Tradespersons	45.1	37.3	77.4	69.8	206.1	251.3	77.7	120.8	266.0	1,151.4	40.5
Clerks	50.3	172.6	190.8	114.5	327.8	230.7	68.0	63.4	85.3	1,303.4	31.7
Salespersons and personal service workers	51.3	297.5	238.1	91.9	149.3	150.6	50.3	74.1	168.6	1,271.7	29.7
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	23.9	26.0	40.3	39.5	91.6	91.4	39.4	63.6	148.4	564.3	41.0
Labourers and related workers	51.5	240.3	166.1	89.6	173.7	178.2	50.9	72.9	125.4	1,148.4	30.4
<i>Total employed</i>	<i>317.8</i>	<i>928.6</i>	<i>918.9</i>	<i>542.3</i>	<i>1,234.4</i>	<i>1,283.8</i>	<i>396.9</i>	<i>636.9</i>	<i>1,626.0</i>	<i>7,885.7</i>	<i>36.4</i>

TABLE 52. EMPLOYED PERSONS: MAJOR AND MINOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, AUGUST 1994
('000)

Occupation major and minor group	Males	Females		Persons
		Married	Total	
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	673.0	179.5	227.9	900.9
Legislators and government appointed officials	* 1.9	* 0.0	* 0.2	* 2.1
General managers	35.6	* 2.9	6.0	41.6
Specialist managers	165.9	30.9	45.2	211.1
Farmers and farm managers	171.1	60.6	65.6	236.7
Managing supervisors (sales and service)	189.8	76.8	99.9	289.7
Managing supervisors (other business)	108.7	8.3	11.0	119.7
PROFESSIONALS	634.4	288.4	461.2	1,095.7
Natural scientists	33.3	8.5	13.2	46.5
Building professionals and engineers	114.9	* 2.6	* 3.7	118.6
Health diagnosis and treatment practitioners	60.8	26.9	39.1	99.9
School teachers	81.3	120.1	175.8	257.0
Other teachers and instructors	53.9	35.6	58.3	112.2
Social professionals	48.8	14.8	22.9	71.7
Business professionals	175.8	42.7	82.0	257.9
Artists and related professionals	41.2	13.2	29.7	70.9
Miscellaneous professionals	24.5	23.9	36.5	61.0
PARA-PROFESSIONALS	235.5	133.9	214.4	449.9
Medical and science technical officers and technicians	14.6	9.0	17.5	32.1
Engineering and building associates and technicians	70.1	* 3.2	5.0	75.1
Air and sea transport technical workers	13.1	* 0.3	* 0.3	13.4
Registered nurses	9.7	91.9	139.9	149.6
Police	35.8	* 2.9	5.9	41.7
Miscellaneous para-professionals	92.2	26.7	45.8	138.0
TRADESPERSONS	1,026.2	69.4	125.2	1,151.4
Metal fitting and machining tradespersons	105.8	* 0.7	* 1.2	106.9
Other metal tradespersons	100.6	* 1.2	* 1.5	102.1
Electrical and electronics tradespersons	164.4	* 1.1	* 2.5	166.9
Building tradespersons	254.0	* 1.2	* 2.8	256.8
Printing tradespersons	29.9	5.5	8.8	38.6
Vehicle tradespersons	138.0	* 0.3	* 1.0	139.0
Food tradespersons	90.1	19.4	34.9	125.0
Amenity horticultural tradespersons	44.5	* 3.3	7.0	51.5
Miscellaneous tradespersons	99.0	36.8	65.5	164.5
CLERKS	293.7	669.8	1,009.7	1,303.4
Stenographers and typists	7.9	153.1	237.6	245.4
Data processing and business machine operators	29.5	54.5	97.0	126.5
Numerical clerks	115.3	272.2	359.0	474.3
Filing, sorting and copying clerks	17.9	28.1	47.8	65.7
Material recording and despatching clerks	54.0	16.7	28.0	82.0
Receptionists, telephonists and messengers	33.4	101.1	173.6	206.9
Miscellaneous clerks	35.9	44.1	66.7	102.5
SALESPERSONS AND PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	443.1	427.0	828.7	1,271.7
Investment, insurance and real estate salespersons	64.6	13.9	23.0	87.6
Sales representatives	83.5	17.7	30.6	114.1
Sales assistants	178.9	170.7	354.5	533.4
Tellers, cashiers and ticket salespersons	35.7	62.8	133.6	169.3
Miscellaneous salespersons	62.5	58.6	127.4	190.0
Personal service workers	17.8	103.3	159.7	177.5
PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS, AND DRIVERS	487.9	53.0	76.3	564.3
Road and rail transport drivers	240.1	10.9	16.6	256.8
Mobile plant operators (except transport)	113.7	* 0.1	* 0.4	114.0
Stationary plant operators	50.1	* 0.4	* 0.7	50.8
Machine operators	84.1	41.7	58.6	142.7
LABOURERS AND RELATED WORKERS	742.0	265.4	406.4	1,148.4
Trades assistants and factory hands	187.1	58.8	84.8	271.9
Agricultural labourers and related workers	99.9	21.0	34.6	134.4
Cleaners	78.7	89.2	125.9	204.6
Construction and mining labourers	105.7	* 1.5	* 3.3	108.9
Miscellaneous labourers and related workers	270.7	94.9	157.9	428.6
TOTAL	4,535.8	2,086.4	3,349.9	7,885.7

TABLE 53. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: INDUSTRY^(a) AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, AUGUST 1994
(per cent)

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years</i>	5.4	3.2	4.5
Industry division —			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.2	3.3	4.6
Mining	6.0	* 14.8	7.0
Manufacturing	6.7	4.9	6.2
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	6.9	* 0.0	6.0
Construction	7.0	* 2.2	6.4
Wholesale Trade	4.9	3.0	4.3
Retail Trade	6.0	4.4	5.2
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	7.7	5.2	6.3
Transport and Storage	4.8	* 1.9	4.1
Communication Services	4.4	* 2.2	3.7
Finance and Insurance	3.7	* 1.4	2.4
Property and Business Services	3.2	2.6	3.0
Government Administration and Defence	4.5	3.6	4.1
Education	3.0	1.8	2.3
Health and Community Services	* 2.3	1.9	2.0
Cultural and Recreational Services	5.7	* 3.8	4.7
Personal and Other Services	3.4	4.7	4.0
Occupation group —			
Managers and administrators	2.2	* 1.4	2.0
Professionals	2.4	2.0	2.2
Para-professionals	2.9	1.9	2.4
Tradespersons	5.4	4.0	5.3
Clerks	4.6	2.2	2.8
Salespersons and personal service workers	4.4	4.7	4.6
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	6.5	7.0	6.6
Labourers and related workers	11.0	4.8	8.9
Total	9.4	8.8	9.2

(a) Industry data are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification. See the Explanatory Notes paragraph 51 for more details.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

NOTE: Industry data for employed and unemployed persons are now classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). See paragraph 51 for further information.

Table 41 introduces trend estimates of employed persons by ANZSIC Industry division. Comparative data for earlier periods are provided in the Appendix.

Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey component of the monthly population survey. Estimates of the labour force characteristics of family members and of family composition are also included.

2. Estimates of the civilian labour force are available for over sixty regions across Australia and are shown in various publications produced by State offices of the ABS. These data are also available on microfiche or as a special data service. For details, see the list of related publications provided in paragraph 54, or contact any ABS office.

3. Preliminary survey results are published in advance of this more detailed publication in *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0).

4. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown later in this publication.

The population survey

5. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 29,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about one-half of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week).

Scope

6. The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and

- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

From July 1993 Jervis Bay Territory is also excluded from the scope of the survey. Prior to July 1993 it was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.

Coverage

7. In the Labour Force Survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. The chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible. See paragraph 43 for information about the effect of the coverage rules on family statistics.

8. Persons who are away from their usual residence for six weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence (relevant information may be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey).

Population benchmarks

9. Labour Force Survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the usually resident population aged 15 and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey, and leads to more reliable estimates. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for more than six weeks but for less than twelve months are included in the independent population statistics (benchmarks) and are thus provided for in the calculation of the estimates. The benchmarks are the latest available estimates at the time the Labour Force Survey is conducted, but they usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.

Revision of series

10. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each Census of Population and Housing, and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1994 to take account of the results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, which affected all the monthly estimates from January 1989 to January 1994.

11. Population benchmarks used in the estimation of Labour Force Survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation of the conceptual basis of population estimates, see *Information Paper: Population Estimates: An Outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates* (3216.0). Prior to October 1982, labour force estimates were based on a

combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

12. National surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964 to February 1978. The survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since February 1978.

13. The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised from time to time, the latest occasion being for the April 1986 survey. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

14. In April 1986, the questionnaire was revised following the extension of the definition of employed persons to include persons who worked without pay between 1 and 14 hours per week in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers). This definition aligned the Australian labour force concepts with the set of definitions adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians in October 1982.

15. Previously, unpaid family helpers who worked 1 to 14 hours, or who had such a job but were not at work, were defined as either unemployed or not in the labour force, depending on whether they were actively looking for work. In order to assist users to assess the impact of the change, estimates for March 1986 based on the new definition were shown in footnotes to Tables 1 and 2 of the February, March and April 1987 issues of this publication.

16. A revised procedure for weighting families estimates, as presented in this publication, was also introduced in April 1986. Additional tables were included in the April 1986 issue of this publication to show the impact of this new procedure. Paragraph 48 contains more details.

Comparability of series

17. As noted in paragraph 10, estimates from January 1989 were revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1991 Census of Population and Housing, and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1989 which were not revised. An examination of the revised estimates showed that the effects on Labour Force Survey estimates for the period before January 1989 were inconsequential, and that no meaningful purpose would be served by publishing revised estimates for that period.

18. Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly survey of employment and earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The Labour Force Survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the Survey of Employment and Earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by wage and salary earners. A more detailed description

of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

19. From December 1989 onwards, the category other families has been split into one-parent families and other families. Therefore estimates of other families are not strictly comparable with estimates in previous issues. However, in November 1989, 97 per cent of other families with dependants were one-parent families. For definitions of these terms refer to the Glossary.

Survey sample redesign

20. Following each Population Census, the ABS redesigns and reselects the Labour Force Survey to take into account the new information which is obtained from the Census. The sample used in the Labour Force Survey from September 1987 to August 1992, which was designed and selected using preliminary data from the 1986 Census, was updated and reselected using information collected in the 1991 Census. The new sample was phased in over the period September 1992 to December 1992. For additional information, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0), available from any ABS office.

21. The sampling fractions for each State/Territory differ and are such that the resultant sample yields reliable estimates of the main labour force aggregates for each State and Territory. The sampling fractions for the new sample together with the sampling fractions determined from the 1986 Census are:

	1986 Census redesign	1991 Census redesign
New South Wales	1 in 230	1 in 277
Victoria	1 in 230	1 in 242
Queensland	1 in 160	1 in 195
South Australia	1 in 115	1 in 139
Western Australia	1 in 115	1 in 146
Tasmania	1 in 70	1 in 75
Northern Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 115	1 in 75

Reliability of the estimates

22. Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error:

- sampling error: since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes; and
- non-sampling error: inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in

coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

Differences between population census and population survey estimates

23. The results of the 1991 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force estimates derived from the census differ from those derived from the Labour Force Survey.

24. The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the census and the survey. It should be noted, however, that census estimates of unemployment do not take into account the 'available for work' criterion.

25. There are considerable differences in both the collection methodology adopted (including the detailed questions asked) and estimation procedures. Factors contributing to differences in estimates include under-enumeration in the population census for which census labour force estimates have not been adjusted, the use in the Labour Force Survey of population benchmarks derived from incomplete information about population change (see paragraph 9), the inclusion of permanent defence forces in census estimates, the personal interview approach adopted in the survey as opposed to self-enumeration of census schedules, differing questions used to determine labour force characteristics (particularly the identification of unemployed persons) and differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or census.

26. The Labour Force Survey provides detailed and up-to-date estimates of employment and unemployment for Australia, States and regions, whereas the Census of Population and Housing provides counts for small areas but in less detail than is available from the survey.

27. These considerations should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between population census and Labour Force Survey estimates.

Seasonal adjustment

28. Seasonally adjusted series are published in Tables 2, 8 and 40. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series can be recognised more clearly. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. This means that month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted estimates may not be reliable indicators of trend behaviour. For example, irregular factors unrelated to the trend account for more than half the seasonally adjusted movement with the following frequency:

Employment:	5 in 10 monthly movements
Unemployment:	7 in 10 monthly movements
Unemployment rate:	7 in 10 monthly movements
Participation rate:	9 in 10 monthly movements

29. The seasonal factors for all seasonally adjusted series are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The latest review, in February 1994, revised the Australian and State seasonally adjusted and trend monthly series back to February 1978. Information about the method of adjustment and revised seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for all months since January 1989 for Australia and the States were published in an Appendix to the February 1994 issue of this publication.

Trend estimation

30. Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by removing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months except the last six. The last six monthly trend estimates are obtained by applying surrogates of the Henderson average to the seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Tables 3, 9 and 41 show trend estimates for the past 15 months. Trend series graphs are shown on pages 1 to 4. Data from February 1978 are available on the ABS on-line data dissemination service, PC-AUSSTATS. The trend series of the participation rate for married females are based on smoothed population estimates.

31. While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller, and after three months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors mentioned above in paragraph 29.

32. Trend estimates for the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are published in Table 9. Original estimates for the two Territories have shown, historically, a high degree of variability, which can lead to considerable revisions to the seasonally adjusted estimates after each annual seasonal factor re-analysis. Seasonally adjusted estimates are not currently published for the two Territories. The most recent six months trend estimates are subject to revision. For the three most recent months, the revision may be relatively large. Inferences about trends drawn from smoothed seasonally adjusted (trend) estimates for months earlier than the latest three months are unlikely to be affected by month-to-month revisions. They may, however, be revised as a result of the annual re-analysis of seasonal factors.

33. Users may wish to refer to the ABS publication *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring "Trends", an Overview* (1348.0) for further information about trend estimates.

Month-to-month movements

34. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 22.

Gross flows

35. In order to minimise respondent load and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one-eighth of the dwellings are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure, whereby about seven-eighths of the sample remains unchanged from one month to the next, enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.

36. Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.

37. The procedures used to select persons in non-private dwellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10 per cent of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80 per cent of all persons in the survey.

38. Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table. About one half of the remaining (unmatched) 20 per cent of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be somewhat different.

39. Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair of months.

40. Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the magnitude of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows for different periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.

41. While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow

statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical Notes. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used with caution. The standard errors may be obtained from Table A of the Technical Notes.

Labour force status and other characteristics of families

42. As a part of survey procedures, family relationships are determined each month, enabling both the estimation of persons cross-classified by their relationship in the household and the estimation of families. This publication contains tables showing the labour force status and family status of individuals and families classified by family type, number of family members, the labour force status of persons within families, the number of children under 15 present and the number of dependants present.

43. Because of the coverage rules, persons who usually live with other members of their family may, at the time of the survey, be enumerated as not living with all the usual members of their family. This situation is more likely for persons who are enumerated as visitors to other private dwellings or as persons staying in non-private dwellings (hotels, hospitals, etc.). The determination of family structure and family characteristics in such cases is difficult. Thus for survey questions used to determine family relationships, scope was further restricted to usual residents of private dwellings and the following persons were excluded:

- (a) all persons enumerated in non-private dwellings (including hotels, motels, hospitals and other institutions); and
- (b) persons enumerated as visitors to (rather than usual residents of) private dwellings.

44. In addition, in those households where it was not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information was recorded. Thus persons living in households which include a member of the permanent defence forces, who is outside the scope of the population survey, are excluded from survey questions used to determine family relationships because family information could not be obtained from each usual resident. Similarly households which, at the time of the survey, have one or more of their usual residents away for more than six weeks, are excluded from the family survey. This also applies to households from which an incomplete or inadequate questionnaire was obtained for any usual resident in on scope and coverage. A summary of those persons for whom family information is obtained as well as those usual residents of private dwellings for whom complete family information cannot be obtained, and those persons specifically excluded from the family determination procedures is contained in the family tables. Generally, relationship in household is determined for more than 90 per cent of all civilians aged 15 and over.

Changes in families classifications

45. *Relationship in household* and *Family type* classifications were introduced in the March 1994 issue of this publication to align with ABS standards. Most categories in the two classifications remain comparable with categories in the previous classifications. The cases in which there are breaks in comparability are discussed in the following paragraphs.

46. *Relationship in household*. This classification was previously referred to as *Family status*.

- (a) *Lone parents* (previously referred to as *Sole parents*) now includes parents with non-dependent children (provided those children are without a spouse or children of their own). These *Lone parents without dependants* are shown separately in Table 35 and there were 205,800 such persons in March 1994.
- (b) *Dependent students* (previously *Full-time students aged 15-24*) now comprise sons or daughters (of a couple or a lone parent) aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time. Other related full-time students, who were also previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* are now included in *Other family persons*. There were 24,200 such persons in March 1994.
- (c) *Other family persons* now comprises the previous groups *Other family head*, excluding those now counted as *Lone parents* (79,200 persons in March 1994), the other related full-time students previously classified as *Full-time students aged 15-24* (see above; 24,200 in March 1994) and *Other relative of married couple or family head* (218,100 in March 1994).

47. *Family type*. This classification was previously referred to as *Type of family*. There are three types of families in the new classification, as follows:

- (a) *Couple families* is the term used to describe families previously referred to as *Married-couple families*. The new category is otherwise exactly comparable with the old category.
- (b) *One parent families* now includes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present. Such families were previously included in *Other families*. There were 208,400 of these families in March 1994.
- (c) *Other families* now excludes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present (see above).

48. Estimates of the number of families in this publication differ from those in publications prior to the April 1986 issue. This is due to the adoption of a weighting procedure where the weight for a family is determined using an average of the weights for all family members responding to the Labour Force Survey.

Previously, the weight used to derive estimates of the number of families was determined by nomination of a proxy 'head of household' as representative of the family.

Birthplace

49. From April 1991, labour force birthplace data are aggregated according to major groups of the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)* (1269.0). The ASCCSS was developed by the ABS for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by countries.

50. The ASCCSS major groups are based on the concept of geographic proximity. They differ from the country groups presented in this publication prior to April 1991. For example, African countries are now covered by 'The Middle East and North Africa' and 'Africa (excluding North Africa)', while Asia has been split into 'Southeast Asia', 'Northeast Asia' and 'Southern Asia'. Data for selected individual countries will continue to be available in this publication and comprehensively on microfiche.

Industry

51. From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), a detailed description of which appears in *ANZSIC 1993* (1292.0). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the group level, as was the practice under ASIC. To assist users in making comparisons with previously published data, a concordance has been developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance, and are shown in Tables 39, 40, 41 and the Appendix. For further information about the application of ANZSIC to Labour Force Survey data, see *Information Paper Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data* (6259.0) or contact Sylvia Sajler on (06) 252 6525.

Additional data

52. Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status in employment are available each February, May, August and November, and the following tables are published in issues of this publication for those months:

- (a) Employed persons:
 - Industry (original, seasonally adjusted and trend)
 - Industry and occupation:
 - Full-time and part-time workers
 - Status of worker
 - Age and birthplace

- Hours worked
- Industry divisions and subdivisions
- Occupation major and minor groups
- Industry by occupation.

- (b) Unemployed persons:
 Industry and occupation of last full-time job:
 —Unemployment rate.

Seasonally adjusted estimates of employed persons by industry have been published in this bulletin since February 1993. Trend estimates have been published since August 1994.

Semi-logarithmic graphs

53. Graphs on pages 1 and 2 have been drawn using a logarithmic vertical scale to aid comparisons of rates of growth in series of differing magnitude. Equal distances on the vertical scale (over equal time periods) indicate equal rates of growth for graphs on the same page.

Related publications

54. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which relate to the labour force and are available on request:

The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary (6202.0)
 —issued monthly

The Labour Force, Australia: Historical Summary, 1978 to 1989 (6204.0)

Labour Force Projections Australia: 1995 to 2011 (6260.0)

The Labour Force, New South Wales (6201.1)—issued quarterly

The Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2)—issued quarterly

The Labour Force, Queensland (6201.3)—issued quarterly

South Australian Economic Indicators (1307.4)—issued monthly

Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (1303.6)—issued monthly

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0)—issued quarterly

Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)—issued annually

Information Papers and Guides:

Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (6232.0)

Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0)

Comparison of Employment Estimates From the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings (6263.0)

Labour Force Survey Sample Design (6269.0)

Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment (6270.0)

Revised Labour Force Survey Estimates: January 1984 to January 1989 (6276.0)

Measuring Employment and Unemployment (6279.0)

A Guide to Labour Statistics (6102.0)

A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring "Trends" An Overview (1348.0)

Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for industry data (6259.0)

55. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Unpublished statistics

56. The ABS can also make available information which is not published. This information is available on a number of media such as floppy disk, microfiche and customised reports. In general, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. Inquiries should be made to Sylvia Sajler on Canberra (06) 252 6525 or any ABS office.

Symbols and other usages

- * subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 7 of the Technical Notes.
- n.a. not available
- .. not applicable
- n.e.c. not elsewhere classified
- r revised

57. Estimates have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

TECHNICAL NOTES

A new sample for the LFS was phased in over the period September to December 1992. For information about the sample design see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design (6269.0)*.

Estimation procedure

2. The labour force estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

Reliability of the estimates

3. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The *sampling error* is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the estimates that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the surveys. One measure of the likely difference is given by the *standard error*, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the estimate that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of sampling variability is the *relative standard error* which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The relative standard error is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling, and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.

4. The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the *non-sampling error* and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. It is not possible to quantify non-sampling error, but every effort is made to reduce it to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures. For the examples in paragraphs 9 and 11, it is assumed to be zero. In practice, the potential for non-sampling error adds to the uncertainty of the estimates caused by sampling variability.

5. Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates for the latest month and of estimates of movements since the previous month are shown in Table 1. Standard errors of other estimates and other monthly movements should be determined by using Tables A and B.

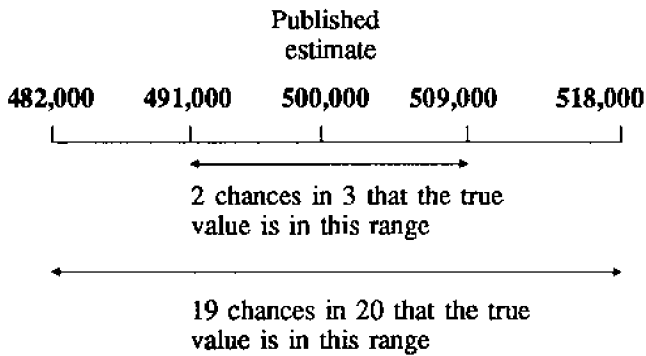
6. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.

7. As the standard errors in Table A show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors of 25 per cent or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger relative standard errors have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. *3.4) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution.

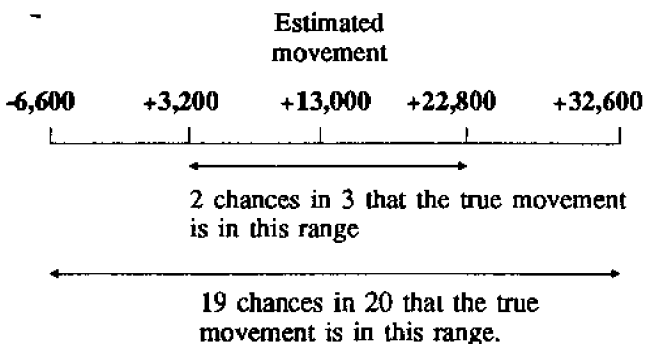
8. The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements is given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of *quarterly* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.11. Standard errors of all *annual* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.3. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

9. Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are given below:

- (a) Consider an estimate for Australia of 500,000 employed persons aged 15-19. By referring to Table A, in the row for an estimate of 500,000 and the column for Australia, a standard error of 9,000 is obtained. There are about two chances in three that the true value (the number that would have been obtained if the whole population had been included in the survey) is within the range 491,000 to 509,000. There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the true value is in the range 482,000 to 518,000.



- (b) Consider estimates for females employed part time in Australia of 1,387,000 in one month and 1,400,000 in the next month. This represents an upward movement of 13,000. By referring to Table B for the larger estimate of 1,400,000, a movement standard error of 9,800 is obtained (after applying linear interpolation and rounding). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true movement is in the range +3,200 to +22,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the true movement is in the range -6,600 to +32,600.



10. The relative standard errors of estimates of *aggregate hours worked*, *average hours worked*, *average duration of unemployment*, and *median duration of unemployment* are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the following relevant factors:

Aggregate hours worked: 1.2
 Average hours worked: 0.7
 Average duration of unemployment: 1.3
 Median duration of unemployment: 2.0

The levels at which these and other labour force estimates have a relative standard error of 25 per cent are shown in Table C.

11. The following is an example of the calculation of standard errors where the use of a factor is required:

- (a) Consider a median duration of unemployment for Australia of 30 weeks, with an estimate of 1,000,000 persons unemployed. Table A gives the standard error as 11,800 which is 1.2 per cent as a *relative standard error*. The factor of 2.0 (see paragraph 10) is applied to the relative standard error of 1.2 per cent to obtain 2.4 per cent. Therefore the *standard error* for the median duration of unemployment is 2.4 per cent of 30 weeks, i.e. about 1 week. So there are two chances in three that the median duration of unemployment is between 29 and 31 weeks, and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is between 28 and 32 weeks.

12. Proportions and percentages (for example, unemployment rates) formed from the ratio of two estimates are also subject to sampling error. The size of the error depends on the accuracy of both the numerator and denominator. The formula for the relative standard error (RSE) of a proportion or percentage is given below:

$$RSE (x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE (x)]^2 + [RSE (y)]^2}$$

13. Standard errors contained in Tables A and B are designed to provide an average standard error applicable for all monthly labour force survey estimates. Analysis of the standard errors applicable to particular survey estimates has shown that the standard errors of estimates of employment are generally equivalent to those shown in Tables A and B, while standard errors for estimates of unemployment and persons not in the labour force are approximately 3 per cent and 11 per cent respectively higher than those shown in the tables. Standard errors for capital cities are approximately the same as those for corresponding States. Standard errors of estimates of numbers of families are approximately the same as those for numbers of persons. Standard errors of estimates of persons born in Australia are approximately the same as those shown in Tables A and B. For aggregate estimates of persons born outside Australia the standard errors are about 14 per cent higher. The standard errors vary for individual countries of birth, but are on average about 7 per cent higher.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FROM SEPTEMBER 1992(a)

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia	
	— number —									per cent of estimate
100						90	100	80		
200			210	180	200	130	140	120	190	95.0
300	320	290	260	220	250	160	170	140	240	80.0
500	420	380	340	290	310	210	210	180	320	64.0
700	500	450	400	340	370	240	250	210	390	55.7
1,000	590	540	480	400	440	290	290	240	480	48.0
1,500	720	670	590	490	530	350	350	290	590	39.3
2,000	830	770	680	560	610	400	400	330	690	34.5
2,500	930	860	750	620	670	440	440	360	780	31.2
3,000	1,000	940	820	670	730	470	480	390	860	28.7
4,000	1,150	1,100	940	770	830	530	540	440	990	24.8
5,000	1,300	1,200	1,050	850	920	580	600	490	1,100	22.0
7,000	1,500	1,400	1,200	980	1,050	660	700	560	1,300	18.6
10,000	1,750	1,650	1,400	1,150	1,250	750	830	640	1,600	16.0
15,000	2,100	2,000	1,700	1,350	1,500	870	1,000	760	1,900	12.7
20,000	2,400	2,250	1,950	1,550	1,650	960	1,150	840	2,200	11.0
30,000	2,850	2,700	2,300	1,800	1,950	1,100	1,400	990	2,650	8.8
50,000	3,550	3,300	2,850	2,250	2,450	1,250	1,750	1,200	3,400	6.8
70,000	4,100	3,800	3,250	2,550	2,800	1,400	2,050	1,350	3,950	5.6
100,000	4,750	4,400	3,750	2,900	3,200	1,550	2,450	1,550	4,600	4.6
150,000	5,600	5,200	4,400	3,400	3,750	1,700	2,950	1,750	5,500	3.7
200,000	6,200	5,800	4,950	3,750	4,150	1,800	3,400	1,950	6,200	3.1
300,000	7,300	6,700	5,800	4,350	4,850	1,950		2,250	7,300	2.4
500,000	8,800	8,100	7,000	5,200	5,800	2,200			9,000	1.8
1,000,000	11,300	10,400	8,900	6,600	7,400				11,800	1.2
2,000,000	14,300	13,100	11,300	8,200	9,400				15,200	0.8
5,000,000	19,300	17,600	15,300						21,000	0.4
10,000,000									26,500	0.3

TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR DECEMBER 1992 — JANUARY 1993 ONWARDS(a)

Size of larger estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Australia
100						110	80	90	
200			330	210	260	140	100	120	360
300	440	380	380	240	300	160	120	140	420
500	540	460	460	290	360	190	150	170	510
700	610	510	510	330	400	220	180	190	580
1,000	690	590	580	380	460	250	210	220	660
1,500	800	680	660	430	530	280	250	250	770
2,000	890	760	730	480	590	320	280	280	860
2,500	960	820	790	520	630	340	310	300	940
3,000	1,050	880	840	560	680	370	330	320	1,000
4,000	1,150	980	930	620	750	410	380	360	1,100
5,000	1,250	1,050	1,000	670	810	440	410	390	1,200
7,000	1,400	1,200	1,150	760	920	500	480	440	1,400
10,000	1,600	1,350	1,250	860	1,050	570	560	500	1,550
15,000	1,850	1,600	1,450	1,000	1,200	660	670	580	1,850
20,000	2,050	1,750	1,600	1,100	1,350	730	750	640	2,050
30,000	2,400	2,050	1,850	1,300	1,550	850	900	750	2,350
50,000	2,900	2,450	2,200	1,550	1,850	1,000	1,100	900	2,850
70,000	3,250	2,800	2,500	1,750	2,100	1,150	1,300	1,000	3,250
100,000	3,700	3,200	2,800	2,000	2,350	1,300	1,500	1,150	3,700
150,000	4,300	3,700	3,200	2,300	2,750	1,500	1,800	1,350	4,350
200,000	4,750	4,100	3,550	2,550	3,000	1,700	2,050	1,500	4,850
300,000	5,500	4,800	4,100	2,950	3,500	1,950		1,750	5,600
500,000	6,700	5,800	4,850	3,550	4,200	2,350			6,800
1,000,000	8,600	7,400	6,200	4,550	5,400				8,800
2,000,000	11,100	9,600	7,800	5,800	6,900				11,400
5,000,000	15,500	13,400	10,700						16,100
10,000,000									20,900

(a) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

TABLE C. LEVELS AT WHICH LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES HAVE A RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF 25 PER CENT(a)
FROM SEPTEMBER 1992(b)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust
Estimates classified by—									
Aggregate hours worked	7,400	6,500	5,000	3,400	4,000	1,800	1,800	1,300	5,700
Average hours worked	2,700	2,300	1,800	1,300	1,500	700	700	500	1,900
Average duration of unemployment	8,600	7,500	5,800	4,000	4,600	2,100	2,100	1,500	6,800
Median duration of unemployment	18,800	16,500	12,600	8,600	9,900	4,400	4,700	3,200	15,800
All other estimates	5,300	4,600	3,500	2,400	2,900	1,300	1,300	1,000	4,000

(a) See paragraph 10. (b) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS RELATING TO THE LABOUR FORCE

Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force are carried out from time to time. The results of these surveys on labour force and related topics are published separately as shown below.

<i>Title of Publication</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>
Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March to May 1982, September to November 1986	6341.0
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken, Australia, May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Experience, Australia, Three-yearly. First issue February 1993	6254.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia, 1989	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses, Australia, 1989	6277.0
Child Care, Australia, May 1969, 1973, 1977; June 1980; November 1984; June 1987; November 1990; June 1993	4402.0
Employment Benefits, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1992	6334.0
How Workers Get Their Training, Australia, 1989	6278.0
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities, Persons and Earned Income, 1986, 1990	6546.0
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia. Annually. Latest issue July 1993	6222.0
Labour Force Experience, Australia. Annually. Latest issue March 1994	6206.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia. Annually. Final issue February 1994	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia. Annually. Latest issue June 1993	6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia, September 1993	6250.0
Labour Mobility, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue February 1994	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding, Australia. Four-yearly. Latest issue July 1991	6216.0
Participation in Education, Australia. (Formerly Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance). Annually. Latest issue September 1993	6272.0
Persons Employed at Home, Australia, April 1989, March 1992	6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia. Annually. Latest issue September 1993	6220.0
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia, May 1985, May 1987, May 1990, May 1993	6264.0
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia, November 1985, April 1988, April 1991	6267.0
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia, November 1986, November 1989, October 1992	6238.0
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue July 1992	6245.0
Superannuation, Australia, February 1974, September to November 1982, November 1988, 1991 and 1993	6319.0
Trade Union Members, Australia. Two-yearly. Latest issue August 1992	6325.0
Transition From Education to Work, Australia. Annually. Latest issue May 1993	6227.0
Underemployed Workers, Australia, May 1988, May 1991	6265.0
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia. Annually. Latest issue August 1993	6310.0
Working Arrangements, Australia. Two-yearly. First issue August 1993	6342.0

GLOSSARY

Actively looking for work: Includes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives.

Aggregate hours worked: The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid for.

Attending school: Persons aged 15 to 19 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools.

Attending tertiary educational institution full time: Persons aged 15 to 24 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other tertiary educational institution.

Average hours worked: Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.

Average duration of unemployment: For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.

Birthplace: From April 1991, classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS) (1269.0)*.

Couple families. Families in which there are two married persons and these persons are husband and wife.

Dependants: All family members under 15 years of age; all sons or daughters aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).

Dependent student. In couple or one parent families, sons or daughters aged 15 to 19 attending school or aged 15 to 24 attending a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).

Duration of unemployment: The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full time for two weeks or more to the end of the reference week.

Employed: Persons aged 15 and over who, during the reference week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers, self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employment/population ratio: For any group, the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.

Family: Two or more related persons (*relationship* includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption) usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head as defined, together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:

- (a) sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
- (b) other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
- (c) any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

Family head:

- (a) Any person without a spouse present, but with a son or daughter aged under 15 present; or
- (b) persons without a spouse present, without a son or daughter aged under 15 present, but with a son or daughter aged 15 or over present (provided that the son or daughter has no spouse, son or daughter of his/her own present); or

(c) where a family has no person falling into either of these categories, the family head is generally defined to be the eldest person in the family.

No family head is determined for a couple family.

Former workers: Unemployed persons who have previously worked full time for two weeks or more but not in the past two years.

Full-time workers: Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Household: A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.

Industry: From August 1994, classified according to the *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993 (1292.0)*.

Job leavers: Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and left that job voluntarily, that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties; or any other reasons.

Job losers: Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and left that job involuntarily, that is: were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they did not leave that job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down because of financial difficulties.

Labour force: For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.

Labour force status: A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.

Lone person: A person who is the sole member of a household.

Lone parent: The head of a one parent family.

Long-term unemployed: Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.

Main English Speaking Countries: The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.

Marital status: Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.

Median duration of unemployment: The duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.

Non-dependent child: In couple or one parent families, sons or daughters aged 15 and over not attending school or a tertiary educational institution full time (except those classified as husbands, wives or lone parents).

Non-family member: A person who is not related to any other member of the household in which they are living.

Not in the labour force: Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

Occupation: Classified according to the *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1986 (1222.0)*.

One parent families: Families in which there is a family head together with at least one dependent son or daughter of his/her own.

Other families: Families which are not couple families or one parent families, as defined. They include families in which there is no parent, for example a family head living with a brother or sister.

Participation rate: For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.

Part-time workers: Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.

Seasonally adjusted series: A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

State capital cities: The areas determining the six State capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Manual, Edition 2.1* (1216.0).

Status in employment: Employed persons classified by whether they were employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners (employees), or unpaid family helpers.

Trend series: A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Unemployed: Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
 - (i) were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for tem-

porary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the reference week); or

- (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then; or

- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation: Unemployed persons who had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

Unemployed looking for first full-time job: Unemployed persons looking for full-time work who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for first job: Unemployed persons who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.

Unemployed looking for full-time work: Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.

Unemployed looking for part-time work: Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only, or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.

Unemployment rate: For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

LABOUR FORCE INQUIRIES

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