



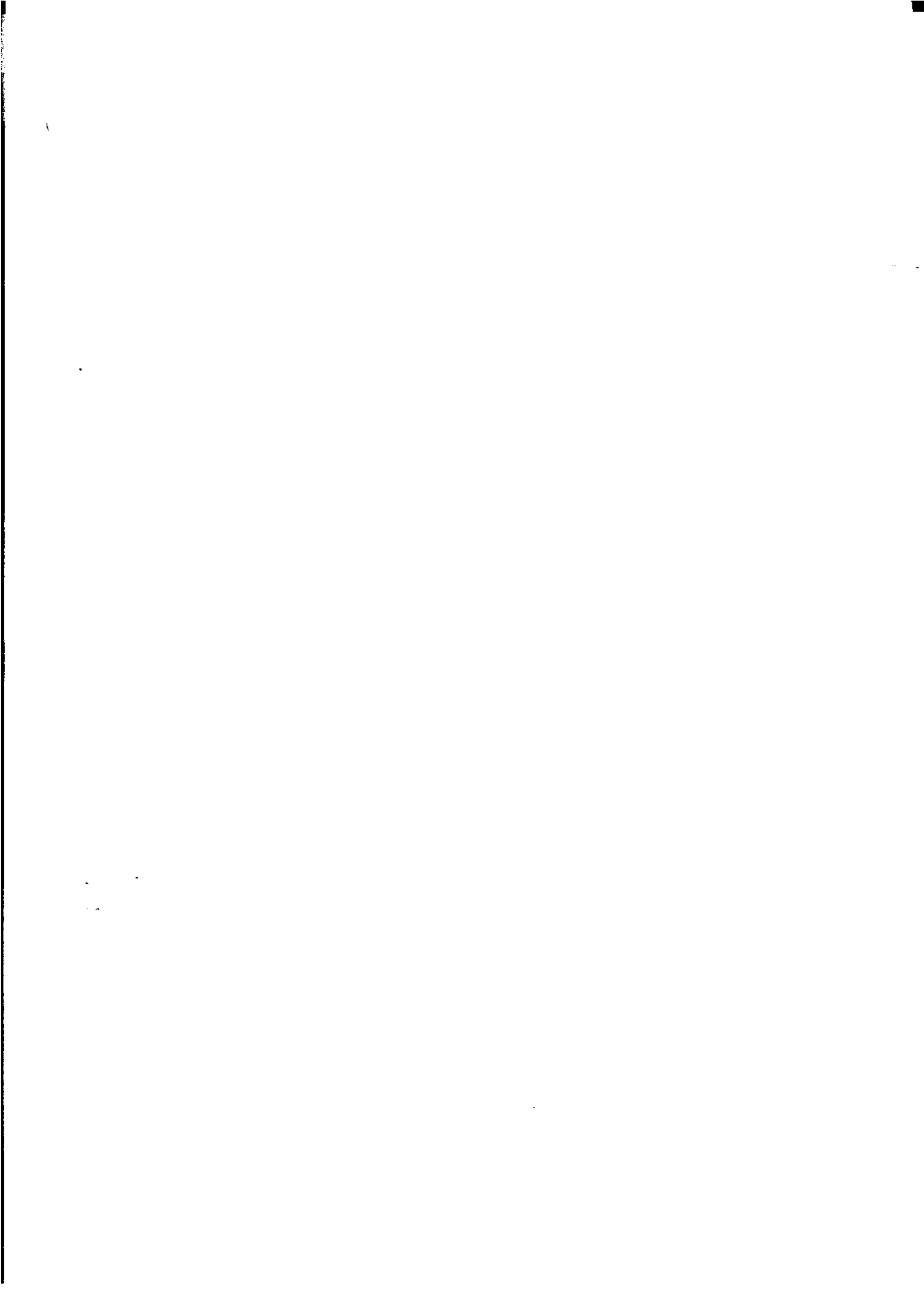
**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

**October 1995
LABOUR FORCE
AUSTRALIA**

In this issue -

**Feature article: Upcoming Changes to the Labour
Force Survey**

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**LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA
OCTOBER 1995**

**W. McLennan
Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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INQUIRIES

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- Monthly Labour Force Survey data, contact Sylvia Sajler on Canberra (06) 252 6525.
 - Labour Force Inquiries in State ABS offices, Sydney (02) 268 4212, Melbourne (03) 9615 7677, Brisbane (07) 222 6337, Perth (09) 323 5380, Adelaide (08) 237 7438, Hobart (002) 20 5840, Darwin (089) 43 2153.
 - for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the last page of this publication.
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Note: Change of table format

From the August 1995 issue of this publication, Table 26 has been expanded to include seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of long-term unemployment.

Also from the same issue, former Table 29 “Unemployed persons by age and active steps taken to find work” was removed from this publication. All tables that appear thereafter have been renumbered.

If you have any queries about these changes, contact Sylvia Sajler on (06) 252 6525.

**SECTION A:
MONTHLY LABOUR FORCE
SURVEY**



Upcoming Changes to the Labour Force Survey

Introduction

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) has been conducted quarterly from 1960 to 1977, and monthly from 1978 onwards. A major redesign of the LFS was last undertaken prior to introduction of monthly surveys.

In view of the considerable changes and restructuring of the labour market, the technological changes taking place in the information industry and the resultant cost savings that can be made from these technological changes, the ABS has concluded that a major review of the methodology of the survey and its processing is now warranted.

The major changes planned are:

- . a redesigned LFS questionnaire
- . a redesigned survey sample
- . the introduction of telephone interviewing
- . the introduction of computer assisted interviewing

The first of the changes to be implemented will be telephone interviewing, which is scheduled to be phased in from July 1996. Subject to the successful completion of development work, computer assisted interviewing and the redesigned questionnaire will be introduced in late 1997. Also at this time, a new sample design will be implemented and a fresh sample selected.

This article describes each of these changes, and includes a discussion of their possible impact on labour force estimates.

The Labour Force Survey at present

The LFS is conducted each month as part of the Monthly Population Survey (MPS). The survey sample covers some 30,000 dwellings i.e. private residences, hotel/motels, nursing homes, etc., selected throughout Australia, and is representative of the civilian resident population. Each month the MPS collects demographic and labour force information about all persons aged 15 years and over in selected dwellings. In most months, supplementary surveys are also included in the MPS. Different supplementary surveys are conducted throughout the year, covering particular aspects of the labour market or other topics.

The LFS is conducted in the fortnight commencing on the Monday falling between the 6th and the 12th of each month. Questions are predominantly asked in relation to the week preceding the interview week. This is the reference week of the survey.

Households stay in the survey for eight consecutive months. Each month one eighth of the sample is replaced by new households. Interviews are usually conducted at the respondents' homes by trained ABS interviewers using a paper and pencil questionnaire.

While survey information is collected for all usual residents of the selected household, interviewers generally obtain the information from one responsible adult of the household (known as "proxy respondent" methodology).

Further details on the current LFS are contained in the Explanatory Notes in the back of this publication.

Telephone Interviewing

Telephone interviewing is a well accepted survey methodology, used in many countries for the collection of labour force statistics. In the USA, telephone interviewing has been used in the Current Population Survey since 1954. Canada commenced telephone interviewing in the Labour Force Survey in 1973; the UK in 1984. Telephone interviewing has proven to be an effective and reliable means of data collection, which can deliver productivity improvements without loss of data quality and timeliness.

Procedures for conducting telephone interviewing are nearing finalisation. A program of development and testing that will establish the best operational application of the methodology is currently underway. Some of the broad elements of the anticipated approach to be adopted are described below.

In the first month in which selected dwellings are included in the LFS, ABS interviewers will visit the households to conduct 'face to face' interviews, as is done at the present. This approach provides the best method of obtaining the correct telephone contact number for interviews in the second to eighth months and for maintaining survey response rates. A number of studies have shown that "cold" contact telephone interviewing can result in lower survey response rates¹.

In general, for second and subsequent months, interviews will be conducted by telephone. Exceptions to this practice may occur for a number of reasons. Some 6% of Australian households are without a telephone². For these households, an ABS interviewer will continue to visit the dwelling to conduct the survey. Where problems may exist in conducting an interview by telephone e.g. due to hearing or language difficulties or where a respondent declines a telephone interview, face to face interviews will also continue. When telephone interviewing is fully implemented it is expected that only about 30% of interviews each month will be conducted face to face.

Telephone interviewing will be conducted by ABS interviewers calling from their own homes. If interviewers have been unsuccessful in making telephone contact they will visit the dwelling during the week to conduct a face to face interview.

Telephone interviewing will necessitate some changes to the way interviews are currently conducted. Many of the supplementary surveys conducted as part of the MPS use "prompt cards" to assist the respondent in answering particular questions. As prompt cards cannot be provided to respondents during telephone interviews, procedures are being developed to convert these questions to a format appropriate for delivery over the telephone. Overseas research has shown that telephone interviewing can increase the time required to conduct an interview, and that interviewers need to use different techniques to face to face interviews to ensure the interview runs smoothly³. Training of interviewers is recognised by the ABS as an essential element in ensuring a smooth transition to the new methodology and will, therefore, be given a high priority in the lead up to implementation.

Telephone interviews will be conducted initially using the current paper and pencil questionnaire, pending the proposed introduction of computer assisted interviewing in late 1997.

Computer Assisted Interviewing

Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI) refers to use of computers to record survey responses during the conduct of the survey interview. This methodology has developed over recent years with the emergence of portable computers and development of suitable data collection software. Many leading statistical agencies around the world are now employing CAI in the collection of household survey data.

CAI offers several benefits. Data quality can be improved in a number of ways. Interviewers are directed automatically by the computer to the next relevant question, eliminating any sequencing errors. Some editing of responses can be done during the interview, allowing queries to be resolved directly and immediately by the respondent. Introducing questioning based on responses given in previous interviews, known as dependent interviewing, can provide greater consistency and accuracy of data over time, and lead to improved respondent co-operation.

Automation of the survey questionnaire allows for more complicated sequencing, and enhances the capacity to tailor questions within an interview using information already given. The result is a more efficient survey, which produces better quality data.

Timeliness of survey processing can also be improved, as data is available in electronic form at the end of the interview. Time spent on handling paper forms and entering data into the office computing system is eliminated, leading to some cost savings. Currently, labour force data are produced in a very timely manner, and CAI is likely to provide only marginal gains. As a result, current release times will be retained after CAI and the accompanying changes are introduced.

Interviewers will be equipped with laptop computers to conduct CAI interviews. These computers are lightweight and portable, and can be readily setup up for personal interviewing. Interviewers will also use these computers for telephone interviews. Again the ABS will give priority to fully training interviewers in the use of these computers in collecting data and managing their interview workloads. In making this change, particular emphasis will be given to health and safety issues.

The ABS has been able to draw on the experience and developments of a number of other countries. Specialised software, suitable for use in large official statistical programs, has been developed by the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics. This software, known as BLAISE, will be used by the ABS for most CAI applications it undertakes.

Data will be transferred from interviewers homes to ABS offices via modems. This will involve the use of encryption and security software, thereby ensuring that the ABS's strict policy of security and confidentiality of data is fully maintained.

Further development and testing is required prior to finalising procedures for the introduction of CAI in the MPS. Subject to the successful completion of this testing program CAI will be introduced in late 1997.

Redesigning the LFS Questionnaire

As mentioned above, the current LFS questionnaire has been in use since the late 1970s. While the questionnaire continues to provide a wide range of relevant labour force information, the ABS believes that the questionnaire could better measure contemporary labour force characteristics.

Some aspects of the labour market are now more prominent than when the current questionnaire was designed. Examples of this are the increase in the number and types of non-standard work arrangements, and the increasing importance of part-time work. From time to time the ABS has received requests for additional data items to be added to the survey. Developments in international labour statistics standards and practices have also indicated that some of the current data items should be reviewed.

There are a number of practical problems and inefficiencies which interviewers and respondents currently have to deal with during the interview. Respondents are often irritated by the repetition of questions from month to month. The elderly are sometimes inconvenienced by the number of generalised questions they need to answer to complete the questionnaire.

Finally, as indicated above, the introduction of computerised data collection provides an opportunity to improve data quality and to use the time available for the interview more efficiently. These efficiency gains may provide scope to increase the amount of data collected.

The ABS has consulted widely with those who use labour force statistics about possible changes to the survey questionnaire. Throughout the development of the new questionnaire consultation will continue. It is planned to finalise the

questionnaire by late 1996. More information will be provided, at that time, on content and methodological changes, and how time series of data are likely to be affected.

The new questionnaire will go through extensive testing before its introduction. Pilot testing of question changes has already commenced, using CAI and telephone interviewing. A number of techniques will be used to verify the effectiveness of changes. Pilot test data will be analysed, interviewers will be debriefed after each test, interviews will be observed by ABS staff on the questionnaire redesign team, and respondents will be asked followup questions to check their comprehension of questions and the accuracy of their responses.

Redesign of the Survey Sample

The MPS sample is redesigned every five years, following each Population Census. The next redesign, following the 1996 Census, will consider the ramification of the introduction of telephone interviewing and CAI.

Households selected for interview in the MPS are drawn from a multi-stage stratified area sample. The last stage of selection is typically that of seven or eight households from within a selected block, comprising forty to fifty dwellings in urban areas. The degree of clustering of selected dwellings is a function of the cost structure of the survey, and the expected effect of clustering the sample on the reliability (sampling error) of the estimates.

The introduction of telephone interviewing and CAI will lead to a reduction of travel time and a possible increase in the time required for conducting an interview. These and other changes in the cost structure of the survey will necessitate a redesign of the sample in order to improve the efficiency of the survey.

What will be the impact of the changes on labour force data?

The planned changes to the LFS have been designed to maximise the comparability of time series for major (or core) labour force variables produced by the old and new methodologies. The ABS is confident that no perceptible breaks in series will result for these items. However, the redesign will inevitably result in some changes to non-core items. In a number of instances where new data series are being produced it will be possible to also continue old series if a user requirement exists.

The ABS has drawn on the experience of a number of other statistical agencies that have successfully introduced both telephone and computer assisted interviewing. Much has been written about the impact of telephone interviewing. It is clear that differences in data can exist for some surveys using open ended and sensitive questions. For relatively short surveys employing straightforward questions, the differences have been shown to be minimal. Tests in Canada and the UK have shown that telephonic interviewing does not have detrimental effect on key labour force data⁴. Testing carried out by the ABS in the late 1980s confirmed this view.

Research, particularly in the US, has shown that the quality of data from CAI interviews is as good as, if not better than, that from paper and pencil interviews⁵. The successful implementation of the technique by a number of other official statistical agencies has confirmed this and also indicated that the impact of the change can be minimised. The most instructive of these is the experience of Statistics Canada which introduced CAI to its Labour Force Survey in 1993, in isolation from other major changes. Tests conducted as part of their development lead to the conclusion that "the change from PAPI (paper and pencil interview) to CAI does not have a statistically significant impact on the labour force series, ..." ⁶.

The conclusion drawn from overseas experience, and from the ABS's own testing, is that in order to introduce change effectively, substantial effort needs to be devoted to ensuring interviewers are fully trained and familiar with new methodologies before they are introduced.

The ABS will inform users of labour force statistics what may be expected to occur with the data when the changes are made. This information will be provided well in advance of the introduction of the changes.

Further Information

Further information on the changes to the LFS discussed in this article can be obtained from Geoff Neideck on (06) 252 6401.

Endnotes

1. see for example, "The Telephone Experiment in the Canadian Labour Force Survey", Muirhead. R.C., Gower. A.R., Newton F.T., *Survey Methodology* Vol 1, No.2. 1975.
2. "Household Telephone Connections", Australia, August 1991, ABS Cat 4110.0.
3. see for example, "Telephone Survey Methodology", Groves. R.M., et al, John Wiley & Sons, USA, 1988.
4. Muirhead. R.C., et al, *ibid*, and "An Evaluation of Telephone Interviewing on the British Labour Force Survey", Wilson. P., Blackshaw. N., Norris. P., *Journal of Official Statistics* Vol 4, No. 4, 1988.
5. see for example, "Computer-Assisted Survey Information Collection: A Review of CASIC Methods and their Implications for Survey Operations", Weeks M.F., *Journal of Official Statistics* Vol 8, No. 4, 1992.
6. "Computer Assisted Interviewing Data Quality Test", Kaushal. R., and Laniel. N., *Proceedings of the Bureau of the Census Annual Research Conference, USA, March 1994.*

The Labour Market in Brief: October 1995

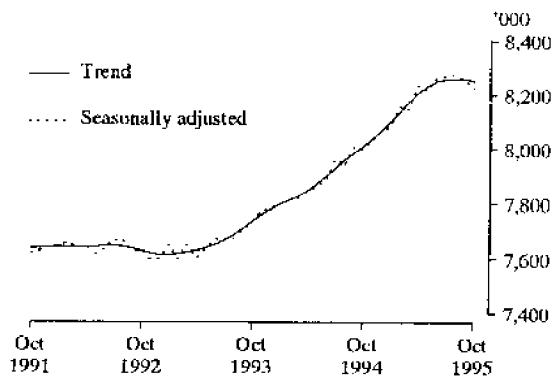
Trend estimates

In October 1995, the provisional trend estimate of employment fell to 8,254,000, with full-time employment falling to 6,248,600 and part-time employment falling to 2,005,400. The trend estimate of unemployment rose to 769,900 persons, with rises recorded for both males and females. The trend estimate of the unemployment rate has been rising since June 1995, and now stands at 8.5 per cent, with the male and female rates being 9.0 and 7.9 per cent respectively. The trend estimate of the participation rate stands at 63.6 per cent, with the rates for males and females standing at 73.8 and 53.7 per cent respectively.

Employment

In October 1995, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment fell by 33,700 to 8,224,400, with male employment falling by 39,600 to 4,667,500. Seasonally adjusted female employment rose slightly to 3,556,900. Male full-time employment fell by 47,500 to 4,154,300 while for females, full-time employment fell slightly to stand at 2,062,300. Part-time employment rose by 17,200 to 2,007,900, with rises recorded for both males and females.

EMPLOYED PERSONS



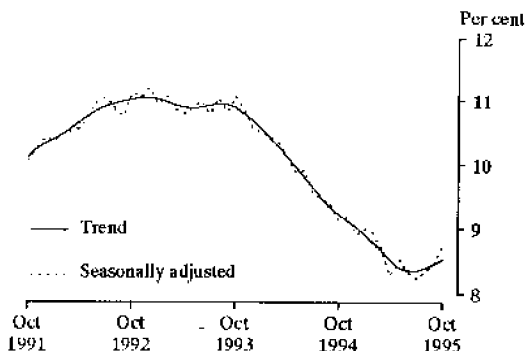
Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment for October 1995 rose by 24,500 to 787,600. Female unemployment rose by 21,200 to 315,800, with rises of 11,200 and 10,000 in the number of females seeking full and part-time work, respectively. Male unemployment fell to 471,700 with a fall of 6,800 males seeking part-time work.

Unemployment rate

In October 1995, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose by 0.3 percentage points and now stands at 8.7 per cent. The rate for females rose by 0.5 points to 8.2 per cent while the rate for males rose to 9.2 per cent.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



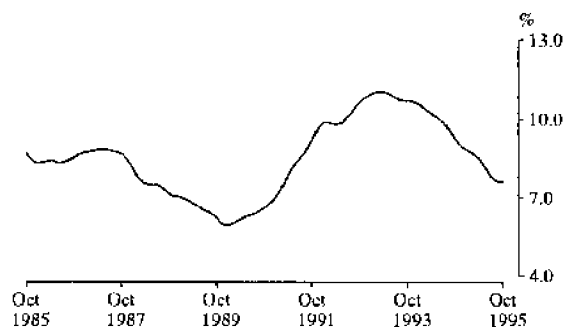
Participation rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the labour force participation rate for males fell by 0.6 percentage points to 73.6 per cent in October 1995. For females, the participation rate rose by 0.3 points to 53.8 per cent. The total rate was 63.5 per cent in October 1995.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE: TREND SERIES

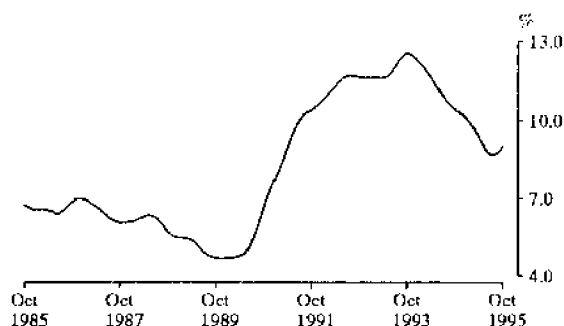
New South Wales

The trend unemployment rate for New South Wales rose from 5.9% in October and November 1989, to peak at 11.0% in the period December 1992 to March 1993. Trend estimates have been falling since then, although the rate of decline has slowed in recent months, and in October 1995 the rate was 7.6%.



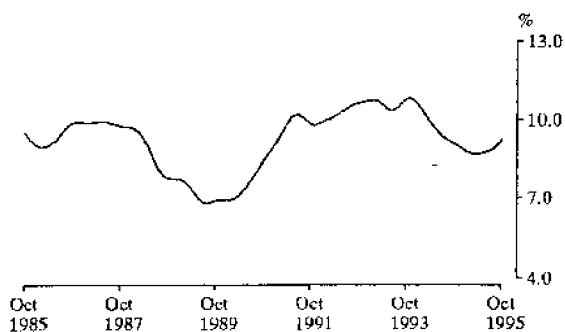
Victoria

Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for Victoria rose from a low of 4.7% in late 1989 and early 1990, to a peak of 12.5% in August and September 1993. The trend unemployment rate then began to fall, reaching 8.7% in May and June 1995, before rising in recent months to stand at 9.4% in October 1995.



Queensland

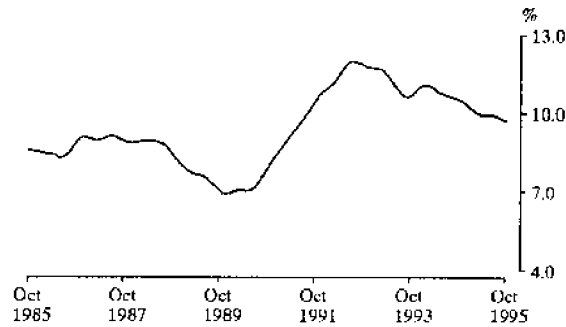
Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for Queensland rose from a low of 6.7% in mid 1989 to peak at 10.8% in August and September 1993. The trend rate then began to fall, reaching a low of 8.7% in late 1994 and the first half of 1995. The rate has increased in each of the past six months, and in October 1995 was 9.7%.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE: TREND SERIES

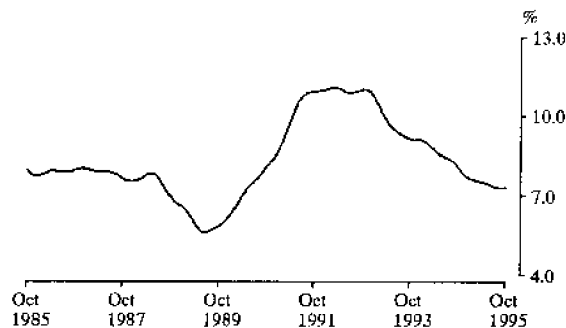
South Australia

The trend unemployment rate for South Australia rose rapidly from 6.9% in late 1989 to peak at 12.0% in May and June 1992. Since then, the trend has been falling (apart from the rises in late 1993), and in October 1995 the trend rate was 9.6%.



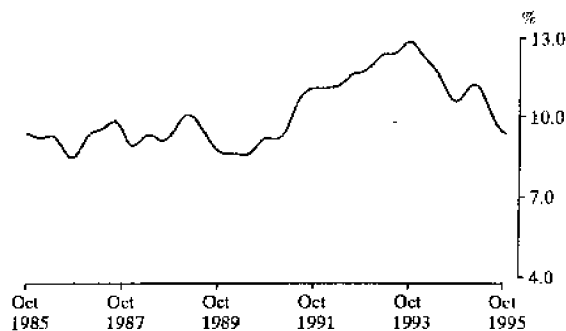
Western Australia

For Western Australia, trend estimates of the unemployment rate rose from a low of 5.6% in April and May 1989 to peak at 11.1% in early 1992. After remaining at similar levels for the rest of 1992, the trend began to fall and in October 1995 the estimate was 7.3%.



Tasmania

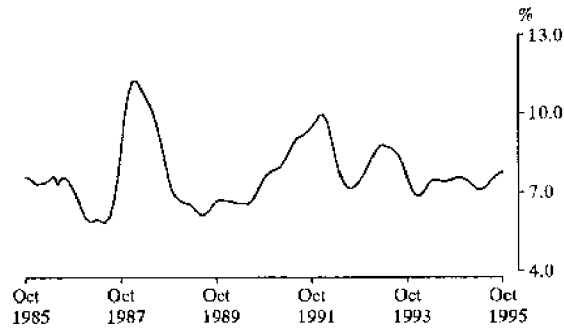
Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for Tasmania fell from a peak of 12.9% in August 1993 to 10.6% in mid 1994. After increasing to 11.2% at the end of 1994, the trend rate again began to fall and in October 1995 it stood at 9.1%.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY TERRITORY AND AUSTRALIA: TREND SERIES

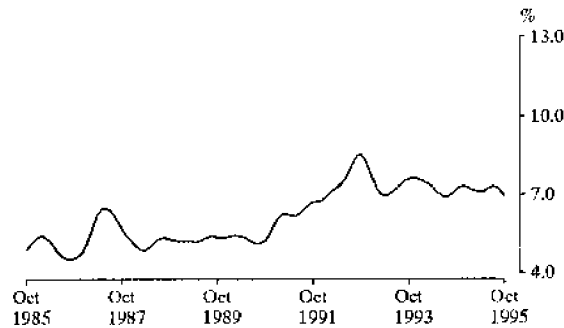
Northern Territory

Trend estimates of the unemployment rate in the Northern Territory peaked at 11.2% in late 1987, again in late 1991 at 9.9%, and rose to 8.8% in early 1993, before falling to 6.8% in November 1993. Trend estimates have since risen, to stand at 7.7% in October 1995.



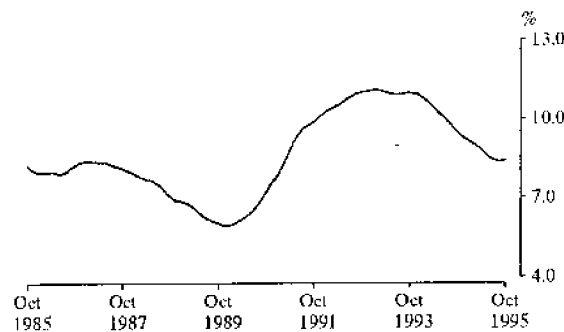
Australian Capital Territory

Trend estimates of the unemployment rate in the Australian Capital Territory reached a high of 8.5% in July and August 1992. Since then, the trend unemployment rate has decreased and remained relatively stable, standing at 6.5% in October 1995.



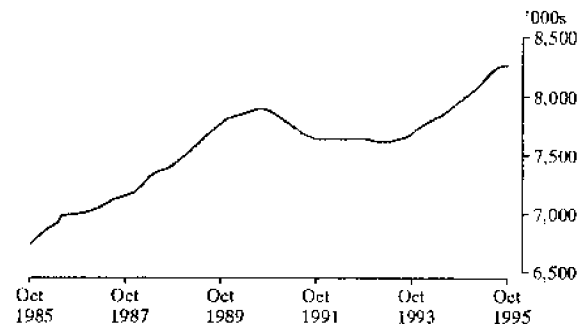
Australia

Rising from a low of 5.9 per cent in late 1989, the trend unemployment rate peaked at 11.1% in December 1992. The rate has been falling since then, although in recent months it has begun to rise slightly and in October 1995 stood at 8.5%.

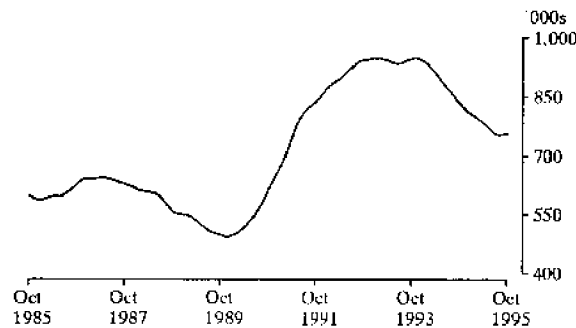


PRINCIPAL LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES: TREND SERIES**Employment**

After peaking at 7,894,700 in June 1990, the trend employment estimate fell to 7,615,400 in January 1993. The trend has been rising since then, to stand at 8,263,200 in August 1995, before falling slightly to 8,254,000 in October 1995.

**Unemployment**

The trend estimate of unemployment rose from a low of 491,500 in October 1989, to peak firstly at 946,400 in late 1992, and then again at 947,200 in September 1993, after a small fall. Unemployment then fell to 751,700 in June 1995, but has since risen to stand at 769,900 in October 1995.

**Participation rate**

From a peak of 64.0% in July and August 1990, the trend participation rate fell to a five year low of 62.3% in mid 1993. The rate then began to rise (apart from some falls recorded in early 1994), and had reached 63.8% in June 1995, before falling slightly to stand at 63.6% in October 1995.

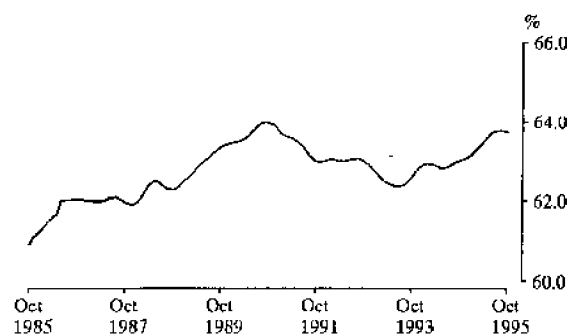


TABLE 1. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER

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						
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total							
MALES												
1994 —												
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
September	4,117.2	489.4	4,606.6	25.5	425.9	58.3	484.2	5,090.8	1,787.1	6,877.9	9.5	74.0
October	4,094.1	516.2	4,610.3	23.9	395.5	44.6	440.2	5,050.5	1,834.8	6,885.3	8.7	73.4
November	4,092.5	493.9	4,586.4	25.2	405.5	47.6	453.1	5,039.5	1,853.2	6,892.8	9.0	73.1
December	4,162.0	510.3	4,672.3	39.4	418.5	51.1	469.7	5,142.0	1,758.2	6,900.2	9.1	74.5
1995 —												
January	4,111.6	484.2	4,595.8	39.6	454.8	57.8	512.6	5,108.4	1,800.8	6,909.2	10.0	73.9
February	4,165.9	488.4	4,654.3	30.7	440.4	60.2	500.6	5,154.9	1,763.3	6,918.2	9.7	74.5
March	4,145.0	519.3	4,664.3	24.2	404.6	56.3	460.9	5,125.2	1,802.0	6,927.2	9.0	74.0
April	4,165.8	525.0	4,690.7	27.7	391.0	48.0	439.0	5,129.7	1,806.5	6,936.2	8.6	74.0
May	4,158.0	515.1	4,673.1	26.7	403.0	52.6	455.6	5,128.7	1,816.5	6,945.2	8.9	73.8
June	4,169.1	516.6	4,685.8	24.9	391.6	45.7	437.3	5,123.1	1,831.1	6,954.2	8.5	73.7
July	4,204.5	499.7	4,704.2	26.5	383.1	49.3	432.4	5,136.6	1,825.4	6,962.0	8.4	73.8
August	4,151.8	520.6	4,672.5	24.3	388.3	45.7	434.0	5,106.5	1,863.3	6,969.8	8.5	73.3
September	4,210.8	523.4	4,734.2	24.6	400.8	62.8	463.7	5,197.8	1,779.8	6,977.7	8.9	74.5
October	4,175.7	517.4	4,693.1	22.5	392.8	49.1	441.8	5,134.9	1,850.8	6,985.7	8.6	73.5
Standard error of —												
October 1995 estimates	19.8	9.1	20.6	2.3	8.2	3.4	8.6	21.2	14.8	..	0.2	0.3
Sep 95 to Oct 95 movements	15.1	6.9	15.8	2.2	6.3	3.1	6.6	16.3	11.1	..	0.1	0.2
MARRIED FEMALES												
1994 —												
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
September	1,151.0	1,007.2	2,158.2	* 2.1	87.2	52.6	139.8	2,298.1	1,854.1	4,152.2	6.1	55.3
October	1,133.5	966.5	2,100.0	* 1.4	80.0	41.0	120.9	2,220.9	1,920.6	4,141.5	5.4	53.6
November	1,129.0	974.7	2,103.8	* 1.1	75.8	47.8	123.6	2,227.3	1,907.3	4,134.7	5.5	53.9
December	1,130.6	965.7	2,096.2	* 0.7	73.4	43.8	117.2	2,213.4	1,911.4	4,124.8	5.3	53.7
1995 —												
January	1,098.9	907.2	2,006.1	* 0.9	75.2	35.4	110.6	2,116.6	2,017.8	4,134.4	5.2	51.2
February	1,125.5	958.4	2,083.9	* 1.4	86.7	57.8	144.5	2,228.4	1,903.3	4,131.8	6.5	53.9
March	1,128.3	1,007.8	2,136.1	* 1.8	84.0	51.9	135.9	2,272.0	1,876.5	4,148.6	6.0	54.8
April	1,163.9	1,006.7	2,170.6	* 0.8	73.9	39.2	113.1	2,283.7	1,892.8	4,176.5	5.0	54.7
May	1,177.7	1,014.7	2,192.4	* 1.5	71.9	37.8	109.7	2,302.1	1,884.4	4,186.4	4.8	55.0
June	1,190.3	1,032.7	2,223.0	* 2.5	77.7	34.7	112.4	2,335.5	1,862.8	4,198.3	4.8	55.6
July	1,202.7	1,017.8	2,220.4	* 1.7	73.2	32.4	105.6	2,326.0	1,860.5	4,186.5	4.5	55.6
August	1,190.8	1,002.7	2,193.6	* 1.3	74.1	34.0	108.1	2,301.6	1,871.8	4,173.4	4.7	55.2
September	1,195.2	1,014.8	2,210.0	* 1.0	79.5	39.2	118.7	2,328.7	1,858.3	4,187.0	5.1	55.6
October	1,201.5	990.1	2,191.6	* 2.3	73.7	34.2	107.9	2,299.5	1,888.9	4,188.4	4.7	54.9
Standard error of —												
October 1995 estimates	12.6	11.7	15.8	0.7	4.0	2.8	4.8	16.0	14.9	..	0.2	0.4
Sep 95 to Oct 95 movements	9.4	8.9	11.9	0.9	3.4	2.6	4.0	12.1	11.2	..	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							
				- '000 -								
ALL FEMALES												
1994 —												
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
September	1,998.9	1,481.9	3,480.8	24.6	226.1	120.4	346.5	3,827.3	3,269.3	7,096.7	9.1	53.9
October	1,984.1	1,440.4	3,424.5	21.4	213.1	100.0	313.1	3,737.6	3,366.5	7,104.1	8.4	52.6
November	1,984.2	1,454.6	3,438.7	23.1	210.5	100.5	311.0	3,749.7	3,361.7	7,111.5	8.3	52.7
December	2,017.1	1,466.8	3,483.9	33.6	234.9	103.0	337.9	3,821.8	3,297.0	7,118.9	8.8	53.7
1995 —												
January	1,969.9	1,387.8	3,357.6	34.2	244.9	96.2	341.1	3,698.7	3,428.6	7,127.3	9.2	51.9
February	1,993.6	1,442.2	3,435.9	36.9	260.8	124.8	385.6	3,821.4	3,314.3	7,135.7	10.1	53.6
March	1,982.4	1,517.9	3,500.3	25.3	231.3	123.5	354.8	3,855.1	3,289.1	7,144.2	9.2	54.0
April	2,017.9	1,522.0	3,539.9	20.0	204.7	99.3	304.0	3,843.9	3,309.0	7,152.9	7.9	53.7
May	2,034.1	1,523.6	3,557.7	26.1	207.7	90.3	298.0	3,855.7	3,305.9	7,161.6	7.7	53.8
June	2,044.6	1,543.2	3,587.8	22.4	202.9	84.7	287.5	3,875.3	3,295.0	7,170.3	7.4	54.0
July	2,064.9	1,524.4	3,589.3	20.7	196.8	80.4	277.2	3,866.5	3,312.0	7,178.5	7.2	53.9
August	2,031.7	1,513.6	3,545.3	21.6	195.1	92.8	287.9	3,833.1	3,353.5	7,186.6	7.5	53.3
September	2,072.7	1,533.7	3,606.4	22.7	202.1	97.5	299.6	3,906.0	3,288.8	7,194.8	7.7	54.3
October	2,065.9	1,503.8	3,569.7	20.8	203.7	93.4	297.1	3,866.8	3,336.6	7,203.3	7.7	53.7
Standard error of —												
October 1995 estimates	15.4	13.7	18.7	2.2	6.2	4.5	7.3	19.3	18.3	..	0.2	0.3
Sep 95 to Oct 95 movements	11.6	10.3	14.2	2.1	4.9	3.7	5.6	14.7	13.8	..	0.1	0.2
PERSONS												
1994 —												
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
September	6,116.1	1,971.3	8,087.4	50.1	652.1	178.7	830.8	8,918.1	5,056.4	13,974.6	9.3	63.8
October	6,078.2	1,956.6	8,034.8	45.3	608.7	144.6	753.3	8,788.1	5,201.3	13,989.4	8.6	62.8
November	6,076.7	1,948.5	8,025.1	48.3	616.0	148.1	764.1	8,789.3	5,214.9	14,004.2	8.7	62.8
December	6,179.2	1,977.1	8,156.2	73.1	653.5	154.1	807.6	8,963.8	5,055.2	14,019.1	9.0	63.9
1995 —												
January	6,081.4	1,872.0	7,953.4	73.8	699.7	154.0	853.7	8,807.1	5,229.4	14,036.5	9.7	62.7
February	6,159.5	1,930.7	8,090.1	67.5	701.2	184.9	886.2	8,976.3	5,077.6	14,053.9	9.9	63.9
March	6,127.4	2,037.2	8,164.6	49.5	635.8	179.9	815.7	8,980.3	5,091.1	14,071.4	9.1	63.8
April	6,183.6	2,047.0	8,230.6	47.6	595.7	147.3	743.0	8,973.7	5,115.4	14,089.1	8.3	63.7
May	6,192.1	2,038.7	8,230.8	52.8	610.7	142.9	753.6	8,984.4	5,122.4	14,106.7	8.4	63.7
June	6,213.7	2,059.8	8,273.6	47.3	594.5	130.4	724.8	8,998.4	5,126.0	14,124.5	8.1	63.7
July	6,269.5	2,024.1	8,293.6	47.1	579.9	129.7	709.6	9,003.1	5,137.4	14,140.5	7.9	63.7
August	6,183.5	2,034.2	8,217.7	45.9	583.4	138.5	721.9	8,939.6	5,216.9	14,156.4	8.1	63.1
September	6,283.5	2,057.1	8,340.6	47.2	603.0	160.3	763.3	9,103.9	5,068.6	14,172.5	8.4	64.2
October	6,241.6	2,021.2	8,262.8	43.3	596.4	142.4	738.9	9,001.7	5,187.4	14,189.1	8.2	63.4
Standard error of —												
October 1995 estimates	22.7	15.3	24.9	3.2	9.7	5.4	10.5	25.6	21.3	..	0.1	0.2
Sep 95 to Oct 95 movements	17.5	11.5	19.5	2.8	7.3	4.4	8.0	20.2	16.3	..	0.1	0.1

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Month	Employed		Unemployed				Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -	
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work	Total				
			Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total '000 -						
MALES										
1994 —										
August	4,073.6	493.0	4,566.6	27.3	433.7	51.4	485.1	5,051.7	9.6	73.5
September	4,107.9	472.7	4,580.6	28.8	433.6	55.9	489.5	5,070.1	9.7	73.7
October	4,073.4	512.1	4,585.4	29.1	421.4	48.5	469.9	5,055.3	9.3	73.4
November	4,103.2	503.5	4,606.8	27.9	422.9	56.1	479.0	5,085.8	9.4	73.8
December	4,106.0	521.5	4,627.5	27.9	412.7	46.5	459.2	5,086.8	9.0	73.7
1995 —										
January	4,121.3	512.0	4,633.4	27.8	418.2	51.8	470.1	5,103.4	9.2	73.9
February	4,171.7	506.5	4,678.2	24.2	408.2	54.0	462.2	5,140.5	9.0	74.3
March	4,159.6	504.6	4,664.2	24.2	398.6	47.1	445.8	5,110.0	8.7	73.8
April	4,179.8	516.4	4,696.2	29.4	393.9	46.2	440.1	5,136.4	8.6	74.1
May	4,166.3	509.5	4,675.8	30.1	404.0	54.1	458.1	5,133.9	8.9	73.9
June	4,175.4	506.9	4,682.3	31.7	400.4	51.0	451.3	5,133.6	8.8	73.8
July	4,186.9	496.9	4,683.8	32.8	394.7	56.2	450.8	5,134.6	8.8	73.8
August	4,186.9	516.9	4,703.8	28.4	394.0	52.0	446.0	5,149.8	8.7	73.9
September	4,201.8	505.4	4,707.2	27.8	408.3	60.1	468.5	5,175.6	9.1	74.2
October	4,154.3	513.2	4,667.5	27.3	418.4	53.3	471.7	5,139.2	9.2	73.6
MARRIED FEMALES										
1994 —										
August	1,131.4	957.5	2,088.9	n.a.	92.2	46.4	138.5	2,227.5	6.2	53.7
September	1,137.2	971.0	2,108.2	n.a.	89.3	47.6	137.0	2,245.1	6.1	54.1
October	1,124.2	967.5	2,091.6	n.a.	84.5	43.2	127.8	2,219.4	5.8	53.6
November	1,120.2	966.1	2,086.3	n.a.	82.7	49.8	132.5	2,218.9	6.0	53.7
December	1,113.4	978.3	2,091.7	n.a.	77.8	44.7	122.5	2,214.2	5.5	53.7
1995 —										
January	1,105.9	989.5	2,095.4	n.a.	75.4	42.4	117.7	2,213.1	5.3	53.5
February	1,131.4	982.6	2,114.0	n.a.	75.9	49.3	125.2	2,239.1	5.6	54.2
March	1,124.0	1,000.1	2,124.1	n.a.	79.9	44.5	124.4	2,248.5	5.5	54.2
April	1,176.8	1,001.2	2,178.0	n.a.	69.8	38.0	107.9	2,285.9	4.7	54.7
May	1,180.5	992.9	2,173.4	n.a.	68.0	40.6	108.7	2,282.1	4.8	54.5
June	1,198.3	1,014.3	2,212.5	n.a.	75.8	35.9	111.7	2,324.2	4.8	55.4
July	1,206.2	1,009.2	2,215.4	n.a.	75.9	33.1	108.9	2,324.3	4.7	55.5
August	1,206.9	989.6	2,196.4	n.a.	80.6	36.9	117.5	2,313.9	5.1	55.4
September	1,180.5	977.8	2,158.3	n.a.	81.4	35.4	116.8	2,275.1	5.1	54.3
October	1,191.8	991.1	2,182.9	n.a.	77.8	36.1	113.9	2,296.7	5.0	54.8
ALL FEMALES										
1994 —										
August	1,960.2	1,413.9	3,374.1	32.0	242.0	104.7	346.7	3,720.8	9.3	52.5
September	1,992.1	1,435.7	3,427.8	31.2	232.5	107.4	339.9	3,767.7	9.0	53.1
October	1,980.7	1,431.8	3,412.5	27.8	229.2	103.8	333.0	3,745.6	8.9	52.7
November	1,986.8	1,438.5	3,425.3	27.5	226.5	106.8	333.4	3,758.7	8.9	52.9
December	1,973.4	1,467.8	3,441.2	24.1	227.2	103.0	330.1	3,771.3	8.8	53.0
1995 —										
January	1,952.3	1,497.3	3,449.6	24.0	225.2	103.3	328.5	3,778.1	8.7	53.0
February	1,993.0	1,487.0	3,480.0	28.2	228.3	110.5	338.8	3,818.8	8.9	53.5
March	1,976.6	1,506.5	3,483.1	23.8	222.0	104.8	326.8	3,809.9	8.6	53.3
April	2,037.1	1,504.5	3,541.6	21.8	205.1	98.5	303.7	3,845.2	7.9	53.8
May	2,045.9	1,494.8	3,540.6	27.9	212.8	95.8	308.6	3,849.2	8.0	53.7
June	2,058.2	1,527.6	3,585.8	24.8	209.1	89.8	298.9	3,884.7	7.7	54.2
July	2,058.3	1,531.1	3,589.4	24.9	203.3	88.1	291.5	3,880.8	7.5	54.1
August	2,071.5	1,498.6	3,570.1	26.0	206.9	100.4	307.3	3,877.4	7.9	54.0
September	2,065.7	1,485.3	3,551.0	28.7	207.7	86.9	294.6	3,845.6	7.7	53.4
October	2,062.3	1,494.6	3,556.9	27.0	219.0	96.9	315.8	3,872.8	8.2	53.8
PERSONS										
1994 —										
August	6,033.8	1,906.9	7,940.7	59.3	675.7	156.1	831.7	8,772.5	9.5	62.8
September	6,100.0	1,908.4	8,008.4	60.0	666.1	163.2	829.3	8,837.7	9.4	63.2
October	6,054.1	1,943.9	7,998.0	56.9	650.6	152.3	802.9	8,800.9	9.1	62.9
November	6,090.1	1,942.0	8,032.1	55.4	649.4	163.0	812.4	8,844.5	9.2	63.2
December	6,079.4	1,989.4	8,068.7	51.9	639.9	149.5	789.4	8,858.1	8.9	63.2
1995 —										
January	6,073.6	2,009.4	8,083.0	51.8	643.4	155.1	798.6	8,881.5	9.0	63.3
February	6,164.7	1,993.6	8,158.2	52.4	636.6	164.5	801.1	8,959.3	8.9	63.7
March	6,136.3	2,011.1	8,147.4	48.0	620.7	151.9	772.6	8,919.9	8.7	63.4
April	6,216.9	2,020.9	8,237.8	51.2	599.0	144.8	743.8	8,981.6	8.3	63.7
May	6,212.2	2,004.3	8,216.4	58.1	616.9	149.8	766.7	8,983.1	8.5	63.7
June	6,233.6	2,034.5	8,268.1	56.5	609.5	140.8	750.2	9,018.4	8.3	63.8
July	6,245.2	2,028.0	8,273.2	57.7	598.0	144.3	742.3	9,015.5	8.2	63.8
August	6,258.4	2,015.5	8,273.9	54.4	600.8	152.4	753.2	9,027.1	8.3	63.8
September	6,267.4	1,990.7	8,258.1	56.5	616.1	147.1	763.1	9,021.2	8.5	63.7
October	6,216.6	2,007.9	8,224.4	54.3	637.3	150.2	787.6	9,012.0	8.7	63.5

TABLE 3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES

Month	Employed		Total	Unemployed		Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -		
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers		Looking for full-time work						
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total - '000 -					
MALES										
1994 —										
August	4,079.7	486.6	4,566.3	30.5	435.4	52.4	487.8	5,054.1	9.7	73.6
September	4,085.8	494.0	4,579.8	29.2	428.8	52.7	481.5	5,061.3	9.5	73.6
October	4,092.4	501.0	4,593.4	28.2	424.2	52.5	476.7	5,070.2	9.4	73.6
November	4,102.2	506.5	4,608.8	27.5	420.3	51.9	472.2	5,080.9	9.3	73.7
December	4,115.8	510.2	4,626.1	26.9	416.1	51.2	467.3	5,093.3	9.2	73.8
1995 —										
January	4,131.9	512.3	4,644.1	26.4	411.6	50.5	462.0	5,106.1	9.0	73.9
February	4,147.9	512.2	4,660.2	26.4	407.0	49.9	456.9	5,117.1	8.9	74.0
March	4,161.2	510.7	4,671.9	27.0	403.0	49.7	452.8	5,124.7	8.8	74.0
April r	4,171.4	508.8	4,680.2	28.2	399.6	50.1	449.7	5,129.9	8.8	74.0
May r	4,177.4	507.8	4,685.3	29.5	397.6	51.1	448.6	5,133.9	8.7	73.9
June r	4,180.7	507.5	4,688.2	30.3	397.6	52.4	450.0	5,138.2	8.8	73.9
July r	4,182.3	507.6	4,689.9	30.3	399.4	53.7	453.1	5,143.1	8.8	73.9
August r	4,183.1	508.0	4,691.1	29.8	402.1	54.9	457.0	5,148.1	8.9	73.9
September r	4,182.6	508.7	4,691.4	29.1	405.4	55.8	461.3	5,152.7	9.0	73.8
October	4,180.1	509.2	4,689.4	28.1	408.9	56.3	465.3	5,154.6	9.0	73.8
MARRIED FEMALES (a)										
1994 —										
August	1,131.2	959.7	2,090.9	n.a.	90.1	46.3	136.3	2,227.3	6.1	53.7
September	1,129.1	964.3	2,093.4	n.a.	87.8	46.6	134.3	2,227.7	6.0	53.8
October	1,124.1	968.6	2,092.7	n.a.	85.0	46.6	131.6	2,224.2	5.9	53.7
November	1,118.5	973.3	2,091.8	n.a.	82.2	46.5	128.7	2,220.5	5.8	53.7
December	1,115.5	978.2	2,093.7	n.a.	79.6	46.1	125.8	2,219.5	5.7	53.7
1995 —										
January	1,117.9	983.4	2,101.3	n.a.	77.3	45.7	122.9	2,224.2	5.5	53.8
February	1,127.2	989.5	2,116.6	n.a.	75.2	44.7	119.9	2,236.5	5.4	54.0
March	1,143.1	995.7	2,138.7	n.a.	73.7	43.1	116.8	2,255.5	5.2	54.3
April r	1,162.2	1,000.6	2,162.8	n.a.	73.0	41.0	114.0	2,276.8	5.0	54.6
May r	1,179.5	1,002.7	2,182.1	n.a.	73.3	38.8	112.1	2,294.3	4.9	54.9
June r	1,191.2	1,001.9	2,193.1	n.a.	74.5	37.1	111.6	2,304.7	4.8	55.1
July r	1,197.0	999.2	2,196.2	n.a.	76.1	35.9	112.0	2,308.2	4.9	55.1
August r	1,198.9	995.3	2,194.2	n.a.	77.8	35.4	113.2	2,307.4	4.9	55.1
September r	1,198.8	991.1	2,189.9	n.a.	79.2	35.1	114.4	2,304.2	5.0	55.0
October	1,195.3	987.4	2,182.7	n.a.	80.8	35.2	116.0	2,298.8	5.0	54.9
ALL FEMALES										
1994 —										
August	1,968.5	1,424.9	3,393.4	29.8	237.9	107.2	345.1	3,738.5	9.2	52.7
September	1,976.0	1,430.4	3,406.4	29.2	234.2	106.4	340.6	3,747.1	9.1	52.8
October	1,978.3	1,439.2	3,417.4	28.4	231.3	105.7	337.0	3,754.4	9.0	52.8
November	1,976.5	1,451.6	3,428.1	27.3	229.0	105.5	334.5	3,762.6	8.9	52.9
December	1,974.4	1,465.8	3,440.2	26.1	227.0	105.7	332.7	3,772.9	8.8	53.0
1995 —										
January	1,976.3	1,479.5	3,455.9	25.2	225.0	105.7	330.8	3,786.6	8.7	53.1
February	1,984.7	1,491.9	3,476.6	24.7	222.3	104.7	327.0	3,803.6	8.6	53.3
March	2,000.1	1,501.7	3,501.8	24.6	218.7	102.5	321.1	3,822.9	8.4	53.5
April r	2,019.7	1,508.9	3,528.6	24.7	214.2	99.4	313.6	3,842.2	8.2	53.7
May r	2,038.4	1,512.1	3,550.5	24.9	210.3	96.2	306.5	3,857.0	7.9	53.9
June r	2,052.3	1,512.3	3,564.6	25.3	208.0	93.8	301.7	3,866.4	7.8	53.9
July r	2,060.7	1,510.3	3,571.0	25.9	207.4	92.4	299.9	3,870.9	7.7	53.9
August r	2,065.8	1,506.2	3,572.1	26.5	208.1	92.1	300.2	3,872.3	7.8	53.9
September r	2,069.2	1,501.0	3,570.2	27.0	209.5	92.4	301.8	3,872.1	7.8	53.8
October	2,068.5	1,496.1	3,564.6	27.5	211.7	93.0	304.7	3,869.3	7.9	53.7
PERSONS										
1994 —										
August	6,048.2	1,911.6	7,959.7	60.3	673.3	159.6	832.9	8,792.6	9.5	63.0
September	6,061.8	1,924.4	7,986.2	58.4	663.0	159.1	822.1	8,808.4	9.3	63.0
October	6,070.7	1,940.2	8,010.9	56.6	655.5	158.2	813.7	8,824.6	9.2	63.1
November	6,078.7	1,958.1	8,036.9	54.7	649.3	157.3	806.6	8,843.5	9.1	63.1
December	6,090.2	1,976.0	8,066.3	52.9	643.1	156.8	800.0	8,866.2	9.0	63.2
1995 —										
January	6,108.2	1,991.8	8,100.0	51.6	636.6	156.2	792.8	8,892.8	8.9	63.4
February	6,132.7	2,004.1	8,136.8	51.1	629.3	154.6	783.9	8,920.7	8.8	63.5
March	6,161.3	2,012.4	8,173.7	51.6	621.7	152.2	773.9	8,947.6	8.6	63.6
April r	6,191.1	2,017.7	8,208.8	52.9	613.8	149.5	763.3	8,972.1	8.5	63.7
May r	6,215.8	2,020.0	8,235.8	54.5	607.9	147.3	755.2	8,990.9	8.4	63.7
June r	6,233.0	2,019.8	8,252.8	55.6	605.6	146.1	751.7	9,004.5	8.3	63.8
July r	6,243.0	2,017.9	8,260.9	56.2	606.8	146.2	753.0	9,013.9	8.4	63.7
August r	6,248.9	2,014.3	8,263.2	56.3	610.2	147.1	757.3	9,020.4	8.4	63.7
September r	6,251.8	2,009.8	8,261.6	56.1	614.9	148.2	763.1	9,024.7	8.5	63.7
October	6,248.6	2,005.4	8,254.0	55.6	620.6	149.3	769.9	9,023.9	8.5	63.6

(a) See Explanatory Notes, Paragraph 30.

**TABLE 4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
MARITAL STATUS, OCTOBER 1995**

	Employed		Total	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		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
Males	4,175.7	517.4	4,693.1	392.8	49.1	441.8	5,134.9	1,850.8	6,985.7	8.6	73.5
Married	2,823.4	201.4	3,024.8	176.3	8.5	184.8	3,209.6	1,018.8	4,228.4	5.8	75.9
Not married	1,352.3	316.0	1,668.3	216.4	40.6	257.0	1,925.4	832.0	2,757.4	13.4	69.8
Females	2,065.9	1,503.8	3,569.7	203.7	93.4	297.1	3,866.8	3,336.6	7,203.3	7.7	53.7
Married	1,201.5	990.1	2,191.6	73.7	34.2	107.9	2,299.5	1,888.9	4,188.4	4.7	54.9
Not married	864.4	513.7	1,378.0	130.0	59.2	189.2	1,567.3	1,447.6	3,014.9	12.1	52.0
Persons	6,241.6	2,021.2	8,262.8	596.4	142.4	738.9	9,001.7	5,187.4	14,189.1	8.2	63.4

**TABLE 5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATES AND TERRITORIES, OCTOBER 1995**

State or Territory	Employed		Total	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		Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work - '000 -						
MALES											
New South Wales	1,405.6	174.8	1,580.3	119.5	15.0	134.5	1,714.8	651.4	2,366.2	7.8	72.5
Victoria	1,044.8	119.8	1,164.6	101.7	14.2	116.0	1,280.6	462.8	1,743.4	9.1	73.5
Queensland	759.9	98.6	858.5	83.9	9.0	92.9	951.4	320.1	1,271.5	9.8	74.8
South Australia	324.7	44.6	369.3	38.8	4.7	43.5	412.8	162.6	575.5	10.5	71.7
Western Australia	428.0	50.0	478.0	30.3	3.5	33.8	511.8	160.4	672.2	6.6	76.1
Tasmania	99.6	13.1	112.7	10.2	* 1.2	11.4	124.1	56.6	180.7	9.2	68.7
Northern Territory	40.0	4.9	44.9	3.6	* 0.1	3.7	48.7	14.3	63.0	7.7	77.3
Australian Capital Territory	73.1	11.6	84.7	4.6	1.3	6.0	90.7	22.6	113.2	6.6	80.1
Australia	4,175.7	517.4	4,693.1	392.8	49.1	441.8	5,134.9	1,850.8	6,985.7	8.6	73.5
FEMALES											
New South Wales	732.4	480.2	1,212.6	58.9	28.6	87.5	1,300.1	1,149.3	2,449.4	6.7	53.1
Victoria	508.2	373.1	881.3	62.9	23.5	86.4	967.7	851.4	1,819.1	8.9	53.2
Queensland	375.7	272.1	647.8	37.8	18.7	56.5	704.3	590.1	1,294.5	8.0	54.4
South Australia	148.9	132.5	281.4	16.3	8.4	24.7	306.1	290.3	596.5	8.1	51.3
Western Australia	190.0	160.0	350.0	18.7	9.3	28.0	378.0	300.2	678.3	7.4	55.7
Tasmania	44.5	43.2	87.7	5.5	2.2	7.7	95.4	91.5	186.9	8.1	51.0
Northern Territory	22.0	12.6	34.7	2.1	* 0.4	2.5	37.1	23.7	60.8	6.6	61.1
Australian Capital Territory	44.1	30.0	74.1	1.5	2.2	3.7	77.8	39.9	117.8	4.8	66.1
Australia	2,065.9	1,503.8	3,569.7	203.7	93.4	297.1	3,866.8	3,336.6	7,203.3	7.7	53.7
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2,137.9	655.0	2,792.9	178.4	43.6	222.0	3,014.9	1,800.7	4,815.6	7.4	62.6
Victoria	1,553.0	492.9	2,046.0	164.6	37.7	202.4	2,248.3	1,314.2	3,562.6	9.0	63.1
Queensland	1,135.7	370.7	1,506.3	121.7	27.7	149.4	1,655.7	910.2	2,565.9	9.0	64.5
South Australia	473.6	177.1	650.7	55.1	13.1	68.2	719.0	453.0	1,172.0	9.5	61.3
Western Australia	618.0	210.1	828.1	49.0	12.8	61.8	889.9	460.7	1,350.5	6.9	65.9
Tasmania	144.1	56.3	200.4	15.7	3.4	19.1	219.5	148.1	367.6	8.7	59.7
Northern Territory	62.0	17.6	79.6	5.8	* 0.4	6.2	85.8	38.0	123.8	7.2	69.3
Australian Capital Territory	117.1	41.7	158.8	6.1	3.6	9.7	168.5	62.5	231.0	5.8	72.9
Australia	6,241.6	2,021.2	8,262.8	596.4	142.4	738.9	9,001.7	5,187.4	14,189.1	8.2	63.4

TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATE CAPITAL CITIES, OCTOBER 1995

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	911.9	1,018.4	68.1	6.4	74.5	1,092.9	385.1	1,478.0	6.8	73.9
Melbourne	764.3	849.3	70.5	11.3	81.8	931.1	322.2	1,253.3	8.8	74.3
Brisbane	349.6	400.8	35.7	4.1	39.9	440.7	137.6	578.3	9.0	76.2
Adelaide	227.9	261.5	30.3	4.0	34.2	295.8	127.6	423.3	11.6	69.9
Perth	300.5	338.8	23.4	* 2.8	26.1	364.9	123.6	488.6	7.2	74.7
Hobart	41.3	46.9	4.1	0.8	4.9	51.9	21.5	73.4	9.5	70.7
Total	2,595.6	2,915.8	232.1	29.4	261.4	3,177.2	1,117.7	4,294.9	8.2	74.0
FEMALES										
Sydney	508.3	792.3	32.8	14.6	47.4	839.7	700.8	1,540.5	5.6	54.5
Melbourne	395.9	652.8	44.6	17.2	61.8	714.6	600.2	1,314.8	8.6	54.3
Brisbane	187.7	313.0	14.9	8.2	23.1	336.2	266.1	602.2	6.9	55.8
Adelaide	115.5	211.3	11.8	6.5	18.3	229.5	219.3	448.8	8.0	51.1
Perth	145.9	263.5	14.3	7.1	21.4	284.9	225.7	510.6	7.5	55.8
Hobart	20.8	38.9	1.5	* 0.6	2.2	41.1	36.8	77.9	5.3	52.7
Total	1,374.0	2,271.8	120.0	54.2	174.1	2,445.9	2,048.9	4,494.8	7.1	54.4
PERSONS										
Sydney	1,420.2	1,810.7	100.8	21.0	121.9	1,932.6	1,085.9	3,018.5	6.3	64.0
Melbourne	1,160.2	1,502.1	115.1	28.5	143.6	1,645.7	922.5	2,568.1	8.7	64.1
Brisbane	537.3	713.9	50.7	12.3	63.0	776.9	403.7	1,180.5	8.1	65.8
Adelaide	343.4	472.8	42.1	10.4	52.5	525.3	346.8	872.1	10.0	60.2
Perth	446.4	602.3	37.7	9.8	47.5	649.8	349.3	999.1	7.3	65.0
Hobart	62.1	85.9	5.7	1.4	7.1	93.0	58.4	151.3	7.6	61.4
Total	3,969.6	5,187.6	352.0	83.6	435.6	5,623.2	3,166.6	8,789.7	7.7	64.0

TABLE 7. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, OCTOBER 1995

	Persons						
	Males	Females		Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	Total
		Married	Total				
— '000 —							
Employed							
Full-time workers	84.7	44.5	74.1	11.6	22.9	124.3	158.8
Part-time workers	73.1	26.6	44.1	2.1	15.8	99.2	117.1
	11.6	17.9	30.0	9.5	7.1	25.2	41.7
Unemployed							
Looking for full-time work	6.0	1.0	3.7	3.0	1.6	5.1	9.7
Looking for part-time work	4.6	* 0.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	3.6	6.1
	1.3	* 0.6	2.2	1.9	* 0.2	1.5	3.6
Labour force	90.7	45.5	77.8	14.6	24.5	129.4	168.5
Not in labour force	22.6	21.3	39.9	8.9	5.6	48.1	62.5
Aged 15-19 attending school	3.7	* 0.0	3.2	6.9	..	..	6.9
Civilian population	113.2	66.8	117.8	23.5	30.1	177.5	231.0
— per cent —							
Unemployment rate	6.6	2.3	4.8	20.5	6.6	3.9	5.8
Looking for full-time work	6.0	* 1.7	3.3	33.4	8.4	3.5	5.0
Participation rate	80.1	68.1	66.1	62.1	81.5	72.9	72.9
Employment/population ratio	74.8	66.6	62.9	49.3	76.1	70.0	68.7
— number —							
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	35.3	25.8	25.8	16.0	30.5	32.3	30.9
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	42.7	* 19.3	17.4	17.3	42.4	39.1	33.0

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

Month	Males				Females				Persons									
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.							
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent.	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent.	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. rate - per cent.						
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1994 —																		
August	1,358.1	1,527.9	157.2	1,685.1	9.3	72.2	691.0	1,120.8	107.4	1,228.2	8.7	50.8	2,049.2	2,648.7	264.6	2,913.3	9.1	61.3
September	1,370.7	1,534.1	163.0	1,697.1	9.6	72.7	706.0	1,156.6	110.0	1,266.7	8.7	52.3	2,076.7	2,690.7	273.1	2,963.8	9.2	62.3
October	1,361.3	1,536.4	150.4	1,686.8	8.9	72.2	703.8	1,143.3	106.7	1,250.0	8.5	51.6	2,065.1	2,679.8	257.1	2,936.8	8.8	61.7
November	1,373.0	1,536.3	153.1	1,689.4	9.1	72.2	700.6	1,147.5	106.4	1,253.9	8.5	51.7	2,073.6	2,683.8	259.5	2,943.3	8.8	61.8
December	1,382.8	1,547.3	150.5	1,697.8	8.9	72.5	700.2	1,156.4	108.5	1,264.9	8.6	52.1	2,083.0	2,703.7	259.0	2,962.7	8.7	62.1
1995 —																		
January	1,389.8	1,559.6	154.7	1,714.3	9.0	73.1	694.6	1,159.9	102.7	1,262.6	8.1	52.0	2,084.4	2,719.4	257.5	2,976.9	8.6	62.4
February	1,408.3	1,572.1	144.4	1,716.5	8.4	73.2	685.7	1,147.7	116.3	1,264.0	9.2	52.0	2,094.0	2,719.8	260.7	2,980.6	8.7	62.4
March	1,402.3	1,559.6	144.4	1,704.0	8.5	72.5	675.1	1,147.5	102.9	1,250.3	8.2	51.4	2,077.4	2,707.1	247.3	2,954.3	8.4	61.8
April	1,401.7	1,570.6	136.6	1,707.1	8.0	72.6	699.8	1,167.7	92.2	1,259.8	7.3	51.7	2,101.5	2,738.2	228.8	2,967.0	7.7	62.0
May	1,405.5	1,570.8	141.1	1,711.9	8.2	72.7	699.9	1,161.3	93.9	1,255.1	7.5	51.5	2,105.4	2,732.0	235.0	2,967.1	7.9	61.9
June	1,417.4	1,579.2	136.2	1,715.5	7.9	72.8	709.3	1,191.1	89.1	1,280.2	7.0	52.5	2,126.7	2,770.3	225.4	2,995.7	7.5	62.4
July	1,423.9	1,573.8	137.0	1,710.8	8.0	72.5	708.4	1,181.6	83.6	1,265.2	6.6	51.8	2,132.3	2,755.4	220.6	2,976.0	7.4	62.0
August	1,415.3	1,578.9	137.5	1,716.5	8.0	72.7	724.4	1,187.0	97.5	1,284.5	7.6	52.5	2,139.7	2,765.9	235.0	3,001.0	7.8	62.4
September	1,417.1	1,589.3	145.3	1,734.6	8.4	73.4	739.8	1,200.7	84.5	1,285.1	6.6	52.5	2,156.8	2,790.0	229.7	3,019.8	7.6	62.8
October	1,400.4	1,576.6	140.5	1,717.1	8.2	72.6	731.5	1,215.0	90.4	1,305.4	6.9	53.3	2,131.9	2,791.6	230.9	3,022.5	7.6	62.8
VICTORIA																		
1994 —																		
August	1,004.9	1,132.8	136.5	1,269.3	10.8	73.5	470.4	840.4	104.8	945.2	11.1	52.5	1,475.3	1,973.2	241.3	2,214.5	10.9	62.8
September	1,022.8	1,141.1	133.9	1,275.0	10.5	73.8	481.6	849.9	96.7	946.6	10.2	52.5	1,504.3	1,991.0	230.6	2,221.7	10.4	63.0
October	1,017.5	1,146.9	127.3	1,274.2	10.0	73.7	467.6	847.6	90.6	938.2	9.7	52.0	1,485.2	1,994.5	217.9	2,212.4	9.9	62.7
November	1,019.4	1,145.7	130.3	1,275.9	10.2	73.8	473.6	836.8	92.2	929.0	9.9	51.5	1,493.1	1,982.5	222.5	2,205.0	10.1	62.4
December	1,017.7	1,154.2	123.7	1,277.8	9.7	73.9	470.0	841.0	94.0	955.0	10.1	51.8	1,487.7	1,995.1	217.7	2,212.8	9.8	62.6
1995 —																		
January	1,022.1	1,152.5	126.5	1,279.0	9.9	73.9	475.0	840.6	97.1	937.7	10.4	51.9	1,497.1	1,993.0	223.6	2,216.6	10.1	62.7
February	1,039.2	1,170.1	119.9	1,289.9	9.3	74.5	486.4	860.1	89.5	949.6	9.4	52.5	1,525.6	2,030.2	209.4	2,239.5	9.3	63.3
March	1,042.0	1,174.9	113.2	1,288.0	8.8	74.3	492.6	874.0	86.5	960.6	9.0	53.1	1,534.6	2,048.9	199.7	2,248.6	8.9	63.5
April	1,045.2	1,170.8	113.9	1,284.8	8.9	74.0	497.0	884.2	81.1	965.2	8.4	53.3	1,542.2	2,055.0	195.0	2,250.0	8.7	63.4
May	1,042.1	1,170.8	115.5	1,286.3	9.0	74.0	506.9	897.5	79.2	976.8	8.1	53.9	1,549.0	2,068.3	194.7	2,263.0	8.6	63.8
June	1,035.3	1,161.6	116.3	1,278.0	9.1	73.5	515.5	901.7	79.2	980.9	8.1	54.1	1,550.8	2,063.3	195.5	2,258.8	8.7	63.6
July	1,038.9	1,162.1	123.4	1,285.5	9.6	73.9	521.3	905.8	78.1	983.9	7.9	54.2	1,560.2	2,067.9	201.5	2,269.4	8.9	63.8
August	1,040.0	1,172.5	113.8	1,286.3	8.8	73.9	510.2	891.6	80.8	972.3	8.3	53.2	1,550.3	2,064.0	194.6	2,258.6	8.6	63.5
September	1,044.9	1,159.9	123.6	1,283.5	9.6	73.7	491.2	880.6	86.2	966.8	8.9	53.2	1,536.2	2,040.6	209.8	2,250.3	9.3	63.2
October	1,039.4	1,158.4	124.1	1,282.5	9.7	73.6	504.2	873.7	94.4	968.1	9.7	53.2	1,543.6	2,032.1	218.4	2,250.6	9.7	63.2

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

Month	Males					Females					Persons								
	Employed		Unemp.		Partic ipation rate -per cent-	Employed		Unemp.		Partic ipation rate -per cent-	Employed		Unemp.		Partic ipation rate -per cent-				
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp- loyed - '000 -		Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp- loyed - '000 -		Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp- loyed - '000 -					
QUEENSLAND																			
1994 —																			
August	751.9	835.3	918.5	83.2	918.5	91.1	74.7	356.8	606.8	61.2	668.0	9.2	53.3	1,108.8	1,442.1	144.4	1,586.5	9.1	63.9
September	753.1	835.7	919.8	84.2	919.8	9.2	74.7	359.4	616.6	62.5	679.1	9.2	54.1	1,112.5	1,452.3	146.7	1,598.9	9.2	64.3
October	750.9	837.1	920.8	83.7	920.8	9.1	74.6	360.2	617.9	59.5	677.4	8.8	53.8	1,111.1	1,455.0	143.2	1,598.3	9.0	64.1
November	753.0	839.9	923.3	83.4	923.3	9.0	74.6	363.8	625.1	61.1	686.2	8.9	54.4	1,116.9	1,464.9	144.5	1,609.5	9.0	64.4
December	752.9	841.7	920.5	78.8	920.5	8.6	74.2	352.5	624.3	55.5	679.8	8.2	53.8	1,105.3	1,466.0	134.3	1,600.3	8.4	63.9
1995 —																			
January	761.8	844.2	923.1	78.9	923.1	8.5	74.2	335.8	626.5	57.9	684.4	8.5	54.0	1,097.6	1,470.7	136.8	1,607.4	8.5	64.0
February	765.5	852.2	934.4	82.2	934.4	8.8	74.9	354.6	641.0	61.9	702.9	8.8	55.3	1,120.1	1,493.2	144.1	1,637.3	8.8	65.0
March	762.6	854.9	937.8	82.9	937.8	8.8	75.0	360.5	644.8	64.0	708.8	9.0	55.6	1,123.1	1,499.7	146.8	1,646.6	8.9	65.2
April	773.1	864.0	945.2	81.2	945.2	8.6	75.4	377.4	655.7	57.2	712.9	8.0	55.8	1,150.5	1,519.7	138.4	1,658.1	8.3	65.5
May	762.2	856.6	947.0	80.4	947.0	9.5	75.4	373.5	647.1	63.3	710.4	8.9	55.5	1,135.6	1,503.7	153.7	1,657.4	9.3	65.3
June	763.7	859.6	945.1	85.5	945.1	9.0	75.0	382.0	656.4	61.7	718.1	8.6	56.0	1,145.7	1,516.0	147.2	1,663.2	8.9	65.4
July	764.3	857.8	945.3	87.5	945.3	9.3	74.9	380.3	660.1	55.0	715.1	7.7	55.6	1,144.7	1,517.9	142.5	1,660.4	8.6	65.2
August	763.3	861.2	951.4	86.3	951.4	9.5	75.2	376.8	647.9	61.2	709.0	8.6	55.0	1,140.1	1,509.1	151.4	1,660.5	9.1	65.0
September	763.4	862.5	960.2	97.7	960.2	10.2	75.7	383.6	645.2	59.6	704.8	8.5	54.6	1,147.0	1,507.6	157.3	1,665.0	9.5	65.0
October	753.8	849.7	955.2	105.4	955.2	11.0	75.1	376.5	644.4	63.0	707.4	8.9	54.6	1,130.2	1,494.1	168.5	1,662.6	10.1	64.8
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																			
1994 —																			
August	329.5	366.5	411.4	44.8	411.4	10.9	71.8	148.2	280.7	30.6	311.4	9.8	52.4	477.6	647.3	75.5	722.8	10.4	62.0
September	329.9	365.7	410.4	44.7	410.4	10.9	71.6	149.7	281.7	30.7	312.4	9.8	52.6	479.7	647.4	75.4	722.8	10.4	61.9
October	327.6	366.0	410.4	44.5	410.4	10.8	71.6	151.2	280.8	30.2	311.0	9.7	52.3	478.8	646.7	74.7	721.4	10.4	61.8
November	323.8	363.9	408.0	44.1	408.0	10.8	71.1	154.3	281.4	30.9	312.3	9.9	52.5	478.1	645.3	75.0	720.3	10.4	61.7
December	318.0	360.8	405.2	44.4	405.2	11.0	70.6	150.8	282.0	28.2	310.2	9.1	52.2	468.8	642.8	72.6	715.4	10.2	61.7
1995 —																			
January	320.9	361.9	407.3	45.4	407.3	11.2	71.0	151.9	280.1	24.2	304.3	8.0	51.2	472.7	641.9	69.6	711.6	9.8	60.9
February	327.3	372.7	414.8	42.1	414.8	10.2	72.3	151.9	282.5	27.6	310.1	8.9	52.1	479.2	655.2	69.7	724.9	9.6	62.0
March	316.5	363.3	407.9	44.6	407.9	10.9	71.0	151.9	280.5	29.0	309.6	9.4	52.0	468.4	643.8	73.6	717.5	10.3	61.3
April	320.9	367.9	411.6	43.6	411.6	10.6	71.6	150.6	281.8	28.1	309.9	9.1	52.1	471.5	649.7	71.8	721.5	9.9	61.7
May	322.7	367.4	411.8	44.4	411.8	10.8	71.7	158.5	289.0	26.4	315.4	8.4	53.0	481.2	656.5	70.8	727.2	9.7	62.1
June	314.9	365.3	414.0	48.7	414.0	11.8	72.0	150.6	288.2	26.7	314.9	8.5	52.9	465.5	653.5	75.4	729.0	10.3	62.3
July	323.1	369.5	412.1	42.6	412.1	10.3	71.7	151.5	290.1	27.0	317.1	8.5	53.2	474.6	659.6	69.6	729.2	9.5	62.3
August	327.4	372.8	416.5	43.8	416.5	10.5	72.4	151.1	289.7	25.7	315.4	8.1	52.9	478.5	662.5	69.5	732.0	9.5	62.5
September	327.9	373.4	418.5	45.1	418.5	10.8	72.8	147.0	282.1	26.2	308.4	8.5	51.7	474.9	655.5	71.4	726.9	9.8	62.0
October	323.0	368.3	412.7	44.4	412.7	10.7	71.7	148.7	282.7	25.3	308.0	8.2	51.6	471.7	651.0	69.7	720.7	9.7	61.5

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

Month	Males					Females					Persons							
	Employed Full-time workers	Total	Unemp-loyed	Labour force	Unemp-loyment rate - per cent -	Employed Full-time workers	Total	Unemp-loyed	Labour force	Unemp-loyment rate - per cent -	Employed Full-time workers	Total	Unemp-loyed	Labour force	Unemp-loyment rate - per cent -			
WESTERN AUSTRALIA																		
1994 —																		
August	416.2	462.6	40.5	503.1	8.0	76.7	180.2	335.3	28.3	363.5	7.8	54.9	596.5	797.9	68.7	866.6	7.9	65.8
September	416.1	464.1	39.8	503.9	7.9	76.7	180.8	333.4	31.0	364.5	8.5	55.0	596.9	797.5	70.9	868.4	8.2	65.8
October	410.4	463.9	38.1	502.0	7.6	76.3	184.3	341.4	27.8	369.2	7.5	55.6	594.7	805.3	65.9	871.2	7.6	65.9
November	412.0	468.3	40.1	508.4	7.9	77.1	186.2	340.2	28.4	368.5	7.7	55.4	598.2	808.5	68.5	877.0	7.8	66.2
December	415.8	471.0	37.6	508.6	7.4	77.0	185.5	345.7	26.3	372.0	7.1	55.8	601.3	816.7	63.9	880.5	7.3	66.4
1995 —																		
January	416.8	472.5	39.9	512.5	7.8	77.5	183.2	344.4	26.4	370.8	7.1	55.6	600.0	816.9	66.4	883.3	7.5	66.5
February	417.1	466.6	46.0	512.6	9.0	77.4	192.1	349.2	26.0	375.2	6.9	56.1	609.2	815.8	72.0	887.8	8.1	66.7
March	423.2	476.4	37.3	513.8	7.3	77.4	188.3	350.3	26.9	377.2	7.1	56.3	611.5	826.7	64.2	890.9	7.2	66.8
April	426.1	479.3	41.2	520.6	7.9	78.3	196.7	359.0	24.8	383.8	6.5	57.2	622.8	838.3	66.1	904.4	7.3	67.7
May	426.3	476.6	38.7	515.3	7.5	77.3	194.8	358.5	27.7	386.2	7.2	57.5	621.0	835.1	66.4	901.5	7.4	67.4
June	430.3	477.8	36.1	513.9	7.0	77.0	186.0	351.2	29.2	380.4	7.7	56.5	616.3	829.0	65.3	894.3	7.3	66.7
July	432.4	479.7	33.9	513.6	6.6	76.8	185.2	351.9	32.6	384.4	8.5	57.0	617.6	831.6	66.5	898.1	7.4	66.9
August	426.8	474.8	34.4	509.2	6.7	76.0	192.9	355.8	27.4	383.3	7.2	56.7	619.7	830.6	61.8	892.4	6.9	66.3
September	431.9	478.0	37.4	515.4	7.3	76.8	190.6	349.0	30.8	379.7	8.1	56.1	622.5	827.0	68.2	895.1	7.6	66.4
October	429.8	477.8	36.5	514.3	7.1	76.5	187.5	351.7	29.0	380.6	7.6	56.1	617.3	829.4	65.5	895.0	7.3	66.3
TASMANIA																		
1994 —																		
August	99.5	112.4	14.5	126.9	11.4	70.5	40.6	80.9	7.9	88.7	8.9	47.7	140.0	193.3	22.3	215.6	10.4	58.9
September	99.3	112.9	15.0	127.9	11.7	71.0	41.6	82.2	8.8	91.0	9.7	48.9	141.0	195.1	23.8	218.9	10.9	59.8
October	99.6	115.3	14.2	129.6	11.0	72.0	41.0	80.3	9.3	89.5	10.3	48.1	140.6	195.6	23.5	219.1	10.7	59.8
November	100.5	113.5	15.0	128.5	11.7	71.4	43.8	81.4	9.6	91.0	10.6	48.9	144.4	194.9	24.6	219.6	11.2	59.9
December	100.7	114.6	14.9	129.5	11.5	71.9	43.2	80.7	9.2	89.9	10.2	48.2	143.9	195.3	24.1	219.4	11.0	59.9
1995 —																		
January	100.6	113.8	15.4	129.1	11.9	71.6	44.2	83.5	10.3	93.8	11.0	50.3	144.7	197.2	25.7	222.9	11.5	60.8
February	99.0	112.2	16.3	128.5	12.7	71.3	43.9	82.5	9.4	91.9	10.2	49.3	142.9	194.7	25.7	220.4	11.7	60.1
March	100.8	114.2	14.0	128.3	10.9	71.1	45.6	85.0	8.8	93.8	9.4	50.2	146.3	199.2	22.8	222.0	10.3	60.5
April	99.4	114.5	14.9	129.4	11.5	71.7	46.4	88.3	7.5	95.8	7.8	51.4	145.8	202.8	22.4	225.2	9.9	61.4
May	99.6	114.1	15.0	129.1	11.6	71.6	44.4	86.6	8.4	94.9	8.8	50.9	144.0	200.7	23.4	224.1	10.4	61.0
June	100.2	113.4	14.3	127.7	11.2	70.8	46.1	85.8	6.4	92.2	6.9	49.4	146.3	199.2	20.7	219.9	9.4	59.9
July	100.9	114.3	12.8	127.1	10.1	70.4	44.7	86.9	7.1	94.0	7.5	50.3	145.6	201.2	19.9	221.0	9.0	60.2
August	99.2	112.1	14.5	126.6	11.4	70.1	44.9	85.8	8.0	93.7	8.5	50.2	144.1	197.9	22.4	220.3	10.2	60.0
September	98.5	112.6	12.9	125.6	10.3	69.5	47.0	87.6	7.0	94.6	7.4	50.6	145.5	200.2	19.9	220.2	9.1	59.9
October	99.7	113.0	11.6	124.7	9.3	69.0	45.6	87.6	8.0	95.6	8.4	51.2	145.3	200.6	19.7	220.3	8.9	59.9

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

Month	Males				Females				Persons									
	Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.		Employed		Unemp.							
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. - '000 -	Participation rate - per cent.	Labour force	Unemp. - '000 -	Participation rate - per cent.	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	Unemp. - '000 -						
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1994 —																		
August	1,360.2	1,525.2	1,610	1,686.1	9.5	72.3	696.1	1,135.0	110.8	1,245.9	8.9	51.5	2,056.3	2,660.2	271.8	2,932.0	9.3	61.7
September	1,363.8	1,531.1	1,57.3	1,688.4	9.3	72.3	699.9	1,140.8	109.3	1,250.0	8.7	51.6	2,063.7	2,671.9	266.6	2,938.4	9.1	61.8
October	1,368.9	1,537.1	1,54.9	1,691.9	9.2	72.4	701.5	1,146.2	108.2	1,254.4	8.6	51.8	2,070.5	2,683.2	263.1	2,946.3	8.9	61.9
November	1,375.7	1,543.3	1,53.0	1,696.3	9.0	72.5	700.2	1,150.1	107.9	1,258.1	8.6	51.9	2,075.9	2,693.4	261.0	2,954.4	8.8	62.0
December	1,383.2	1,549.7	1,51.3	1,701.0	8.9	72.7	696.5	1,152.0	107.8	1,259.8	8.6	51.9	2,079.7	2,701.7	259.1	2,960.8	8.8	62.1
1995 —																		
January	1,390.6	1,556.2	149.0	1,705.2	8.7	72.8	692.3	1,152.7	107.4	1,260.0	8.5	51.9	2,082.9	2,708.9	256.4	2,965.3	8.6	62.1
February	1,397.3	1,562.2	146.3	1,708.5	8.6	72.8	689.4	1,153.9	105.3	1,259.2	8.4	51.8	2,086.7	2,716.1	251.6	2,967.7	8.5	62.1
March	1,402.9	1,566.8	143.3	1,710.1	8.4	72.8	689.0	1,157.0	101.8	1,258.8	8.1	51.7	2,091.9	2,723.7	245.1	2,968.9	8.3	62.1
April r	1,407.8	1,570.2	140.5	1,710.7	8.2	72.7	692.2	1,162.1	97.6	1,259.7	7.8	51.7	2,100.0	2,732.3	238.1	2,970.5	8.0	62.0
May r	1,411.4	1,572.8	138.6	1,711.3	8.1	72.7	698.7	1,168.8	93.7	1,262.5	7.4	51.8	2,110.0	2,741.6	232.2	2,973.8	7.8	62.1
June r	1,413.9	1,575.1	138.0	1,713.1	8.1	72.7	707.1	1,177.0	90.8	1,267.8	7.2	52.0	2,120.9	2,752.1	228.8	2,980.9	7.7	62.1
July r	1,415.3	1,577.5	138.5	1,716.0	8.1	72.7	715.6	1,185.5	89.3	1,274.8	7.0	52.2	2,130.8	2,763.1	227.8	2,990.8	7.6	62.3
August r	1,415.4	1,579.8	139.3	1,719.1	8.1	72.8	723.2	1,193.4	88.7	1,282.0	6.9	52.4	2,136.6	2,773.1	228.0	3,001.1	7.6	62.4
September r	1,414.4	1,581.6	140.2	1,721.8	8.1	72.8	729.9	1,200.6	88.6	1,289.2	6.9	52.7	2,144.3	2,782.2	228.8	3,010.9	7.6	62.6
October	1,412.5	1,582.2	141.3	1,723.6	8.2	72.8	734.4	1,206.3	88.8	1,295.1	6.9	52.9	2,146.9	2,788.6	230.2	3,018.7	7.6	62.7
VICTORIA																		
1994 —																		
August	1,017.5	1,139.8	134.5	1,274.4	10.6	73.8	474.2	846.3	96.5	942.7	10.2	52.3	1,491.7	1,986.1	231.0	2,217.1	10.4	62.9
September	1,017.0	1,141.7	132.3	1,274.0	10.4	73.8	473.3	844.5	96.1	940.6	10.2	52.2	1,490.3	1,986.2	228.4	2,214.6	10.3	62.8
October	1,017.2	1,144.4	130.3	1,274.7	10.2	73.8	472.3	842.3	95.6	938.0	10.2	52.0	1,489.5	1,986.7	225.9	2,212.7	10.2	62.7
November	1,019.0	1,148.3	128.0	1,276.4	10.0	73.8	472.2	841.4	94.8	936.2	10.1	51.9	1,491.2	1,989.8	222.8	2,212.6	10.1	62.6
December	1,022.8	1,153.7	125.4	1,279.2	9.8	74.0	474.0	843.4	93.5	936.9	10.0	51.9	1,496.8	1,997.2	218.9	2,216.1	9.9	62.7
1995 —																		
January	1,028.3	1,159.9	122.3	1,282.2	9.5	74.1	477.8	849.4	91.7	941.1	9.7	52.1	1,506.0	2,009.3	214.0	2,223.3	9.6	62.9
February	1,033.9	1,165.2	119.2	1,284.5	9.3	74.1	483.9	859.3	89.4	948.8	9.4	52.5	1,517.8	2,024.6	208.7	2,233.2	9.3	63.1
March	1,038.2	1,168.6	117.0	1,285.6	9.1	74.1	492.2	872.0	86.3	958.3	9.0	53.0	1,530.4	2,040.6	203.3	2,243.9	9.1	63.3
April r	1,040.9	1,170.1	115.6	1,285.7	9.0	74.1	500.7	884.8	82.8	967.6	8.6	53.4	1,541.7	2,054.9	198.4	2,253.3	8.8	63.5
May r	1,041.6	1,169.6	115.5	1,285.1	9.0	74.0	507.1	893.8	80.2	973.9	8.2	53.7	1,548.6	2,063.3	195.7	2,259.0	8.7	63.6
June r	1,040.9	1,167.6	116.6	1,284.3	9.1	73.9	510.2	897.2	79.5	976.7	8.1	53.9	1,551.1	2,064.8	196.2	2,261.0	8.7	63.6
July r	1,040.2	1,165.4	118.3	1,283.7	9.2	73.8	510.5	896.1	80.6	976.7	8.3	53.8	1,550.7	2,061.5	198.9	2,260.5	8.8	63.6
August r	1,040.1	1,163.7	119.9	1,283.6	9.3	73.7	509.0	892.5	82.7	975.2	8.5	53.7	1,549.1	2,056.2	202.7	2,258.8	9.0	63.5
September r	1,040.4	1,162.2	121.4	1,283.6	9.5	73.7	506.6	887.7	85.3	973.0	8.8	53.5	1,547.0	2,049.9	206.7	2,256.6	9.2	63.4
October	1,040.7	1,161.0	122.7	1,283.7	9.6	73.6	503.8	882.4	88.1	970.5	9.1	53.3	1,544.5	2,043.4	210.8	2,254.1	9.4	63.3

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

Month	Males						Females						Persons						
	Employed		Unemp-		Partic-		Employed		Unemp-		Partic-		Employed		Unemp-		Partic-		
	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED	LABOUR FORCE	IPATION RATE	PER CENT	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED	LABOUR FORCE	IPATION RATE	PER CENT	Full-time workers	Total	LOYED	LABOUR FORCE	IPATION RATE	PER CENT	
QUEENSLAND																			
1994 —																			
August	749.3	834.6	82.8	917.3	9.0	74.7	356.5	608.8	61.6	670.4	9.2	53.5	1,105.8	1,443.4	144.4	1,587.7	9.1	64.0	
September	751.1	836.0	82.8	918.8	9.0	74.6	358.3	613.5	60.7	674.2	9.0	53.7	1,109.4	1,449.5	143.5	1,593.0	9.0	64.0	
October	752.5	837.4	82.6	920.0	9.0	74.5	357.4	617.8	59.8	677.7	8.8	53.8	1,110.0	1,455.2	142.4	1,597.6	8.9	64.1	
November	754.4	839.6	81.8	921.5	8.9	74.4	354.9	622.2	59.3	681.5	8.7	54.0	1,109.3	1,461.8	141.1	1,602.9	8.8	64.1	
December	757.0	842.9	81.0	924.0	8.8	74.5	352.7	627.1	59.1	686.2	8.6	54.3	1,109.7	1,470.0	140.2	1,610.2	8.7	64.3	
1995 —																			
January	760.0	847.0	80.8	927.7	8.7	74.6	352.5	632.5	59.5	691.9	8.6	54.6	1,112.5	1,479.4	140.2	1,619.7	8.7	64.5	
February	763.0	851.2	81.2	932.4	8.7	74.8	355.4	638.4	60.1	698.6	8.6	55.0	1,118.4	1,489.6	141.3	1,631.0	8.7	64.8	
March	765.2	854.9	82.2	937.2	8.8	75.0	361.1	644.6	60.7	705.3	8.6	55.4	1,126.3	1,499.5	143.0	1,642.5	8.7	65.1	
April r	766.3	857.9	83.5	941.4	8.9	75.1	368.3	649.9	60.9	710.8	8.6	55.7	1,134.6	1,507.8	144.4	1,652.2	8.7	65.3	
May r	766.2	859.6	85.2	944.8	9.0	75.2	374.6	653.1	60.6	713.7	8.5	55.8	1,140.8	1,512.7	145.8	1,658.5	8.8	65.4	
June r	765.1	860.0	87.3	947.3	9.2	75.2	378.5	653.8	60.1	713.9	8.4	55.7	1,143.5	1,512.2	149.7	1,661.9	9.0	65.2	
July r	763.7	859.6	89.9	949.5	9.5	75.2	379.8	652.6	59.8	712.5	8.4	55.4	1,143.6	1,513.7	147.4	1,661.1	8.9	65.3	
August r	762.1	858.8	93.1	951.9	9.8	75.2	380.3	650.8	59.9	710.7	8.4	55.2	1,142.4	1,509.6	153.0	1,662.6	9.2	65.1	
September r	760.5	857.8	96.5	954.3	10.1	75.2	380.4	648.7	60.2	709.0	8.5	54.9	1,140.9	1,506.5	156.7	1,663.3	9.4	65.0	
October	758.6	856.4	99.7	956.1	10.4	75.2	379.7	646.3	60.9	707.2	8.6	54.6	1,138.3	1,502.7	160.6	1,663.4	9.7	64.8	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																			
1994 —																			
August	327.8	365.5	44.6	410.1	10.9	71.6	148.8	280.8	31.7	312.5	10.1	52.6	476.6	646.3	76.3	722.6	10.6	61.9	
September	327.3	365.3	44.5	409.8	10.9	71.5	150.1	281.6	31.1	312.7	10.0	52.6	477.5	646.9	75.6	722.5	10.5	61.9	
October	326.2	364.8	44.5	409.2	10.9	71.4	151.2	281.8	30.1	311.9	9.7	52.5	477.3	646.5	74.6	721.1	10.3	61.8	
November	324.5	364.3	44.4	408.6	10.9	71.3	151.7	281.5	29.0	310.5	9.4	52.2	476.2	645.7	73.4	719.1	10.2	61.6	
December	322.9	364.2	44.2	408.4	10.8	71.2	152.0	281.0	28.2	309.2	9.1	52.0	474.9	645.2	72.4	717.6	10.1	61.4	
1995 —																			
January	321.7	364.7	44.0	408.7	10.8	71.2	152.1	280.9	27.7	308.6	9.0	51.9	473.8	645.5	71.7	717.2	10.0	61.4	
February	320.8	365.4	44.0	409.4	10.8	71.3	152.3	281.4	27.4	308.8	8.9	51.9	473.1	646.8	71.4	718.2	9.9	61.4	
March	320.2	366.1	44.2	410.3	10.8	71.4	152.6	282.7	27.3	310.0	8.8	52.1	472.8	648.8	71.5	720.3	9.9	61.6	
April r	320.1	366.9	44.5	411.3	10.8	71.6	152.9	284.6	27.3	311.9	8.8	52.4	473.0	651.4	71.8	723.2	9.9	61.8	
May r	320.5	367.6	44.7	412.3	10.8	71.7	152.9	286.4	27.2	313.6	8.7	52.7	473.4	654.0	72.0	726.0	9.9	62.0	
June r	321.3	368.4	44.9	413.3	10.9	71.9	152.4	287.6	27.0	314.5	8.6	52.8	473.7	655.9	71.8	727.8	9.9	62.2	
July r	322.6	369.3	44.8	414.2	10.8	72.0	151.5	287.8	26.5	314.3	8.4	52.7	474.1	657.1	71.3	728.4	9.8	62.2	
August r	324.0	370.3	44.7	415.0	10.8	72.2	150.4	287.2	26.1	313.3	8.3	52.6	474.4	657.5	70.8	728.3	9.7	62.2	
September r	325.3	371.1	44.5	415.6	10.7	72.3	149.3	286.2	25.8	312.0	8.3	52.3	474.6	657.3	70.3	727.6	9.7	62.1	
October	326.0	371.4	44.4	415.8	10.7	72.3	148.3	284.9	25.6	310.5	8.3	52.1	474.3	656.3	70.0	726.3	9.6	62.0	

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

Month	Persons																		
	Males					Females					Participation rate - per cent.								
	Employed Full-time workers	Unemp-loyed '000	Labour force	Unemp-loyment rate - per cent.	Participation rate - per cent.	Employed Full-time workers	Unemp-loyed '000	Labour force	Unemp-loyment rate - per cent.	Participation rate - per cent.									
WESTERN AUSTRALIA																			
1994 —																			
August	414.1	462.8	40.3	503.1	8.0	76.7	180.8	334.6	30.0	364.6	8.2	55.1	594.9	797.3	70.4	867.7	8.1	65.9	
September	414.0	464.3	39.7	504.0	7.9	76.7	182.0	337.0	29.2	366.2	8.0	55.3	596.0	801.3	69.0	870.2	7.9	66.0	
October	413.7	465.8	39.4	505.2	7.8	76.8	183.1	339.2	28.4	367.5	7.7	55.4	596.8	805.0	67.7	872.7	7.8	66.0	
November	413.8	467.4	39.4	506.8	7.8	76.9	184.3	341.3	27.6	368.9	7.5	55.5	598.1	808.7	67.0	875.7	7.7	66.1	
December	414.6	469.1	39.9	509.0	7.8	77.1	185.8	343.8	27.0	370.7	7.3	55.7	600.5	812.9	66.8	879.7	7.6	66.3	
1995 —																			
January	416.4	470.9	40.5	511.4	7.9	77.3	187.8	346.8	26.3	373.1	7.1	55.9	604.2	817.7	66.9	884.5	7.6	66.6	
February	419.2	472.9	40.9	513.8	8.0	77.5	189.6	349.9	26.0	375.9	6.9	56.2	608.8	822.7	66.9	889.6	7.5	66.8	
March	422.2	474.7	40.6	515.3	7.9	77.6	190.9	352.5	26.2	378.7	6.9	56.6	613.1	827.2	66.8	894.0	7.5	67.1	
April r	425.1	476.3	39.5	515.8	7.7	77.6	191.5	354.3	26.9	381.2	7.1	56.8	616.5	830.6	66.4	897.0	7.4	67.1	
May r	427.3	477.3	38.1	515.4	7.4	77.4	191.3	355.0	27.8	382.9	7.3	57.0	618.6	832.3	65.9	898.3	7.3	67.1	
June r	428.8	477.8	36.8	514.6	7.1	77.1	190.6	354.7	28.7	383.4	7.5	56.9	619.5	832.5	65.5	898.0	7.3	67.0	
July r	429.8	477.9	35.9	513.8	7.0	76.8	189.8	353.7	29.4	383.1	7.7	56.8	619.5	831.5	65.3	896.8	7.3	66.8	
August r	430.3	477.7	35.6	513.2	6.9	76.6	189.2	352.6	29.8	382.4	7.8	56.6	619.5	830.3	65.4	895.6	7.3	66.6	
September r	430.6	477.4	35.5	513.0	6.9	76.4	188.9	351.7	30.0	381.7	7.9	56.4	619.5	829.1	65.5	894.7	7.3	66.4	
October	430.7	477.3	35.4	512.7	6.9	76.3	188.4	350.7	30.1	380.8	7.9	56.1	619.0	828.0	65.6	893.5	7.3	66.2	
TASMANIA																			
1994 —																			
August	100.1	113.0	14.5	127.5	11.4	70.9	41.1	81.8	8.5	90.4	9.5	48.5	141.2	194.9	23.0	217.9	10.6	59.5	
September	100.0	113.5	14.5	127.9	11.3	71.1	41.4	81.4	8.8	90.2	9.8	48.4	141.4	194.9	23.3	218.1	10.7	59.6	
October	100.0	113.8	14.7	128.5	11.4	71.3	42.0	81.1	9.1	90.2	10.1	48.4	141.9	194.8	23.8	218.7	10.9	59.7	
November	100.1	113.9	14.9	128.9	11.6	71.5	42.6	81.1	9.5	90.6	10.4	48.6	142.7	195.0	24.4	219.4	11.1	59.9	
December	100.2	113.9	15.1	129.1	11.7	71.6	43.4	81.7	9.6	91.3	10.5	49.0	143.5	195.6	24.7	220.3	11.2	60.1	
1995 —																			
January	100.2	113.8	15.2	129.1	11.8	71.6	44.1	82.7	9.6	92.2	10.4	49.5	144.3	196.5	24.8	221.3	11.2	60.3	
February	100.1	113.8	15.2	129.0	11.8	71.6	44.7	83.9	9.2	93.1	9.9	49.9	144.8	197.7	24.5	222.2	11.0	60.6	
March	100.0	113.8	15.1	128.9	11.7	71.5	45.1	85.1	8.7	93.8	9.3	50.3	145.1	198.9	23.8	222.7	10.7	60.7	
April r	99.9	113.9	14.9	128.8	11.6	71.4	45.3	86.0	8.1	94.1	8.7	50.4	145.2	199.9	23.0	222.9	10.3	60.7	
May r	99.9	113.9	14.6	128.4	11.3	71.2	45.4	86.5	7.7	94.1	8.1	50.4	145.3	200.4	22.2	222.6	10.0	60.6	
June r	99.9	113.7	14.2	127.9	11.1	70.9	45.4	86.7	7.4	94.0	7.8	50.4	145.3	200.4	21.6	221.9	9.7	60.4	
July r	99.8	113.4	13.8	127.2	10.8	70.5	45.5	86.7	7.3	94.0	7.8	50.4	145.3	200.2	21.1	221.2	9.5	60.2	
August r	99.7	113.1	13.4	126.5	10.6	70.0	45.6	86.8	7.3	94.1	7.8	50.4	145.2	199.9	20.7	220.6	9.4	60.1	
September r	99.5	112.8	12.9	125.8	10.3	69.6	45.7	86.9	7.4	94.3	7.9	50.5	145.1	199.8	20.3	220.1	9.2	59.9	
October	99.4	112.6	12.5	125.1	10.0	69.2	45.8	87.0	7.5	94.6	8.0	50.6	145.2	199.7	20.0	219.7	9.1	59.8	

TABLE 2. 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	rate	labour force	rate	labour force	rate	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	rate					
			- per cent.		- per cent.		- per cent.				- per cent.						
NORTHERN TERRITORY																	
1994 -																	
August	38.7	43.2	3.5	46.7	7.6	75.4	23.5	34.2	2.8	37.0	7.5	62.9	77.4	6.3	83.7	7.5	69.3
September	39.3	43.8	3.6	47.4	7.6	76.5	24.1	35.4	2.9	38.3	7.6	65.0	79.2	6.5	85.7	7.6	70.9
October	39.8	44.5	3.6	48.1	7.6	77.6	24.8	36.6	3.0	39.6	7.5	67.0	81.1	6.6	87.7	7.6	72.4
November	40.4	45.1	3.7	48.8	7.5	78.5	25.4	37.6	3.0	40.6	7.4	68.5	82.7	6.7	89.4	7.5	73.6
December	41.0	45.7	3.6	49.4	7.4	79.4	25.9	38.1	3.0	41.1	7.3	69.2	83.8	6.6	90.5	7.3	74.4
1995 -																	
January	41.4	46.1	3.6	49.7	7.3	79.8	26.1	38.2	2.9	41.1	7.1	69.0	84.3	6.5	90.8	7.2	74.5
February	41.5	46.3	3.6	49.8	7.2	79.8	26.0	37.8	2.8	40.6	7.0	68.1	84.0	6.4	90.4	7.1	74.1
March	41.3	46.1	3.6	49.8	7.3	79.6	25.7	37.2	2.8	40.0	6.9	66.9	83.3	6.4	89.7	7.1	73.4
April	41.0	45.8	3.7	49.5	7.5	79.1	25.2	36.6	2.7	39.3	6.9	65.6	82.4	6.5	88.8	7.3	72.5
May	40.4	45.3	3.9	49.2	7.9	78.4	24.7	36.1	2.7	38.7	6.9	64.4	81.4	6.5	87.9	7.4	71.5
June	39.9	44.8	4.0	48.8	8.2	77.7	24.1	35.6	2.6	38.2	6.9	63.3	80.4	6.6	87.0	7.6	70.7
July	39.3	44.3	4.1	48.4	8.4	77.0	23.5	35.1	2.6	37.7	6.8	62.4	79.5	6.6	86.1	7.7	69.8
August (a) r	38.8	44.0	4.1	48.1	8.5	76.4	22.9	34.6	2.5	37.1	6.8	61.3	78.6	6.6	85.2	7.8	69.0
September (a) r	38.5	43.7	4.0	47.8	8.5	75.8	22.4	34.1	2.5	36.6	6.8	60.3	77.8	6.5	84.3	7.7	68.2
October (a)	38.2	43.6	4.0	47.6	8.3	75.6	21.8	33.6	2.4	36.1	6.8	59.3	77.2	6.4	83.6	7.7	67.6
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY																	
1994 -																	
August	72.3	82.9	6.6	89.5	7.4	79.9	47.3	71.6	5.3	76.9	6.9	66.1	119.6	11.9	166.4	7.2	72.8
September	72.2	82.8	6.9	89.7	7.7	79.9	47.2	71.9	5.2	77.1	6.8	66.2	119.4	12.1	166.8	7.3	72.9
October	72.2	82.7	7.1	89.7	7.9	79.9	46.8	71.9	5.1	77.0	6.6	66.1	119.0	12.2	166.8	7.3	72.9
November	72.3	82.7	7.1	89.7	7.9	79.8	46.0	71.8	5.0	76.8	6.5	65.9	118.3	12.1	166.6	7.3	72.7
December	72.3	82.6	7.0	89.6	7.8	79.6	45.1	71.6	4.9	76.5	6.4	65.6	117.4	11.9	166.1	7.2	72.5
1995 -																	
January	72.4	82.6	6.9	89.5	7.7	79.5	44.2	71.3	4.9	76.2	6.4	65.3	116.5	11.8	165.6	7.1	72.2
February	72.4	82.5	6.8	89.3	7.6	79.4	43.5	71.1	4.9	76.0	6.5	65.1	115.9	11.7	165.3	7.1	72.1
March	72.3	82.5	6.8	89.3	7.6	79.4	43.2	71.2	5.0	76.2	6.5	65.1	115.7	11.8	165.4	7.1	72.1
April	72.3	82.7	7.0	89.7	7.8	79.6	43.3	71.5	5.0	76.5	6.6	65.3	115.7	12.0	166.2	7.2	72.3
May	72.5	83.2	7.2	90.4	8.0	80.2	43.7	72.0	5.0	77.0	6.5	65.7	116.2	12.2	167.4	7.3	72.8
June	72.7	83.9	7.4	91.3	8.1	80.9	44.2	72.7	4.9	77.5	6.3	66.0	117.0	12.1	170.0	7.1	73.7
July	73.0	84.6	7.4	92.0	8.0	81.4	44.6	73.3	4.7	78.0	6.1	66.4	117.6	12.3	168.8	7.3	73.3
August (a) r	73.3	85.2	7.3	92.5	7.9	81.8	44.9	73.8	4.6	78.4	5.8	66.6	118.2	11.9	170.8	6.9	74.0
September (a) r	73.7	85.7	7.1	92.8	7.6	82.0	45.1	74.2	4.4	78.6	5.6	66.8	118.7	11.5	171.4	6.7	74.2
October (a)	73.9	85.9	6.9	92.9	7.5	82.0	45.2	74.5	4.2	78.7	5.3	66.8	119.0	11.1	171.6	6.5	74.3

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

TABLE 10. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE, OCTOBER 1995

Age group	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent)				
	Females					Females				
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons
15-64	5,048.6	2,280.2	1,553.3	3,833.5	8,882.1	83.5	62.1	67.4	64.1	73.9
15-19	368.3	11.8	350.2	362.1	730.3	56.7	57.0	58.7	58.7	57.7
20-24	618.1	133.7	408.6	542.3	1,160.3	86.1	72.5	79.2	77.4	81.8
25-34	1,308.6	615.6	346.5	962.1	2,270.6	93.3	63.5	77.1	67.8	80.5
35-44	1,266.4	767.6	218.7	986.4	2,252.8	92.8	71.1	72.7	71.5	82.1
45-54	1,018.4	589.2	169.7	758.9	1,777.2	88.9	67.7	70.8	68.4	78.8
55-59	306.9	122.3	39.3	161.6	468.6	74.2	40.6	39.8	40.4	57.6
60-64	161.9	39.9	20.3	60.3	222.2	46.4	16.2	19.3	17.1	31.7
65 and over	86.4	19.3	14.0	33.2	119.6	9.2	3.7	2.0	2.7	5.5
Total	5,134.9	2,299.5	1,567.3	3,866.8	9,001.7	73.5	54.9	52.0	53.7	63.4

TABLE 11. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, OCTOBER 1995

	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15-19	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work	Looking for part-time work						
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME (a)										
Males	142.7	170.5	41.5	* 0.7	42.2	212.7	18.8	231.6	19.8	91.9
Females	80.2	120.5	29.1	5.1	34.2	154.8	30.4	185.1	22.1	83.6
Persons	222.9	291.1	70.5	5.9	76.4	367.5	49.2	416.7	20.8	88.2
Left school —										
Before 1992	37.2	46.5	14.7	* 1.1	15.7	62.3	14.9	77.2	25.3	80.7
1993	85.2	107.0	20.3	* 3.0	23.2	130.2	13.4	143.6	17.8	90.7
1994 to survey date	100.5	137.5	35.6	* 1.9	37.4	175.0	18.5	193.5	21.4	90.4
Age —										
15	* 3.0	4.0	* 2.8	* 0.0	* 2.8	6.8	4.6	11.5	* 41.2	59.5
16	17.8	26.5	7.8	* 1.3	9.2	35.6	4.1	39.7	25.7	89.8
17	38.0	46.0	15.8	* 1.3	17.1	63.1	5.1	68.2	27.1	92.6
18	70.1	89.4	21.3	* 1.4	22.7	112.1	13.0	125.1	20.3	89.6
19	94.0	125.3	22.7	* 1.8	24.6	149.9	22.5	172.3	16.4	87.0
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	* 1.6	27.2	* 1.2	4.6	5.8	33.1	37.1	70.2	17.6	47.1
Females	* 1.3	48.4	* 3.7	4.6	8.4	56.7	32.0	88.7	14.7	64.0
Persons	* 2.9	75.6	5.0	9.2	14.2	89.8	69.1	158.9	15.8	56.5
Left school —										
Before 1992	* 0.1	* 3.4	* 0.3	* 0.7	* 1.0	4.4	4.0	8.4	* 22.8	52.0
1993	* 1.4	26.3	* 0.8	* 1.4	* 2.2	28.4	19.5	47.9	* 7.7	59.3
1994 to survey date	* 1.5	46.0	* 3.9	7.1	11.0	57.0	45.6	102.6	19.3	55.6
Age —										
15 and 16	* 0.0	* 0.9	* 0.6	* 0.5	* 1.1	* 2.0	* 2.0	4.0	* 53.9	* 49.0
17	* 0.5	6.1	* 0.7	* 0.5	* 1.3	7.3	6.6	13.9	* 17.3	52.7
18	* 0.3	27.4	* 2.6	4.3	6.9	34.3	30.5	64.8	20.1	53.0
19	* 2.2	41.2	* 1.1	* 3.9	5.0	46.2	30.0	76.2	10.8	60.6
ATTENDING SCHOOL										
Males	6.0	97.5	* 3.7	21.3	25.0	122.5	225.2	347.7	20.4	35.2
Females	* 1.6	122.7	* 1.1	26.7	27.8	150.6	192.6	343.1	18.5	43.9
Persons	7.6	220.2	4.8	48.1	52.8	273.1	417.8	690.8	19.3	39.5
Age —										
15	* 3.8	62.2	* 1.4	20.1	21.5	83.6	156.4	240.0	25.7	34.8
16	* 2.0	78.1	* 0.8	14.9	15.7	93.7	113.9	207.6	16.7	45.1
17	* 1.1	60.1	* 1.9	8.6	10.6	70.7	99.2	169.9	14.9	41.6
18 and 19	* 0.7	19.9	* 0.7	4.5	5.2	25.1	48.2	73.3	20.6	34.2
TOTAL										
Males	150.3	295.3	46.4	26.7	73.0	368.3	281.2	649.5	19.8	56.7
Females	83.2	291.7	33.9	36.5	70.4	362.1	254.9	617.0	19.4	58.7
Persons	233.5	586.9	80.3	63.2	143.4	730.3	536.1	1,266.5	19.6	57.7
Age —										
15	6.8	66.3	4.2	20.3	24.5	90.7	161.2	251.9	27.0	36.0
16	19.8	105.3	9.2	16.5	25.6	131.0	119.9	250.9	19.6	52.2
17	39.5	112.1	18.5	10.5	28.9	141.1	110.9	251.9	20.5	56.0
18	71.2	134.9	24.3	9.6	33.9	168.8	84.8	253.6	20.1	66.6
19	96.2	168.2	24.1	6.3	30.5	198.7	59.4	258.1	15.3	77.0

(a) The components of the 'Left school' category in the 'Not in labour force' column do not add to the total because institutionalised persons are not asked the 'school attendance' question.

TABLE 12. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 20-24: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, OCTOBER 1995

	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	450.4	495.0	63.6	* 3.7	67.2	562.2	34.2	596.4	12.0	94.3
Females	326.9	424.8	46.8	4.2	51.0	475.8	100.4	576.2	10.7	82.6
Persons	777.3	919.8	110.4	7.9	118.2	1,038.1	134.6	1,172.6	11.4	88.5
Age —										
20	111.6	141.6	22.6	* 2.0	24.6	166.2	19.9	186.1	14.8	89.3
21	135.8	163.2	22.1	* 1.1	23.3	186.4	22.9	209.3	12.5	89.1
22	154.4	181.4	22.6	* 1.4	24.0	205.4	28.2	233.6	11.7	87.9
23	178.6	204.5	21.7	* 1.9	23.6	228.0	32.8	260.8	10.3	87.4
24	196.9	229.3	21.3	* 1.4	22.7	252.0	30.8	282.8	9.0	89.1
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	5.2	47.8	* 3.5	4.5	8.0	55.8	65.8	121.7	14.4	45.9
Females	5.5	60.5	* 2.5	* 3.4	5.9	66.4	57.6	124.0	8.9	53.6
Persons	10.7	108.4	6.0	7.9	13.9	122.3	123.4	245.7	11.4	49.8
Age —										
20	* 2.2	37.3	* 2.6	* 3.3	6.0	43.2	36.7	79.9	13.8	54.1
21	* 2.7	31.1	* 0.8	* 1.7	* 2.4	33.5	31.1	64.6	* 7.3	51.8
22	* 1.9	20.9	* 1.2	* 1.7	* 2.9	23.8	24.6	48.3	* 12.1	49.2
23	* 2.8	12.3	* 1.2	* 0.7	* 1.9	14.2	19.5	33.7	* 13.3	42.1
24	* 1.0	6.8	* 0.3	* 0.5	* 0.8	7.6	11.6	19.1	* 10.0	39.6
TOTAL										
Males	455.6	542.8	67.1	8.1	75.2	618.1	100.0	718.1	12.2	86.1
Females	332.4	485.4	49.3	7.6	56.9	542.3	158.0	700.2	10.5	77.4
Persons	788.0	1,028.2	116.4	15.7	132.1	1,160.3	258.0	1,418.3	11.4	81.8
Age —										
20	113.9	178.8	25.2	5.3	30.6	209.4	56.6	266.0	14.6	78.7
21	138.5	194.2	22.9	* 2.8	25.7	219.9	54.0	273.9	11.7	80.3
22	156.4	202.3	23.8	* 3.1	26.9	229.2	52.8	281.9	11.7	81.3
23	181.4	216.8	22.9	* 2.6	25.5	242.2	52.3	294.5	10.5	82.2
24	198.0	236.1	21.6	* 1.9	23.5	259.6	42.3	301.9	9.1	86.0

TABLE 13. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, OCTOBER 1995 (per cent)

Age group	Born in Australia			Born outside Australia		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-64	84.9	66.8	75.9	81.4	57.6	69.7
15-19	59.6	62.4	61.0	41.6	41.7	41.7
20-24	89.3	80.4	84.9	68.6	61.5	65.1
25-34	94.7	69.9	82.2	90.8	61.7	76.0
35-44	93.6	72.8	83.1	92.1	68.8	80.4
45-54	89.8	69.8	79.8	88.2	66.0	77.6
55-59	73.8	42.5	58.0	75.6	37.1	57.6
60-64	47.1	18.5	32.4	45.8	14.8	31.0
65 and over	10.6	3.2	6.4	7.6	2.5	5.0
Total	76.0	57.1	66.4	69.8	48.3	59.1

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

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE(a), OCTOBER 1995

	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	3,116.3	3,519.6	268.2	305.7	3,825.3	8.0	76.0
Born outside Australia	1,059.3	1,173.5	124.6	136.1	1,309.6	10.4	69.8
Main English Speaking Countries	472.1	515.1	34.6	39.3	554.4	7.1	74.2
Other Countries	587.3	658.4	90.0	96.9	755.3	12.8	67.0
Oceania	123.7	135.2	8.2	9.2	144.4	6.4	83.3
New Zealand	99.5	108.0	6.1	7.1	115.1	6.2	84.6
Europe and the Former USSR	641.0	699.8	61.2	65.7	765.6	8.6	66.3
Germany	32.1	35.5	* 3.2	* 3.2	38.7	* 8.3	67.5
Greece	31.5	35.5	* 3.1	* 3.5	39.0	* 9.1	58.6
Italy	66.0	71.6	5.3	5.8	77.4	7.5	55.7
Netherlands	31.2	34.0	* 1.2	* 1.4	35.4	* 3.9	72.6
UK and Ireland	333.3	362.8	26.7	28.9	391.7	7.4	70.6
Former Yugoslav Republics	56.2	60.8	6.0	6.7	67.5	9.9	67.2
The Middle East and North Africa	44.1	51.8	16.3	17.3	69.2	25.1	69.1
Lebanon	18.3	20.2	7.2	7.2	27.4	26.2	70.6
Southeast Asia	86.3	100.1	22.4	25.0	125.1	20.0	70.2
Malaysia	16.0	19.4	* 1.8	* 2.2	21.7	* 10.3	70.3
Philippines	9.8	11.2	* 1.4	* 1.8	13.0	* 13.6	74.9
Viet Nam	31.0	34.2	12.6	14.0	48.3	29.1	70.7
Northeast Asia	48.2	56.4	5.0	5.3	61.7	8.6	66.1
China	23.5	27.2	* 3.4	* 3.4	30.6	* 11.2	73.8
The Americas	38.6	43.5	* 3.5	4.1	47.6	8.6	84.8
Other	77.3	86.6	8.1	9.4	96.0	9.8	80.7
India	23.3	26.6	* 1.4	* 1.6	28.2	* 5.7	79.9
FEMALES							
Born in Australia	1,566.5	2,758.6	146.2	217.3	2,976.0	7.3	57.1
Born outside Australia	499.4	811.1	57.5	79.7	890.8	8.9	48.3
Main English Speaking Countries	225.3	371.4	14.6	22.1	393.5	5.6	54.7
Other Countries	274.0	439.7	42.9	57.6	497.3	11.6	44.2
Oceania	58.5	92.0	7.4	8.7	100.7	8.6	62.3
New Zealand	46.1	72.5	4.3	5.1	77.7	6.6	64.7
Europe and the Former USSR	269.5	461.5	22.2	32.2	493.8	6.5	45.1
Germany	11.6	23.7	* 1.1	* 1.4	25.1	* 5.7	40.7
Greece	14.6	24.3	* 1.3	* 2.1	26.4	* 8.0	40.0
Italy	16.8	33.0	* 1.5	* 1.5	34.5	* 4.4	28.2
Netherlands	11.0	19.8	* 0.3	* 0.5	20.2	* 2.3	49.1
UK and Ireland	155.6	262.8	9.1	14.8	277.6	5.3	51.3
Former Yugoslav Republics	23.3	33.0	* 2.8	4.1	37.1	11.1	42.1
The Middle East and North Africa	13.6	23.8	6.6	10.0	33.8	29.6	38.0
Lebanon	4.7	6.9	* 1.7	* 2.9	9.9	* 29.7	28.7
Southeast Asia	64.0	90.5	12.1	15.0	105.5	14.3	49.1
Malaysia	10.8	16.4	* 0.9	* 1.6	18.0	* 8.7	54.5
Philippines	17.4	24.3	* 1.2	* 1.8	26.1	* 6.9	54.5
Viet Nam	17.7	23.3	7.4	8.5	31.8	26.7	44.9
Northeast Asia	35.2	48.8	* 2.9	4.0	52.8	7.5	48.1
China	17.0	22.0	* 1.6	* 2.0	24.0	* 8.4	53.2
The Americas	22.7	36.2	* 1.6	* 3.0	39.2	* 7.6	62.8
Other	35.7	58.2	4.7	6.8	65.0	10.5	57.8
India	9.7	14.9	* 0.8	* 1.7	16.6	* 10.1	50.8
PERSONS							
Born in Australia	4,682.9	6,278.2	414.4	523.0	6,801.3	7.7	66.4
Born outside Australia	1,558.7	1,984.6	182.1	215.8	2,200.4	9.8	59.1
Main English Speaking Countries	697.4	886.5	49.2	61.4	947.9	6.5	64.6
Other Countries	861.3	1,098.1	132.8	154.4	1,252.5	12.3	55.6
Oceania	182.2	227.2	15.6	17.9	245.1	7.3	73.2
New Zealand	145.5	180.5	10.4	12.3	192.8	6.4	75.3
Europe and the Former USSR	910.5	1,161.4	83.4	98.0	1,259.4	7.8	56.0
Germany	43.7	59.1	4.3	4.7	63.8	7.3	53.6
Greece	46.1	59.7	4.4	5.6	65.4	8.6	49.3
Italy	82.8	104.6	6.8	7.3	111.9	6.5	42.8
Netherlands	42.2	53.7	* 1.5	* 1.8	55.6	* 3.3	61.8
UK and Ireland	489.0	625.6	35.8	43.7	669.3	6.5	61.1
Former Yugoslav Republics	79.5	93.8	8.7	10.8	104.6	10.3	55.4
The Middle East and North Africa	57.8	75.6	22.9	27.3	103.0	26.6	54.5
Lebanon	23.0	27.1	8.9	10.1	37.2	27.1	51.0
Southeast Asia	150.3	190.6	34.5	40.0	230.6	17.4	58.7
Malaysia	26.7	35.8	* 2.7	* 3.8	39.6	* 9.6	62.1
Philippines	27.2	35.5	* 2.6	* 3.6	39.0	* 9.2	59.9
Viet Nam	48.7	57.6	19.9	22.5	80.1	28.1	57.5
Northeast Asia	83.4	105.2	7.9	9.3	114.5	8.1	56.4
China	40.6	49.2	5.0	5.5	54.6	10.0	63.1
The Americas	61.3	79.7	5.0	7.1	86.8	8.2	73.2
Other	113.1	144.7	12.8	16.2	161.0	10.1	69.6
India	32.9	41.5	* 2.1	* 3.3	44.8	* 7.3	65.9

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

TABLE 15. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA: BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1995

Period of arrival	Born outside Australia										Total		
	Oceania		Europe & the Former USSR		The Middle East and North Africa		South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Other	Females		
	New Zealand	Other countries	U.K. and Ireland	Other countries	East and North Africa	South-east Asia	North-east Asia	Americas	Other	Males	Married	Total Persons	
	EMPLOYED ('000)												
Before 1971	25.3	6.4	313.3	352.0	21.9	16.7	11.4	14.7	30.8	480.5	245.9	312.2	792.7
1971 — 1975	14.2	6.2	107.7	59.4	13.6	12.4	4.7	19.4	17.0	150.4	74.9	104.2	254.6
1976 — 1980	40.0	6.0	55.2	31.4	14.0	35.9	9.6	9.0	16.8	124.0	58.1	93.8	217.9
1981 — 1985	31.2	8.0	51.7	40.5	9.9	47.8	12.7	9.8	17.2	130.0	65.3	98.8	228.8
1986 — 1990	43.8	10.3	59.8	28.4	10.4	54.1	47.4	14.4	39.8	178.7	85.2	129.6	308.3
1991 to survey date	26.1	9.7	37.8	24.2	5.9	23.7	19.4	12.4	23.1	109.8	48.5	72.5	182.3
UNEMPLOYED ('000)													
Before 1971	* 1.0	* 0.2	18.5	27.5	* 3.6	* 1.1	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 1.0	39.1	9.0	15.4	54.4
1971 — 1975	* 1.2	* 0.9	7.5	6.1	4.4	* 2.7	* 0.0	* 1.0	* 0.9	15.8	4.5	8.9	24.6
1976 — 1980	* 2.5	* 0.4	5.0	* 3.3	* 3.0	4.5	* 0.6	* 1.8	* 1.5	14.4	* 3.1	8.1	22.6
1981 — 1985	* 2.1	* 0.6	5.7	6.3	* 1.9	9.5	* 0.9	* 0.4	* 2.7	18.5	5.9	11.6	30.1
1986 — 1990	* 2.4	* 1.1	4.4	* 2.5	6.7	12.1	4.0	* 2.0	* 3.7	22.2	8.9	16.7	38.9
1991 to survey date	* 3.0	* 2.4	* 2.6	8.6	7.8	10.2	* 3.1	* 1.0	6.4	26.2	11.4	19.0	45.2
LABOUR FORCE ('000)													
Before 1971	26.3	6.6	331.8	379.5	25.5	17.8	12.1	15.6	31.8	519.5	254.9	327.6	847.1
1971 — 1975	15.4	7.2	115.2	65.5	18.1	15.0	4.7	20.3	17.9	166.2	79.4	113.0	279.2
1976 — 1980	42.5	6.4	60.2	34.7	16.9	40.4	10.2	10.8	18.3	138.5	61.3	102.0	240.4
1981 — 1985	33.3	8.6	57.4	46.7	11.8	57.4	13.6	10.2	20.0	148.5	71.1	110.4	258.9
1986 — 1990	46.2	11.5	64.2	30.8	17.1	66.2	51.3	16.4	43.5	200.9	94.2	146.4	347.3
1991 to survey date	29.1	12.0	40.4	32.9	13.6	33.9	22.6	13.4	29.5	136.0	59.9	91.5	227.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)													
Before 1971	* 3.8	* 2.9	5.6	7.3	* 14.0	* 6.1	* 6.2	* 5.6	* 3.1	7.5	3.5	4.7	6.4
1971 — 1975	* 7.9	* 13.1	6.5	9.3	24.4	* 17.7	* 0.0	* 4.7	* 5.0	9.5	5.6	7.8	8.8
1976 — 1980	* 5.9	* 6.4	8.3	* 9.6	* 17.6	11.1	* 5.4	* 16.4	* 8.2	10.4	* 5.1	8.0	9.4
1981 — 1985	* 6.3	* 6.6	9.9	13.4	* 16.1	16.6	* 6.4	* 4.3	* 13.7	12.5	8.3	10.5	11.6
1986 — 1990	* 5.2	* 10.0	6.9	* 8.0	39.2	18.3	7.7	* 12.3	* 8.6	11.1	9.5	11.4	11.2
1991 to survey date	* 10.5	* 19.6	* 6.4	26.2	57.0	30.2	* 13.9	* 7.7	21.7	19.2	19.1	20.8	19.9
PARTICIPATION RATE (a) (per cent)													
Before 1971	62.7	65.6	51.7	45.2	47.4	67.1	61.5	68.1	61.7	59.2	44.7	39.4	49.6
1971 — 1975	76.2	73.3	74.5	65.2	55.2	70.9	65.6	81.0	75.0	82.9	58.0	58.1	70.7
1976 — 1980	82.1	81.5	74.3	68.3	51.2	69.0	66.6	74.1	72.4	81.7	56.9	60.4	71.1
1981 — 1985	78.8	73.4	73.2	71.0	71.1	69.3	66.4	68.1	70.9	82.7	63.5	60.8	71.7
1986 — 1990	74.2	68.5	77.1	69.2	66.1	57.9	61.1	78.8	78.2	80.1	58.7	57.0	68.4
1991 to survey date	77.3	53.3	71.7	60.8	50.7	37.7	40.0	67.0	62.9	68.6	44.5	43.0	55.4

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

TABLE 16. EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, OCTOBER 1995 ('000)

	Age group								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
MALES									
Full-time workers	150.3	455.6	1,130.1	1,121.5	903.4	247.1	117.5	50.2	4,175.7
Part-time workers	145.0	87.3	71.2	65.8	54.1	28.6	31.0	34.6	517.4
Total	295.3	542.8	1,201.3	1,187.3	957.4	275.7	148.5	84.7	4,693.1
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time workers	4.8	86.1	327.5	376.3	328.7	57.7	14.5	5.9	1,201.5
Part-time workers	* 3.1	36.1	252.0	359.3	243.1	58.9	24.3	13.3	990.1
Total	7.9	122.2	579.5	735.5	571.8	116.6	38.8	19.3	2,191.6
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time workers	83.2	332.4	573.3	519.3	441.6	79.8	25.8	10.6	2,065.9
Part-time workers	208.5	152.9	318.3	411.3	285.0	72.2	33.2	22.4	1,503.8
Total	291.7	485.4	891.6	930.6	726.6	152.0	58.9	33.0	3,569.7
PERSONS									
Full-time workers	233.5	788.0	1,703.4	1,640.8	1,344.9	326.8	143.3	60.8	6,241.6
Part-time workers	353.4	240.2	389.5	477.0	339.1	100.8	64.2	56.9	2,021.2
Total	586.9	1,028.2	2,092.9	2,117.9	1,684.0	427.7	207.4	117.7	8,262.8

TABLE 17. EMPLOYED PERSONS: HOURS WORKED, OCTOBER 1995

	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)					
Weekly Hours worked —					
0	336.8	253.0	102.9	356.0	692.8
1-15	300.0	391.7	272.5	664.2	964.2
16-29	331.9	444.5	204.0	648.5	980.4
30-34	371.8	221.3	139.6	360.8	732.6
35-39	655.7	300.8	245.9	546.6	1,202.4
40	808.6	247.6	183.5	431.1	1,239.7
41-44	229.8	67.5	57.6	125.2	355.0
45-48	442.9	77.9	64.2	142.1	585.0
49 and over	1,215.5	187.3	107.9	295.2	1,510.7
Total	4,693.1	2,191.6	1,378.0	3,569.7	8,262.8
WEEKLY HOURS WORKED					
Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)	182.7	59.0	39.3	98.3	281.0
By full-time workers	175.1	43.9	32.0	75.8	250.9
By part-time workers	7.6	15.1	7.3	22.5	30.0
Average weekly hours worked	38.9	26.9	28.5	27.5	34.0
By full-time workers	41.9	36.5	37.0	36.7	40.2
By part-time workers	14.7	15.3	14.3	14.9	14.9
Average weekly hours worked by persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week	41.9	30.4	30.8	30.6	37.1
By full-time workers	45.1	40.9	40.0	40.5	43.6
By part-time workers	15.9	17.5	15.4	16.7	16.5

TABLE 18. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, OCTOBER 1995 (per cent)

Age group	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
15-19	* 62.5	45.3	45.5	38.1	47.6	47.3	46.3
20-24	84.3	74.1	75.6	66.2	70.4	69.3	72.5
25-34	90.7	79.0	85.6	59.8	69.5	62.9	74.2
35-44	90.3	75.1	87.0	68.1	64.8	67.4	77.2
45-54	87.0	68.7	83.6	65.7	64.6	65.5	74.7
55-59	69.3	54.0	66.7	38.7	35.8	38.0	52.5
60-64	45.8	28.8	42.6	15.8	19.1	16.8	29.6
65 and over	9.8	6.8	9.0	3.7	1.9	2.7	5.4
Total	71.5	60.5	67.2	52.3	45.7	49.6	58.2

TABLE 19. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS, BY REASON, OCTOBER 1995 ('000)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
Leave, holiday or flextime/personal reasons	580.3	252.1	155.6	407.7	988.0
Own illness or injury	102.3	34.7	27.0	61.7	164.0
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	8.8	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 0.3	9.2
Began or left job in the reference week	9.7	* 0.9	* 2.2	* 3.2	12.8
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	51.9	8.0	* 2.3	10.3	62.2
Shift work, standard work arrangements	51.8	19.1	14.8	33.9	85.6
Other reasons	18.3	5.6	* 3.0	8.6	26.8
Total	823.1	320.4	205.3	525.7	1,348.7

TABLE 20. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, OCTOBER 1995
(^{'000})

	Age group						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES							
Total	145.0	87.3	71.2	65.8	54.1	94.2	517.4
Preferred not to work more hours	102.0	49.4	36.5	30.7	28.9	74.7	322.1
Preferred to work more hours	43.0	37.9	34.7	35.1	25.2	19.5	195.3
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	17.7	18.3	23.3	21.0	14.1	5.8	100.3
MARRIED FEMALES							
Total	* 3.1	36.1	252.0	359.3	243.1	96.5	990.1
Preferred not to work more hours	* 1.4	24.6	208.9	296.1	204.5	91.2	826.7
Preferred to work more hours	* 1.7	11.5	43.1	63.2	38.6	5.4	163.4
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 1.0	* 3.8	12.3	12.0	8.1	* 0.2	37.4
ALL FEMALES							
Total	208.5	152.9	318.3	411.3	285.0	127.8	1,503.8
Preferred not to work more hours	158.3	102.8	247.2	330.4	227.8	118.0	1,184.5
Preferred to work more hours	50.2	50.1	71.1	80.9	57.2	9.7	319.3
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	18.4	20.0	26.0	20.0	15.2	* 1.5	101.1
PERSONS							
Total	353.4	240.2	389.5	477.0	339.1	221.9	2,021.2
Preferred not to work more hours	260.3	152.2	283.8	361.1	256.6	192.7	1,506.7
Preferred to work more hours	93.2	88.0	105.7	116.0	82.5	29.2	514.6
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	36.1	38.4	49.3	41.0	29.3	7.3	201.4

TABLE 21. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY HOURS WORKED, OCTOBER 1995
(^{'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	69.3	110.0	69.9	85.6	76.8	66.9	38.9	517.4
Preferred not to work more hours	42.7	67.9	44.1	50.8	43.1	46.3	27.2	322.1
Preferred to work more hours	26.6	42.1	25.8	34.9	33.7	20.5	11.8	195.3
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	12.9	25.7	13.8	18.2	14.3	9.0	6.5	100.3
MARRIED FEMALES								
Total	96.0	142.9	127.6	183.9	203.8	111.7	124.3	990.1
Preferred not to work more hours	76.2	115.2	104.6	156.7	175.3	94.3	104.3	826.7
Preferred to work more hours	19.8	27.7	23.0	27.2	28.5	17.4	19.9	163.4
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	5.4	6.9	4.6	6.5	7.4	* 3.5	* 3.2	37.4
ALL FEMALES								
Total	172.2	249.8	204.8	262.8	288.6	164.4	161.3	1,503.8
Preferred not to work more hours	125.6	194.1	162.8	210.2	231.0	129.7	131.3	1,184.5
Preferred to work more hours	46.6	55.7	42.0	52.6	57.6	34.7	30.0	319.3
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	16.5	18.0	13.6	17.8	20.6	8.4	6.1	101.1
PERSONS								
Total	241.4	359.7	274.7	348.4	365.4	231.3	200.2	2,021.2
Preferred not to work more hours	168.3	261.9	206.9	260.9	274.1	176.1	158.4	1,506.7
Preferred to work more hours	73.2	97.8	67.8	87.5	91.3	55.3	41.8	514.6
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	29.5	43.7	27.4	36.0	34.9	17.3	12.6	201.4

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, OCTOBER 1995
(^{'000})

Age group	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
MALES							
15-19	19.7	18.1	16.2	8.9	6.4	1.6	73.0
20-24	26.0	18.2	16.7	5.5	5.6	1.3	75.2
25-34	31.1	27.3	24.6	10.3	7.5	3.6	107.3
35-44	25.9	19.0	15.8	9.3	5.3	2.6	79.1
45 and over	31.7	33.4	19.6	9.5	9.0	2.3	107.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>134.5</i>	<i>116.0</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>43.5</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>441.8</i>
FEMALES							
15-19	18.9	19.5	14.5	8.0	6.1	1.5	70.4
20-24	17.6	16.0	9.8	5.1	5.9	1.7	56.9
25-34	24.0	20.5	12.5	4.5	5.7	1.7	70.5
35-44	16.1	15.8	10.9	4.3	5.9	1.5	55.8
45 and over	10.9	14.5	8.8	2.8	4.5	1.3	43.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>87.5</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>297.1</i>
PERSONS							
Looking for full-time work —							
15-19	19.6	18.7	19.6	10.0	7.9	2.1	80.3
20-24	37.3	30.6	24.4	9.1	9.8	2.7	116.4
25-34	46.1	43.5	32.0	12.8	10.3	4.3	152.2
35-44	37.1	28.8	22.8	12.1	9.4	3.4	115.7
45-54	24.2	26.9	13.4	6.0	7.1	2.2	81.1
55 and over	14.0	16.2	9.4	5.1	4.5	* 0.9	50.8
<i>Total looking for full-time work</i>	<i>178.4</i>	<i>164.6</i>	<i>121.7</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>596.4</i>
Total —							
15-19	38.5	37.6	30.7	16.8	12.5	3.2	143.4
20-24	43.6	34.2	26.5	10.6	11.5	3.1	132.1
25-34	55.2	47.9	37.1	14.8	13.2	5.3	177.7
35-44	42.1	34.8	26.7	13.6	11.1	4.0	134.9
45-54	28.4	30.1	15.9	6.7	8.2	2.5	93.2
55 and over	14.3	17.8	12.5	5.7	5.3	* 1.2	57.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>222.0</i>	<i>202.4</i>	<i>149.4</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>738.9</i>

TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, OCTOBER 1995

	<i>Not attending school</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Attending school</i>	<i>Left school before 1994</i>		<i>Left school 1994 to survey date</i>
NUMBER (^{'000})				
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —				
Under 4	16.2	5.5	8.2	29.9
4 and under 13	14.3	9.2	10.4	33.9
13 and under 26	* 3.7	5.9	8.6	18.2
26 and over	18.6	21.5	21.3	61.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>143.4</i>
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)				
Average duration —				
Males	21.6	46.2	23.8	30.1
Females	19.8	38.4	24.8	26.5
Persons	20.6	42.7	24.3	28.3
Looking for full-time work	* 17.2	45.4	25.5	33.9
Looking for part-time work	21.0	* 26.8	18.9	21.2
Median duration —				
Males	12	26	14	17
Females	8	17	22	14
Persons	8	26	20	16
Looking for full-time work	* 4	28	23	25
Looking for part-time work	8	* 8	* 8	8

TABLE 24. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BY AGE AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, OCTOBER 1995

	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	176.3	392.8	73.7	203.7	596.4	5.9	8.6	5.8	9.0	8.7
Aged 15-19	* 1.2	46.4	* 3.2	33.9	80.3	* 34.5	23.6	* 40.1	29.0	25.6
Looking for first job	* 0.2	22.5	* 2.3	20.8	43.3	..	..	..	..	..
Attending school	* 0.2	* 3.7	* 0.0	* 1.1	4.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	* 1.2	* 0.8	* 3.7	5.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aged 20 and over	175.1	346.4	70.5	169.8	516.2	5.8	7.9	5.6	7.9	7.9
20-24	11.7	67.1	9.1	49.3	116.4	12.3	12.8	9.6	12.9	12.9
Looking for first job	* 0.2	10.5	* 1.8	11.9	22.4	..	..	..	..	..
25-34	42.7	103.2	22.6	49.0	152.2	5.8	8.4	6.4	7.9	8.2
35-44	49.2	75.2	22.5	40.5	115.7	5.1	6.3	5.6	7.2	6.6
45-54	39.0	57.9	10.9	23.2	81.1	4.8	6.0	3.2	5.0	5.7
55 and over	32.5	43.1	5.4	7.7	50.8	8.4	9.4	6.5	6.2	8.7
Aged 15-64	175.6	391.3	73.7	203.7	595.0	5.9	8.7	5.8	9.0	8.8
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
Total	8.5	49.1	34.2	93.4	142.4	4.0	8.7	3.3	5.8	6.6
Aged 15-19	* 0.0	26.7	* 0.7	36.5	63.2	* 0.0	15.5	* 18.5	14.9	15.2
Attending school	* 0.0	21.3	* 0.0	26.7	48.1	* 0.0	18.9	* 0.0	18.1	18.4
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	4.6	* 0.0	4.6	9.2	* 0.0	15.2	* 0.0	9.0	11.3
Aged 20 and over	8.5	22.4	33.5	56.9	79.3	4.0	5.7	3.3	4.2	4.5
20-24	* 0.4	8.1	* 2.4	7.6	15.7	* 5.9	8.5	* 6.2	4.7	6.1
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	4.5	* 0.1	* 3.4	7.9	* 0.0	9.5	* 3.7	* 5.8	7.5
25-34	* 1.3	4.1	13.5	21.4	25.5	* 4.3	5.4	5.1	6.3	6.1
35-44	* 2.3	* 3.9	9.6	15.3	19.2	* 4.7	* 5.6	2.6	3.6	3.9
45 and over	4.4	6.3	7.9	12.6	18.9	3.6	4.1	2.3	3.0	3.3
Aged 15-64	8.5	48.9	34.2	93.1	142.0	4.6	9.2	3.4	5.9	6.7
TOTAL										
Total	184.8	441.8	107.9	297.1	738.9	5.8	8.6	4.7	7.7	8.2
Aged 15-19	* 1.2	73.0	* 3.9	70.4	143.4	* 27.6	19.8	* 33.2	19.4	19.6
Attending school	* 0.2	25.0	* 0.0	27.8	52.8	* 100.0	20.4	* 0.0	18.5	19.3
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	5.8	* 0.8	8.4	14.2	* 0.0	17.6	* 74.1	14.7	15.8
Aged 20 and over(a)	183.6	368.8	103.9	226.7	595.5	5.7	7.7	4.5	6.5	7.2
20-24	12.1	75.2	11.5	56.9	132.1	11.9	12.2	8.6	10.5	11.4
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	8.0	* 0.6	5.9	13.9	* 0.0	14.4	* 16.6	8.9	11.4
25-34	44.1	107.3	36.1	70.5	177.7	5.8	8.2	5.9	7.3	7.8
35-44	51.5	79.1	32.1	55.8	134.9	5.1	6.2	4.2	5.7	6.0
45-54	41.0	60.9	17.4	32.3	93.2	4.8	6.0	3.0	4.3	5.2
55-59	23.9	31.2	5.7	9.7	40.9	9.2	10.2	4.7	6.0	8.7
60-64	10.3	13.4	* 1.1	* 1.3	14.7	7.4	8.3	* 2.8	* 2.2	6.6
Aged 15-64	184.0	440.2	107.9	296.8	737.0	5.9	8.7	4.7	7.7	8.3

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

TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, OCTOBER 1995

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	BORN IN AUSTRALIA					
Total	305.7	217.3	523.0	8.0	7.3	7.7
Looking for full-time work	268.2	146.2	414.4	7.9	8.5	8.1
Looking for part-time work	37.5	71.1	108.7	8.5	5.6	6.4
Aged 15-19	63.7	62.3	126.0	18.9	18.9	18.9
Aged 20 and over	242.0	155.1	397.1	6.9	5.9	6.5
20-24	62.9	47.0	109.9	11.5	9.8	10.7
25-34	76.2	49.3	125.5	7.5	6.6	7.1
35-44	47.7	34.7	82.4	5.2	4.8	5.0
45-54	32.1	18.2	50.3	4.8	3.5	4.3
55 and over	23.0	5.9	28.9	6.5	3.3	5.4
Aged 15-64	305.3	217.1	522.4	8.1	7.4	7.8
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	136.1	79.7	215.8	10.4	8.9	9.8
Looking for full-time work	124.6	57.5	182.1	10.5	10.3	10.5
Looking for part-time work	11.5	22.2	33.8	9.2	6.7	7.3
Aged 15-19	9.3	8.1	17.4	29.9	24.4	27.1
Aged 20 and over	126.9	71.6	198.4	9.9	8.3	9.3
20-24	12.3	9.9	22.2	16.9	15.4	16.2
25-34	31.0	21.2	52.2	10.5	10.1	10.3
35-44	31.4	21.1	52.5	8.9	7.9	8.5
45-54	28.8	14.1	42.9	8.1	5.9	7.2
55 and over	23.3	5.3	28.7	11.6	7.0	10.4
Aged 15-64	134.9	79.7	214.6	10.5	9.0	9.9

TABLE 26. LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

Month	Long-term unemployment									Long-term unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment		
	Unemployed 52 weeks and under 104			Unemployed 104 weeks and over			Total			Males	Females	Persons
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons			
ORIGINAL												
1994 —												
August	74.7	50.7	125.4	108.2	56.5	164.7	182.9	107.2	290.1	38.7	33.0	36.4
September	77.2	49.0	126.2	110.6	56.4	167.0	187.8	105.4	293.2	38.8	30.4	35.3
October	75.9	47.3	123.2	103.4	52.4	155.7	179.3	99.7	279.0	40.7	31.8	37.0
November	75.0	45.7	120.8	104.0	56.8	160.8	179.1	102.5	281.6	39.5	33.0	36.8
December	70.7	50.9	121.5	107.7	49.3	157.0	178.4	100.2	278.5	38.0	29.6	34.5
1995 —												
January	72.2	43.0	115.2	108.9	54.3	163.2	181.1	97.3	278.4	35.3	28.5	32.6
February	75.7	47.1	122.9	108.0	63.7	171.7	183.8	110.8	294.6	36.7	28.7	33.2
March	63.1	41.6	104.7	110.4	48.2	158.5	173.4	89.8	263.2	37.6	25.3	32.3
April	64.7	37.0	101.7	99.6	43.4	143.0	164.3	80.4	244.7	37.4	26.4	32.9
May	64.1	37.4	101.4	100.9	44.0	145.0	165.0	81.4	246.4	36.2	27.3	32.7
June	61.7	39.7	101.4	97.6	44.0	141.6	159.3	83.7	243.1	36.4	29.1	33.5
July	62.9	36.9	99.8	93.1	38.9	132.0	156.0	75.8	231.8	36.1	27.3	32.7
August	59.6	31.6	91.3	88.8	42.1	130.9	148.4	73.8	222.2	34.2	25.6	30.8
September	63.1	37.4	100.4	94.2	39.4	133.7	157.3	76.8	234.1	33.9	25.6	30.7
October	60.6	40.3	100.9	93.2	43.1	136.2	153.8	83.4	237.1	34.8	28.1	32.1
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1994 —												
August	77.2	51.3	128.5	113.5	58.9	172.5	190.7	110.3	300.9	39.3	31.8	36.2
September	79.5	49.7	129.2	113.3	54.9	168.2	192.8	104.6	297.4	39.4	30.8	35.9
October	81.1	49.4	130.5	111.7	54.8	166.5	192.8	104.2	297.0	41.0	31.3	37.0
November	77.2	45.7	122.9	109.2	57.0	166.2	186.4	102.7	289.1	38.9	30.8	35.6
December	70.7	51.8	122.5	108.5	53.0	161.5	179.2	104.8	284.0	39.0	31.7	36.0
1995 —												
January	68.5	43.2	111.8	108.7	60.1	168.9	177.3	103.4	280.6	37.7	31.5	35.1
February	67.9	43.5	111.4	103.1	57.9	161.0	171.0	101.3	272.4	37.0	29.9	34.0
March	60.9	36.4	97.3	100.9	45.5	146.3	161.8	81.8	243.6	36.3	25.0	31.5
April	66.1	36.0	102.0	96.4	43.7	140.1	162.5	79.6	242.1	36.9	26.2	32.6
May	63.6	37.9	101.5	96.7	41.2	137.9	160.3	79.1	239.4	35.0	25.6	31.2
June	60.5	42.5	103.1	98.8	44.0	142.9	159.4	86.6	245.9	35.3	29.0	32.8
July	66.6	40.8	107.4	93.9	38.4	132.3	160.6	79.1	239.7	35.6	27.2	32.3
August	61.7	32.0	93.7	93.3	44.0	137.4	155.0	76.0	231.1	34.8	24.7	30.7
September	64.9	37.8	102.8	96.5	38.4	134.9	161.5	76.2	237.7	34.5	25.9	31.1
October	64.7	41.9	106.7	100.7	45.1	145.8	165.5	87.0	252.5	35.1	27.5	32.1
TREND SERIES												
1994 —												
August	80.8	49.0	129.8	113.3	56.1	169.4	194.0	105.1	299.2	39.8	30.5	35.9
September	79.2	49.4	128.6	112.5	56.5	169.0	191.6	105.9	297.6	39.8	31.1	36.2
October	77.4	49.3	126.8	111.6	56.8	168.4	189.0	106.1	295.2	39.7	31.5	36.3
November	75.2	48.5	123.7	110.3	56.8	167.1	185.5	105.3	290.9	39.3	31.5	36.1
December	72.5	46.7	119.2	108.4	56.3	164.7	180.9	103.0	283.9	38.7	31.0	35.5
1995 —												
January	69.5	44.2	113.6	106.1	55.0	161.1	175.6	99.2	274.8	38.0	30.0	34.7
February	66.7	41.8	108.4	103.6	52.6	156.2	170.3	94.4	264.6	37.3	28.9	33.8
March	64.6	39.9	104.6	101.1	49.4	150.5	165.7	89.3	255.0	36.6	27.8	33.0
April	63.5	38.6	102.2	98.7	45.9	144.6	162.2	84.6	246.8	36.1	27.0	32.3
May	63.2	38.0	101.3	96.9	43.2	140.1	160.1	81.2	241.3	35.7	26.5	32.0
June	63.3	38.1	101.4	96.0	41.6	137.6	159.3	79.7	238.9	35.4	26.4	31.8
July	63.5	38.2	101.8	95.8	41.2	137.0	159.3	79.4	238.7	35.2	26.5	31.7
August	63.8	38.3	102.1	96.0	41.3	137.3	159.8	79.6	239.4	35.0	26.5	31.6
September	64.1	38.5	102.7	96.4	41.6	138.1	160.6	80.2	240.7	34.8	26.6	31.5
October	64.2	38.7	102.9	97.2	42.0	139.2	161.4	80.7	242.1	34.7	26.5	31.4

TABLE 27. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS, OCTOBER 1995
(^{'000})

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Age group				Total(a)	Married	Not married	Looking for -	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-54				Full-time work	Part-time work
MALES									
— ^{'000} —									
Under 52	59.9	56.0	73.2	74.9	288.0	108.9	179.1	247.3	40.7
under 2	8.5	6.9	4.1	6.0	27.0	8.1	18.9	19.2	7.8
2 and under 4	7.6	6.0	8.4	8.5	33.1	12.4	20.8	25.3	7.8
4 and under 8	8.1	6.5	12.5	12.9	42.8	17.9	24.8	36.5	6.3
8 and under 13	7.1	9.2	12.1	11.0	42.5	14.6	27.9	38.4	4.1
13 and under 26	8.7	8.5	16.8	14.2	52.6	22.1	30.6	48.6	4.1
26 and under 39	10.3	10.7	12.5	12.4	52.4	20.2	32.2	46.6	5.8
39 and under 52	9.7	8.2	6.9	9.8	37.6	13.7	23.9	32.7	4.9
52 and over	13.1	19.2	34.0	65.1	153.8	75.8	78.0	145.4	8.3
52 and under 65	5.3	6.5	8.8	9.7	33.1	13.7	19.4	30.5	* 2.6
65 and under 104	* 3.3	4.3	6.7	9.8	27.5	13.9	13.6	26.4	* 1.1
104 and over	4.5	8.5	18.5	45.7	93.2	48.3	44.9	88.6	4.6
Total	73.0	75.2	107.3	140.0	441.8	184.8	257.0	392.8	49.1
Average duration —	30.1	42.5	52.8	86.4	61.8	73.6	53.3	64.9	36.9
Median duration —	17	26	25	43	29	35	26	30	12
FEMALES									
— ^{'000} —									
Under 52	58.7	43.8	51.4	54.9	213.7	72.3	141.4	139.0	74.7
under 2	6.9	5.8	8.5	4.5	26.4	9.9	16.5	13.0	13.4
2 and under 4	6.9	5.6	5.9	9.1	28.2	10.4	17.9	13.7	14.5
4 and under 8	9.1	6.7	8.8	8.2	33.1	10.0	23.1	19.8	13.3
8 and under 13	9.6	7.8	6.6	7.0	31.9	8.0	24.0	20.5	11.4
13 and under 26	9.6	6.0	9.0	10.5	36.0	15.1	20.9	27.9	8.1
26 and under 39	7.8	8.0	8.9	9.3	35.1	11.0	24.1	25.8	9.3
39 and under 52	8.8	* 3.9	* 3.7	6.3	23.0	7.9	15.0	18.3	4.7
52 and over	11.7	13.1	19.0	33.1	83.4	35.6	47.8	64.7	18.6
52 and under 65	6.3	* 3.7	6.5	8.3	25.6	10.7	14.9	18.4	7.2
65 and under 104	* 2.5	* 1.8	* 3.8	5.2	14.7	6.5	8.2	11.7	* 3.1
104 and over	* 3.0	7.7	8.7	19.6	43.1	18.4	24.7	34.7	8.4
Total	70.4	56.9	70.5	88.1	297.1	107.9	189.2	203.7	93.4
Average duration —	26.5	40.3	47.1	64.2	48.3	53.6	45.3	54.5	34.8
Median duration —	14	14	17	29	21	26	17	26	8
PERSONS									
— ^{'000} —									
Under 52	118.6	99.8	124.7	129.8	501.7	181.2	320.5	386.3	115.4
under 2	15.4	12.7	12.6	10.6	53.3	17.9	35.4	32.2	21.1
2 and under 4	14.5	11.6	14.3	17.6	61.4	22.7	38.7	39.1	22.3
4 and under 8	17.1	13.2	21.3	21.1	75.8	28.0	47.9	56.3	19.5
8 and under 13	16.7	16.9	18.7	18.1	74.4	22.5	51.9	58.9	15.5
13 and under 26	18.2	14.5	25.8	24.7	88.7	37.2	51.5	76.5	12.2
26 and under 39	18.0	18.7	21.3	21.7	87.5	31.2	56.3	72.4	15.2
39 and under 52	18.5	12.2	10.6	16.1	60.5	21.6	38.9	51.0	9.6
52 and over	24.8	32.3	53.1	98.3	237.1	111.4	125.7	210.2	27.0
52 and under 65	11.6	10.2	15.3	18.0	58.7	24.4	34.3	48.9	9.8
65 and under 104	5.8	6.1	10.4	15.0	42.2	20.4	21.8	38.0	4.2
104 and over	7.5	16.1	27.3	65.3	136.2	66.6	69.6	123.3	12.9
Total	143.4	132.1	177.7	228.1	738.9	292.6	446.2	596.4	142.4
Average duration —	28.3	41.5	50.6	77.8	56.4	66.2	49.9	61.3	35.5
Median duration —	16	20	22	39	26	30	24	30	9

(a) Includes persons aged 55 and over, details for whom are not shown separately.

TABLE 28. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB
AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, OCTOBER 1995
(*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>	52.0	96.7	58.3	86.6	55.1	242.1	106.5	348.6
Industry division —								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	* 3.2	* 3.8	* 3.4	6.9	* 1.4	13.7	4.8	18.6
Manufacturing	9.7	17.7	14.6	15.9	12.4	58.3	12.0	70.3
Construction	7.3	14.2	4.6	6.0	6.2	36.7	* 1.5	38.2
Wholesale Trade	* 1.9	4.9	4.4	8.1	* 3.4	17.2	5.5	22.7
Retail Trade	5.7	16.3	9.0	14.4	10.1	32.7	22.7	55.5
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	* 3.2	4.2	* 3.5	6.5	4.1	11.7	9.8	21.6
Transport and Storage	* 3.3	* 3.5	* 1.4	4.4	* 2.8	12.9	* 2.5	15.4
Property and Business Services	4.1	10.0	4.6	5.1	* 2.7	13.9	12.6	26.5
Government Administration and Defence	* 3.0	5.3	* 2.8	* 3.8	* 1.2	10.6	5.7	16.2
Education	* 3.0	* 2.5	* 2.0	* 3.1	* 2.8	6.7	6.6	13.3
Health and Community Services	* 2.5	4.7	* 1.7	4.9	* 2.6	5.3	11.1	16.4
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 0.3	* 3.1	* 1.2	* 0.9	* 0.9	4.4	* 1.9	6.3
Personal and Other Services	* 2.1	* 1.5	* 2.4	* 1.6	* 0.9	4.8	* 3.8	8.5
Other industries	* 2.7	5.2	* 2.7	4.9	* 3.7	13.3	6.0	19.2
Occupation group —								
Managers and administrators	* 2.1	6.4	* 3.5	4.9	* 2.9	15.9	* 3.9	19.9
Professionals	* 2.5	* 3.6	* 2.6	5.2	* 1.8	10.7	5.0	15.7
Para-professionals	* 3.3	* 2.9	* 1.6	* 1.5	* 1.4	5.8	4.8	10.7
Tradespersons	7.2	20.0	8.4	13.9	11.3	56.7	4.1	60.8
Clerks	8.7	11.9	7.7	10.6	5.6	14.4	30.1	44.4
Salespersons and personal service workers	8.1	16.6	7.9	12.5	9.2	23.2	31.2	54.4
Plant and machine operators, and drivers	* 3.7	6.5	6.5	8.8	6.2	28.3	* 3.4	31.7
Labourers and related workers	16.4	28.7	20.0	29.2	16.7	87.1	24.0	111.1
Other	38.4	53.6	30.4	61.5	182.1	188.0	177.9	365.9
Looking for first job	22.1	31.5	13.8	38.1	37.1	64.2	78.5	142.8
Looking for full-time work	6.7	13.2	8.8	23.6	25.7	36.7	41.3	78.0
Former workers	16.2	22.0	16.6	23.4	145.0	123.8	99.4	223.2
Stood down	24.3	..	..	..	..	11.7	12.6	24.3
Total	114.7	150.2	88.7	148.1	237.1	441.8	297.1	738.9

TABLE 29. 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
	- '000 -						- per cent -				
1994 —											
August	257.2	111.3	11.8	151.6	266.1	797.9	32.2	13.9	1.5	19.0	33.4
September	259.2	111.6	25.3	164.2	270.5	830.8	31.2	13.4	3.0	19.8	32.6
October	235.4	98.9	20.7	137.3	261.1	753.3	31.2	13.1	2.7	18.2	34.7
November	242.8	102.9	22.3	142.1	253.9	764.1	31.8	13.5	2.9	18.6	33.2
December	224.9	110.2	15.8	191.7	264.9	807.6	27.8	13.6	2.0	23.7	32.8
1995 —											
January	252.1	113.9	26.5	197.6	263.4	853.7	29.5	13.3	3.1	23.1	30.9
February	254.7	132.2	21.3	189.2	288.9	886.2	28.7	14.9	2.4	21.3	32.6
March	229.2	134.5	18.0	160.6	273.3	815.7	28.1	16.5	2.2	19.7	33.5
April	221.2	120.7	17.8	142.0	241.3	743.0	29.8	16.2	2.4	19.1	32.5
May	227.0	123.1	17.5	150.4	235.6	753.6	30.1	16.3	2.3	20.0	31.3
June	226.3	111.4	20.3	138.3	228.5	724.8	31.2	15.4	2.8	19.1	31.5
July	218.8	118.4	23.9	136.4	212.1	709.6	30.8	16.7	3.4	19.2	29.9
August	234.3	112.5	12.6	140.6	222.0	721.9	32.5	15.6	1.7	19.5	30.8
September	236.2	116.4	22.2	152.0	236.6	763.3	30.9	15.2	2.9	19.9	31.0
October	236.2	112.4	24.3	142.8	223.2	738.9	32.0	15.2	3.3	19.3	30.2

TABLE 30. 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 AND OCCUPATION OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB AND AGE, OCTOBER 1995 ('000)

	Reason for ceasing last full-time job										
	Job loser						Job leaver				Total
	Laid-off, retrenched			Total			Job leaver				
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Total	
Industry division —											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing		* 2.7	* 0.8	* 3.5	11.0	* 3.3	14.4	* 2.7	* 1.5	4.2	18.6
Manufacturing		29.9	5.1	35.0	41.4	7.8	49.2	16.9	4.2	21.1	70.3
Construction		20.1	* 0.8	20.9	30.5	* 1.2	31.7	6.2	* 0.3	6.5	38.2
Wholesale Trade		9.1	* 1.6	10.8	12.2	* 2.5	14.6	5.0	* 3.0	8.1	22.7
Retail Trade		12.9	8.1	21.0	20.4	11.0	31.4	12.3	11.7	24.0	55.5
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants		5.8	* 3.4	9.2	6.7	5.8	12.5	5.0	4.1	9.1	21.6
Transport and Storage		5.0	* 1.5	6.5	8.0	* 1.5	9.6	4.9	* 1.0	5.8	15.4
Government Administration & Defence		* 3.7	* 1.0	4.7	8.3	4.0	12.3	* 2.3	* 1.7	4.0	16.2
Education		* 1.8	* 1.5	* 3.3	4.4	4.3	8.7	* 2.3	* 2.3	4.6	13.3
Health and Community Services		* 2.4	* 1.7	4.1	4.3	5.5	9.8	* 1.0	5.6	6.6	16.4
Cultural and Recreational Services		* 2.2	* 0.4	* 2.6	* 3.4	* 1.1	4.5	* 1.1	* 0.8	* 1.8	6.3
Personal and Other Services		* 2.9	* 1.2	4.1	* 3.3	* 2.5	5.8	* 1.4	* 1.2	* 2.7	8.5
Other Industries		13.8	7.2	21.0	20.7	11.1	31.8	6.4	7.5	13.9	45.7
Occupation group —											
Tradespersons		27.5	* 1.8	29.3	42.9	* 3.0	45.8	13.9	* 1.1	14.9	60.8
Clerks		6.2	11.6	17.8	9.5	19.8	29.3	4.9	10.3	15.2	44.4
Salespersons and Personal Service Workers		10.9	8.9	19.7	15.3	14.7	30.0	8.0	16.5	24.4	54.4
Plant and Machine Operators, and Drivers		14.0	* 1.5	15.5	20.6	* 2.2	22.7	7.7	* 1.2	9.0	31.7
Labourers and Related Workers		42.2	8.2	50.4	66.8	15.5	82.3	20.3	8.5	28.8	111.1
Other Occupations		11.4	* 2.5	13.9	19.6	6.6	26.2	12.8	7.2	20.0	46.2
Age group											
15-19		10.5	5.3	15.8	14.8	8.3	23.1	9.5	6.5	16.0	39.1
20-24		22.0	11.0	33.1	31.0	19.1	50.1	13.1	11.4	24.5	74.6
25-34		31.7	7.8	39.5	54.0	14.2	68.1	20.9	13.5	34.4	102.5
35-44		21.3	4.8	26.1	33.6	10.1	43.7	12.1	9.8	21.9	65.6
45-54		14.3	4.5	18.8	22.0	8.2	30.2	8.2	* 2.4	10.6	40.9
55 and over		12.4	* 1.0	13.4	19.3	* 1.7	21.0	* 3.7	* 1.3	5.0	26.0
Total		112.2	34.5	146.7	174.5	61.7	236.2	67.6	44.8	112.4	348.6

TABLE 31. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, OCTOBER 1995

Age group	Males			Females			Persons	Proportion of population - per cent -
	Married	Not married	Total	Married - '000 -	Not married	Total		
15-19	* 0.7	280.5	281.2	8.9	246.0	254.9	536.1	42.3
20-24	4.5	95.5	100.0	50.8	107.1	158.0	258.0	18.2
25-34	29.2	65.2	94.5	353.7	102.8	456.5	551.0	19.5
35-44	53.0	45.0	98.0	311.7	82.1	393.8	491.8	17.9
45-54	80.8	46.1	126.9	281.1	69.9	351.0	477.9	21.2
55-59	80.9	25.8	106.7	179.2	59.5	238.7	345.4	42.4
60-64	143.2	43.5	186.7	206.1	85.0	291.2	477.9	68.3
65-69	227.3	57.5	284.8	208.5	124.3	332.8	617.6	89.4
70 and over	399.1	172.9	572.0	288.8	570.9	859.8	1,431.8	96.8
Total	1,018.8	832.0	1,850.8	1,888.9	1,447.6	3,336.6	5,187.4	36.6

TABLE 32. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK, ETC., OCTOBER 1995 ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
<i>Looking for work</i>							
Took active steps to find work(a)	16.8	43.9	60.7	41.4	47.5	88.9	149.6
Did not take active steps to find work	8.7	27.6	36.3	13.2	28.7	41.9	78.2
<i>Not looking for work</i>							
Not looking for work	8.1	16.2	24.4	28.2	18.8	47.0	71.4
Not looking for work	961.1	713.1	1,674.2	1,820.9	1,255.2	3,076.1	4,750.3
Permanently unable to work	24.1	23.4	47.5	9.0	24.7	33.6	81.1
In institutions	16.7	51.7	68.4	17.6	120.3	137.9	206.3
Total	1,018.8	832.0	1,850.8	1,888.9	1,447.6	3,336.6	5,187.4

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

TABLE 33. ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND GROSS CHANGES (FLOWS) DERIVED FROM MATCHED RECORDS SEPTEMBER 1995 AND OCTOBER 1995 ('000)

Labour force status in September 1995	Labour force status in October 1995			
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
MALES				
Employed full time	3,216.2	64.9	31.2	34.4
Employed part time	71.6	289.3	22.2	37.4
Unemployed	33.3	29.3	243.3	55.9
Not in the labour force	19.8	26.6	41.3	1,243.2
MARRIED FEMALES				
Employed full time	869.9	70.4	* 2.9	19.5
Employed part time	75.0	687.1	7.8	58.7
Unemployed	4.7	12.8	52.4	27.6
Not in the labour force	12.0	38.5	24.5	1,395.1
ALL FEMALES				
Employed full time	1,489.6	104.8	9.5	29.3
Employed part time	113.3	1,018.1	24.6	89.4
Unemployed	12.1	30.5	136.8	57.6
Not in the labour force	16.9	65.3	57.0	2,347.1
PERSONS				
Employed full time	4,705.7	169.7	40.7	63.7
Employed part time	184.9	1,307.4	46.8	126.8
Unemployed	45.4	59.8	380.1	113.5
Not in the labour force	36.7	91.9	98.3	3,590.3

POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE MATCHED SAMPLE

Males	Females		Persons
	Married	Total	
5,459.9	3,359.0	5,601.6	11,061.6

TABLE 34. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD, THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: SUMMARY TABLE, OCTOBER 1995

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over		
					Males	Females	Persons
	PERSONS ('000)						
Family member	6,775.4	569.6	7,345.0	3,827.7	5,534.1	5,638.5	11,172.6
Husband or wife	5,081.0	284.5	5,365.5	2,774.8	4,107.8	4,032.5	8,140.3
With children under 15	2,513.4	160.5	2,673.9	753.4	1,732.2	1,695.1	3,427.2
Without children under 15	2,567.6	124.0	2,691.6	2,021.4	2,375.6	2,337.5	4,713.1
With dependants	2,968.3	179.3	3,147.6	859.9	2,025.6	1,981.9	4,007.5
Without dependants	2,112.7	105.2	2,217.9	1,914.9	2,082.2	2,050.6	4,132.8
Lone parent	293.3	50.5	343.8	310.9	102.1	552.6	654.7
With children under 15	169.7	35.4	205.2	181.6	43.8	342.9	386.7
With dependent students but without children under 15	50.9	6.9	57.8	20.0	18.6	59.2	77.8
Without dependants	72.7	8.2	80.9	109.3	39.8	150.5	190.2
Dependent student(a)	336.7	68.6	405.3	471.4	438.4	438.3	876.7
Non-dependent child(b)	935.1	140.8	1,075.9	114.1	746.1	443.9	1,190.0
Other family person	129.2	25.2	154.4	156.5	139.8	171.2	310.9
Non-family member	1,223.5	138.0	1,361.5	923.9	1,123.4	1,162.0	2,285.4
Lone person	591.9	61.1	653.0	767.0	620.2	799.8	1,420.0
Not living alone	631.5	76.9	708.4	157.0	503.2	362.2	865.4
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>7,998.9</i>	<i>707.5</i>	<i>8,706.4</i>	<i>4,751.6</i>	<i>6,657.5</i>	<i>6,800.5</i>	<i>13,458.0</i>
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	138.0	16.7	154.7	70.0	101.3	123.5	224.7
Total usual residents of private dwellings	8,136.9	724.2	8,861.1	4,821.6	6,758.8	6,924.0	13,682.8
Visitors to private dwellings	34.1	5.3	39.5	44.5	41.0	43.0	84.0
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	91.8	9.3	101.1	321.3	186.0	236.4	422.4
Total	8,262.8	738.9	9,001.7	5,187.4	6,985.7	7,203.3	14,189.1
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)						
Family member	82.0	77.1	81.6	73.8	79.2	78.3	78.7
Husband or wife	61.5	38.5	59.6	53.5	58.8	56.0	57.4
With children under 15	30.4	21.7	29.7	14.5	24.8	23.5	24.2
Without children under 15	31.1	16.8	29.9	39.0	34.0	32.4	33.2
With dependants	35.9	24.3	35.0	16.6	29.0	27.5	28.2
Without dependants	25.6	14.2	24.6	36.9	29.8	28.5	29.1
Lone parent	3.5	6.8	3.8	6.0	1.5	7.7	4.6
With children under 15	2.1	4.8	2.3	3.5	0.6	4.8	2.7
With dependent students but without children under 15	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5
Without dependants	0.9	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.6	2.1	1.3
Dependent student(a)	4.1	9.3	4.5	9.1	6.3	6.1	6.2
Non-dependent child(b)	11.3	19.1	12.0	2.2	10.7	6.2	8.4
Other family person	1.6	3.4	1.7	3.0	2.0	2.4	2.2
Non-family member	14.8	18.7	15.1	17.8	16.1	16.1	16.1
Lone person	7.2	8.3	7.3	14.8	8.9	11.1	10.0
Not living alone	7.6	10.4	7.9	3.0	7.2	5.0	6.1
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>94.8</i>
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6
Total usual residents of private dwellings	98.5	98.0	98.4	92.9	96.8	96.1	96.4
Visitors to private dwellings	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	1.1	1.3	1.1	6.2	2.7	3.3	3.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes persons aged 20-24 attending school. Also excludes sons or daughters aged 15-24 who are classified as husbands, wives or lone parents. (b) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 35. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a),
OCTOBER 1995

	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						
MALES										
Family member	3,410.5	410.8	3,821.3	293.1	333.0	4,154.3	1,379.9	5,534.1	8.0	75.1
Husband	2,765.1	195.2	2,960.3	172.7	180.4	3,140.7	967.1	4,107.8	5.7	76.5
With children under 15	1,457.5	78.0	1,535.5	97.8	101.7	1,637.2	94.9	1,732.2	6.2	94.5
Without children under 15	1,307.6	117.2	1,424.8	74.8	78.7	1,503.5	872.2	2,375.6	5.2	63.3
With dependants	1,698.4	89.3	1,787.7	109.7	113.6	1,901.3	124.3	2,025.6	6.0	93.9
Without dependants	1,066.8	105.9	1,172.7	63.0	66.8	1,239.5	842.7	2,082.2	5.4	59.5
Lone parent	51.1	7.5	58.6	6.3	7.7	66.4	35.8	102.1	11.7	65.0
With children under 15	21.9	4.6	26.5	* 2.0	* 3.1	29.6	14.2	43.8	* 10.4	67.5
With dependent students but without children under 15	11.9	* 1.6	13.5	* 1.8	* 2.0	15.5	* 3.1	18.6	* 12.9	83.2
Without dependants	17.3	* 1.4	18.6	* 2.5	* 2.7	21.3	18.4	39.8	* 12.5	53.6
Dependent student(b)	10.5	136.1	146.7	6.9	32.8	179.4	258.9	438.4	18.3	40.9
Non-dependent child(c)	519.1	62.4	581.5	92.8	96.4	677.9	68.1	746.1	14.2	90.9
Other family person	64.6	9.5	74.2	14.4	15.6	89.8	49.9	139.8	17.4	64.3
Non-family member	644.6	85.9	730.5	81.8	87.8	818.3	305.1	1,123.4	10.7	72.8
Lone person	315.5	38.6	354.1	38.8	40.7	394.9	225.4	620.2	10.3	63.7
Not living alone	329.1	47.3	376.4	43.0	47.1	423.5	79.7	503.2	11.1	84.2
Total	4,055.1	496.6	4,551.8	374.9	420.8	4,972.6	1,684.9	6,657.5	8.5	74.7
FEMALES										
Family member	1,615.3	1,338.8	2,954.1	152.4	236.6	3,190.7	2,447.8	5,638.5	7.4	56.6
Wife	1,157.2	963.4	2,120.7	70.3	104.1	2,224.8	1,807.7	4,032.5	4.7	55.2
With children under 15	413.5	564.3	977.8	34.9	58.8	1,036.6	658.4	1,695.1	5.7	61.2
Without children under 15	743.7	399.1	1,142.8	35.4	45.3	1,188.2	1,149.3	2,337.5	3.8	50.8
With dependants	534.4	646.3	1,180.7	40.0	65.7	1,246.4	735.6	1,981.9	5.3	62.9
Without dependants	622.9	317.1	940.0	30.3	38.4	978.4	1,072.2	2,050.6	3.9	47.7
Lone parent	136.5	98.2	234.7	26.8	42.7	277.5	275.1	552.6	15.4	50.2
With children under 15	72.4	70.9	143.3	19.0	32.3	175.6	167.3	342.9	18.4	51.2
With dependent students but without children under 15	26.3	11.1	37.4	* 3.6	4.9	42.3	16.9	59.2	11.6	71.5
Without dependants	37.9	16.2	54.1	4.2	5.5	59.6	90.9	150.5	9.2	39.6
Dependent student(b)	5.8	184.3	190.1	4.6	35.8	225.9	212.4	438.3	15.9	51.5
Non-dependent child(c)	275.5	78.1	353.6	41.6	44.4	398.0	45.9	443.9	11.2	89.6
Other family person	40.2	14.8	55.1	9.1	9.5	64.6	106.6	171.2	14.8	37.7
Non-family member	373.0	120.0	493.0	42.3	50.2	543.2	618.9	1,162.0	9.2	46.7
Lone person	186.5	51.3	237.8	17.0	20.4	258.2	541.6	799.8	7.9	32.3
Not living alone	186.5	68.7	255.2	25.2	29.8	285.0	77.3	362.2	10.5	78.7
Total	1,988.3	1,458.8	3,447.1	194.7	286.8	3,733.8	3,066.7	6,800.5	7.7	54.9
PERSONS										
Family member	5,025.8	1,749.6	6,775.4	445.5	569.6	7,345.0	3,827.7	11,172.6	7.8	65.7
Husband or wife	3,922.4	1,158.6	5,081.0	243.0	284.5	5,365.5	2,774.8	8,140.3	5.3	65.9
With children under 15	1,871.1	642.3	2,513.4	132.8	160.5	2,673.9	753.4	3,427.2	6.0	78.0
Without children under 15	2,051.3	516.3	2,567.6	110.2	124.0	2,691.6	2,021.4	4,713.1	4.6	57.1
With dependants	2,232.7	735.6	2,968.3	149.7	179.3	3,147.6	859.9	4,007.5	5.7	78.5
Without dependants	1,689.7	423.0	2,112.7	93.3	105.2	2,217.9	1,914.9	4,132.8	4.7	53.7
Lone parent	187.7	105.7	293.3	33.1	50.5	343.8	310.9	654.7	14.7	52.5
With children under 15	94.3	75.4	169.7	21.0	35.4	205.2	181.6	386.7	17.3	53.0
With dependent students but without children under 15	38.2	12.7	50.9	5.4	6.9	57.8	20.0	77.8	12.0	74.3
Without dependants	55.1	17.6	72.7	6.7	8.2	80.9	109.3	190.2	10.1	42.5
Dependent student(b)	16.3	320.4	336.7	11.5	68.6	405.3	471.4	876.7	16.9	46.2
Non-dependent child(c)	794.6	140.6	935.1	134.4	140.8	1,075.9	114.1	1,190.0	13.1	90.4
Other family person	104.9	24.3	129.2	23.5	25.2	154.4	156.5	310.9	16.3	49.7
Non-family member	1,017.7	205.8	1,223.5	124.1	138.0	1,361.5	923.9	2,285.4	10.1	59.6
Lone person	502.0	89.9	591.9	55.8	61.1	653.0	767.0	1,420.0	9.4	46.0
Not living alone	515.6	115.9	631.5	68.3	76.9	708.4	157.0	865.4	10.9	81.9
Total	6,043.5	1,955.4	7,998.9	569.6	707.5	8,706.4	4,751.6	13,458.0	8.1	64.7

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44. (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 36. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, OCTOBER 1995 ('000 families)

Number of family members of any age	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	None unemployed	One or more unemployed	Total	None unemployed	One or more unemployed	Total	None unemployed	One or more unemployed	Total	None unemployed	One or more unemployed	Total
COUPLE FAMILY												
Two	644.8	36.8	681.6	244.5	30.0	274.5	644.8	..	644.8	1,534.1	66.8	1,600.9
Three	46.6	34.6	81.2	214.5	37.6	252.1	488.7	23.8	512.5	749.8	96.0	845.9
Four	23.9	33.3	57.2	230.8	41.5	272.3	622.1	44.3	666.4	876.9	119.1	995.9
Five	9.7	19.6	29.2	121.5	17.5	139.1	257.5	28.4	285.8	388.7	65.5	454.1
Six or more	6.2	11.1	17.3	48.4	10.6	59.0	84.3	12.3	96.6	139.0	33.9	173.0
Total	731.2	135.3	866.5	859.8	137.3	997.1	2,097.5	108.7	2,206.2	3,688.5	381.3	4,069.7
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A MALE PARENT												
Two	14.2	5.2	19.4	22.7	* 3.2	25.9	14.4	..	14.4	51.3	8.5	59.8
Three or more	5.8	* 3.8	9.5	13.8	* 2.9	16.8	14.6	* 1.5	16.0	34.2	8.2	42.4
Total	19.9	9.0	29.0	36.6	6.2	42.7	29.0	* 1.5	30.4	85.5	16.6	102.1
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A FEMALE PARENT												
Two	91.1	26.7	117.8	114.4	9.4	123.9	39.7	..	39.7	245.3	36.1	281.4
Three	56.0	17.3	73.3	64.2	7.8	72.0	35.1	5.4	40.5	155.3	30.5	185.8
Four	23.4	7.1	30.4	17.5	* 1.9	19.4	12.1	* 2.8	14.9	53.0	11.7	64.7
Five or more	13.0	* 3.1	16.1	* 3.6	* 0.9	4.4	* 3.3	* 0.5	* 3.8	19.9	4.5	24.4
Total	183.5	54.1	237.6	199.7	20.0	219.7	90.3	8.7	98.9	473.5	82.8	556.3
ONE PARENT FAMILIES: TOTAL												
Two	105.3	31.9	137.2	137.2	12.6	149.8	54.1	..	54.1	296.6	44.6	341.1
Three	59.3	20.3	79.6	75.7	10.0	85.6	46.8	5.9	52.7	181.7	36.2	217.9
Four	25.6	7.8	33.4	19.7	* 2.7	22.4	14.5	* 3.5	18.0	59.8	14.0	73.8
Five or more	13.3	* 3.1	16.4	* 3.7	* 0.9	4.6	* 3.8	* 0.7	4.5	20.8	4.6	25.5
Total	203.4	63.1	266.6	236.3	26.2	262.4	119.2	10.1	129.4	559.0	99.4	658.4
OTHER FAMILY												
Two	16.6	6.0	22.5	12.7	5.3	18.0	30.6	..	30.6	59.9	11.3	71.2
Three or more	* 1.2	* 0.3	* 1.6	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 3.1	* 1.1	4.3	4.4	* 1.5	5.8
Total	17.8	6.3	24.1	12.7	5.3	18.0	33.7	* 1.1	34.9	64.2	12.8	77.0
TOTAL												
Two	766.6	74.7	841.3	394.4	48.0	442.3	729.5	..	729.5	1,890.5	122.7	2,013.2
Three	107.1	55.2	162.4	290.1	47.6	337.8	538.4	30.5	568.9	935.6	133.3	1,069.0
Four	49.5	41.1	90.6	250.5	44.2	294.7	636.9	48.2	685.1	936.9	133.5	1,070.4
Five	20.1	22.6	42.6	124.6	18.4	143.0	260.2	29.0	289.2	404.8	70.0	474.9
Six or more	9.1	11.1	20.3	49.1	10.6	59.7	85.5	12.3	97.7	143.7	34.0	177.7
Total	952.5	204.7	1,157.2	1,108.7	168.8	1,277.5	2,250.4	120.0	2,370.4	4,311.6	493.5	4,805.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables.

TABLE 37. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 PRESENT, NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, OCTOBER 1995
(*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	737.4	47.9	81.3	723.6	49.8	93.1	866.5
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	45.5	24.9	50.9	42.9	22.5	55.9	121.4
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	14.6	5.1	8.8	13.7	4.7	10.1	28.5
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	26.6	18.0	40.5	25.0	16.6	43.6	85.2
Neither spouse unemployed	691.8	23.0	30.4	680.7	27.4	37.1	745.1
One parent families	63.5	99.3	103.8	46.8	104.2	115.5	266.6
Parent unemployed	8.3	18.7	14.8	* 3.6	20.9	17.3	41.8
Male parent unemployed	* 2.6	* 2.0	* 1.1	* 1.3	* 2.8	* 1.5	5.6
Female parent unemployed	5.8	16.7	13.7	* 2.3	18.1	15.8	36.2
Parent not unemployed	55.2	80.6	89.0	43.2	83.3	98.2	224.8
Male parent not in the labour force	9.2	9.1	5.0	7.5	10.4	5.4	23.3
Female parent not in the labour force	46.0	71.5	83.9	35.7	72.9	92.8	201.4
Other family	24.1	..	..	24.1	..	..	24.1
Family head unemployed	4.1	..	..	4.1	..	..	4.1
Family head not unemployed	20.0	..	..	20.0	..	..	20.0
Family head not in the labour force	20.0	..	..	20.0	..	..	20.0
Total	825.0	147.1	185.1	794.5	154.1	208.6	1,157.2
ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED							
Couple family	1,623.3	593.1	986.8	1,349.4	627.7	1,226.2	3,203.2
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	60.4	29.4	40.2	46.8	28.7	54.5	130.0
Husband employed, wife unemployed	23.3	17.0	23.9	19.1	15.3	29.7	64.1
Husband unemployed, wife employed	24.5	8.8	13.8	19.5	9.4	18.1	47.0
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	* 2.9	* 0.6	* 0.1	* 1.4	* 0.6	* 1.6	* 3.6
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	9.0	* 2.7	* 2.4	6.3	* 3.4	4.3	14.0
Neither spouse unemployed	1,563.0	563.7	946.6	1,302.6	598.9	1,171.7	3,073.2
Husband employed, wife employed	1,050.9	378.6	556.3	857.7	397.0	731.2	1,985.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	341.2	168.3	370.6	290.1	179.8	410.2	880.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	80.9	13.1	15.8	74.3	13.3	22.2	109.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	89.9	* 3.6	* 3.9	80.5	8.8	8.2	97.4
One parent families	208.1	112.2	71.5	146.6	134.2	111.0	391.8
Parent unemployed	7.0	* 1.7	* 0.3	4.7	* 2.8	* 1.4	8.9
Parent not unemployed	201.2	110.5	71.2	141.9	131.4	109.6	382.9
Male parent employed	32.1	16.4	10.0	18.9	22.3	17.3	58.5
Female parent employed	93.6	85.9	57.6	55.6	96.7	84.7	237.0
Male parent not in the labour force	12.4	* 0.1	* 0.0	11.0	* 1.1	* 0.4	12.5
Female parent not in the labour force	63.1	8.2	* 3.6	56.3	11.3	7.2	74.8
Other family	52.9	..	..	52.9	..	..	52.9
Family head unemployed	4.1	..	..	4.1	..	..	4.1
Family head not unemployed	48.8	..	..	48.8	..	..	48.8
Family head employed	41.9	..	..	41.9	..	..	41.9
Family head not in the labour force	6.9	..	..	6.9	..	..	6.9
Total	1,884.4	705.3	1,058.2	1,548.9	761.9	1,337.2	3,647.9
TOTAL							
Couple family	2,360.7	641.0	1,068.1	2,073.0	677.5	1,319.3	4,069.7
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	105.9	54.4	91.1	89.7	51.2	110.4	251.3
Husband employed, wife unemployed	23.3	17.0	23.9	19.1	15.3	29.7	64.1
Husband unemployed, wife employed	24.5	8.8	13.8	19.5	9.4	18.1	47.0
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	17.6	5.6	8.9	15.1	5.3	11.8	32.1
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	35.6	20.7	42.9	31.3	20.0	47.9	99.2
Neither spouse unemployed	2,254.8	586.6	977.0	1,983.2	626.3	1,208.9	3,818.4
Husband employed, wife employed	1,050.9	378.6	556.3	857.7	397.0	731.2	1,985.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	341.2	168.3	370.6	290.1	179.8	410.2	880.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	80.9	13.1	15.8	74.3	13.3	22.2	109.8
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	781.7	26.6	34.3	761.1	36.2	45.3	842.6
One parent families	271.6	211.5	175.2	193.4	238.4	226.5	658.4
Parent unemployed	15.3	20.4	15.1	8.3	23.7	18.7	50.8
Male parent unemployed	4.7	* 2.0	* 1.1	* 2.7	* 3.6	* 1.5	7.8
Female parent unemployed	10.6	18.4	14.0	5.6	20.1	17.2	43.0
Parent not unemployed	256.3	191.1	160.2	185.1	214.7	207.8	607.6
Male parent employed	32.1	16.4	10.0	18.9	22.3	17.3	58.5
Female parent employed	93.6	85.9	57.6	55.6	96.7	84.7	237.0
Male parent not in the labour force	21.6	9.1	5.0	18.5	11.5	5.8	35.8
Female parent not in the labour force	109.1	79.7	87.5	92.1	84.2	100.1	276.3
Other family	77.0	..	..	77.0	..	..	77.0
Family head unemployed	8.2	..	..	8.2	..	..	8.2
Family head not unemployed	68.8	..	..	68.8	..	..	68.8
Family head employed	41.9	..	..	41.9	..	..	41.9
Family head not in the labour force	26.9	..	..	26.9	..	..	26.9
Total	2,709.3	852.5	1,243.3	2,343.4	915.9	1,545.8	4,805.1

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 43 and 44 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) Includes a small number of families with husband not in the labour force and wife unemployed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Changed table format

From the August 1995 issue of this publication, Table 26 has been expanded to include seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of long-term unemployment.

Also from the same issue, former Table 29 "Unemployed persons by age and active steps taken to find work" was removed from this publication. All tables that appear thereafter have been renumbered.

If you have any queries about these changes, contact Sylvia Sajler on (06) 252 6525.

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, contact any ABS office.

3. Preliminary survey results are published in advance of this more detailed publication in *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 available on request. Summary statistics from these surveys are published in *Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0), from time to time.

The population survey

5. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (currently about 30,000 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. Before 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 population benchmarks

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.

History of the survey

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.

Questionnaire changes

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.

Inclusion of contributing family workers

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. contributing family workers). 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, contributing family workers 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. 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 available on request.

19. From December 1989 onwards, the category "other families" was split into "one-parent families" and "other families". Therefore estimates of other families were not strictly comparable with estimates in previous issues. However, in November 1989, 97 per cent of other families with dependants were one-parent families. In March 1994, a new families classification was introduced which also affected comparability (see paragraphs 45 to 47).

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:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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 ques-

tionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

Differences between Census and Labour Force 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 26. 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 in series at the Australia level, 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 1995, 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 1990 for Australia and the States were published in an Appendix to the February 1995 issue of this publication.

Trend estimation

30. Smoothing seasonally adjusted series produces a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The monthly 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. Quarterly trend estimates (eg employment by industry) are

derived by applying a 7-term Henderson moving average to the seasonally adjusted series. The 7-term Henderson average also uses surrogate forms of the average as the end of a time series is approached. Unlike the surrogate weights of the 13-term Henderson used on monthly data, the weights employed here are tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time. Trend series graphs are shown on pages 7 to 10, with the trend series published in Tables 3, 9 and 26. Data from January 1980 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 or two quarters 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. Details of the trend weighting patterns are available on request from the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

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.

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38. Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table (Table 33). 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 some-what 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. Note that the estimates have not been adjusted to account for the unmatched sample component.

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 proportions 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*. Apart from the name change, 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.

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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. 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 (Replacement publication)* (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. For these months, the following tables are also published in this publication:

- (a) Employed persons:
 - Industry (original, seasonally adjusted and trend)
 - Industry and occupation:
 - Full-time and part-time workers
 - Status in employment
 - 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.

Related publications

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

- Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0)—issued monthly
- 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
Australia's Long-term Unemployed—A Statistical Profile (6255.0)
Australian Labour Market (6284.0)—issued annually

Information Papers and Guides:

Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (6232.0)
Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0)
Labour Force Survey Sample Design (6269.0)
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 (Replacement
 publication)* (6259.0)
*Directory of Labour Market and Social Survey Data (Choosing data from the
 ABS Household Survey Program)* (1135.0).
Australia's Long-term Unemployed — A Statistical Profile (6255.0)

54. 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

55. 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.

Rounding

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

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

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.

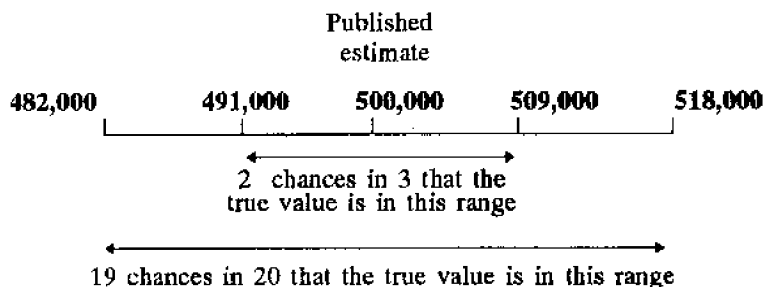
7. As the standard errors in Table A show, *the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error*. Very small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this 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.

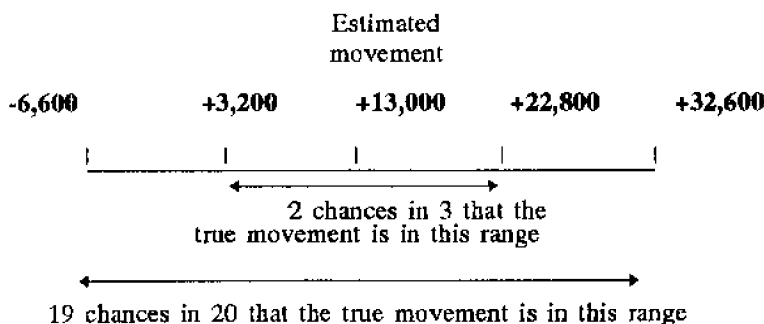
8. The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements 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:

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

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)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
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 Technical Notes, Paragraph 10. (b) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication.

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 duration of unemployment	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
Average family size	For any group of families, the total number of family members divided by the number of families in the group.
Average hours worked	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
Birthplace	From April 1991, classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)</i> (1269.0).
Contributing family worker	A person who works without pay, in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household. (This category was formerly entitled "unpaid family helper").
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 own account workers); or (b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); 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, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employee	A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind, or in their own business, either with or without employees, if that business was incorporated. (This category was formerly entitled "wage and salary earner").
Employer	A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees, and the business was not incorporated.
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 (<i>relationship</i> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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. <p>No family head is determined for a couple family.</p>
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 <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993</i> (1292.0).
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked full time for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , 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 <i>left that job involuntarily</i> , 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 parent	The head of a one parent family.
Lone person	A person who is the sole member of a household.
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 <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) 1986 (1222.0)</i> .
One parent families	Families in which there is a family head together with at least one 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.
Own-account worker	A person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees, and the business was not incorporated (This category was formerly entitled "self employed").
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 <i>Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) Manual, Edition 2.1</i> (1216.0).
Status in employment	Employed persons classified by whether they were employers, own account workers, employees, or contributing family workers.
Trend series	A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 30 to 33 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 and over who were not employed during the reference week, and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary 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 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.
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.
Unemployment rate	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.



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- Final labour force estimates are available on subscription as a special data service before the release of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). As part of this service, clients may specify the data items they require and set out formats of tables to suit their particular needs. Data can be provided as hard copy, disk, electronic mail or facsimile transmission.
- Data required regularly can be met by subscription orders. Ad hoc requests can also be made.

Data detail

- All the statistics in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0) including State and regional data are available. Quarterly data, such as status in employment, industry and occupation can also be ordered at this time.

Timing

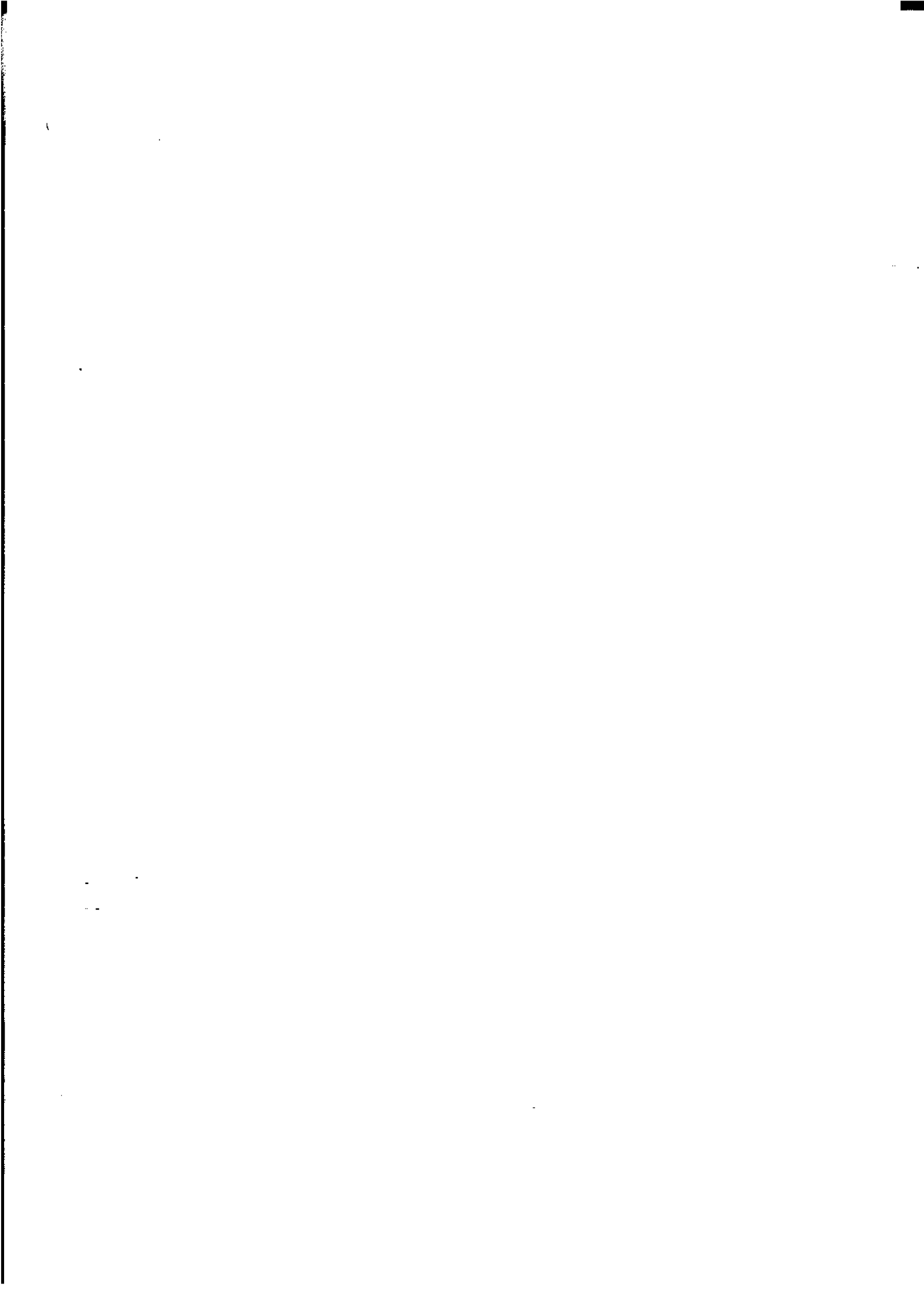
- From the April 1995 survey, final data will generally be available on the Tuesday after the release of *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0). Clients should be aware that the release of final data is affected by processing constraints, and may be delayed from time-to-time.

Cost

- The cost of this service varies according to the level of detail required. However, the charging follows the normal schedule for ad hoc user requests with substantial discounts for subscriptions.

Inquiries

- Inquiries concerning this service should be directed to Sylvia Sajler on (06) 252 6525 or any ABS State office.





For more information . . .

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This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of statistics, including national accounts, balance of payments, labour force and the CPI.

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