



# LABOUR FORCE

QUEENSLAND

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 15 APR 1999

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- For more information about these and related statistics, contact Information Inquiries on 07 3222 6351 or refer to the back cover of this publication.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

IAN MARSHALL

Acting Regional Director, Queensland

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

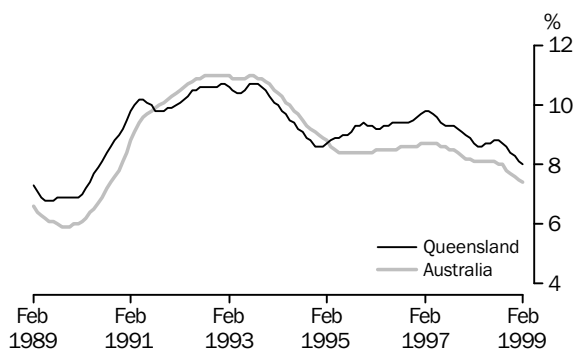
### TREND SERIES

In Queensland, employment increased, in trend terms, by 39,600 to 1,631,400 between February 1998 and February 1999 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 10,100 to 142,200 over the same period. The unemployment rate decreased from 8.7% in February 1998 to 8.0% in February 1999. The participation rate decreased from 65.1% in February 1998 to 64.9% in February 1999. In Australia, in trend terms, employment increased by 169,300 from February 1998 to February 1999 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 52,400 over the same period.

### LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, TREND SERIES

Particulars	Unit	February 1998	November 1998	December 1998	January 1999	February 1999	Annual change
Employed	'000	1 591.8	1 621.0	1 625.8	1 629.4	1 631.4	2.5 %
Unemployed	'000	152.3	149.1	146.5	144.0	142.2	- 6.6 %
Labour force	'000	1 744.1	1 770.1	1 772.3	1 773.4	1 773.7	1.7 %
Unemployment rate	%	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.1	8.0	- 0.7 pts

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TREND SERIES



### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

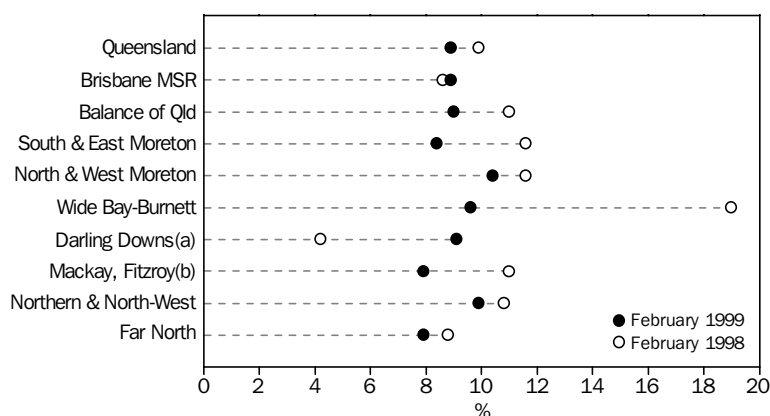
In seasonally adjusted terms, employment in Queensland increased by 26,600 to 1,622,400 between February 1998 and February 1999 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 14,400 to 141,200 over the same period. The unemployment rate decreased from 8.9% in February 1998 to 8.0% in February 1999.

### REGIONAL ESTIMATES (ORIGINAL SERIES)

The unemployment rate for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) in February 1999 was 8.9% and for the Balance of Queensland was 9.0%. North and West Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) Balance had the highest unemployment rate (12.8%) in the Brisbane MSR while the Brisbane City Inner Ring had the lowest rate (6.5%). For the Balance of Queensland, the region with the highest unemployment rate was North and West Moreton (10.4%) followed by Northern and North-West (9.9%). The Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West and Far North had the lowest unemployment rate at 7.9%.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: QUEENSLAND REGIONS



(a) Including South-West. (b) Including Central-West.

### YOUTH ESTIMATES

The number of unemployed 15 to 19 year olds in the Queensland labour force increased 18.1% to 37,200 persons over the year from February 1998 to February 1999, while the number employed showed no significant change to 131,700 persons. The unemployment rate for this group increased from 19.2% in February 1998 to 22.0% in February 1999. There were 179,000 employed 20 to 24 year olds in February 1999, a decrease of 3,300 over the previous 12 months. The unemployment rate for this group decreased to 13.7% over the same period.

### INDUSTRY ESTIMATES

In February 1999, the retail trade industry in Queensland employed the most persons with 267,800. This was an increase of 6.8% on the figure for February 1998. The Construction industry had the highest percentage increase (7.3%) to 136,400.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED GROUPS

Particulars	EMPLOYED PERSONS.....			UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....		
	February 1998 '000	February 1999 '000	Annual change %	February 1998 '000	February 1999 '000	Annual change %
Males	897.2	918.9	2.4	100.2	90.4	-9.8
Females	693.0	698.1	0.7	74.5	68.2	-8.5
Persons aged (years)						
15-19	132.0	131.7	-0.2	31.5	37.2	18.1
20-24	182.3	179.0	-1.8	33.0	28.5	-13.6
25-44	797.0	792.0	-0.6	71.2	59.5	-16.4
45 and over	478.9	514.3	7.4	39.0	33.4	-14.4
Industry of current employment, or of last full-time job if unemployed						
Manufacturing	174.9	175.2	0.2	12.5	8.8	-29.6
Construction	127.1	136.4	7.3	8.8	8.7	-1.1
Wholesale trade	90.7	93.4	3.0	5.7	5.5	-3.5
Retail trade	250.7	267.8	6.8	16.5	10.7	-35.2
Property and business services	164.6	153.1	-7.0	8.5	6.9	-18.8
Health and community services	145.4	151.9	4.5	4.3	5.1	18.6
Other industries	636.8	639.3	0.4	36.1	27.3	-24.4
Other unemployed persons	..	..	..	82.3	85.5	3.9
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1 590.2</b>	<b>1 617.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>-9.2</b>

TABLE 1 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: ORIGINAL SERIES, QUEENSLAND

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full-time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000					
MALES									
1997 — December	789.0	902.6	78.4	91.5	994.1	329.8	1,323.9	9.2	75.1
1998 — January	785.8	893.3	86.7	98.0	991.3	334.7	1,326.0	9.9	74.8
February	785.4	897.2	86.0	100.2	997.4	330.7	1,328.1	10.0	75.1
March	782.2	897.4	78.5	91.5	988.9	341.3	1,330.2	9.3	74.3
April	786.1	894.9	75.3	87.5	982.5	349.8	1,332.2	8.9	73.7
May	776.2	895.1	74.9	85.9	981.0	353.3	1,334.3	8.8	73.5
June	784.1	904.5	75.7	85.7	990.2	346.1	1,336.3	8.7	74.1
July	792.3	902.5	79.6	90.4	992.9	345.3	1,338.3	9.1	74.2
August	783.8	896.0	76.9	88.3	984.3	356.0	1,340.2	9.0	73.4
September	794.8	916.7	79.0	92.1	1,008.8	333.4	1,342.2	9.1	75.2
October	807.1	924.7	71.0	83.3	1,008.1	336.4	1,344.5	8.3	75.0
November	809.3	922.5	68.2	79.6	1,002.1	344.6	1,346.7	7.9	74.4
December	811.1	934.6	72.0	82.6	1,017.2	331.8	1,349.0	8.1	75.4
1999 — January	805.6	920.0	74.0	85.1	1,005.1	346.3	1,351.4	8.5	74.4
February	806.1	918.9	78.8	90.4	1,009.3	344.4	1,353.7	9.0	74.6
FEMALES									
1997 — December	401.1	691.4	45.4	63.5	754.9	593.3	1,348.2	8.4	56.0
1998 — January	383.4	665.7	46.1	65.6	731.3	619.1	1,350.4	9.0	54.2
February	387.4	693.0	53.3	74.5	767.5	585.0	1,352.6	9.7	56.7
March	379.1	691.1	43.3	64.8	755.9	598.8	1,354.7	8.6	55.8
April	387.8	699.4	41.7	64.5	763.9	592.9	1,356.8	8.4	56.3
May	384.8	700.8	40.6	59.7	760.6	598.3	1,358.8	7.9	56.0
June	384.9	703.1	42.6	64.8	768.0	592.9	1,360.8	8.4	56.4
July	388.6	699.3	41.0	59.1	758.4	604.5	1,362.9	7.8	55.6
August	377.9	693.7	37.3	57.3	751.0	613.9	1,364.9	7.6	55.0
September	387.9	702.1	41.1	63.1	765.2	601.7	1,366.9	8.3	56.0
October	381.6	703.6	41.3	62.9	766.5	602.7	1,369.2	8.2	56.0
November	393.4	711.6	37.1	59.3	771.0	600.5	1,371.5	7.7	56.2
December	400.1	708.8	45.5	63.4	772.2	601.6	1,373.8	8.2	56.2
1999 — January	396.8	686.1	45.7	67.7	753.9	622.3	1,376.2	9.0	54.8
February	385.6	698.1	40.5	68.2	766.3	612.4	1,378.7	8.9	55.6
PERSONS									
1997 — December	1,190.1	1,594.0	123.8	154.9	1,749.0	923.2	2,672.1	8.9	65.5
1998 — January	1,169.3	1,559.0	132.8	163.6	1,722.6	953.8	2,676.4	9.5	64.4
February	1,172.8	1,590.2	139.3	174.7	1,764.9	915.7	2,680.7	9.9	65.8
March	1,161.3	1,588.5	121.8	156.3	1,744.8	940.2	2,685.0	9.0	65.0
April	1,173.9	1,594.3	117.0	152.0	1,746.3	942.7	2,689.0	8.7	64.9
May	1,161.0	1,595.9	115.6	145.6	1,741.5	951.5	2,693.1	8.4	64.7
June	1,168.9	1,607.6	118.3	150.5	1,758.2	939.0	2,697.1	8.6	65.2
July	1,180.9	1,601.9	120.7	149.5	1,751.3	949.8	2,701.1	8.5	64.8
August	1,161.6	1,589.7	114.2	145.6	1,735.3	969.9	2,705.1	8.4	64.1
September	1,182.7	1,618.8	120.1	155.2	1,774.0	935.1	2,709.2	8.8	65.5
October	1,188.7	1,628.3	112.2	146.2	1,774.6	939.1	2,713.7	8.2	65.4
November	1,202.7	1,634.1	105.3	138.9	1,773.1	945.2	2,718.2	7.8	65.2
December	1,211.2	1,643.4	117.6	146.0	1,789.4	933.4	2,722.8	8.2	65.7
1999 — January	1,202.4	1,606.2	119.6	152.8	1,759.0	968.6	2,727.6	8.7	64.5
February	1,191.7	1,617.1	119.2	158.6	1,775.6	956.8	2,732.4	8.9	65.0

TABLE 2 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES, QUEENSLAND

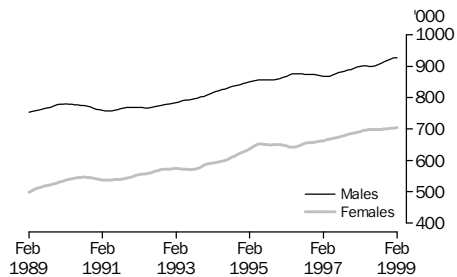
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> '000	<i>Unemployed</i> '000	<i>Labour force</i> '000	<i>Unemployment rate</i> %	<i>Participation rate</i> %
MALES					
<i>1997—</i>					
December	892.4	92.3	984.7	9.5	74.3
<i>1998—</i>					
January	902.5	88.5	991.0	8.9	74.7
February	900.4	91.2	991.6	9.2	74.7
March	902.3	87.3	989.6	8.8	74.4
April	899.2	86.3	985.5	8.8	74.0
May	900.1	87.9	988.0	8.9	74.1
June	901.1	89.3	990.4	9.0	74.1
July	897.6	96.8	994.4	9.7	74.3
August	903.5	90.0	993.5	9.1	74.1
September	910.3	94.7	1,005.0	9.4	74.9
October	915.5	86.9	1,002.5	8.7	74.6
November	922.6	83.1	1,005.7	8.3	74.7
December	924.2	83.3	1,007.5	8.3	74.7
<i>1999—</i>					
January	928.9	76.9	1,005.8	7.6	74.4
February	922.2	82.2	1,004.4	8.2	74.2
FEMALES					
<i>1997—</i>					
December	684.4	64.0	748.5	8.6	55.5
<i>1998—</i>					
January	686.4	64.0	750.4	8.5	55.6
February	695.3	64.5	759.8	8.5	56.2
March	691.7	61.1	752.7	8.1	55.6
April	698.7	63.3	762.1	8.3	56.2
May	701.9	60.3	762.3	7.9	56.1
June	700.2	66.7	766.8	8.7	56.4
July	698.1	62.5	760.6	8.2	55.8
August	700.9	59.4	760.3	7.8	55.7
September	692.1	63.5	755.6	8.4	55.3
October	700.8	67.6	768.4	8.8	56.1
November	704.0	62.3	766.4	8.1	55.9
December	701.6	64.2	765.7	8.4	55.7
<i>1999—</i>					
January	707.5	66.0	773.5	8.5	56.2
February	700.2	58.9	759.2	7.8	55.1
PERSONS					
<i>1997—</i>					
December	1,576.9	156.3	1,733.2	9.0	64.9
<i>1998—</i>					
January	1,588.9	152.4	1,741.4	8.8	65.1
February	1,595.8	155.6	1,751.4	8.9	65.3
March	1,594.0	148.3	1,742.3	8.5	64.9
April	1,597.9	149.6	1,747.5	8.6	65.0
May	1,602.0	148.2	1,750.3	8.5	65.0
June	1,601.3	156.0	1,757.3	8.9	65.2
July	1,595.7	159.2	1,755.0	9.1	65.0
August	1,604.3	149.4	1,753.7	8.5	64.8
September	1,602.4	158.1	1,760.6	9.0	65.0
October	1,616.3	154.5	1,770.9	8.7	65.3
November	1,626.6	145.4	1,772.0	8.2	65.2
December	1,625.8	147.5	1,773.2	8.3	65.1
<i>1999—</i>					
January	1,636.5	142.9	1,779.3	8.0	65.2
February	1,622.4	141.2	1,763.6	8.0	64.5

TABLE 3 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

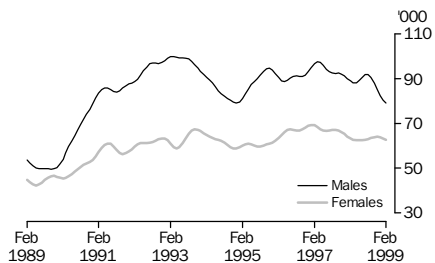
<i>Month</i>	<i>Employed</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Unemployed</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Labour force</i> <i>'000</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i> <i>%</i>	<i>Participation rate</i> <i>%</i>
MALES					
<i>1997—</i>					
December	894.1	91.4	985.5	9.3	74.4
<i>1998—</i>					
January	897.5	90.1	987.6	9.1	74.5
February	899.9	89.0	988.9	9.0	74.5
March	900.8	88.2	989.0	8.9	74.4
April	900.6	88.3	988.8	8.9	74.2
May	899.9	89.3	989.2	9.0	74.1
June	900.0	90.7	990.7	9.2	74.1
July	901.6	91.8	993.5	9.2	74.2
August	905.2	91.9	997.0	9.2	74.4
September	910.0	90.5	1,000.5	9.0	74.5
October	915.2	87.9	1,003.1	8.8	74.6
November	919.7	85.1	1,004.8	8.5	74.6
December	923.3	82.6	1,005.9	8.2	74.6
<i>1999—</i>					
January	925.9	80.6	1,006.5	8.0	74.5
February	927.4	79.3	1,006.8	7.9	74.4
FEMALES					
<i>1997—</i>					
December	686.6	65.3	752.0	8.7	55.8
<i>1998—</i>					
January	689.1	64.1	753.3	8.5	55.8
February	691.9	63.3	755.2	8.4	55.8
March	694.9	62.9	757.8	8.3	55.9
April	697.6	62.6	760.1	8.2	56.0
May	699.1	62.5	761.6	8.2	56.0
June	699.5	62.6	762.0	8.2	56.0
July	699.1	62.7	761.8	8.2	55.9
August	698.8	63.1	761.9	8.3	55.8
September	699.0	63.6	762.6	8.3	55.8
October	699.9	63.9	763.9	8.4	55.8
November	701.3	64.0	765.3	8.4	55.8
December	702.5	63.8	766.4	8.3	55.8
<i>1999—</i>					
January	703.5	63.4	766.9	8.3	55.7
February	704.0	62.9	766.9	8.2	55.6
PERSONS					
<i>1997—</i>					
December	1,580.7	156.7	1,737.4	9.0	65.0
<i>1998—</i>					
January	1,586.6	154.2	1,740.9	8.9	65.0
February	1,591.8	152.3	1,744.1	8.7	65.1
March	1,595.7	151.1	1,746.8	8.6	65.1
April	1,598.1	150.8	1,749.0	8.6	65.0
May	1,599.1	151.8	1,750.8	8.7	65.0
June	1,599.5	153.3	1,752.7	8.7	65.0
July	1,600.7	154.6	1,755.3	8.8	65.0
August	1,603.9	155.0	1,758.9	8.8	65.0
September	1,609.0	154.1	1,763.1	8.7	65.1
October	1,615.1	151.9	1,766.9	8.6	65.1
November	1,621.0	149.1	1,770.1	8.4	65.1
December	1,625.8	146.5	1,772.3	8.3	65.1
<i>1999—</i>					
January	1,629.4	144.0	1,773.4	8.1	65.0
February	1,631.4	142.2	1,773.7	8.0	64.9

# LABOUR FORCE STATUS: Trend Series, Queensland

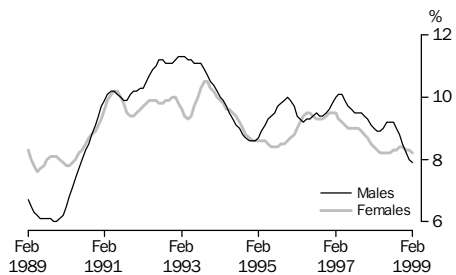
## EMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES



## UNEMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES



## UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



## PARTICIPATION RATE

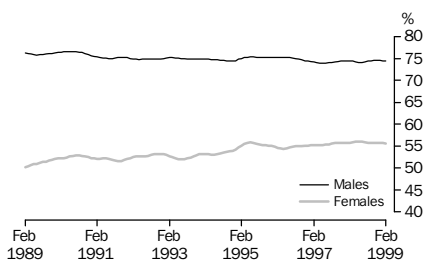




TABLE 4 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1999

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	367.7	51.9	419.6	38.9	458.5	8.5	74.4
Brisbane City Inner Ring	86.9	16.7	103.6	7.9	111.5	7.1	73.0
Brisbane City Outer Ring	112.6	18.0	130.6	8.9	139.5	6.4	72.5
South and East BSD Balance	84.6	7.9	92.5	9.8	102.2	9.5	80.9
North and West BSD Balance	83.6	9.4	92.9	12.4	105.3	11.7	72.9
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	89.8	16.4	106.3	11.9	118.2	10.1	74.8
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	438.4	60.9	499.3	51.5	550.8	9.3	74.6
South and East Moreton	86.1	16.1	102.3	10.6	112.8	9.4	74.0
North and West Moreton	68.9	12.1	81.0	9.7	90.7	10.7	75.0
Wide Bay-Burnett	42.3	8.0	50.4	5.0	55.4	9.0	64.7
Darling Downs and South-West	57.6	6.5	64.0	6.0	70.0	8.6	76.8
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	80.7	7.8	88.6	8.1	96.6	8.4	78.2
Northern and North-West	54.3	5.6	59.8	5.6	65.5	8.6	78.1
Far North	48.5	4.8	53.3	6.5	59.8	10.9	74.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>806.1</b>	<b>112.8</b>	<b>918.9</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>1,009.3</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>74.6</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	184.7	145.6	330.3	34.2	364.4	9.4	56.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	56.9	35.6	92.5	5.8	98.3	5.9	60.7
Brisbane City Outer Ring	60.6	45.8	106.4	9.2	115.6	8.0	56.4
South and East BSD Balance	32.1	32.2	64.3	8.0	72.3	11.1	57.1
North and West BSD Balance	35.1	32.0	67.1	11.2	78.3	14.3	52.2
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	37.2	40.7	77.9	5.8	83.7	6.9	50.7
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	200.9	166.9	367.8	34.0	401.9	8.5	54.7
South and East Moreton	36.1	37.9	74.0	5.6	79.6	7.1	50.5
North and West Moreton	34.9	30.7	65.6	7.3	72.9	10.0	57.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	19.9	15.7	35.6	4.1	39.7	10.4	46.0
Darling Downs and South-West	26.9	17.0	43.8	4.7	48.6	9.8	54.8
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	32.4	32.7	65.1	5.1	70.2	7.2	58.2
Northern and North-West	25.8	14.8	40.5	5.4	45.9	11.7	57.8
Far North	25.0	18.1	43.1	* 1.8	44.9	* 4.0	59.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>385.6</b>	<b>312.5</b>	<b>698.1</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>766.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>55.6</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	552.4	197.5	749.9	73.0	822.9	8.9	65.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	143.8	52.3	196.1	13.7	209.8	6.5	66.6
Brisbane City Outer Ring	173.2	63.8	237.0	18.1	255.0	7.1	64.2
South and East BSD Balance	116.7	40.0	156.8	17.7	174.5	10.2	69.0
North and West BSD Balance	118.6	41.4	160.0	23.5	183.6	12.8	62.4
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	127.1	57.1	184.2	17.7	202.0	8.8	62.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	639.3	227.9	867.2	85.5	952.7	9.0	64.7
South and East Moreton	122.2	54.1	176.3	16.2	192.5	8.4	62.1
North and West Moreton	103.8	42.8	146.6	17.0	163.6	10.4	66.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	62.2	23.8	86.0	9.1	95.1	9.6	55.3
Darling Downs and South-West	84.4	23.4	107.9	10.7	118.6	9.1	66.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	113.1	40.6	153.7	13.2	166.8	7.9	68.3
Northern and North-West	80.0	20.3	100.4	11.0	111.3	9.9	68.2
Far North	73.5	22.9	96.4	8.3	104.7	7.9	66.9
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,191.7</b>	<b>425.4</b>	<b>1,617.1</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>1,775.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>65.0</b>

(a) Part (A) included in South and East BSD Balance and Part (B) included in South and East Moreton.

TABLE 5 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, JANUARY 1999

Region	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Partici- pation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000				
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	370.5	50.3	420.8	37.8	458.6	8.2	74.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	95.3	13.5	108.8	8.0	116.8	6.9	73.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	107.9	19.0	126.9	7.9	134.8	5.9	74.3
South and East BSD Balance	84.8	7.0	91.8	9.2	101.0	9.1	78.7
North and West BSD Balance	82.6	10.8	93.4	12.6	106.0	11.9	72.6
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	87.1	17.6	104.7	11.5	116.3	9.9	73.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	435.0	64.2	499.2	47.3	546.5	8.7	74.2
South and East Moreton	83.3	16.7	100.0	10.2	110.2	9.3	72.0
North and West Moreton	69.6	12.7	82.3	6.3	88.6	7.1	73.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	48.0	6.0	54.1	5.6	59.6	9.3	67.9
Darling Downs and South-West	60.2	8.2	68.5	4.3	72.8	5.9	79.4
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	76.8	7.5	84.3	9.8	94.1	10.4	75.5
Northern and North-West	49.9	6.0	55.9	7.1	63.0	11.3	75.9
Far North	47.2	7.0	54.2	4.0	58.2	6.8	76.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>805.6</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>920.0</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>1,005.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>74.4</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	190.1	137.5	327.6	34.8	362.4	9.6	56.4
Brisbane City Inner Ring	59.9	32.4	92.3	7.1	99.4	7.2	61.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	60.8	43.9	104.7	10.6	115.2	9.2	56.2
South and East BSD Balance	34.4	29.4	63.8	8.8	72.6	12.2	56.3
North and West BSD Balance	35.1	31.8	66.9	8.3	75.2	11.0	51.2
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	42.6	31.9	74.6	6.2	80.8	7.7	49.8
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	206.7	151.8	358.5	32.9	391.4	8.4	53.3
South and East Moreton	41.0	28.8	69.8	5.5	75.3	7.3	48.6
North and West Moreton	33.2	32.1	65.3	7.5	72.8	10.3	56.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	21.1	18.7	39.8	4.7	44.5	10.5	49.7
Darling Downs and South-West	24.4	19.8	44.2	3.7	48.0	7.7	53.3
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	35.5	22.9	58.4	4.2	62.6	6.8	52.7
Northern and North-West	23.7	13.5	37.3	5.3	42.6	12.5	53.9
Far North	27.7	16.0	43.7	* 1.9	45.6	* 4.3	62.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>396.8</b>	<b>289.3</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>753.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	560.6	187.8	748.4	72.6	821.0	8.8	65.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	155.1	45.9	201.0	15.1	216.2	7.0	67.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	168.6	62.9	231.5	18.5	250.0	7.4	64.7
South and East BSD Balance	119.1	36.5	155.6	18.1	173.6	10.4	67.5
North and West BSD Balance	117.8	42.5	160.3	20.9	181.3	11.6	61.9
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	129.8	49.5	179.3	17.7	197.0	9.0	61.4
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	641.7	216.0	857.7	80.2	938.0	8.6	63.8
South and East Moreton	124.3	45.5	169.8	15.8	185.5	8.5	60.3
North and West Moreton	102.8	44.8	147.6	13.8	161.4	8.6	64.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	69.1	24.8	93.9	10.2	104.1	9.8	58.7
Darling Downs and South-West	84.7	28.0	112.7	8.0	120.7	6.6	66.5
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	112.3	30.4	142.6	14.1	156.7	9.0	64.4
Northern and North-West	73.7	19.5	93.2	12.4	105.6	11.8	65.2
Far North	74.9	23.0	97.9	5.9	103.8	5.7	69.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,202.4</b>	<b>403.8</b>	<b>1,606.2</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>1,759.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>

(a) Part (A) included in South and East BSD Balance and Part (B) included in South and East Moreton.

TABLE 6 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, DECEMBER 1998

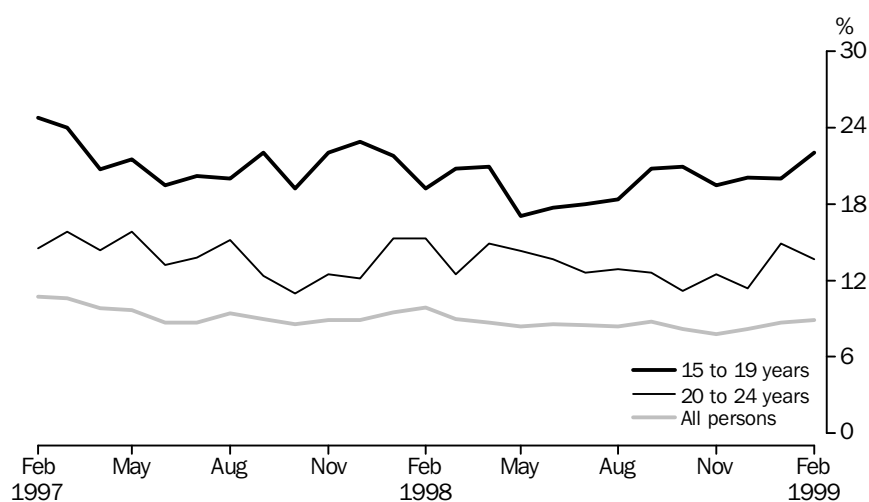
Region	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Partici- pation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000				
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	374.5	57.7	432.2	36.4	468.6	7.8	76.4
Brisbane City Inner Ring	92.2	17.6	109.9	7.1	116.9	6.0	76.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	111.4	19.0	130.4	9.1	139.4	6.5	75.4
South and East BSD Balance	84.4	10.1	94.5	8.5	103.0	8.3	80.6
North and West BSD Balance	86.5	11.0	97.5	11.7	109.2	10.7	74.2
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	83.4	19.6	103.1	9.8	112.9	8.7	72.8
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	436.6	65.9	502.4	46.2	548.7	8.4	74.6
South and East Moreton	81.6	19.1	100.7	8.5	109.1	7.7	72.7
North and West Moreton	66.5	12.0	78.5	8.1	86.6	9.4	72.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	45.2	6.6	51.8	6.2	58.0	10.7	67.4
Darling Downs and South-West	62.3	6.6	68.9	4.4	73.3	6.0	79.0
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	80.8	6.8	87.5	9.5	97.1	9.8	76.0
Northern and North-West	53.1	7.8	60.9	5.2	66.1	7.8	80.0
Far North	47.1	7.1	54.3	4.4	58.6	7.4	75.7
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>811.1</b>	<b>123.6</b>	<b>934.6</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>1,017.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>75.4</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	193.7	144.5	338.2	31.7	369.9	8.6	57.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	60.0	32.9	92.8	4.5	97.3	4.6	60.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	60.4	50.5	110.9	7.7	118.6	6.5	57.7
South and East BSD Balance	32.9	29.1	62.0	10.4	72.3	14.3	55.1
North and West BSD Balance	40.5	32.1	72.5	9.2	81.7	11.3	56.6
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	39.6	36.4	76.0	7.0	83.1	8.5	53.1
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	206.5	164.1	370.6	31.7	402.3	7.9	54.9
South and East Moreton	39.6	33.2	72.8	6.5	79.3	8.2	53.4
North and West Moreton	30.2	32.4	62.5	5.8	68.4	8.5	54.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	20.6	19.6	40.2	4.4	44.5	9.8	50.4
Darling Downs and South-West	26.1	18.9	45.1	3.8	48.8	7.7	53.7
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	37.7	25.3	62.9	5.3	68.2	7.7	54.8
Northern and North-West	26.4	18.4	44.7	3.0	47.7	6.3	58.9
Far North	25.9	16.5	42.3	* 3.0	45.3	* 6.6	60.9
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>400.1</b>	<b>308.6</b>	<b>708.8</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>772.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>56.2</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	568.2	202.2	770.4	68.1	838.4	8.1	66.8
Brisbane City Inner Ring	152.2	50.5	202.7	11.5	214.2	5.4	68.3
Brisbane City Outer Ring	171.7	69.5	241.2	16.7	258.0	6.5	66.1
South and East BSD Balance	117.3	39.2	156.4	18.9	175.3	10.8	67.6
North and West BSD Balance	127.0	43.0	170.0	20.9	190.9	11.0	65.5
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	123.1	56.0	179.1	16.8	195.9	8.6	62.9
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	643.0	230.0	873.0	77.9	951.0	8.2	64.8
South and East Moreton	121.2	52.2	173.4	15.0	188.4	7.9	63.1
North and West Moreton	96.7	44.3	141.0	13.9	155.0	9.0	63.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	65.8	26.1	91.9	10.6	102.5	10.3	58.7
Darling Downs and South-West	88.4	25.5	113.9	8.2	122.1	6.7	66.5
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	118.4	32.0	150.4	14.8	165.2	9.0	65.6
Northern and North-West	79.5	26.1	105.6	8.2	113.8	7.2	69.6
Far North	73.0	23.6	96.6	7.3	103.9	7.1	68.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,211.2</b>	<b>432.2</b>	<b>1,643.4</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>1,789.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>65.7</b>

(a) Part (A) included in South and East BSD Balance and Part (B) included in South and East Moreton.

**TABLE 7 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: AGE BY MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1999**

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed '000	Labour force '000	Unem- ployment rate %	Partici- pation rate %
	Full-time '000	Part-time '000	Total '000				
<b>BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION</b>							
15-24	80.2	69.8	150.1	30.8	180.8	17.0	72.1
15-19	19.7	41.5	61.2	16.8	77.9	21.5	63.9
20-24	60.6	28.3	88.9	14.0	102.9	13.6	79.8
25-44	294.1	74.8	368.9	28.8	397.7	7.2	80.8
45 and over	178.0	52.9	230.9	13.4	244.4	5.5	47.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>552.4</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>749.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>822.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>65.3</b>
<b>BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND</b>							
15-24	97.2	63.5	160.7	34.9	195.6	17.8	75.9
15-19	28.5	42.0	70.5	20.4	91.0	22.4	67.7
20-24	68.7	21.4	90.1	14.4	104.6	13.8	84.9
25-44	327.6	95.5	423.2	30.7	453.9	6.8	80.1
45 and over	214.5	68.9	283.3	20.0	303.3	6.6	46.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>639.3</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>867.2</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>952.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>64.7</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>							
15-24	177.5	133.3	310.8	65.6	376.4	17.4	74.0
15-19	48.2	83.6	131.7	37.2	168.9	22.0	65.9
20-24	129.3	49.7	179.0	28.5	207.5	13.7	82.3
25-44	621.8	170.3	792.0	59.5	851.6	7.0	80.4
45 and over	392.5	121.8	514.3	33.4	547.7	6.1	47.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,191.7</b>	<b>425.4</b>	<b>1,617.1</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>1,775.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>65.0</b>

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE, QUEENSLAND



**TABLE 8 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1999**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Employed</i>			<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 to 19 years</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	28.8	7.1	35.9	11.2	47.0	5.8	52.9	23.7	89.0
Females	15.4	12.7	28.1	8.4	36.4	6.6	43.0	23.0	84.7
<b>Persons</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>87.0</b>
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 2.0	10.5	12.6	* 2.4	14.9	9.3	24.2	* 15.9	61.6
Females	* 1.6	16.8	18.4	* 2.9	21.3	8.6	29.9	* 13.5	71.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>66.9</b>
ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Males	* 0.3	15.4	15.7	5.4	21.1	33.3	54.5	25.5	38.8
Females	* 0.0	21.1	21.1	7.0	28.1	23.7	51.8	25.0	54.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>* 0.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>46.3</b>
TOTAL									
Males	31.1	33.0	64.1	18.9	83.1	48.5	131.5	22.8	63.1
Females	17.0	50.6	67.6	18.3	85.9	38.9	124.8	21.3	68.8
<b>Persons</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>131.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>168.9</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>256.3</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>65.9</b>

**TABLE 9 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: PERSONS AGED 20 TO 24 YEARS BY FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT A TERTIARY INSTITUTION, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1999**

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Employed</i>			<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 20 to 24 years</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	77.3	10.4	87.7	14.0	101.7	6.8	108.5	13.7	93.7
Females	47.8	20.2	68.0	10.7	78.7	22.3	101.0	13.6	78.0
<b>Persons</b>	<b>125.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>155.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>180.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>86.1</b>
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 1.9	9.1	11.0	* 1.9	12.9	5.6	18.5	* 14.6	69.9
Females	* 2.3	10.0	12.3	* 1.9	14.2	10.0	24.2	* 13.1	58.6
<b>Persons</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>63.5</b>
TOTAL									
Males	79.2	19.5	98.7	15.9	114.6	12.4	127.0	13.8	90.2
Females	50.1	30.2	80.3	12.6	92.9	32.3	125.2	13.6	74.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>252.1</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>82.3</b>

**TABLE 10 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME STATUS, QUEENSLAND**

Month	Females									
	Males		Married		Not married		Total		Persons	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
'000										
1997 —										
December	789.0	113.6	229.6	184.0	171.5	106.3	401.1	290.3	1,190.1	403.9
1998 —										
January	785.8	107.5	220.5	174.3	162.9	108.0	383.4	282.3	1,169.3	389.7
February	785.4	111.8	229.0	194.3	158.4	111.3	387.4	305.6	1,172.8	417.5
March	782.2	115.2	218.6	203.0	160.5	109.0	379.1	312.0	1,161.3	427.2
April	786.1	108.8	227.7	196.0	160.0	115.7	387.8	311.6	1,173.9	420.4
May	776.2	118.9	226.6	199.7	158.2	116.3	384.8	316.0	1,161.0	434.9
June	784.1	120.4	220.8	206.7	164.1	111.5	384.9	318.3	1,188.9	438.7
July	792.3	110.2	229.2	194.6	159.4	116.1	388.6	310.7	1,180.9	421.0
August	783.8	112.3	225.5	199.7	152.4	116.1	377.9	315.8	1,161.6	428.1
September	794.8	122.0	229.3	198.1	158.6	116.1	387.9	314.1	1,182.7	436.1
October	807.1	117.6	225.9	198.2	155.7	123.8	381.6	322.0	1,188.7	439.6
November	809.3	113.2	235.6	198.7	157.8	119.5	393.4	318.2	1,202.7	431.4
December	811.1	123.6	235.7	190.5	164.4	118.1	400.1	308.6	1,211.2	432.2
1999 —										
January	805.6	114.4	231.2	185.6	165.6	103.7	396.8	289.3	1,202.4	403.8
February	806.1	112.8	228.6	194.0	157.0	118.6	385.6	312.5	1,191.7	425.4
PER CENT (a)										
1997 —										
December	87.4	12.6	55.5	44.5	61.7	38.3	58.0	42.0	74.7	25.3
1998 —										
January	88.0	12.0	55.9	44.1	60.1	39.9	57.6	42.4	75.0	25.0
February	87.5	12.5	54.1	45.9	58.7	41.3	55.9	44.1	73.7	26.3
March	87.2	12.8	51.9	48.1	59.6	40.4	54.9	45.1	73.1	26.9
April	87.8	12.2	53.7	46.3	58.0	42.0	55.4	44.6	73.6	26.4
May	86.7	13.3	53.2	46.8	57.6	42.4	54.9	45.1	72.8	27.2
June	86.7	13.3	51.6	48.4	59.5	40.5	54.7	45.3	72.7	27.3
July	87.8	12.2	54.1	45.9	57.9	42.1	55.6	44.4	73.7	26.3
August	87.5	12.5	53.0	47.0	56.8	43.2	54.5	45.5	73.1	26.9
September	86.7	13.3	53.7	46.3	57.7	42.3	55.3	44.7	73.1	26.9
October	87.3	12.7	53.3	46.7	55.7	44.3	54.2	45.8	73.0	27.0
November	87.7	12.3	54.3	45.7	56.9	43.1	55.3	44.7	73.6	26.4
December	86.8	13.2	55.3	44.7	58.2	41.8	56.5	43.5	73.7	26.3
1999 —										
January	87.6	12.4	55.5	44.5	61.5	38.5	57.8	42.2	74.9	25.1
February	87.7	12.3	54.1	45.9	57.0	43.0	55.2	44.8	73.7	26.3

(a) Full-time and part-time as a proportion of employed persons in each category.

**TABLE 11 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: AVERAGE HOURS WORKED BY STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT,  
INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP,  
QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1999**

<i>Status in employment, industry division and occupation group</i>	<i>Females</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married</i>		
<b>Status in employment</b>					
Employers	52.3	35.0	42.1	36.2	46.8
Own account workers	40.5	28.6	29.5	28.7	36.6
Employees	40.0	30.0	29.2	29.7	35.4
Contributing family workers	15.0	18.9	17.6	18.3	17.2
<b>Industry division</b>					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	48.8	30.6	35.1	31.7	43.3
Mining	43.1	* 19.2	* 56.5	* 36.4	42.7
Manufacturing	40.0	31.5	34.7	32.4	38.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	48.0	* 38.0	* 35.0	* 36.5	47.1
Construction	38.4	18.3	33.9	20.5	36.4
Wholesale trade	43.6	31.4	31.9	31.6	39.7
Retail trade	38.4	30.6	21.6	26.0	32.1
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	35.8	31.9	24.1	27.2	31.1
Transport and storage	43.2	35.1	33.3	34.4	40.9
Communication services	40.2	33.6	31.2	32.7	37.6
Finance and insurance	42.8	28.9	36.6	31.6	37.0
Property and business services	43.8	29.4	33.1	30.9	38.3
Government administration and defence	37.9	32.3	36.8	34.2	36.3
Education	38.5	33.0	36.3	34.1	35.5
Health and community services	38.0	27.5	31.7	28.8	30.7
Cultural and recreational services	33.8	28.2	24.7	26.8	30.5
Personal and other services	37.6	28.2	28.9	28.6	33.3
<b>Occupation group</b>					
Managers and administrators	51.1	33.8	44.8	35.8	47.6
Professionals	42.1	32.5	36.3	33.9	38.0
Associate professionals	46.6	38.2	39.8	38.8	43.6
Tradespersons and related workers	40.5	30.2	33.7	31.5	39.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	45.3	27.2	35.9	29.2	31.2
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	38.2	28.3	29.2	28.7	31.4
Intermediate production and transport workers	38.8	33.7	23.4	29.3	37.7
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	30.0	27.0	21.0	23.7	25.9
Labourers and related workers	34.6	24.9	22.7	23.9	30.6
Full-time workers	44.0	40.9	39.8	40.5	42.9
Part-time workers	16.1	17.1	15.4	16.4	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>

**TABLE 12 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1999**  
(’000)

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>			<i>Persons</i>
		<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Status in employment					
Employers	49.0	20.9	4.1	25.0	74.0
Own account workers	119.9	50.4	8.4	58.8	178.7
Employees	746.2	347.0	259.3	606.3	1,352.5
Contributing family workers	3.8	4.4	3.6	8.0	11.8
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	65.6	23.5	7.9	31.4	97.0
Mining	16.5	* 0.5	* 0.4	* 1.0	17.4
Manufacturing	127.7	34.1	13.4	47.5	175.2
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.7	* 0.5	* 0.5	* 0.9	11.6
Construction	121.6	12.7	* 2.0	14.8	136.4
Wholesale trade	63.2	19.9	10.4	30.2	93.4
Retail trade	131.4	66.4	70.0	136.3	267.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	37.9	18.0	27.5	45.5	83.4
Transport and storage	64.8	14.0	8.3	22.2	87.0
Communication services	14.6	4.9	* 2.8	7.6	22.2
Finance and insurance	20.0	14.3	7.7	22.0	42.0
Property and business services	87.7	39.2	26.2	65.4	153.1
Government administration and defence	38.6	17.1	12.1	29.1	67.8
Education	34.9	48.9	25.5	74.4	109.3
Health and community services	30.3	83.5	38.1	121.6	151.9
Cultural and recreational services	24.4	12.4	9.1	21.5	45.9
Personal and other services	29.1	12.8	13.7	26.5	55.6
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	81.6	19.6	4.4	24.0	105.5
Professionals	123.7	77.6	44.9	122.6	246.3
Associate professionals	114.7	45.1	25.5	70.6	185.2
Tradespersons and related workers	208.0	13.8	8.5	22.3	230.3
Advanced clerical and service workers	8.8	46.4	13.3	59.7	68.4
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	80.7	123.3	77.1	200.3	281.1
Intermediate production and transport workers	131.2	9.5	7.1	16.6	147.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	62.4	52.4	65.5	117.9	180.3
Labourers and related workers	108.0	34.9	29.3	64.2	172.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>918.9</b>	<b>422.6</b>	<b>275.5</b>	<b>698.1</b>	<b>1,617.1</b>

**TABLE 13 — EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY DIVISION BY OCCUPATION GROUP, QUEENSLAND, FEBRUARY 1999**  
(’000)

<i>Industry division</i>	<i>Occupation group</i>									<i>Total</i>
	<i>Managers and administrators</i>	<i>Professionals</i>	<i>Associate professionals</i>	<i>Tradespersons and related workers</i>	<i>Advanced clerical and service workers</i>	<i>Intermediate clerical sales and service workers</i>	<i>Intermediate production and transport workers</i>	<i>Elementary clerical sales and service workers</i>	<i>Labourers and related workers</i>	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	51.0	* 1.8	* 2.4	* 3.4	* 2.4	* 2.4	4.6	* 0.3	28.7	97.0
Mining	* 1.0	* 1.4	* 2.0	* 2.9	* 0.0	* 1.0	7.9	* 0.2	* 1.0	17.4
Manufacturing	9.2	10.2	11.3	51.9	6.3	17.3	32.8	* 1.7	34.5	175.2
Electricity, gas and water	* 0.3	* 1.8	* 2.1	* 3.4	* 0.2	* 1.6	* 1.0	* 0.5	* 0.7	11.6
Construction	9.1	* 2.0	9.7	67.6	6.7	6.9	18.5	* 0.3	15.7	136.4
Wholesale trade	6.5	9.3	9.0	9.9	5.4	28.2	10.5	8.6	6.1	93.4
Retail trade	* 2.3	6.1	39.2	40.7	6.6	23.0	18.9	114.2	16.8	267.8
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	* 0.4	* 0.9	18.5	7.2	* 1.7	30.2	* 0.9	7.0	16.6	83.4
Transport and storage	* 0.5	7.4	4.8	4.4	6.3	14.8	38.4	6.5	3.8	87.0
Communication services	* 0.0	* 2.0	* 1.7	6.1	* 1.8	* 1.3	* 2.4	6.8	* 0.3	22.2
Finance and insurance	* 1.5	* 3.2	11.6	* 0.3	8.5	15.5	* 0.3	* 0.8	* 0.2	42.0
Property and business services	7.3	46.9	24.3	7.7	10.9	20.4	4.9	12.5	18.2	153.1
Government administration and defence	5.3	18.4	8.7	3.6	* 3.0	20.7	* 2.5	* 2.2	* 3.3	67.8
Education	4.6	65.9	5.1	* 1.3	* 2.3	21.9	* 0.5	* 2.5	5.3	109.3
Health and community services	4.2	53.9	14.3	* 2.9	3.9	55.5	* 0.7	4.5	12.0	151.9
Cultural and recreational services	* 1.8	8.4	9.2	5.2	* 0.6	10.0	* 1.3	7.3	* 2.2	45.9
Personal and other services	* 0.5	6.7	11.3	11.9	* 1.9	10.4	* 1.7	4.5	6.6	55.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>246.3</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>281.1</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>1,617.1</b>



TABLE 14 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION

Duration of unemployment	1997		1998		1999	
	December	January	February	December	January	February
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	6.2	6.2	7.7	7.1	7.3	6.0
4 and under 8 weeks	4.5	5.2	4.4	5.6	4.1	6.2
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.5	* 3.0	3.5	* 2.3	* 3.1	4.3
13 and under 26 weeks	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.4
26 and under 52 weeks	6.3	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.3	6.0
52 weeks and over	12.4	12.0	12.8	10.3	11.4	11.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	26	22	21	24	21	18
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	5.4	8.0	7.2	7.6	8.5	9.2
4 and under 8 weeks	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.1	8.1	5.4
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.1	4.4	* 3.3	* 2.3	* 2.3	4.2
13 and under 26 weeks	4.9	4.8	6.1	3.5	* 2.7	4.0
26 and under 52 weeks	5.0	* 2.4	4.8	5.0	3.6	* 2.7
52 weeks and over	6.5	4.8	6.0	9.2	9.7	8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>34.2</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	14	10	13	20	8	10
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	11.7	14.2	14.8	14.7	15.8	15.2
4 and under 8 weeks	9.5	9.9	9.1	9.7	12.3	11.7
8 and under 13 weeks	4.6	7.5	6.7	4.6	5.4	8.5
13 and under 26 weeks	9.8	9.3	10.1	7.2	7.2	8.5
26 and under 52 weeks	11.4	7.8	10.5	12.4	10.8	8.7
52 weeks and over	18.8	16.9	18.8	19.5	21.1	20.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>73.0</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	21	13	15	22	14	13

TABLE 15 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1997		1998		1999	
	December	January	February	December	January	February
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	11.8	10.0	7.9	10.8	11.6	10.1
4 and under 8 weeks	4.1	10.5	11.0	6.1	5.9	7.3
8 and under 13 weeks	6.1	7.2	10.8	* 2.6	4.8	5.9
13 and under 26 weeks	7.9	8.1	9.4	4.7	3.7	5.8
26 and under 52 weeks	8.1	8.6	5.7	8.0	7.8	6.6
52 weeks and over	16.5	17.3	17.3	13.9	13.4	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>51.5</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	21	16	13	22	14	14
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	9.9	7.9	9.8	8.3	9.7	9.0
4 and under 8 weeks	4.2	7.6	6.3	3.5	4.1	4.8
8 and under 13 weeks	* 2.0	5.8	6.8	4.3	* 3.4	4.7
13 and under 26 weeks	4.2	* 3.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	* 3.3
26 and under 52 weeks	4.7	* 3.4	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.3
52 weeks and over	9.7	8.8	11.2	6.5	7.4	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	17	8	10	12	12	8
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	21.6	17.9	17.8	19.2	21.3	19.1
4 and under 8 weeks	8.3	18.1	17.4	9.6	10.0	12.1
8 and under 13 weeks	8.1	12.9	17.6	6.9	8.2	10.6
13 and under 26 weeks	12.1	11.1	13.3	8.6	7.3	9.1
26 and under 52 weeks	12.8	12.0	10.1	13.2	12.5	10.9
52 weeks and over	26.1	26.1	28.5	20.4	20.8	23.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>85.5</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	19	13	12	16	13	13

TABLE 16 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1997		1998		1999	
	December	January	February	December	January	February
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	18.0	16.2	15.6	17.9	19.0	16.1
4 and under 8 weeks	8.6	15.7	15.5	11.7	10.1	13.5
8 and under 13 weeks	8.7	10.2	14.2	4.9	8.0	10.2
13 and under 26 weeks	12.9	12.6	13.4	8.5	8.2	10.2
26 and under 52 weeks	14.5	13.9	11.4	15.4	15.1	12.6
52 weeks and over	28.8	29.3	30.1	24.2	24.8	27.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>100.2</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	22	18	14	23	17	15
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	15.3	15.9	17.0	15.9	18.1	18.1
4 and under 8 weeks	9.2	12.4	11.0	7.6	12.2	10.3
8 and under 13 weeks	4.1	10.2	10.1	6.6	5.6	8.9
13 and under 26 weeks	9.1	7.8	10.0	7.4	6.3	7.3
26 and under 52 weeks	9.7	5.8	9.2	10.2	8.3	7.1
52 weeks and over	16.2	13.6	17.2	15.7	17.1	16.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.2</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	16	9	12	14	9	9
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	33.3	32.1	32.6	33.8	37.1	34.3
4 and under 8 weeks	17.8	28.1	26.5	19.3	22.3	23.7
8 and under 13 weeks	12.7	20.4	24.3	11.5	13.6	19.1
13 and under 26 weeks	21.9	20.4	23.4	15.8	14.6	17.6
26 and under 52 weeks	24.2	19.7	20.6	25.6	23.4	19.7
52 weeks and over	45.0	42.9	47.3	40.0	41.9	44.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.9</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>158.6</b>
	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>	<i>weeks</i>
Median duration of unemployment	20	13	13	17	13	13

**TABLE 17 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: INDUSTRY DIVISION AND OCCUPATION GROUP OF LAST FULL-TIME JOB, QUEENSLAND**

<i>Unemployment category, industry division and occupation group</i>	<i>February 1998</i>		<i>May 1998</i>		<i>August 1998</i>		<i>November 1998</i>		<i>February 1999</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years	92.3	5.5	74.4	4.4	74.0	4.4	64.8	3.8	73.0	4.3
<b>Industry division</b>										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	8.6	8.6	4.2	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.7	4.3	6.0	5.8
Manufacturing	12.5	6.6	14.1	7.5	15.8	8.1	10.3	5.3	8.8	4.8
Construction	8.8	6.4	7.5	5.5	7.0	5.1	5.2	3.5	8.7	6.0
Wholesale trade	5.7	5.9	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.2	5.5	5.6
Retail trade	16.5	6.2	11.1	4.4	12.2	4.8	13.5	4.9	10.7	3.8
Property and business services	8.5	4.9	6.6	4.0	6.2	3.9	5.3	3.4	6.9	4.3
Health and community services	4.3	2.9	3.6	2.3	* 2.7	* 1.7	* 2.2	* 1.4	5.1	3.3
Cultural and recreational services	* 1.5	* 4.0	* 2.6	* 6.7	* 1.6	* 4.4	* 1.5	* 3.5	* 2.3	* 4.7
Other industries	26.0	4.8	20.3	3.8	20.5	4.0	18.1	3.5	19.0	3.7
<b>Occupation group</b>										
Managers and administrators	* 1.2	* 1.1	* 1.8	* 1.6	* 1.3	* 1.1	* 1.0	* 0.9	* 1.3	* 1.2
Professionals	6.5	2.7	3.7	1.5	* 3.3	* 1.3	* 3.3	* 1.3	5.0	2.0
Associate professionals	8.0	4.5	5.1	2.8	5.8	3.4	4.4	2.4	5.4	2.8
Tradespersons and related workers	12.8	5.5	12.8	5.7	11.9	5.3	10.5	4.5	11.5	4.7
Advanced clerical and service workers	* 1.0	* 1.2	* 0.9	* 1.3	* 1.6	* 2.1	* 1.5	* 2.0	* 1.5	* 2.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	15.0	5.2	10.9	3.7	12.2	4.1	9.9	3.3	11.6	3.9
Intermediate production and transport workers	12.6	7.5	9.6	5.9	12.9	7.2	8.5	4.8	9.5	6.0
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	10.8	5.7	7.5	4.2	8.7	5.2	8.7	4.9	10.5	5.4
Labourers and related workers	24.5	12.4	22.1	11.3	16.3	8.5	16.9	8.5	16.7	8.8
<b>Reason for ceasing last full-time job</b>										
Job loser										
Laid off, retrenched	35.7	..	31.4	..	29.9	..	27.3	..	27.9	..
Other	25.5	..	19.3	..	16.8	..	16.0	..	18.8	..
Job leaver	31.1	..	23.7	..	27.3	..	21.5	..	26.4	..
<b>Other</b>										
Persons looking for first job	14.3	..	11.3	..	12.1	..	14.7	..	18.2	..
Former workers	63.3	..	57.5	..	54.7	..	56.1	..	61.3	..
Persons stood down	4.7	..	* 2.4	..	4.8	..	* 3.3	..	6.0	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Looking for full-time work	139.3	10.6	115.6	9.1	114.2	8.9	105.3	8.1	119.2	9.1
Looking for part-time work	35.4	7.8	30.1	6.5	31.4	6.8	33.6	7.2	39.3	8.5

## SPECIAL SURVEYS DATA

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

<i>Title of publication</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken	May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Experience	November 1996	6254.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications	1993	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses	March to July 1989	6277.0
Child Care	March 1996	4402.0
Education and Training Experience	1997	6278.0
Employment Benefits	August 1994	6334.0.40.001
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July 1998	6222.0
Labour Force Experience	February 1997	6206.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	February 1994	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	June 1998	6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants	November 1996	6250.0
Labour Mobility	February 1998	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding	August 1997	6216.0
Participation in Education ( <i>formerly</i> Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance)	September 1997	6272.0
Persons Employed at Home	September 1995	6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force	September 1998	6220.0
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	July 1995	6264.0.40.001
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force	September 1994	6267.0.40.001
Retrenchment and Redundancy	July 1997	6266.0
Retirement and Retirement Intentions	November 1997	6238.0
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience	July 1998	6245.0
Superannuation	November 1995	6319.0
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities	1989-90	6546.0
Trade Union Members	August 1996	6325.0
Transition from Education to Work	May 1998	6227.0
Underemployed Workers	September 1997	6265.0
Weekly Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership	August 1998	6310.0
Working Arrangements	August 1997	6342.0

### LABOUR FORCE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY PROGRAM — 1999

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Survey month</i>
Labour Force Experience	February 1999
Transition from Education to Work	May 1999
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July 1999
Persons Employed at Home	July 1999
Multiple Jobholding	July 1999
Weekly Earnings	August 1999
Employment Benefits (core)	August 1999
Trade Union Members	August 1999
Employment Benefits (other)	August 1999
Persons Not in the Labour Force	September 1999
Underemployment	September 1999
Participation in Education	September 1999
Characteristics of Migrants	November 1999
Characteristics of Small Business Owners	November 1999

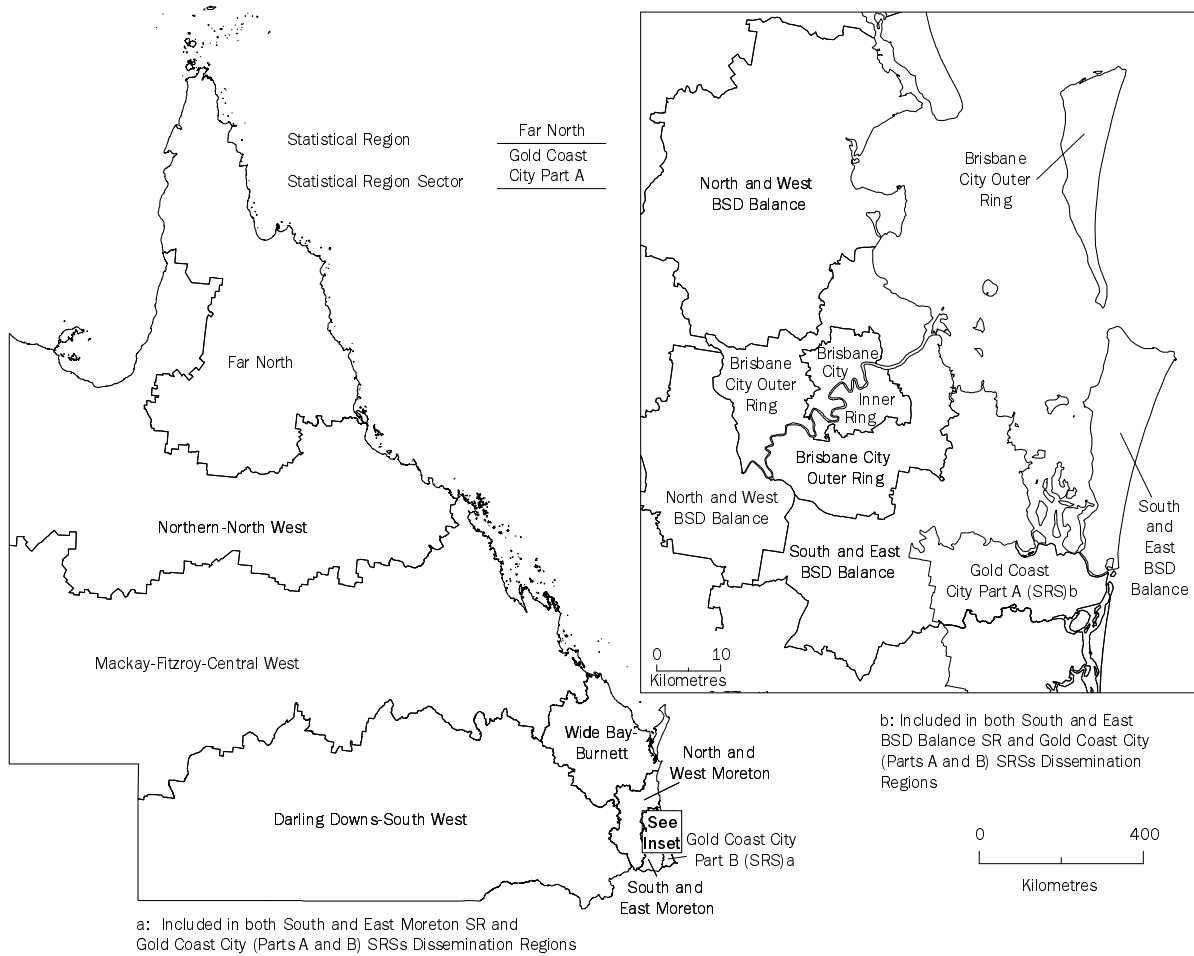
## RELEASES OF INTEREST

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*Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia, September 1998* (6220.0), (\$19.00). Persons who were not in the labour force are classified by whether they wanted to work, whether looked for work in the last 12 months, reasons for not actively looking for work, main activity, time since last job and details of that job. Characteristics of persons with marginal attachment to the labour force and discouraged jobseekers are provided. Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as State, sex, marital status and birthplace.

*Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia, July 1998* (6245.0), (\$18.50). Provides information on persons who had started a wage or salary earning job during the previous 12 months, method of job attainment, whether they were out of work prior to starting the job and details of the job. For persons who had looked for a wage or salary earning job but had not started one, details of their job search experience and the type of job they were looking for. Educational attainment is also available. Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as State, sex, age, marital status and birthplace.

## STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



### BRISBANE CITY INNER RING

Albion	Clayfield	Highgate Hill	Red Hill
Alderley	Coorparoo	Holland Park	Sherwood
Annerley	Corinda	Holland Park West	South Brisbane
Ascot	Dutton Park	Indooroopilly	Spring Hill
Ashgrove	East Brisbane	Kangaroo Point	St Lucia
Balmoral	Enoggera (including Military Camp)	Kedron	Stafford
Bardon	Fairfield	Kelvin Grove	Stafford Heights
Bowen Hills	Fortitude Valley - Inner	Lutwyche	Taringa
Bulimba	Fortitude Valley - Remainder	Milton	Tarragindi
Camp Hill	Graceville	Moorooka	Toowong
Cannon Hill	Grange	Morningside	West End
Carina	Greenslopes	New Farm	Wilston
Carina Heights	Hamilton	Newmarket	Windsor
Carindale	Hawthorne	Newstead	Woolloongabba
Chelmer	Hendra	Norman Park	Woollowin
City - Inner	Herston	Nundah	Yeerongpilly
City - Remainder		Paddington	Yeronga

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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### POPULATION SURVEY

**1** This survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers approximately three-fifths of 1% of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 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

**2** The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- members of the permanent defence forces,
- certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations,
- overseas residents in Australia and
- members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

### COVERAGE

**3** 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 coverage rules are, necessarily, a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

**4** Persons who are away from their usual residence for 6 weeks or less at the time of interview are enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey.

### SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

**5** Emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population. However, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force, or of other subjects, are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown on page 21.

### POPULATION BENCHMARKS

**6** 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 population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted. They usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the quarterly ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

**7** Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

**8** While this procedure can be expected to provide reliable estimates of unemployment and participation rates, it cannot be taken as completely reliable for estimates of numbers involved. For this reason, estimates of numbers in each region have not been added to provide an estimate of the total civilian population aged 15 years and over.

### REVISION OF SERIES

**9** 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 unadjusted, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1999 to take account of the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. This affected all the monthly estimates from January 1995 to January 1999.

**10** The estimates shown in this publication are based entirely on place of usual residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates were based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence.

**11** Until February 1978, surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964. From February 1978 the survey has been conducted on a monthly basis.

**12** The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised a number of times. 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.

### COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

**13** As noted in paragraph 9, estimates from January 1995 have been revised to conform to revised population estimates following the 1996 Census of Population and Housing and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to January 1995, which have not been revised.

**14** From August 1996, occupation data are classified according to the new edition of the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) and are not comparable with previous information. For more detailed information see ASCO — *Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). A concordance between these versions of ASCO is not yet available.

**15** Regional estimates are based on statistical regions from September 1987. They are not comparable with estimates prior to that date which were based on differently composed dissemination regions.

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

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

- 17** Estimates in this publication are subject to two sources of error.
- *Sampling error.* Since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes.
  - *Non-sampling error.* Inaccuracies may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents and interviewers and errors made in coding and processing data. These inaccuracies may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

### RELIABILITY OF REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

- 18** While the Labour Force Survey is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national and State or Territory level, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within States.
- 19** As with the national and State estimates, regional labour force estimates are subject to sampling error. Since estimates for regions are components of the corresponding State level and thus are based on a considerably smaller sample size, they are subject to higher relative standard errors. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates, particularly when comparing month-to-month movements. Tables of standard errors for each region are available later in this publication.

### SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

- 20** The ABS has reselected the Labour Force Survey sample to incorporate information obtained from the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. The new sample was introduced over an 8 month period, from September 1997 until April 1998, in order to minimise possible effects on the continuity of key labour force statistics. Details of the new sample, and the sample design and methodology of the survey, are given in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0).
- 21** Regional labour force statistics are subject to significant volatility and are especially vulnerable at the time of reselection of the Labour Force survey sample, as the new sample selected to represent each region may have characteristics different from the old sample. Consequently, it can be expected that some regional series may suffer quite noticeable disturbances during the period September 1997 to April 1998. Thus, regional estimates from September 1997 onwards may not be comparable with those before September 1997.

### STATISTICAL REGIONS

- 22** From September 1997, Labour Force dissemination regions are classified according to *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, 1996 Edition* (1216.0).
- 23** A review of dissemination regions for labour force data was conducted during 1996. As a result, the boundaries for some regions have been changed to maintain consistency with the ASGC. Details of the new labour force regions are given in *Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics* (6262.0).

**24** An additional dissemination region has become available for the Gold Coast — Gold Coast City (Parts A and B) Statistical Region Sectors. This new region is formed from parts of the South and East BSD Balance and South and East Moreton Statistical Regions. The latter regions have not changed and data will continue to be available for them.

**25** The Brisbane City Outer Ring Statistical Region has been enlarged to include part of Carole Park, formerly of North and West BSD Balance Statistical Region. Consequently, estimates of the labour force in these regions are expected to change by 1,000 persons.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

**26** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series can be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment does not remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Influences that are volatile can still make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year of original data.

### TREND ESTIMATION

**27** Smoothed seasonally adjusted series produce a measure of trend by reducing the impact of the irregular component of the series. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the respective seasonally adjusted series. These trend series are used to analyse the underlying behaviour of the series over time.

**28** 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 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

### MONTH-TO-MONTH MOVEMENTS

**29** Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in labour force survey estimates as they are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraph 17.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**30** Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

*Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' — An Overview* (1348.0)

*Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0)

*Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Measuring Teenage Unemployment* (6270.0)

*Information Paper: Labour Force Survey — Sample Design* (6269.0)

*Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment* (6279.0)

*Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics* (6262.0)

*Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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*Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0)

*Monthly Summary of Statistics, Queensland* (1304.3)

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

### UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

**32** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to the contact phone number shown at the front of this publication.

### ROUNDING

**33** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between totals and the sums of the component items.

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- .. not applicable
- \* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes (see paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Technical Notes)

# TECHNICAL NOTES

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## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

- 1** The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly 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. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates.
- 2** Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

## DATA QUALITY

- 3** Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. Non-sampling error is explained in the Explanatory Notes, paragraph 17. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed.

### Standard error of estimates

- 4** One measure of the variability of estimates which occurs as a result of surveying only a sample of the population is the standard error (SE).
- 5** There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.
- 6** The standard error of an estimate can be obtained from table A. Linear interpolation should be used to calculate the standard error of estimates falling between the sizes of estimates listed in the table (see example in paragraphs 12 and 13 following).
- 7** Standard errors for some estimates, e.g. unemployment, can vary from those shown in the tables. Methods for calculating the standard errors of these estimates are shown in paragraph 14.

### Relative standard error

- 8** Another measure of sampling variability is the relative standard error (RSE). This is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The RSE 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.
- 9** In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \* 3.0) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. 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 use.

Standard error of movement

**10** 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. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in table B. These estimates apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months.

**11** Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters, i.e. quarterly movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table B by 1.21. Standard errors of movements between corresponding months of consecutive years, i.e. annual movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.3. When using tables A or B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

LINEAR INTERPOLATION

**12** Linear interpolation is used to determine the standard error of an estimate which falls between two values listed in the size of estimate column in tables A or B. Linear interpolation is best described using an example. In February 1999 there were 698,100 ( $X_e$ ) employed females in Queensland. This estimate falls between 500,000 ( $X_l$ ) and 1,000,000 ( $X_u$ ) in table A.

**13** The standard error of the estimate is determined as follows:

Firstly calculate

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \frac{X_e - X_l}{X_u - X_l} \\
 &= \frac{698,100 - 500,000}{1,000,000 - 500,000} \\
 &= 0.396
 \end{aligned}$$

Secondly, calculate the standard error of the estimate,  $SE(X_e)$  thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
 SE(X_e) &= SE(X_l) + F[SE(X_u) - SE(X_l)] \\
 &= 7,000 + 0.396[8,900 - 7,000] \\
 &= 7,752 \\
 &= 7,800 \text{ rounding to the nearest 100}
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the standard error of the number of employed females in Queensland in February 1999 (698,100) is 7,800.

**14** Standard errors for selected estimates may be calculated as follows.

<i>Measure of reliability to be determined</i>	<i>Method</i>
Standard errors of estimates of employed persons.	Determine the SE from Table A directly.
Standard errors of estimates of unemployed persons.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 0.97.
Standard errors of estimates of persons not in the labour force.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 1.06.
Standard errors of rates (e.g. the unemployment rate which is based on the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the labour force).	Determine the RSE of the numerator (x) and the denominator (y) then apply the following formula. $RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 - [RSE(y)]^2}$
Standard error of average hours worked.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the average is based, multiply this by 0.7.
Standard error of median duration of unemployment.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the median is based, multiply this by 2.0.
Standard error of monthly movements.	Using Table B, look up the SE of the larger estimate.
Standard error of quarterly movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A), multiply this by 1.21.
Standard error of annual movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.3.





## B STANDARD ERRORS OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions						Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions						
	Queensland; Brisbane (MSR); Balance of Queensland		Brisbane City Inner Ring	Brisbane City Outer Ring	South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	North and West Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	South and East Moreton	North and West Moreton	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs and South-West	Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	Northern and North-West	Far North
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1 000	580	58.0	330	310	250	320	290	300	340	320	340	320	290
1 500	660	44.0	400	370	300	380	340	350	400	390	410	390	340
2 000	730	36.5	450	420	340	440	390	400	460	440	460	440	390
2 500	790	31.6	500	470	370	480	430	440	500	480	510	480	430
3 000	840	28.0	540	510	400	520	460	480	550	520	550	520	460
4 000	930	23.3	610	570	460	590	530	540	620	590	620	590	530
5 000	1 000	20.0	670	630	500	650	580	600	680	650	680	650	580
7 000	1 150	16.4	770	730	580	750	670	690	790	760	790	750	670
10 000	1 250	12.5	900	850	680	880	780	810	920	880	920	880	780
15 000	1 450	9.7	1 100	1 000	810	1 050	930	960	1 100	1 050	1 100	1 050	930
20 000	1 600	8.0	1 200	1 150	920	1 200	1 050	1 100	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 050
30 000	1 850	6.2	1 450	1 350	1 100	1 400	1 250	1 300	1 500	1 400	1 500	1 400	1 250
50 000	2 200	4.4	1 800	1 700	1 350	1 750	1 550	1 600	1 850	1 750	1 850	1 750	1 550
100 000	2 800	2.8	2 450	2 300	1 850	2 400	2 100	2 200	2 500	2 400	2 500	2 400	2 150
200 000	3 550	1.8	3 300	3 150	2 500	3 200	2 850	2 950	3 350	3 250	3 400	3 200	2 850
300 000	4 100	1.4	3 950	3 750	2 950	3 850	3 400	3 550	4 000	3 850	4 050	3 850	3 450

## GLOSSARY

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<b>Attending school</b>	Persons aged 15 to 19 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools.
<b>Attending tertiary educational institution full-time</b>	Persons aged 15 to 24 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a TAFE college, university or other educational institution.
<b>Average hours worked</b>	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
<b>Average duration of unemployment</b>	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>	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 2 weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
<b>Employed</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ worked for 1 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);</li><li>■ worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);</li><li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 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 4 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; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study or</li><li>■ were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li></ul>
<b>Former workers</b>	Unemployed persons who have previously worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but not in the past 2 years.
<b>Full-time workers</b>	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.
<b>Hours worked</b>	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid.
<b>Job leavers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements, pay or 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 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and *left that job involuntarily*, that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job; left that job because of their own ill-health or injury; the job was seasonal or temporary 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 from financial difficulties.
- Industry** From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). 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 was developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance, and are available on request. For further information about the application of ANZSIC, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data* (6259.0) and *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification, 1993* (1292.0).
- It has since been found that the concordance, which was based on preliminary investigations, did not provide the most appropriate conversion for certain Group level industries. An improved concordance has now been applied to historical Labour Force Survey estimates.
- This concordance is published in the *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Revisions to Historical ANZSIC Industry Data* (6259.0).
- Labour force** For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.
- Labour force status** A classification of the civilian population aged 15 years 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.
- 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.
- 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, jails, 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** From August 1996, Labour Force Survey occupation data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, a detailed description of which appears in *ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986.

**Participation rate** For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years 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 paragraph 26 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

**Statistical regions** Classified according to the *Australian Standard Geographical Classification, Edition 2.5* (1216.0).

**Status in employment** From August 1994, the Labour Force Survey has adopted the international classification of Status in Employment, previously referred to as Status of Worker in the survey. This change follows recommendations of the 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians and ABS standards. For the Labour Force Survey, the change involves no changes in definitions. The only changes are to the classification titles, as follows:

<i>Status of worker</i>	<i>Status in employment</i>
Wage and salary earner	Employee
Employer	Employer
Self-employed	Own account worker
Unpaid family helper	Contributing family worker

**Trend series** A smoothed seasonally adjusted series of estimates. See paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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

- had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week and:
  - ◆ were available for work in the reference week or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than 4 weeks to the end of the reference week);
  - ◆ were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks from the end of the reference week and would have started in the reference week if the job had been available then or

## GLOSSARY *continued*

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- 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 4 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.

<b>Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation</b>	Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.
<b>Unemployed looking for full-time work</b>	Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.
<b>Unemployed looking for part-time work</b>	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.
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.

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