



LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 28 JAN 2000

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Client Services in any ABS Office as shown on the back of this publication, or Michael Johnson on Canberra 02 6252 6525.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

Issue	Release Date
January 2000	25 February 2000
February 2000	31 March 2000
March 2000	28 April 2000
April 2000	26 May 2000
May 2000	30 June 2000
June 2000	28 July 2000

CHANGES IN FORTHCOMING ISSUES

The ABS is changing the way it codes industry, occupation and status in employment data in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). These changes will be introduced for the February 2000 survey. See the article in the November 1999 issue of 6203.0 for more details.

STATE INQUIRIES

For further inquiries about labour force data, contact Labour Force Inquiries in State ABS offices, Sydney 02 9268 4493, Melbourne 03 9615 7677, Brisbane 07 3222 6351, Perth 08 9360 5380, Adelaide 08 8237 7365, Hobart 03 6220 5841, Darwin 08 8943 2111, Canberra 02 6207 0283.

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Australian Statistician

WHY ARE THERE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TWO SEASONALLY ADJUSTED MEASURES OF AUSTRALIAN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT?

The following article is reprinted from the December 1999 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (Cat. No. 1350.0).

INTRODUCTION

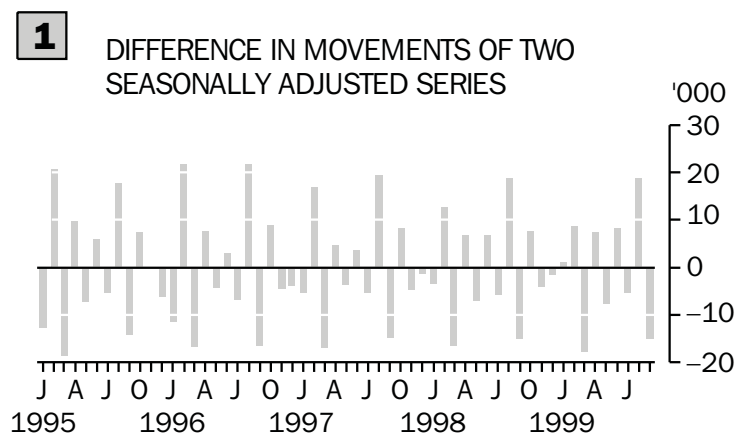
Users of seasonally adjusted estimates of employed persons, published monthly by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in *Labour Force Australia Preliminary* (Cat. No. 6202.0) and *Labour Force Australia* (Cat. No. 6203.0), have noted that the sum of the seasonally adjusted estimates of employed persons for the six States differs from the estimate of Australian Total Employment. The difference cannot always be explained by unpublished Territory estimates. Some users may even have noted that the differences are seasonal.

This article explains these differences in Labour Force estimates and why they can occur when the seasonal adjustment process is applied. Finally, the article describes how the differences are minimal in the published trend estimates.

HOW BIG ARE THE DIFFERENCES?

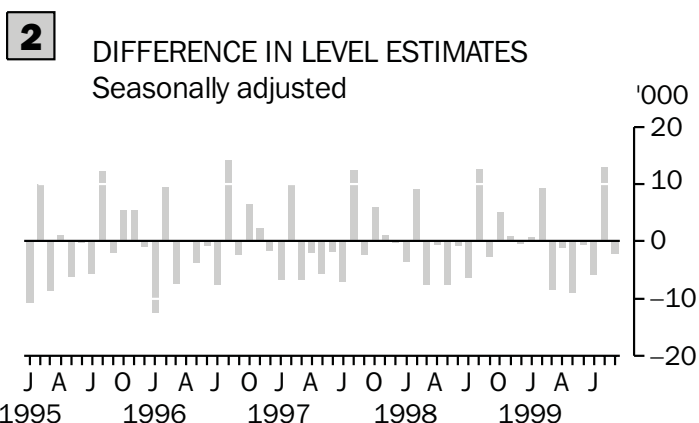
The ABS produces but does not publish seasonally adjusted estimates of Employed Persons for the Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. These estimates are too volatile and liable to revision to be suitable for publication. However, even if the seasonally adjusted estimates for the published State and unpublished Territory totals are added up, the result does not agree exactly with the published seasonally adjusted estimate of Employed Persons for Australia.

This difference between the month-to-month movements of the seasonally adjusted Australian Total Employed Persons and sum of the States and Territories, starting from January 1995, is shown in Graph 1. The difference has been as much as plus or minus 20,000 persons in the last few years and, as evidenced by the Graph, there is a consistent pattern that repeats every twelve months, notably in month-to-month movements from January to February, from February to March, from July to August and from August to September each year. In other words, the pattern is seasonal.



HOW BIG ARE THE DIFFERENCES?
continued

The pattern of differences in the month-to-month movements is driven by the corresponding differences in the two level estimates for each month. For example, if the difference between the Australian Total and sum of States and Territories is plus 10,000 persons one month and minus 5,000 persons the following month, then the difference in the month-to-month movement between the two estimates would be minus 15,000 persons. The level differences over the last five years are shown in Graph 2. The pattern of differences is again seasonal, with the largest positive differences occurring in February and in August, and in more recent years, the largest negative differences are in March and May.



WHY ARE THERE DIFFERENCES AND WHY ARE THEY SEASONAL?

We now turn to why there are differences between the two seasonally adjusted estimates of the same quantity, using the employment series to illustrate, and why these differences are seasonal.

The X11 seasonal adjustment procedure

In order to produce seasonally adjusted estimates, the ABS uses a modified version of the US Bureau of the Census X11 procedure, the procedure most widely used by statistical agencies around the world. Central to the X11 procedure is the concept of time series decomposition, whereby the original series is viewed as being the result of the combined action of three distinctly different notional influences. These are:

- the trend;
- systematic calendar related effects; and
- residual/irregular variation.

The X11 procedure takes the original series and estimates the three components. The component consisting of systematic calendar related effects is then removed from the original data to produce the seasonally adjusted series. An alternative way of viewing the seasonally adjusted series is to regard it as a combination of the trend and residual/irregular variation.

The X11 seasonal adjustment procedure *continued*

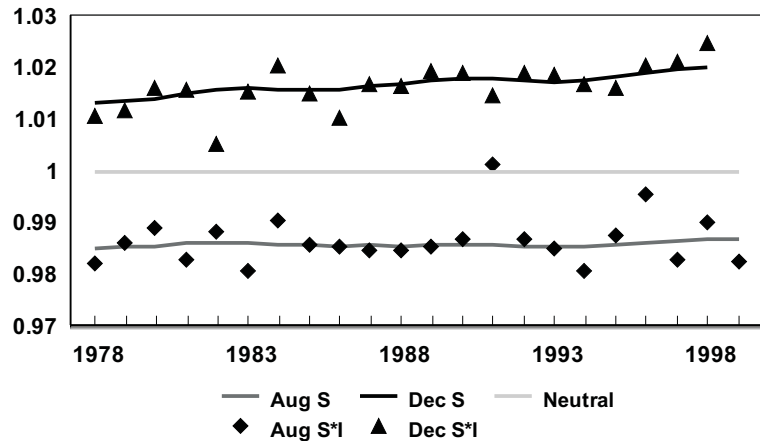
In the case of Labour Force Employment statistics, employment in the economy varies from one month to the next in a systematic way throughout the year. For example, in the Retail sector there is increased employment in November and December each year as shops take on additional staff to cope with the busy Christmas shopping period. Conversely, many manufacturing businesses close for annual holidays during January which reduces employment in that month. These seasonal fluctuations in employment are the systematic calendar related effects which are removed by the seasonal adjustment of Labour Force Employment statistics.

To estimate the seasonal variation in employment, X11 estimates and then removes an initial estimate of the trend component from the original data to produce a series which contains only seasonal and residual/irregular variation. The reason for removing the trend is so that the remaining seasonal-irregular series will display an essentially unchanging level over its whole span. Next the seasonal-irregular values are grouped together by month so that all the January observations end up in one group, all the February observations end up in a second group, and so on for the other months. Within each group the observations are arranged in a yearly sequence, starting with the observation from the earliest year spanned by the time series and ending with the observation from the most recent year.

Each sequence is then smoothed using a 'seasonal moving average'. The values being smoothed contain only seasonal and residual/irregular variation (since the trend has already been removed), and applying a moving average smoothes away the rapidly fluctuating residual/irregular component to leave only the slowly varying seasonal component. An example of the effect of this process is contained in Graph 3. The triangles show the individual seasonal-irregulars (S*I) for each December month from 1978 to 1998 and the smooth line passing near the triangles is the seasonal factor for December month. The graph shows how the seasonal factor for December has gradually changed over the years, as shopping patterns have altered. Similarly, the diamonds show the seasonal-irregulars for the month of August. In this way it is possible to obtain an estimate of the seasonal level of employment for each month while still allowing for the fact that the seasonal level may be changing gradually over time. The X11 procedure allows for the selection of different seasonal moving averages depending on the particular characteristics of the series being analysed.

The X11 seasonal adjustment procedure *continued*

3 EMPLOYED ADULT FEMALES FULL TIME, AUSTRALIA
Seasonals (S) and Seasonal-irregulars (S*I), Aug and Dec



Sometimes the seasonal-irregular value for a given month in a particular year is an outlier or 'extreme' observation which takes on a very different value from other values in that month. If such values are simply smoothed without being modified in some way, a seriously distorted estimate of the seasonality for that month can result. To avoid this, seasonal-irregulars that are identified as extreme are replaced with a weighted average of nearby values which are regarded as being more typical.

DERIVING SEASONALLY ADJUSTED EMPLOYED PERSONS ESTIMATES

The ABS derives its published seasonally adjusted estimates for Employed Persons for Australia and the States by directly seasonally adjusting all component series before adding them up to produce seasonally adjusted estimates of the corresponding Totals. There are several different ways in which the Australia and State Total series could be derived. For example, one way of deriving the Total Employed Persons series is to add Full Time Employed Persons and Part Time Employed Persons. Another way of obtaining Total Employed Persons is to add Junior and Adult Employed Persons. A third option is to add Male and Female Employed Persons, and a fourth is to add Employed Persons for the States and Territories to get the Australia Total series.

Seasonal adjustment could in theory be undertaken at a very fine component level, for example NSW Junior Full Time Employed Males might be seasonally adjusted and added to similarly disaggregated series to obtain a total. However, the quality of the adjustments tends to decline as the series are broken down into finer level components, and if the seasonal adjustment of disaggregated splits is attempted at too low a level the results are so unreliable as to be of little use.

DERIVING
SEASONALLY
ADJUSTED
EMPLOYED
PERSONS
ESTIMATES
continued

The reason for this is that the seasonal pattern which is estimated and then removed by the seasonal adjustment process may be regarded as a signal which is mixed with an irregular or noise element. The noise element consists of a series of random fluctuations which have a tendency to cancel to a degree when component series are added together. More aggregated series usually have a better signal-to-noise characteristic than the contributing component series, which enables a more accurate estimate of the seasonality to be made.

The optimal level for fitting the seasonal moving average will vary with the characteristics of the series. For key series, such as Employed Persons for Australia, the ABS assesses the appropriate level at which to seasonally adjust components. Total Employed Persons Australia is built up from six component series which are directly adjusted. The six series are Adult Females Employed Full Time, Adult Males Employed Full Time, Junior Females Employed Full Time, Junior Males Employed Full Time, Females Employed Part Time, and Males Employed Part Time. Each individual State Total is formed by the addition of two directly adjusted component series: Employed Females in that State and Employed Males in that State.

A directly seasonally adjusted total series will not, in general, equal the sum of individually seasonally adjusted component series. One reason for the difference relates to the way that unusual or extreme seasonal-irregulars in a series are replaced with a weighted average of nearby values which are regarded as being more typical. When component series are aggregated, extreme seasonal-irregular values of opposite sign can cancel each other out, leading to a different interpretation of which values are to be treated as extreme at the more aggregated level.

Another possible source of discrepancy arises from the parameter settings that are employed for the seasonal adjustment of the different series. Such parameter settings include the choice of which seasonal and trend moving averages are to be used. The settings are normally chosen individually for each series. It can easily happen that various component series use different parameter settings for their adjustment. For example, if two component series are individually seasonally adjusted, one component may be adjusted using a seven term seasonal moving average while the other component is adjusted using an eleven term seasonal moving average. If the two components are added together to form a total and then seasonally adjusted, whichever seasonal moving average is used on the total must differ from the seasonal moving average applied to at least one of the components. The settings chosen for other adjustment parameters can cause similar problems.

DERIVING
SEASONALLY
ADJUSTED
EMPLOYED
PERSONS
ESTIMATES
continued

We can now see why differences between seasonally adjusted estimates of the same data adjusted at different levels of aggregation are an expected consequence of the seasonal adjustment process. The question remains as to why these differences are seasonal.

WHY ARE THE
DIFFERENCES
SEASONAL?

There is an inbuilt constraint in the seasonal adjustment process which causes the differences between two seasonally adjusted estimates of the same quantity to be seasonal. The constraint is that, for monthly series, the estimated seasonal adjustment factors sum to approximately twelve over any twelve month period. This step is designed to ensure that the level of the seasonally adjusted series does not differ appreciably from the level of the unadjusted series over the long run.

As a consequence, whenever the seasonal adjustment factors for a particular month differ slightly, depending on whether the seasonal adjustment process is applied to the total series or to each component series, there must be a corresponding difference in another month or months going in the opposite direction so that the factors will sum to approximately twelve in both cases. For example, if the implied seasonal adjustment factor for January for the Australia Total series is somewhat higher than the corresponding factor for the sum of State Totals, then there must be other months such as February and August where the implied factor for the Australia Total series is lower than for the Sum of State Totals.

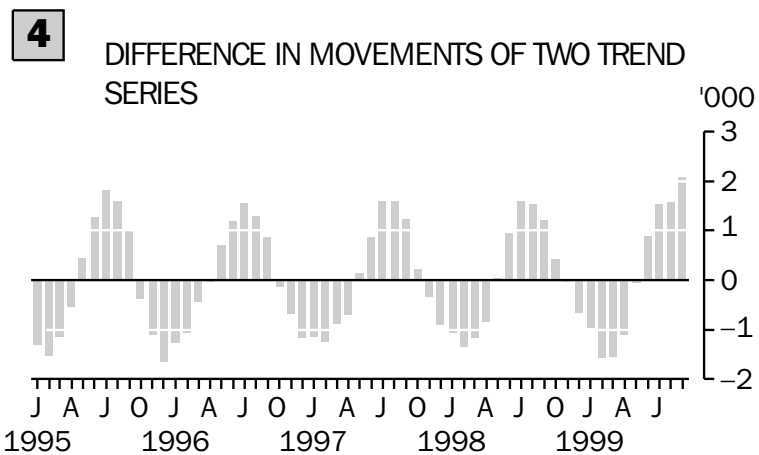
The use of seasonal moving averages to estimate the seasonality for each month allows the seasonal patterns to evolve in a smooth and slowly varying fashion over the years. This produces estimates of the seasonality in each month for adjacent years that are quite similar. When this is combined with the inbuilt constraint in the seasonal adjustment process, we find that differences between two different seasonally adjusted estimates of the same quantity show a seasonal pattern.

TREND ESTIMATES

The time series decomposition view of the seasonal adjustment process implies that a seasonally adjusted series contains both the trend and residual-irregular variation. The ABS produces trend estimates for monthly series by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series with a 13 term Henderson moving average to remove the residual-irregular variation. Residual-irregular variation is often regarded as little more than statistical 'noise'. By removing it, the original data series is decomposed into only one notional influence, the trend.

TREND ESTIMATES
continued

Focusing on the trend estimates confers two advantages from the perspective of the problem under discussion. Graph 4 shows the difference in month-to-month movements between the trend Australian Total and the sum of all State and Territory Totals. In contrast to Graph 1 where the same differences are given for the seasonally adjusted series, an immediate reduction in the size of the differences between month-to-month movements can be seen. The maximum differences in month-to-month movements between the trend estimates for the Australian Total and the sum of State Totals are around plus or minus 2,000 persons, whereas for the seasonally adjusted series the maximum differences are around plus or minus 20,000 persons.



A second benefit of using trend estimates rather than seasonally adjusted estimates is that trend estimates of Employed Persons are published for all the States and Territories.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in order to get the best possible seasonally adjusted series, it is appropriate to optimise the level of aggregation at which the procedures are applied. However, whenever two seasonally adjusted estimates of the same underlying quantity are obtained by adding components that have been adjusted at different levels of aggregation, differences are to be expected. Furthermore, when the X11 procedure is used, the differences will show a seasonal pattern. The size of the differences will be appreciably smaller when trend estimates rather than seasonally adjusted estimates are used. Trend estimates can offer other advantages to the users including greater data availability, and since trend estimates are free from the masking effect of unwanted statistical noise, they are generally more suitable for most business decisions and policy advice.

FURTHER
INFORMATION

For further information about this article, contact Jeff Cannon on 02 6252 7137 or email jeff.cannon@abs.gov.au (Jeff Cannon is a senior researcher in the Time Series Analysis section of the ABS).

For more information about Labour Force Survey estimates, contact Michael Johnson on 02 6252 6525 or email michael.johnson@abs.gov.au.

LABOUR MARKET IN BRIEF

TREND ESTIMATES

The trend estimate of employed persons has been increasing steadily since July 1997, reaching 8,905,700 in December 1999. Both full-time and part-time employment have continued rising, reaching 6,584,100 and 2,321,600 respectively. The trend estimate of unemployment has been falling since July 1998, to stand at 665,000 in December 1999. The trend unemployment rate continued to decrease to 6.9%, with the male rate remaining at 7.1% and the female rate falling to 6.7%. The trend participation rate in December 1999 remained at 63.4%. The male rate fell to 72.4% and the female rate rose to 54.6%.

EMPLOYMENT

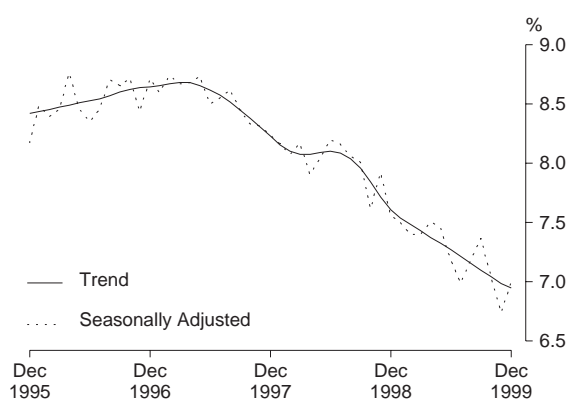
The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased by 55,800 to 8,928,400 in December 1999. Full-time employment rose by 46,300 to 6,605,300, with male full-time employment rising by 10,500 to 4,395,100 and female full-time employment rising by 35,800 to 2,210,200. Part time employment increased by 9,500 to 2,323,100, with a rise in male part-time employment of 9,400.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 29,700 to 671,100 in December 1999. The number of unemployed males increased by 23,600 to 389,100 and the number of unemployed females increased by 6,100 to 282,000. The number of unemployed persons seeking full-time work rose by 22,300 to 511,400, and the number of unemployed persons seeking part-time work increased by 7,400 to 159,800.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 7.0% in December 1999. The male unemployment rate rose by 0.4 percentage points to 7.2% and the female unemployment rate rose by 0.1 percentage points to 6.7%.



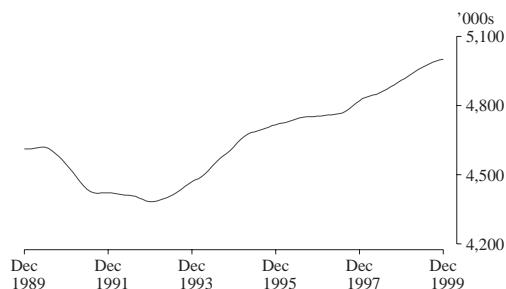
PARTICIPATION RATE

The seasonally adjusted labour force participation rate increased by 0.5 percentage points to 63.6% in December 1999. Both the male and female participation rates rose by 0.5 percentage points, to stand at 72.6% and 54.8% respectively.

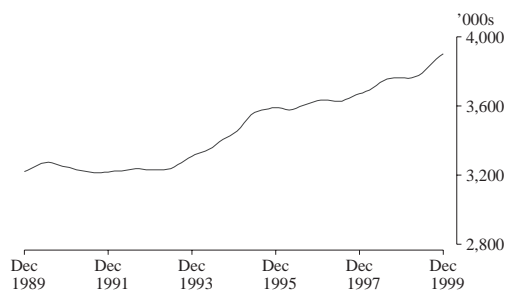
PRINCIPAL LABOUR FORCE SERIES

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES

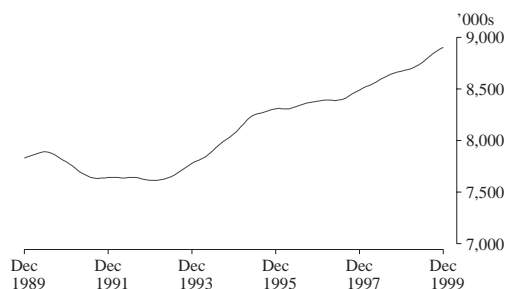
Males From a low of 4,383,300 in January 1993, the trend estimate of employed males rose strongly until May 1995. Growth then slowed, with the trend reaching 4,769,300 in July 1997. The trend estimate has since risen more strongly, reaching 5,001,900 in December 1999.



Females Following a slight fall between July 1990 and September 1991, the trend estimate of female employment generally rose to stand at 3,592,900 in December 1995. Apart from some falls in early 1996 and early 1997, the trend has continued to rise steadily, reaching 3,903,800 in December 1999.

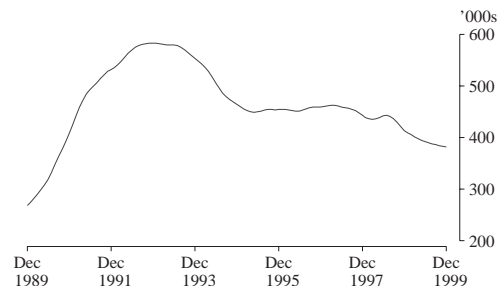


Persons From a low of 7,615,400 in January 1993, the trend estimate of employed persons rose strongly until early 1996. The trend then continued to rise at a slower rate until July 1997. Since then, the trend estimate has shown stronger growth, reaching 8,905,700 in December 1999.

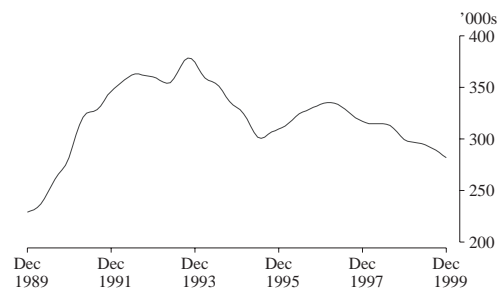


UNEMPLOYED PERSONS:
TREND SERIES

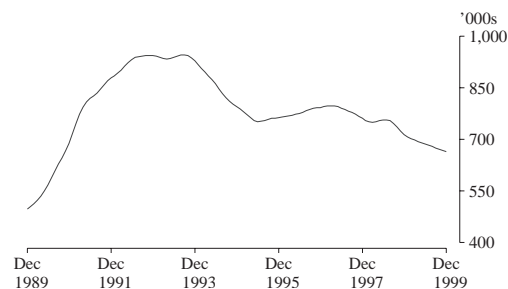
Males After reaching a peak of 584,000 in December 1992, the trend estimate of male unemployment fell rapidly to 449,200 in May 1995. The trend estimate then remained relatively flat until July 1998, before falling to 382,800 in December 1999.



Females From a high of 379,000 in October 1993, the trend estimate of unemployed females fell rapidly to 300,900 in July 1995. The trend estimate then rose steadily to reach 335,700 in March 1997. Since then, the trend estimate has generally been falling, and was 282,200 in December 1999.

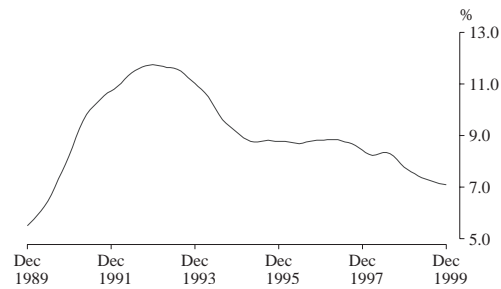


Persons The trend estimate of unemployed persons peaked at 946,900 in September 1993, before falling rapidly to 752,400 in June 1995. The trend then rose slowly for almost two years, to 798,600 in March 1997. Apart from a small rise in mid 1998, the trend estimate has been falling since March 1997, and was 665,000 in December 1999.

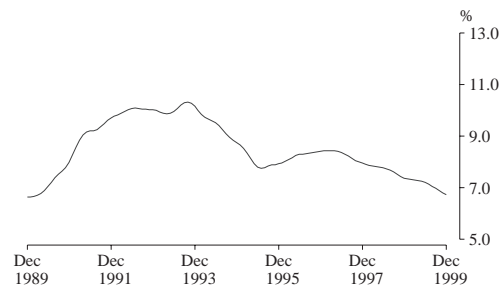


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

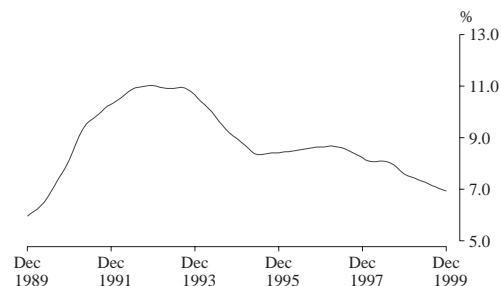
Males The male trend unemployment rate peaked at 11.8% in December 1992, before falling rapidly to 8.8% in March 1995. After remaining relatively steady until July 1997, the trend rate fell to 8.3% in early 1998. It has since fallen to 7.1% in December 1999.



Females From a high of 10.3% in late 1993, the trend unemployment rate for females fell steeply to 7.8% in June 1995. The trend rate rose gradually to reach 8.5% in early 1997. It has been falling consistently since then to stand at 6.7% in December 1999.

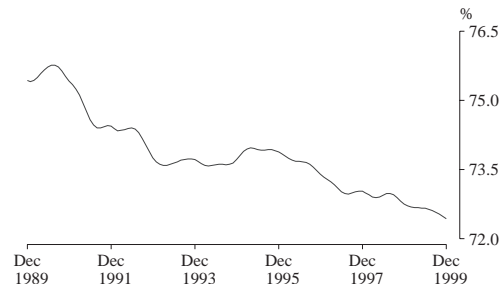


Persons From a high of 11.0% in August 1993, the trend unemployment rate fell rapidly to 8.4% in May 1995. The trend then rose slowly to 8.7% in February 1997. The trend rate has since fallen, and was 6.9% in December 1999.

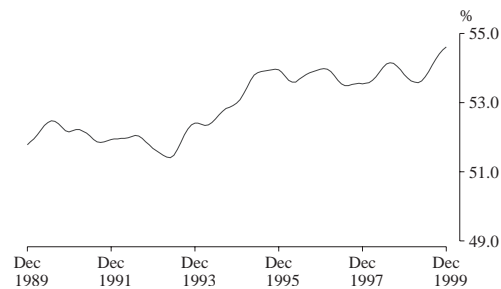


PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

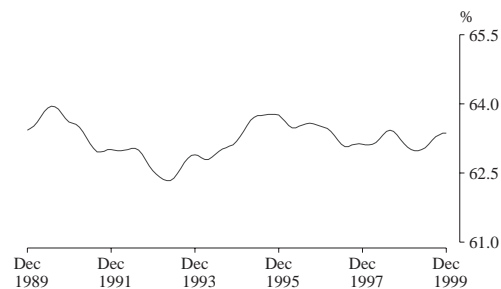
Males The trend participation rate for males has generally been declining since August 1990, when it stood at 75.8%. Apart from a period of little overall change from mid 1997 to mid 1998, the trend has been declining steadily from 74.0% in May 1995 to 72.4% in December 1999.



Females The trend estimate of the female participation rate has risen by 3.2 percentage points since it was 51.4% in May 1993. The trend rate grew steadily from May 1993 to November 1995, when it was 54.0%. The trend remained relatively stable for the next three years. The trend has recently risen rapidly from 53.6% in May 1999 to stand at 54.6% in December 1999.



Persons From a peak of 64.0% in July 1990, the trend estimate of the participation rate fell to a low of 62.3% in April 1993. The trend rate then gradually rose to 63.8% in late 1995, before slowly declining to 63.1% in July 1997. After rising to 63.4% in August 1998, and falling to 63.0% in April 1999, the trend has again risen to 63.4% in December 1999.



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

Month	Unemployed											
	Employed			Looking for full-time work				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	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total	Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
	MALES											
1998 —												
October	4,303.2	609.8	4,913.0	22.3	340.4	54.2	394.5	5,307.5	1,991.6	7,299.1	7.4	72.7
November	4,278.1	611.5	4,889.5	21.4	358.5	52.1	410.6	5,300.1	2,009.1	7,309.2	7.7	72.5
December	4,343.3	622.0	4,965.4	32.9	354.7	57.7	412.3	5,377.7	1,941.6	7,319.3	7.7	73.5
1999 —												
January	4,282.3	600.4	4,882.6	36.8	389.5	57.8	447.3	5,329.9	1,998.8	7,328.7	8.4	72.7
February	4,318.0	598.3	4,916.3	27.4	381.0	63.1	444.0	5,360.3	1,977.7	7,338.0	8.3	73.0
March	4,312.1	634.3	4,946.4	23.8	335.8	69.6	405.4	5,351.8	1,995.6	7,347.4	7.6	72.8
April	4,299.2	640.7	4,939.9	22.2	337.3	64.9	402.2	5,342.1	2,015.0	7,357.2	7.5	72.6
May	4,290.9	641.8	4,932.7	21.5	332.3	65.4	397.7	5,330.4	2,036.6	7,367.0	7.5	72.4
June	4,316.8	660.8	4,977.6	20.5	321.9	49.8	371.7	5,349.4	2,027.4	7,376.8	6.9	72.5
July	4,373.7	618.8	4,992.4	17.3	302.2	57.2	359.4	5,351.8	2,034.2	7,386.0	6.7	72.5
August	4,323.8	620.8	4,944.5	18.4	316.4	66.4	382.9	5,327.4	2,067.9	7,395.3	7.2	72.0
September	4,387.7	622.0	5,009.7	16.7	331.3	72.5	403.8	5,413.6	1,991.1	7,404.6	7.5	73.1
October	4,376.4	623.0	4,999.4	17.6	307.2	61.4	368.6	5,368.1	2,048.0	7,416.0	6.9	72.4
November	4,378.8	608.7	4,987.5	20.2	301.3	48.9	350.3	5,337.8	2,089.6	7,427.4	6.6	71.9
December	4,462.2	617.4	5,079.6	31.8	322.0	65.7	387.7	5,467.3	1,971.5	7,438.7	7.1	73.5
Standard error of —												
December 1999 estimates	21.5	9.4	23.3	3.0	7.3	4.1	7.9	24.4	14.9	..	0.1	0.3
Nov 99 to Dec 99 movements	14.1	7.0	14.7	2.4	5.5	3.1	5.9	15.1	10.7	..	0.1	0.2
	MARRIED FEMALES											
1998 —												
October	1,209.2	1,043.7	2,252.9	* 1.7	66.3	38.7	105.0	2,357.9	1,928.7	4,286.6	4.5	55.0
November	1,217.5	1,042.4	2,259.9	* 2.3	72.7	38.7	111.4	2,371.2	1,932.0	4,303.2	4.7	55.1
December	1,237.0	1,020.2	2,257.2	* 2.4	69.5	31.0	100.5	2,357.7	1,949.9	4,307.6	4.3	54.7
1999 —												
January	1,196.1	957.2	2,153.3	* 1.6	73.9	25.3	99.2	2,252.5	2,045.9	4,298.4	4.4	52.4
February	1,199.0	1,015.5	2,214.5	* 1.3	74.4	46.2	120.5	2,335.1	1,968.6	4,303.7	5.2	54.3
March	1,189.1	1,046.0	2,235.1	* 1.4	71.7	42.4	114.1	2,349.2	1,965.6	4,314.8	4.9	54.4
April	1,176.7	1,051.8	2,228.5	* 1.6	66.1	37.2	103.2	2,331.8	1,992.7	4,324.5	4.4	53.9
May	1,181.3	1,058.6	2,239.8	* 1.3	58.7	41.9	100.6	2,340.4	1,981.1	4,321.5	4.3	54.2
June	1,207.8	1,069.1	2,276.9	* 2.1	63.6	36.4	100.0	2,376.8	1,945.6	4,322.5	4.2	55.0
July	1,219.7	1,063.1	2,282.7	* 1.5	51.4	36.0	87.5	2,370.2	1,961.9	4,332.1	3.7	54.7
August	1,205.7	1,064.5	2,270.1	* 2.2	61.2	36.6	97.8	2,367.9	1,987.5	4,355.4	4.1	54.4
September	1,235.4	1,104.9	2,340.3	* 1.7	70.1	39.8	109.9	2,450.2	1,915.8	4,366.1	4.5	56.1
October	1,249.8	1,076.9	2,326.7	* 0.5	63.1	34.5	97.7	2,424.4	1,955.8	4,380.2	4.0	55.3
November	1,241.2	1,108.3	2,349.5	* 0.7	56.5	35.0	91.5	2,441.1	1,940.7	4,381.8	3.8	55.7
December	1,288.7	1,082.2	2,370.9	* 1.2	58.1	33.7	91.9	2,462.8	1,938.1	4,400.9	3.7	56.0
Standard error of —												
December 1999 estimates	12.6	11.7	16.1	0.5	3.9	3.1	4.6	16.3	14.8	..	0.2	0.4
Nov 99 to Dec 99 movements	9.1	8.6	11.2	0.8	3.0	2.5	3.5	11.4	10.5	..	0.1	0.3

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

Month	Unemployed											
	Employed			Looking for				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
				full-time work		Aged 15-19 looking for first job							Looking for part-time work - '000 -
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
ALL FEMALES												
1998 —												
October	2,126.9	1,651.2	3,778.1	18.9	182.9	105.3	288.2	4,066.3	3,465.7	7,532.0	7.1	54.0
November	2,112.7	1,648.7	3,761.4	19.8	189.7	106.5	296.2	4,057.6	3,484.0	7,541.6	7.3	53.8
December	2,190.0	1,635.9	3,826.0	24.9	194.9	97.0	291.9	4,117.9	3,433.2	7,551.1	7.1	54.5
1999 —												
January	2,139.8	1,530.6	3,670.4	25.7	210.1	97.1	307.2	3,977.6	3,582.5	7,560.1	7.7	52.6
February	2,126.0	1,606.4	3,732.4	22.0	213.0	123.8	336.8	4,069.2	3,499.8	7,569.1	8.3	53.8
March	2,103.2	1,647.7	3,750.9	17.2	198.8	132.2	331.1	4,082.0	3,496.1	7,578.1	8.1	53.9
April	2,110.0	1,663.7	3,773.7	19.0	190.2	112.7	302.9	4,076.7	3,510.5	7,587.2	7.4	53.7
May	2,108.5	1,675.4	3,783.8	18.1	181.0	110.2	291.1	4,074.9	3,521.3	7,596.3	7.1	53.6
June	2,132.5	1,683.5	3,816.0	14.9	175.8	100.9	276.7	4,092.7	3,512.7	7,605.4	6.8	53.8
July	2,172.6	1,659.4	3,832.0	14.3	160.4	104.2	264.6	4,096.6	3,517.9	7,614.5	6.5	53.8
August	2,109.6	1,677.5	3,787.1	16.3	166.8	103.1	269.9	4,057.0	3,566.6	7,623.6	6.7	53.2
September	2,165.0	1,733.2	3,898.2	18.1	187.7	121.8	309.5	4,207.7	3,425.1	7,632.7	7.4	55.1
October	2,190.8	1,698.9	3,889.7	16.6	173.9	100.4	274.4	4,164.1	3,479.1	7,643.2	6.6	54.5
November	2,178.0	1,727.3	3,905.3	17.7	167.5	92.1	259.6	4,164.9	3,488.7	7,653.7	6.2	54.4
December	2,263.8	1,703.4	3,967.2	24.5	184.7	94.8	279.5	4,246.7	3,417.4	7,664.1	6.6	55.4
Standard error of —												
December 1999												
estimates	15.8	14.1	20.1	2.7	6.0	4.7	7.0	20.9	18.7	..	0.2	0.3
Nov 99 to Dec 99												
movements	11.1	10.0	13.5	2.2	4.5	3.6	5.3	13.8	12.9	..	0.1	0.2
PERSONS												
1998 —												
October	6,430.1	2,261.0	8,691.1	41.1	523.2	159.5	682.7	9,373.8	5,457.3	14,831.1	7.3	63.2
November	6,390.8	2,260.2	8,651.0	41.2	548.1	158.6	706.7	9,357.7	5,493.0	14,850.7	7.6	63.0
December	6,533.4	2,258.0	8,791.3	57.8	549.5	154.7	704.3	9,495.6	5,374.8	14,870.4	7.4	63.9
1999 —												
January	6,422.1	2,131.0	8,553.0	62.5	599.7	154.8	754.5	9,307.5	5,581.2	14,888.8	8.1	62.5
February	6,444.0	2,204.7	8,648.7	49.4	594.0	186.9	780.9	9,429.6	5,477.5	14,907.1	8.3	63.3
March	6,415.4	2,282.0	8,697.3	41.0	534.6	201.8	736.4	9,433.8	5,491.7	14,925.5	7.8	63.2
April	6,409.2	2,304.4	8,713.6	41.3	527.5	177.7	705.2	9,418.8	5,525.5	14,944.3	7.5	63.0
May	6,399.3	2,317.2	8,716.5	39.5	513.2	175.5	688.8	9,405.3	5,557.9	14,963.2	7.3	62.9
June	6,449.3	2,344.3	8,793.6	35.4	497.8	150.7	648.5	9,442.1	5,540.1	14,982.1	6.9	63.0
July	6,546.3	2,278.1	8,824.4	31.6	462.6	161.4	624.0	9,448.4	5,552.1	15,000.5	6.6	63.0
August	6,433.4	2,298.2	8,731.6	34.8	483.2	169.6	652.8	9,384.4	5,634.5	15,018.9	7.0	62.5
September	6,552.7	2,355.2	8,908.0	34.8	519.0	194.3	713.3	9,621.2	5,416.1	15,037.4	7.4	64.0
October	6,567.2	2,321.9	8,889.2	34.3	481.1	161.9	643.0	9,532.2	5,527.0	15,059.2	6.7	63.3
November	6,556.8	2,336.0	8,892.8	37.9	468.8	141.1	609.9	9,502.7	5,578.3	15,081.0	6.4	63.0
December	6,726.0	2,320.8	9,046.8	56.3	506.7	160.5	667.2	9,714.0	5,388.9	15,102.9	6.9	64.3
Standard error of —												
December 1999												
estimates	28.4	15.9	36.7	3.8	8.7	5.7	9.7	39.2	24.2	..	0.1	0.3
Nov 99 to Dec 99												
movements	16.3	11.2	18.1	3.0	6.5	4.3	7.2	18.6	15.2	..	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	Total	Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work	Total			
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total - '000 -					
	MALES									
1998 —										
October	4,296.6	606.7	4,903.3	25.8	360.6	56.8	417.3	5,320.6	7.8	72.9
November	4,283.8	611.2	4,894.9	24.8	370.6	57.4	428.0	5,323.0	8.0	72.8
December	4,278.3	622.0	4,900.3	25.2	360.5	54.4	414.9	5,315.2	7.8	72.6
1999 —										
January	4,275.3	632.2	4,907.6	25.6	356.3	53.5	409.8	5,317.4	7.7	72.6
February	4,310.7	627.0	4,937.7	24.6	349.5	57.0	406.5	5,344.2	7.6	72.8
March	4,329.8	626.0	4,955.8	25.1	328.6	60.7	389.2	5,345.0	7.3	72.7
April	4,313.9	631.0	4,944.9	21.8	346.1	63.0	409.2	5,354.1	7.6	72.8
May	4,305.3	631.9	4,937.2	21.6	336.6	68.1	404.7	5,341.8	7.6	72.5
June	4,332.0	641.3	4,973.3	21.4	330.9	55.5	386.4	5,359.7	7.2	72.7
July	4,350.9	628.9	4,979.8	20.6	311.1	64.5	375.6	5,355.4	7.0	72.5
August	4,376.4	615.4	4,991.9	22.1	321.3	74.4	395.8	5,387.7	7.3	72.9
September	4,377.7	608.3	4,986.0	20.4	328.4	67.3	395.6	5,381.6	7.4	72.7
October	4,369.5	620.0	4,989.5	20.4	325.1	64.4	389.4	5,379.0	7.2	72.5
November	4,384.6	607.9	4,992.5	23.4	311.7	53.8	365.6	5,358.1	6.8	72.1
December	4,395.1	617.3	5,012.4	24.4	327.2	62.0	389.1	5,401.6	7.2	72.6
MARRIED FEMALES										
1998 —										
October	1,207.1	1,046.3	2,253.4	n.a.	69.0	38.9	107.9	2,361.3	4.6	55.1
November	1,210.7	1,035.9	2,246.6	n.a.	76.2	37.9	114.2	2,360.8	4.8	54.9
December	1,219.6	1,038.3	2,257.9	n.a.	75.6	35.6	111.2	2,369.1	4.7	55.0
1999 —										
January	1,214.7	1,033.2	2,248.0	n.a.	74.1	29.4	103.5	2,351.5	4.4	54.7
February	1,209.6	1,029.9	2,239.5	n.a.	64.0	40.5	104.6	2,344.0	4.5	54.5
March	1,197.9	1,033.7	2,231.6	n.a.	68.8	38.5	107.3	2,338.9	4.6	54.2
April	1,181.9	1,039.1	2,221.1	n.a.	65.2	35.2	100.5	2,321.5	4.3	53.7
May	1,185.5	1,039.8	2,225.3	n.a.	59.1	43.2	102.3	2,327.6	4.4	53.9
June	1,213.9	1,036.5	2,250.4	n.a.	64.0	36.9	100.9	2,351.2	4.3	54.4
July	1,205.9	1,061.2	2,267.1	n.a.	53.9	37.9	91.8	2,358.9	3.9	54.5
August	1,210.6	1,063.9	2,274.6	n.a.	61.7	37.9	99.7	2,374.2	4.2	54.5
September	1,215.8	1,077.6	2,293.4	n.a.	68.8	36.5	105.3	2,398.7	4.4	54.9
October	1,248.4	1,079.2	2,327.6	n.a.	65.7	34.7	100.4	2,428.0	4.1	55.4
November	1,234.5	1,101.3	2,335.8	n.a.	59.3	34.4	93.7	2,429.4	3.9	55.4
December	1,270.5	1,101.6	2,372.1	n.a.	63.3	38.9	102.2	2,474.3	4.1	56.2
ALL FEMALES										
1998 —										
October	2,122.8	1,655.0	3,777.8	20.9	192.3	106.4	298.8	4,076.5	7.3	54.1
November	2,108.5	1,628.4	3,736.9	21.1	200.8	113.8	314.6	4,051.5	7.8	53.7
December	2,139.2	1,638.1	3,777.4	19.0	194.8	100.1	294.9	4,072.3	7.2	53.9
1999 —										
January	2,139.4	1,630.7	3,770.1	17.6	193.7	100.4	294.1	4,064.2	7.2	53.8
February	2,133.9	1,639.0	3,772.8	19.2	183.9	106.2	290.1	4,062.9	7.1	53.7
March	2,115.2	1,632.2	3,747.4	16.1	189.7	116.5	306.2	4,053.6	7.6	53.5
April	2,121.9	1,644.4	3,766.2	19.6	190.2	107.7	297.9	4,064.1	7.3	53.6
May	2,124.0	1,651.1	3,775.0	19.0	184.0	113.4	297.3	4,072.4	7.3	53.6
June	2,155.3	1,646.0	3,801.3	18.3	184.5	108.7	293.2	4,094.5	7.2	53.8
July	2,143.6	1,669.0	3,812.6	18.1	171.0	114.4	285.4	4,098.1	7.0	53.8
August	2,143.8	1,683.2	3,827.0	19.9	175.7	111.0	286.8	4,113.7	7.0	54.0
September	2,150.5	1,694.9	3,845.5	21.6	191.5	115.8	307.3	4,152.7	7.4	54.4
October	2,186.9	1,702.4	3,889.3	18.3	182.8	101.4	284.2	4,173.4	6.8	54.6
November	2,174.4	1,705.6	3,880.1	18.8	177.3	98.6	275.9	4,155.9	6.6	54.3
December	2,210.2	1,705.8	3,916.0	18.7	184.2	97.8	282.0	4,198.0	6.7	54.8
PERSONS										
1998 —										
October	6,419.4	2,261.7	8,681.1	46.7	552.9	163.2	716.1	9,397.2	7.6	63.4
November	6,392.3	2,239.6	8,631.9	45.9	571.4	171.2	742.6	9,374.5	7.9	63.1
December	6,417.5	2,260.1	8,677.7	44.2	555.3	154.5	709.8	9,387.5	7.6	63.1
1999 —										
January	6,414.7	2,262.9	8,677.7	43.3	550.0	153.9	703.9	9,381.6	7.5	63.0
February	6,444.6	2,266.0	8,710.6	43.8	533.4	163.2	696.5	9,407.1	7.4	63.1
March	6,445.0	2,258.2	8,703.2	41.2	518.3	177.2	695.5	9,398.7	7.4	63.0
April	6,435.8	2,275.4	8,711.1	41.4	536.3	170.8	707.0	9,418.2	7.5	63.0
May	6,429.3	2,282.9	8,712.2	40.6	520.6	181.4	702.0	9,414.2	7.5	62.9
June	6,487.3	2,287.3	8,774.6	39.7	515.4	164.2	679.6	9,454.2	7.2	63.1
July	6,494.5	2,298.0	8,792.4	38.7	482.1	179.0	661.1	9,453.5	7.0	63.0
August	6,520.2	2,298.6	8,818.8	42.0	497.1	185.5	682.6	9,501.4	7.2	63.3
September	6,528.2	2,303.2	8,831.4	42.0	519.9	183.1	702.9	9,534.4	7.4	63.4
October	6,556.4	2,322.4	8,878.8	38.7	507.9	165.7	673.6	9,552.4	7.1	63.4
November	6,559.0	2,313.6	8,872.6	42.3	489.0	152.4	641.4	9,514.0	6.7	63.1
December	6,605.3	2,323.1	8,928.4	43.1	511.4	159.8	671.1	9,599.6	7.0	63.6

TABLE 3. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: TREND SERIES

Month	Unemployed									
	Employed			Looking for full-time work				Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate - cent -
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total	Looking for part-time work	Total			
					- '000 -					
MALES										
1998 —										
October	4,287.4	603.8	4,891.2	26.6	372.7	57.0	429.7	5,320.9	8.1	72.9
November	4,288.5	612.3	4,900.8	25.8	365.8	55.8	421.7	5,322.5	7.9	72.8
December	4,290.2	619.9	4,910.1	25.3	359.2	55.5	414.8	5,324.8	7.8	72.8
1999 —										
January	4,293.7	625.4	4,919.1	24.9	353.5	56.2	409.8	5,328.9	7.7	72.7
February	4,299.2	629.0	4,928.2	24.4	348.2	57.6	405.8	5,334.0	7.6	72.7
March	4,306.6	631.6	4,938.1	23.7	342.6	59.4	402.0	5,340.1	7.5	72.7
April	4,315.9	632.9	4,948.7	22.9	336.9	61.2	398.1	5,346.8	7.4	72.7
May	4,326.0	632.5	4,958.5	22.0	331.8	63.3	395.1	5,353.7	7.4	72.7
June r	4,337.0	630.2	4,967.1	21.3	327.7	65.1	392.9	5,360.0	7.3	72.7
July r	4,348.7	626.3	4,975.0	21.0	324.6	66.0	390.6	5,365.6	7.3	72.6
August r	4,360.9	621.6	4,982.4	21.0	322.6	66.0	388.5	5,370.9	7.2	72.6
September r	4,372.0	617.1	4,989.1	21.4	321.4	65.2	386.5	5,375.6	7.2	72.6
October r	4,380.5	614.0	4,994.5	21.9	321.1	63.8	384.9	5,379.4	7.2	72.5
November r	4,387.2	612.0	4,999.2	22.4	321.3	62.1	383.4	5,382.6	7.1	72.5
December	4,391.2	610.7	5,001.9	23.1	321.9	60.9	382.8	5,384.7	7.1	72.4
MARRIED FEMALES (a)										
1998 —										
October	1,217.6	1,039.6	2,257.2	n.a.	74.0	36.8	110.8	2,367.9	4.7	55.2
November	1,216.1	1,038.4	2,254.5	n.a.	73.8	36.0	109.8	2,364.4	4.6	54.9
December	1,213.0	1,036.6	2,249.6	n.a.	73.0	35.7	108.7	2,358.3	4.6	54.7
1999 —										
January	1,208.7	1,034.5	2,243.2	n.a.	71.6	35.9	107.5	2,350.7	4.6	54.7
February	1,203.6	1,033.1	2,236.7	n.a.	69.4	36.5	105.9	2,342.6	4.5	54.4
March	1,198.7	1,033.2	2,231.9	n.a.	66.6	37.4	104.0	2,335.9	4.5	54.1
April	1,195.1	1,035.5	2,230.6	n.a.	63.7	38.3	101.9	2,332.6	4.4	53.9
May	1,194.7	1,039.9	2,234.7	n.a.	61.6	38.9	100.5	2,335.2	4.3	54.0
June r	1,198.2	1,046.4	2,244.6	n.a.	60.9	38.7	99.6	2,344.2	4.2	54.2
July r	1,205.8	1,055.0	2,260.8	n.a.	61.1	38.0	99.1	2,359.9	4.2	54.5
August r	1,216.3	1,064.9	2,281.1	n.a.	61.9	37.1	99.0	2,380.2	4.2	54.6
September r	1,227.1	1,075.1	2,302.2	n.a.	62.8	36.5	99.3	2,401.5	4.1	55.0
October r	1,235.8	1,084.9	2,320.7	n.a.	63.4	36.1	99.5	2,420.3	4.1	55.3
November r	1,241.3	1,093.7	2,335.1	n.a.	63.7	35.9	99.6	2,434.7	4.1	55.6
December	1,244.2	1,101.0	2,345.3	n.a.	63.6	36.2	99.8	2,445.1	4.1	55.6
ALL FEMALES										
1998 —										
October	2,127.9	1,637.0	3,764.9	20.6	201.2	105.8	307.0	4,071.9	7.5	54.1
November	2,128.4	1,637.3	3,765.7	19.9	197.6	105.5	303.0	4,068.7	7.4	54.0
December	2,128.0	1,636.6	3,764.6	19.2	194.4	105.5	299.9	4,064.5	7.4	53.8
1999 —										
January	2,127.6	1,635.4	3,763.1	18.6	192.0	106.2	298.2	4,061.2	7.3	53.7
February	2,127.5	1,635.2	3,762.6	18.3	190.2	107.2	297.4	4,060.1	7.3	53.6
March	2,127.7	1,636.9	3,764.6	18.1	188.2	108.6	296.8	4,061.4	7.3	53.6
April	2,128.5	1,641.1	3,769.5	18.2	185.7	110.4	296.2	4,065.7	7.3	53.6
May	2,130.9	1,648.0	3,779.0	18.5	183.3	112.1	295.5	4,074.4	7.3	53.6
June r	2,135.7	1,657.3	3,793.0	18.9	181.6	113.0	294.6	4,087.6	7.2	53.7
July r	2,143.3	1,668.5	3,811.8	19.2	180.6	112.4	292.9	4,104.8	7.1	53.9
August r	2,152.4	1,679.9	3,832.4	19.4	180.3	110.7	291.1	4,123.4	7.1	54.1
September r	2,162.3	1,690.2	3,852.5	19.5	180.9	108.3	289.2	4,141.8	7.0	54.3
October r	2,172.9	1,698.9	3,871.8	19.4	181.7	105.3	287.0	4,158.9	6.9	54.4
November r	2,183.8	1,705.8	3,889.6	19.3	182.4	102.1	284.5	4,174.0	6.8	54.5
December	2,192.9	1,711.0	3,903.8	19.1	182.9	99.3	282.2	4,186.0	6.7	54.6
PERSONS										
1998 —										
October	6,415.4	2,240.8	8,656.1	47.3	573.9	162.8	736.7	9,392.8	7.8	63.3
November	6,416.9	2,249.6	8,666.5	45.7	563.4	161.3	724.7	9,391.2	7.7	63.2
December	6,418.2	2,256.5	8,674.6	44.5	553.6	161.0	714.7	9,389.3	7.6	63.1
1999 —										
January	6,421.4	2,260.8	8,682.2	43.6	545.5	162.4	707.9	9,390.1	7.5	63.1
February	6,426.6	2,264.2	8,690.8	42.7	538.4	164.9	703.3	9,394.1	7.5	63.0
March	6,434.3	2,268.5	8,702.8	41.8	530.8	168.0	698.8	9,401.6	7.4	63.0
April	6,444.3	2,273.9	8,718.3	41.0	522.6	171.7	694.3	9,412.5	7.4	63.0
May	6,457.0	2,280.5	8,737.5	40.5	515.1	175.5	690.6	9,428.1	7.3	63.0
June r	6,472.6	2,287.5	8,760.1	40.2	509.3	178.1	687.4	9,447.6	7.3	63.1
July r	6,492.0	2,294.8	8,786.8	40.2	505.2	178.4	683.6	9,470.3	7.2	63.1
August r	6,513.3	2,301.5	8,814.8	40.4	502.9	176.7	679.6	9,494.4	7.2	63.2
September r	6,534.2	2,307.4	8,841.6	40.8	502.3	173.5	675.8	9,517.4	7.1	63.3
October r	6,553.4	2,312.9	8,866.3	41.2	502.8	169.1	671.9	9,538.2	7.0	63.3
November r	6,571.0	2,317.8	8,888.8	41.7	503.7	164.2	667.9	9,556.6	7.0	63.4
December	6,584.1	2,321.6	8,905.7	42.2	504.8	160.2	665.0	9,570.7	6.9	63.4

(a) See Explanatory Notes, paragraph 32.

**TABLE 4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 1999**

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate - per cent -</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Part-time workers</i>		<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work - '000 -</i>						
<i>Males</i>	4,462.2	617.4	5,079.6	322.0	65.7	387.7	5,467.3	1,971.5	7,438.7	7.1	73.5
Married	2,983.7	219.0	3,202.7	114.5	8.7	123.2	3,325.8	1,143.8	4,469.7	3.7	74.4
Not married	1,478.5	398.4	1,876.9	207.5	57.0	264.5	2,141.4	827.6	2,969.1	12.4	72.1
<i>Females</i>	2,263.8	1,703.4	3,967.2	184.7	94.8	279.5	4,246.7	3,417.4	7,664.1	6.6	55.4
Married	1,288.7	1,082.2	2,370.9	58.1	33.7	91.9	2,462.8	1,938.1	4,400.9	3.7	56.0
Not married	975.1	621.2	1,596.3	126.5	61.1	187.7	1,784.0	1,479.3	3,263.3	10.5	54.7
Persons	6,726.0	2,320.8	9,046.8	506.7	160.5	667.2	9,714.0	5,388.9	15,102.9	6.9	64.3

**TABLE 5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 1999**

<i>State or Territory</i>	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate - per cent -</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Part-time workers</i>		<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work - '000 -</i>						
MALES											
New South Wales	1,530.2	180.8	1,711.0	95.2	20.9	116.1	1,827.0	687.5	2,514.5	6.4	72.7
Victoria	1,097.1	165.8	1,262.9	74.8	20.1	95.0	1,357.9	495.6	1,853.5	7.0	73.3
Queensland	828.6	110.5	939.1	71.3	12.1	83.3	1,022.4	354.2	1,376.6	8.1	74.3
South Australia	326.8	59.7	386.6	30.8	4.2	35.0	421.6	165.9	587.5	8.3	71.8
Western Australia	463.8	66.1	529.9	32.2	5.4	37.6	567.5	170.4	737.9	6.6	76.9
Tasmania	98.0	13.9	111.9	11.1	2.0	13.1	125.1	55.1	180.2	10.5	69.4
Northern Territory	46.0	6.6	52.6	2.2	* 0.1	2.3	54.9	18.0	73.0	4.3	75.3
Australian Capital Territory	71.5	14.0	85.5	4.4	* 0.9	5.3	90.8	24.9	115.7	5.8	78.5
<i>Australia</i>	<i>4,462.2</i>	<i>617.4</i>	<i>5,079.6</i>	<i>322.0</i>	<i>65.7</i>	<i>387.7</i>	<i>5,467.3</i>	<i>1,971.5</i>	<i>7,438.7</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>73.5</i>
FEMALES											
New South Wales	788.4	518.5	1,307.0	54.7	26.2	80.9	1,387.9	1,210.4	2,598.3	5.8	53.4
Victoria	568.0	429.4	997.4	43.5	26.8	70.4	1,067.8	865.6	1,933.4	6.6	55.2
Queensland	405.7	334.9	740.6	47.6	18.5	66.1	806.7	594.9	1,401.6	8.2	57.6
South Australia	160.3	145.3	305.6	15.6	8.6	24.2	329.8	284.1	613.8	7.3	53.7
Western Australia	219.2	189.1	408.3	14.3	9.7	24.0	432.3	305.7	738.0	5.6	58.6
Tasmania	43.3	46.3	89.6	5.3	2.5	7.9	97.4	92.5	189.9	8.1	51.3
Northern Territory	28.1	11.6	39.7	1.5	* 0.9	2.4	42.1	24.4	66.5	5.7	63.3
Australian Capital Territory	50.9	28.2	79.1	2.2	1.5	3.7	82.8	39.8	122.7	4.5	67.5
<i>Australia</i>	<i>2,263.8</i>	<i>1,703.4</i>	<i>3,967.2</i>	<i>184.7</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>279.5</i>	<i>4,246.7</i>	<i>3,417.4</i>	<i>7,664.1</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>55.4</i>
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2,318.6	699.3	3,017.9	149.9	47.1	197.0	3,214.9	1,897.9	5,112.8	6.1	62.9
Victoria	1,665.1	595.2	2,260.3	118.3	47.0	165.3	2,425.7	1,361.2	3,786.8	6.8	64.1
Queensland	1,234.3	445.4	1,679.7	118.8	30.6	149.4	1,829.1	949.1	2,778.2	8.2	65.8
South Australia	487.1	205.0	692.1	46.4	12.8	59.2	751.3	450.0	1,201.3	7.9	62.5
Western Australia	683.0	255.2	938.2	46.5	15.0	61.5	999.8	476.1	1,475.9	6.2	67.7
Tasmania	141.3	60.2	201.5	16.4	4.6	21.0	222.5	147.6	370.1	9.4	60.1
Northern Territory	74.1	18.2	92.3	3.7	1.0	4.7	97.0	42.5	139.5	4.9	69.6
Australian Capital Territory	122.4	42.2	164.7	6.6	2.4	9.0	173.6	64.7	238.3	5.2	72.9
Australia	6,726.0	2,320.8	9,046.8	506.7	160.5	667.2	9,714.0	5,388.9	15,102.9	6.9	64.3

**TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATE CAPITAL CITIES, DECEMBER 1999**

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	1,010.4	1,126.3	45.9	11.6	57.5	1,183.8	411.0	1,594.7	4.9	74.2
Melbourne	816.9	940.3	49.8	16.1	66.0	1,006.3	345.3	1,351.6	6.6	74.5
Brisbane	384.5	432.6	30.8	7.7	38.5	471.1	155.6	626.7	8.2	75.2
Adelaide	237.6	281.5	21.7	3.7	25.4	306.9	123.5	430.3	8.3	71.3
Perth	329.9	381.3	27.4	4.9	32.3	413.6	126.7	540.3	7.8	76.6
Hobart	38.7	45.4	4.4	0.7	5.1	50.5	23.5	74.1	10.2	68.2
Total	2,818.0	3,207.4	179.9	44.8	224.8	3,432.2	1,185.5	4,617.7	6.5	74.3
FEMALES										
Sydney	561.0	873.9	26.1	15.4	41.5	915.4	741.0	1,656.5	4.5	55.3
Melbourne	446.5	746.1	32.2	19.3	51.5	797.6	618.5	1,416.1	6.5	56.3
Brisbane	205.7	357.9	20.0	9.5	29.5	387.4	266.8	654.2	7.6	59.2
Adelaide	120.6	226.5	11.6	6.3	17.9	244.4	114.7	459.1	7.3	53.2
Perth	168.5	305.5	11.0	7.5	18.5	324.0	233.4	557.4	5.7	58.1
Hobart	19.2	38.4	2.4	0.9	3.3	41.7	38.7	80.4	7.8	51.9
Total	1,521.6	2,548.4	103.3	58.9	162.2	2,710.5	2,113.0	4,823.6	6.0	56.2
PERSONS										
Sydney	1,571.4	2,000.2	72.0	27.0	99.0	2,099.2	1,152.0	3,251.2	4.7	64.6
Melbourne	1,263.4	1,686.4	82.0	35.5	117.5	1,803.9	963.8	2,767.7	6.5	65.2
Brisbane	590.2	790.5	50.8	17.3	68.0	858.6	422.3	1,280.9	7.9	67.0
Adelaide	358.1	507.9	33.3	10.0	43.3	551.2	338.2	889.4	7.9	62.0
Perth	498.4	686.9	38.3	12.4	50.7	737.6	360.1	1,097.7	6.9	67.2
Hobart	57.9	83.8	6.8	1.6	8.4	92.2	62.2	154.4	9.1	59.7
Total	4,339.6	5,755.8	283.2	103.7	386.9	6,142.7	3,298.6	9,441.3	6.3	65.1

**TABLE 7. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, DECEMBER 1999**

	Persons						
	Males	Females		Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	Total
		Married	Total				
— '000 —							
<i>Employed</i>	85.5	45.6	79.1	11.5	22.1	131.0	164.7
Full-time workers	71.5	28.5	50.9	2.9	16.2	103.4	122.4
Part-time workers	14.0	17.1	28.2	8.6	6.0	27.6	42.2
<i>Unemployed</i>	5.3	1.6	3.7	2.1	1.1	5.8	9.0
Looking for full-time work	4.4	* 0.9	2.2	* 0.9	* 0.9	4.8	6.6
Looking for part-time work	* 0.9	* 0.7	1.5	1.2	* 0.2	* 1.0	2.4
Labour force	90.8	47.3	82.8	13.5	23.3	136.8	173.6
Not in labour force	24.9	19.5	39.8	9.7	2.9	52.1	64.7
Aged 15-19 attending school	4.3	* 0.0	3.1	7.4	..	..	7.4
Civilian population	115.7	66.8	122.7	23.2	26.2	188.9	238.3
— per cent —							
Unemployment rate	5.8	3.5	4.5	15.2	4.9	4.2	5.2
Looking for full-time work	5.8	* 3.1	4.1	* 23.9	* 5.2	4.4	5.1
Participation rate	78.5	70.8	67.5	58.3	89.0	72.4	72.9
Employment/population ratio	73.9	68.4	64.5	49.4	84.6	69.4	69.1
— number —							
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	39.0	31.1	31.2	19.3	33.9	36.9	35.3
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	39.0	* 16.4	20.6	13.3	* 57.5	32.8	31.4

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

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total				
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1998 —																		
October	1,458.2	1,652.8	115.0	1,767.8	6.5	71.6	745.1	1,251.8	92.2	1,344.0	6.9	52.6	2,203.3	2,904.6	207.2	3,111.8	6.7	61.9
November	1,447.3	1,634.9	133.4	1,768.3	7.5	71.5	730.5	1,224.5	104.7	1,329.2	7.9	51.9	2,177.8	2,859.4	238.2	3,097.6	7.7	61.6
December	1,443.9	1,635.5	124.0	1,759.5	7.0	71.1	745.2	1,255.9	87.5	1,343.4	6.5	52.4	2,189.2	2,891.5	211.5	3,102.9	6.8	61.6
1999 —																		
January	1,440.2	1,635.3	129.6	1,764.9	7.3	71.2	738.4	1,249.3	85.6	1,334.9	6.4	52.0	2,178.6	2,884.6	215.2	3,099.8	6.9	61.5
February	1,452.3	1,648.1	121.2	1,769.3	6.8	71.3	743.7	1,257.9	87.5	1,345.3	6.5	52.4	2,196.0	2,906.0	208.7	3,114.7	6.7	61.7
March	1,458.5	1,665.8	121.3	1,787.1	6.8	72.0	732.3	1,237.7	98.5	1,336.2	7.4	52.0	2,190.9	2,903.5	219.8	3,123.3	7.0	61.8
April	1,458.5	1,656.7	119.5	1,776.3	6.7	71.4	726.9	1,244.3	96.6	1,340.9	7.2	52.1	2,185.4	2,901.0	216.1	3,117.1	6.9	61.6
May	1,469.0	1,666.2	112.4	1,778.6	6.3	71.4	736.0	1,252.5	91.1	1,343.6	6.8	52.2	2,204.9	2,918.7	203.5	3,122.2	6.5	61.6
June	1,464.8	1,671.3	110.5	1,781.8	6.2	71.5	754.6	1,257.8	89.5	1,347.4	6.6	52.2	2,219.4	2,929.1	200.0	3,129.1	6.4	61.7
July	1,483.6	1,685.0	108.0	1,793.0	6.0	71.8	749.6	1,257.4	83.3	1,340.7	6.2	51.9	2,233.2	2,942.5	191.3	3,133.8	6.1	61.7
August	1,488.9	1,677.3	117.8	1,795.1	6.6	71.8	739.2	1,255.9	95.0	1,350.9	7.0	52.3	2,228.1	2,933.2	212.8	3,145.9	6.8	61.9
September	1,493.9	1,686.1	121.7	1,807.8	6.7	72.2	743.3	1,264.9	96.9	1,361.8	7.1	52.6	2,237.2	2,950.9	218.6	3,169.6	6.9	62.3
October	1,502.1	1,692.6	109.7	1,802.2	6.1	71.9	760.6	1,281.8	78.6	1,360.5	5.8	52.5	2,262.7	2,974.4	188.3	3,162.7	6.0	62.0
November	1,505.2	1,683.8	97.9	1,781.7	5.5	71.0	753.5	1,271.8	77.7	1,349.5	5.8	52.0	2,258.7	2,955.6	175.6	3,131.2	5.6	61.3
December	1,505.4	1,687.1	118.8	1,805.9	6.6	71.8	770.3	1,285.4	81.8	1,367.2	6.0	52.6	2,275.7	2,972.5	200.6	3,173.1	6.3	62.1
VICTORIA																		
1998 —																		
October	1,064.1	1,219.8	102.3	1,322.1	7.7	72.7	530.9	942.3	79.6	1,021.9	7.8	53.8	1,594.9	2,162.0	181.9	2,344.0	7.8	63.0
November	1,057.6	1,218.7	101.5	1,320.2	7.7	72.5	525.8	939.1	80.7	1,019.8	7.9	53.6	1,583.3	2,157.8	182.2	2,340.0	7.8	62.8
December	1,061.7	1,218.9	100.9	1,319.8	7.6	72.4	533.0	942.6	74.0	1,016.6	7.3	53.4	1,594.7	2,161.5	174.9	2,336.4	7.5	62.6
1999 —																		
January	1,060.0	1,222.8	99.1	1,321.9	7.5	72.4	537.7	942.9	73.0	1,015.9	7.2	53.3	1,597.7	2,165.7	172.1	2,337.8	7.4	62.6
February	1,079.4	1,232.6	101.4	1,334.0	7.6	73.0	530.8	941.0	76.9	1,017.9	7.6	53.3	1,610.2	2,173.6	178.3	2,351.9	7.6	62.9
March	1,086.8	1,240.0	96.3	1,336.3	7.2	73.0	532.1	938.8	74.8	1,013.6	7.4	53.0	1,619.0	2,178.8	171.1	2,349.9	7.3	62.8
April	1,063.0	1,229.3	115.1	1,344.4	8.6	73.3	521.6	933.0	72.2	1,005.2	7.2	52.5	1,584.6	2,162.3	187.3	2,349.6	8.0	62.7
May	1,060.7	1,217.1	112.2	1,329.3	8.4	72.4	524.2	938.4	73.7	1,012.1	7.3	52.8	1,584.9	2,155.5	185.9	2,341.4	7.9	62.4
June	1,077.6	1,248.7	101.4	1,350.1	7.5	73.5	526.8	944.6	73.0	1,017.7	7.2	53.1	1,604.4	2,193.4	174.4	2,367.8	7.4	63.0
July	1,083.8	1,244.8	100.6	1,345.4	7.5	73.1	529.2	958.1	79.5	1,037.6	7.7	54.0	1,613.0	2,202.9	180.1	2,383.0	7.6	63.4
August	1,086.0	1,237.4	100.6	1,338.0	7.5	72.6	534.5	957.6	71.5	1,029.1	6.9	53.5	1,620.6	2,195.0	172.1	2,367.2	7.3	62.9
September	1,080.2	1,245.3	96.7	1,342.0	7.2	72.8	532.6	967.2	77.0	1,044.2	7.4	54.2	1,612.8	2,212.5	173.8	2,386.2	7.3	63.3
October	1,078.9	1,243.7	90.4	1,334.1	6.8	72.2	536.3	975.9	72.7	1,048.6	6.9	54.4	1,615.2	2,219.6	163.1	2,382.7	6.8	63.1
November	1,070.0	1,227.8	93.1	1,321.0	7.1	71.4	539.8	973.2	69.3	1,042.5	6.6	54.0	1,609.8	2,201.0	162.4	2,363.5	6.9	62.5
December	1,082.1	1,244.1	95.8	1,340.0	7.2	72.3	556.8	985.4	69.2	1,054.7	6.6	54.5	1,638.9	2,229.6	165.1	2,394.6	6.9	63.2

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

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total				
	QUEENSLAND																	
1998 —																		
October	801.3	915.5	86.9	1,002.5	8.7	74.6	381.8	700.8	67.6	768.4	8.8	56.1	1,183.1	1,616.3	154.5	1,770.9	8.7	65.3
November	807.5	922.6	83.1	1,005.7	8.3	74.7	392.2	704.0	62.3	766.4	8.1	55.9	1,199.7	1,626.6	145.4	1,772.0	8.2	65.2
December	801.5	924.2	83.3	1,007.5	8.3	74.7	391.6	701.6	64.2	765.7	8.4	55.7	1,193.1	1,625.8	147.5	1,773.2	8.3	65.1
1999 —																		
January	807.0	928.9	76.9	1,005.8	7.6	74.4	396.4	707.5	66.0	773.5	8.5	56.2	1,203.4	1,636.5	142.9	1,779.3	8.0	65.2
February	804.4	922.2	82.2	1,004.4	8.2	74.2	386.1	700.2	58.9	759.2	7.8	55.1	1,190.5	1,622.4	141.2	1,763.6	8.0	64.5
March	808.3	927.6	74.0	1,001.6	7.4	73.9	395.7	704.7	63.8	768.5	8.3	55.6	1,204.0	1,632.3	137.8	1,770.1	7.8	64.7
April	809.3	929.8	79.8	1,009.6	7.9	74.3	404.3	719.9	60.1	780.0	7.7	56.4	1,213.6	1,649.7	139.9	1,789.6	7.8	65.3
May	804.3	925.9	84.7	1,010.6	8.4	74.3	391.0	718.5	63.9	782.4	8.2	56.5	1,195.3	1,644.4	148.6	1,793.0	8.3	65.3
June	817.5	927.5	80.6	1,008.1	8.0	74.0	396.5	714.2	66.2	780.3	8.5	56.2	1,214.0	1,641.6	146.7	1,788.4	8.2	65.0
July	816.5	923.0	81.5	1,004.5	8.1	73.6	393.8	716.8	60.4	777.2	7.8	55.9	1,210.3	1,639.8	141.9	1,781.7	8.0	64.7
August	818.8	932.7	79.2	1,011.8	7.8	74.0	383.3	720.3	57.4	777.7	7.4	55.9	1,202.1	1,653.0	136.6	1,789.6	7.6	64.9
September	815.9	919.5	84.4	1,003.9	8.4	73.3	391.1	719.9	65.7	785.6	8.4	56.3	1,207.0	1,639.4	150.1	1,789.5	8.4	64.8
October	805.5	913.4	84.1	997.5	8.4	72.7	399.3	726.8	72.1	798.9	9.0	57.2	1,204.9	1,640.2	156.2	1,796.4	8.7	64.9
November	823.9	937.1	75.1	1,012.2	7.4	73.7	392.3	725.4	65.2	790.7	8.3	56.5	1,216.2	1,662.6	140.3	1,802.9	7.8	65.0
December	818.9	928.7	84.0	1,012.7	8.3	73.6	396.8	733.0	67.0	800.0	8.4	57.1	1,215.7	1,661.7	151.0	1,812.7	8.3	65.2
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																		
1998 —																		
October	317.7	366.1	41.1	407.2	10.1	70.0	148.3	285.2	24.9	310.1	8.0	50.9	466.1	651.3	66.0	717.3	9.2	60.2
November	318.7	366.4	43.6	410.0	10.6	70.4	146.4	285.4	27.0	312.4	8.6	51.3	465.1	651.8	70.6	722.4	9.8	60.6
December	316.6	368.9	42.4	411.2	10.3	70.5	146.9	289.4	24.8	314.2	7.9	51.5	463.5	658.3	67.1	725.4	9.3	60.8
1999 —																		
January	316.5	367.5	41.8	409.2	10.2	70.1	146.3	286.5	26.7	313.2	8.5	51.3	462.8	654.0	68.4	722.5	9.5	60.5
February	321.8	373.2	37.9	411.2	9.2	70.4	148.9	285.6	25.8	311.5	8.3	51.0	470.6	658.9	63.8	722.6	8.8	60.5
March	325.7	370.5	39.0	409.4	9.5	70.1	148.3	288.3	25.9	314.2	8.2	51.4	474.0	658.8	64.9	723.6	9.0	60.6
April	319.0	367.0	35.6	402.6	8.9	68.9	150.7	287.1	23.9	311.1	7.7	50.9	469.6	654.1	59.6	713.7	8.3	59.7
May	321.8	374.7	36.8	411.5	8.9	70.3	153.1	285.5	27.7	313.2	8.9	51.2	474.9	660.2	64.5	724.7	8.9	60.6
June	319.6	375.1	32.6	407.7	8.0	69.6	149.1	285.6	25.7	311.3	8.3	50.9	468.7	660.7	58.3	719.0	8.1	60.1
July	318.5	374.3	32.7	406.9	8.0	69.5	151.6	289.6	24.9	314.4	7.9	51.4	470.1	663.9	57.5	721.4	8.0	60.2
August	317.1	372.6	36.9	409.5	9.0	69.9	153.9	290.6	26.2	316.8	8.3	51.7	470.9	663.2	63.1	726.3	8.7	60.6
September	316.9	373.4	33.1	406.5	8.1	69.3	151.1	292.7	26.6	319.3	8.3	52.1	468.0	666.0	59.7	725.8	8.2	60.5
October	312.6	373.3	38.0	411.2	9.2	70.1	153.2	291.0	25.9	316.9	8.2	51.7	465.9	664.3	63.9	728.2	8.8	60.7
November	315.6	371.8	35.0	406.9	8.6	69.3	153.1	299.7	23.0	322.7	7.1	52.6	468.7	671.5	58.1	729.6	8.0	60.8
December	319.8	380.6	35.3	415.9	8.5	70.8	156.0	302.4	24.2	326.6	7.4	53.2	475.8	683.0	59.5	742.5	8.0	61.8

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

Month	Males							Females					Persons					
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total				
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA																	
1998 —																		
October	446.9	509.0	41.9	551.0	7.6	76.6	201.9	386.8	25.3	412.2	6.1	57.2	648.8	895.8	67.3	963.1	7.0	66.8
November	445.8	507.6	41.7	549.3	7.6	76.2	203.0	385.3	26.4	411.7	6.4	57.0	648.7	892.9	68.1	961.0	7.1	66.6
December	447.6	510.4	42.8	553.2	7.7	76.6	205.2	385.2	26.3	411.5	6.4	56.9	652.8	895.6	69.1	964.7	7.2	66.7
1999 —																		
January	446.8	510.4	40.9	551.3	7.4	76.2	203.8	382.9	26.5	409.4	6.5	56.5	650.5	893.3	67.4	960.7	7.0	66.3
February	444.7	508.0	40.9	548.9	7.5	75.7	200.0	382.1	28.9	411.0	7.0	56.6	644.7	890.1	69.8	959.9	7.3	66.1
March	446.2	512.2	37.3	549.5	6.8	75.6	195.3	383.3	28.5	411.8	6.9	56.6	641.5	895.6	65.8	961.4	6.8	66.1
April	447.5	513.9	39.4	553.3	7.1	76.0	201.1	382.3	32.6	414.9	7.9	56.9	648.6	896.2	72.0	968.2	7.4	66.5
May	440.5	508.6	36.0	544.6	6.6	74.7	199.7	384.6	26.1	410.7	6.4	56.3	640.2	893.2	62.1	955.3	6.5	65.5
June	442.6	507.9	38.7	546.6	7.1	74.9	206.9	393.1	23.3	416.3	5.6	57.0	649.5	901.0	61.9	962.9	6.4	65.9
July	445.4	510.5	36.8	547.3	6.7	74.8	206.7	393.4	25.2	418.6	6.0	57.2	652.0	903.9	62.0	965.9	6.4	66.0
August	448.4	515.3	37.2	552.5	6.7	75.4	206.1	389.6	25.9	415.5	6.2	56.7	654.6	904.8	63.1	968.0	6.5	66.0
September	449.2	514.7	41.6	556.2	7.5	75.8	203.7	394.1	28.1	422.2	6.7	57.5	652.9	908.8	69.7	978.5	7.1	66.7
October	455.7	522.7	41.8	564.5	7.4	76.8	213.6	397.9	25.2	423.2	6.0	57.5	669.3	920.6	67.1	987.6	6.8	67.2
November	456.3	521.3	41.8	563.1	7.4	76.5	219.9	406.2	25.9	432.1	6.0	58.6	676.2	927.5	67.7	995.2	6.8	67.6
December	459.9	525.3	36.6	561.8	6.5	76.1	211.6	403.1	23.4	426.6	5.5	57.8	671.6	928.4	60.0	988.4	6.1	67.0
TASMANIA																		
1998 —																		
October	93.7	109.3	14.5	123.7	11.7	68.6	42.0	86.5	8.2	94.7	8.7	50.0	135.8	195.8	22.7	218.4	10.4	59.1
November	94.9	109.2	13.3	122.5	10.8	67.9	41.7	85.5	8.1	93.7	8.7	49.4	136.6	194.8	21.4	216.2	9.9	58.5
December	93.9	108.6	13.0	121.6	10.7	67.4	41.0	85.1	9.3	94.4	9.8	49.8	134.9	193.7	22.3	216.0	10.3	58.4
1999 —																		
January	91.4	106.4	15.1	121.6	12.4	67.4	42.7	86.0	7.7	93.6	8.2	49.4	134.1	192.4	22.8	215.2	10.6	58.2
February	89.9	106.6	15.4	122.0	12.6	67.6	42.7	87.0	6.9	93.9	7.4	49.5	132.5	193.6	22.3	215.9	10.3	58.4
March	91.1	107.3	15.4	122.8	12.6	68.1	44.1	85.2	7.8	93.0	8.4	49.0	135.3	192.5	23.2	215.7	10.8	58.3
April	93.9	109.5	13.9	123.4	11.3	68.4	43.6	85.8	7.9	93.7	8.4	49.4	137.5	195.3	21.8	217.1	10.0	58.7
May	93.7	109.4	14.7	124.2	11.9	68.9	45.3	85.0	8.0	93.0	8.6	49.0	138.9	194.4	22.7	217.1	10.5	58.7
June	94.3	111.3	13.3	124.7	10.7	69.2	43.4	86.6	7.5	94.1	8.0	49.6	137.7	197.9	20.9	218.8	9.5	59.1
July	94.8	110.4	12.6	123.0	10.3	68.2	43.5	85.3	6.4	91.7	7.0	48.3	138.2	195.6	19.0	214.7	8.9	58.0
August	98.1	110.7	11.3	122.1	9.3	67.7	45.1	86.4	7.1	93.5	7.6	49.3	143.1	197.1	18.4	215.5	8.5	58.3
September	97.4	110.3	13.1	123.4	10.6	68.5	46.0	86.9	7.7	94.6	8.1	49.8	143.4	197.2	20.8	218.0	9.5	58.9
October	96.5	109.8	12.4	122.1	10.1	67.8	44.5	86.2	7.7	93.9	8.2	49.5	141.0	196.0	20.1	216.1	9.3	58.4
November	97.6	110.0	13.7	123.7	11.1	68.7	43.8	88.1	8.2	96.2	8.5	50.7	141.4	198.1	21.9	220.0	9.9	59.4
December	96.5	111.0	11.9	122.9	9.7	68.2	42.4	88.9	7.4	96.3	7.7	50.7	138.9	199.9	19.4	219.2	8.8	59.2

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

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total				
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
1998 —																		
October	1,451.6	1,636.7	128.3	1,765.0	7.3	71.5	745.0	1,246.9	94.7	1,341.6	7.1	52.5	2,196.6	2,883.6	222.9	3,106.6	7.2	61.8
November	1,449.1	1,638.3	126.7	1,764.9	7.2	71.4	742.5	1,246.9	93.3	1,340.2	7.0	52.4	2,191.6	2,885.2	220.0	3,105.2	7.1	61.7
December	1,447.5	1,640.4	125.8	1,766.2	7.1	71.4	739.7	1,246.8	92.2	1,339.0	6.9	52.3	2,187.2	2,887.2	218.0	3,105.2	7.0	61.6
1999 —																		
January	1,447.6	1,643.6	125.0	1,768.6	7.1	71.4	737.5	1,246.9	91.8	1,338.7	6.9	52.2	2,185.1	2,890.5	216.8	3,107.3	7.0	61.6
February	1,449.8	1,648.2	123.3	1,771.5	7.0	71.4	736.3	1,247.4	91.8	1,339.1	6.9	52.2	2,186.1	2,895.6	215.0	3,110.6	6.9	61.6
March	1,453.9	1,654.2	120.4	1,774.5	6.8	71.5	736.2	1,248.1	91.8	1,339.8	6.9	52.1	2,190.2	2,902.2	212.1	3,114.4	6.8	61.6
April	1,459.7	1,661.2	117.0	1,778.2	6.6	71.5	737.3	1,248.9	92.1	1,341.0	6.9	52.1	2,196.9	2,910.1	209.1	3,119.2	6.7	61.6
May	1,466.1	1,667.9	114.7	1,782.6	6.4	71.6	739.0	1,250.3	92.3	1,342.6	6.9	52.1	2,205.2	2,918.2	207.1	3,125.2	6.6	61.7
June r	1,473.0	1,673.5	113.6	1,787.1	6.4	71.7	741.3	1,252.8	92.1	1,344.9	6.8	52.1	2,214.4	2,926.3	205.7	3,132.0	6.6	61.7
July r	1,480.1	1,678.1	113.1	1,791.2	6.3	71.8	744.3	1,257.2	90.7	1,348.0	6.7	52.2	2,224.5	2,935.3	203.8	3,139.2	6.5	61.8
August r	1,487.3	1,681.8	112.9	1,794.7	6.3	71.8	747.4	1,262.3	89.0	1,351.3	6.6	52.3	2,234.7	2,944.1	201.9	3,146.0	6.4	61.9
September r	1,494.0	1,684.8	112.5	1,797.4	6.3	71.8	750.5	1,267.3	87.2	1,354.5	6.4	52.3	2,244.5	2,952.1	199.7	3,151.8	6.3	61.9
October r	1,499.7	1,686.8	112.0	1,798.8	6.2	71.8	754.0	1,272.3	85.0	1,357.3	6.3	52.4	2,253.7	2,959.1	197.0	3,156.1	6.2	61.9
November r	1,504.3	1,688.0	111.4	1,799.4	6.2	71.7	757.8	1,277.0	82.8	1,359.8	6.1	52.4	2,262.1	2,965.1	194.2	3,159.2	6.1	61.9
December	1,507.9	1,688.6	110.9	1,799.5	6.2	71.6	761.1	1,281.1	80.8	1,361.8	5.9	52.4	2,269.0	2,969.7	191.7	3,161.4	6.1	61.8
VICTORIA																		
1998 —																		
October	1,063.3	1,222.4	102.2	1,324.7	7.7	72.8	531.7	944.7	82.1	1,026.7	8.0	54.0	1,595.0	2,167.1	184.3	2,351.4	7.8	63.2
November	1,064.1	1,223.0	100.7	1,323.7	7.6	72.7	532.2	943.4	79.2	1,022.6	7.7	53.7	1,596.2	2,166.3	179.9	2,346.2	7.7	63.0
December	1,065.7	1,223.9	100.1	1,324.0	7.6	72.6	532.2	941.7	76.7	1,018.4	7.5	53.5	1,597.8	2,165.6	176.8	2,342.4	7.5	62.8
1999 —																		
January	1,067.5	1,225.3	100.7	1,326.0	7.6	72.6	531.7	939.9	75.0	1,014.9	7.4	53.2	1,599.2	2,165.1	175.7	2,340.9	7.5	62.7
February	1,069.4	1,227.4	102.4	1,329.8	7.7	72.7	530.5	938.5	74.1	1,012.6	7.3	53.0	1,599.9	2,165.9	176.5	2,342.3	7.5	62.7
March	1,071.1	1,230.0	104.4	1,334.4	7.8	72.9	529.0	938.0	73.8	1,011.7	7.3	52.9	1,600.1	2,167.9	178.2	2,346.1	7.6	62.7
April	1,072.7	1,232.7	106.0	1,338.7	7.9	73.0	527.2	938.5	73.9	1,012.4	7.3	52.9	1,599.9	2,171.1	179.9	2,351.1	7.7	62.8
May	1,074.3	1,235.3	106.5	1,341.7	7.9	73.1	526.3	941.1	74.3	1,015.4	7.3	53.0	1,600.6	2,176.4	180.8	2,357.2	7.7	62.8
June r	1,076.1	1,237.7	105.2	1,343.0	7.8	73.1	526.5	946.0	74.8	1,020.7	7.3	53.2	1,602.6	2,183.7	180.0	2,363.7	7.6	62.9
July r	1,078.0	1,239.8	102.5	1,342.2	7.6	72.9	528.3	952.6	74.9	1,027.5	7.3	53.5	1,606.3	2,192.4	177.4	2,369.7	7.5	63.0
August r	1,079.7	1,241.1	99.1	1,340.2	7.4	72.7	531.4	959.8	74.6	1,034.5	7.2	53.8	1,611.1	2,200.9	173.8	2,374.7	7.3	63.1
September r	1,080.5	1,241.4	96.3	1,337.7	7.2	72.5	535.1	966.5	73.9	1,040.4	7.1	54.0	1,615.5	2,208.0	170.2	2,378.1	7.2	63.1
October r	1,079.8	1,240.7	94.5	1,335.2	7.1	72.3	539.1	972.4	72.7	1,045.1	7.0	54.2	1,618.9	2,213.2	167.1	2,380.3	7.0	63.0
November r	1,078.8	1,239.9	93.3	1,333.2	7.0	72.0	543.1	977.5	71.4	1,048.9	6.8	54.3	1,621.9	2,217.5	164.7	2,382.1	6.9	63.0
December	1,077.2	1,237.9	92.9	1,330.8	7.0	71.8	547.0	981.6	70.1	1,051.7	6.7	54.4	1,624.2	2,219.5	163.1	2,382.5	6.8	62.9

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

Month	Males						Females						Persons					
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total				
	QUEENSLAND																	
1998 —																		
October	798.8	915.3	88.2	1,003.4	8.8	74.6	385.7	699.6	64.0	763.5	8.4	55.8	1,184.5	1,614.8	152.1	1,766.9	8.6	65.1
November	802.2	920.0	84.9	1,005.0	8.5	74.6	388.0	700.5	64.1	764.6	8.4	55.8	1,190.2	1,620.6	149.0	1,769.6	8.4	65.1
December	804.4	923.7	81.9	1,005.6	8.1	74.5	390.5	702.1	63.8	765.9	8.3	55.7	1,194.9	1,625.7	145.7	1,771.5	8.2	65.1
1999 —																		
January	805.7	926.0	79.8	1,005.8	7.9	74.4	392.7	704.1	63.3	767.4	8.2	55.8	1,198.4	1,630.1	143.1	1,773.2	8.1	65.0
February	806.3	926.9	78.9	1,005.9	7.8	74.3	394.6	706.7	62.8	769.5	8.2	55.8	1,200.9	1,633.6	141.8	1,775.4	8.0	65.0
March	807.1	927.3	79.0	1,006.3	7.8	74.2	395.7	709.5	62.5	772.0	8.1	55.9	1,202.9	1,636.8	141.5	1,778.3	8.0	65.0
April	808.9	927.6	79.6	1,007.2	7.9	74.2	395.8	712.3	62.2	774.5	8.0	56.0	1,204.7	1,639.9	141.8	1,781.7	8.0	65.0
May	811.2	927.3	80.5	1,007.8	8.0	74.1	395.0	714.9	62.1	776.9	8.0	56.1	1,206.2	1,642.2	142.5	1,784.7	8.0	65.0
June r	813.1	926.5	81.3	1,007.8	8.1	74.0	393.7	716.9	62.1	779.0	8.0	56.1	1,206.9	1,643.4	143.4	1,786.8	8.0	65.0
July r	814.5	925.5	81.7	1,007.2	8.1	73.8	392.4	718.4	62.7	781.1	8.0	56.2	1,207.0	1,643.9	144.4	1,788.3	8.1	64.9
August r	815.4	924.6	81.8	1,006.4	8.1	73.6	391.7	720.0	63.5	783.5	8.1	56.3	1,207.1	1,644.6	145.3	1,789.9	8.1	64.9
September r	815.9	924.5	81.5	1,006.0	8.1	73.5	392.0	722.0	64.6	786.6	8.2	56.4	1,207.9	1,646.5	146.2	1,792.7	8.2	64.9
October r	816.4	925.1	81.3	1,006.4	8.1	73.4	393.0	724.6	65.9	790.4	8.3	56.6	1,209.5	1,649.7	147.2	1,796.9	8.2	64.9
November r	817.1	926.1	81.2	1,007.4	8.1	73.3	394.3	727.2	66.9	794.2	8.4	56.8	1,211.4	1,653.4	148.1	1,801.5	8.2	65.0
December	817.3	927.3	81.3	1,008.7	8.1	73.3	395.2	729.8	67.8	797.6	8.5	56.9	1,212.5	1,657.1	149.1	1,806.3	8.3	65.0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																		
1998 —																		
October	318.5	366.4	43.0	409.4	10.5	70.3	147.2	283.6	26.9	310.6	8.7	51.0	465.6	650.0	70.0	720.0	9.7	60.5
November	318.5	367.4	42.5	409.9	10.4	70.4	147.2	286.0	26.2	312.2	8.4	51.2	465.7	653.4	68.8	722.1	9.5	60.6
December	318.7	368.2	41.8	410.0	10.2	70.3	147.2	287.2	25.8	313.0	8.2	51.3	466.0	655.4	67.6	723.1	9.4	60.6
1999 —																		
January	319.4	369.0	40.8	409.8	10.0	70.2	147.5	287.5	25.6	313.1	8.2	51.3	466.9	656.5	66.5	722.9	9.2	60.6
February	320.3	369.8	39.5	409.3	9.7	70.1	148.2	287.2	25.7	312.9	8.2	51.2	468.5	657.0	65.2	722.2	9.0	60.5
March	321.2	370.8	38.0	408.7	9.3	70.0	149.1	286.8	25.7	312.5	8.2	51.2	470.3	657.5	63.7	721.2	8.8	60.3
April	321.5	371.7	36.4	408.1	8.9	69.8	150.1	286.6	25.7	312.3	8.2	51.1	471.6	658.3	62.1	720.4	8.6	60.2
May	321.1	372.6	35.2	407.8	8.6	69.7	150.9	286.7	25.8	312.5	8.3	51.1	471.9	659.3	61.0	720.3	8.5	60.2
June r	319.8	373.2	34.5	407.7	8.5	69.6	151.4	287.2	25.9	313.2	8.3	51.2	471.2	660.4	60.4	720.8	8.4	60.2
July r	318.3	373.4	34.4	407.8	8.4	69.6	151.7	288.4	26.0	314.4	8.3	51.3	470.0	661.8	60.4	722.1	8.4	60.3
August r	317.1	373.6	34.6	408.2	8.5	69.6	152.1	290.2	25.9	316.0	8.2	51.6	469.1	663.7	60.5	724.2	8.4	60.4
September r	316.4	373.7	35.0	408.8	8.6	69.7	152.6	292.4	25.6	318.0	8.0	51.9	468.9	666.2	60.6	726.8	8.3	60.6
October r	316.0	374.1	35.4	409.5	8.6	69.8	153.2	294.9	25.2	320.1	7.9	52.2	469.2	669.1	60.6	729.6	8.3	60.8
November r	315.9	374.7	35.7	410.4	8.7	69.9	153.8	297.4	24.7	322.1	7.7	52.5	469.8	672.1	60.4	732.5	8.2	61.0
December	316.3	375.6	36.0	411.6	8.7	70.1	154.6	299.6	24.4	324.0	7.5	52.8	470.9	675.3	60.4	735.6	8.2	61.2

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

Month	Males							Females					Persons					
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate
	Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total				
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA																	
1998 —																		
October	446.9	508.1	42.2	550.3	7.7	76.5	202.7	386.2	26.2	412.4	6.4	57.2	649.6	894.3	68.4	962.7	7.1	66.8
November	446.9	509.0	41.9	550.9	7.6	76.4	202.6	385.4	26.4	411.8	6.4	57.0	649.5	894.3	68.3	962.7	7.1	66.7
December	446.7	509.8	41.5	551.3	7.5	76.3	202.3	384.3	27.0	411.2	6.6	56.8	649.0	894.0	68.5	962.5	7.1	66.5
1999 —																		
January	446.5	510.3	41.0	551.2	7.4	76.2	201.5	383.2	27.7	410.9	6.7	56.7	647.9	893.5	68.7	962.2	7.1	66.4
February	445.9	510.5	40.1	550.5	7.3	75.9	200.6	382.8	28.3	411.1	6.9	56.6	646.4	893.2	68.4	961.7	7.1	66.3
March	445.1	510.5	39.0	549.5	7.1	75.6	200.2	383.2	28.5	411.7	6.9	56.6	645.2	893.7	67.5	961.2	7.0	66.1
April	444.2	510.3	38.0	548.3	6.9	75.4	200.4	384.5	28.1	412.6	6.8	56.6	644.7	894.8	66.1	961.0	6.9	66.0
May	443.8	510.1	37.4	547.6	6.8	75.1	201.4	386.4	27.3	413.7	6.6	56.7	645.1	896.5	64.7	961.2	6.7	65.9
June r	444.1	510.5	37.5	548.0	6.8	75.0	203.0	388.5	26.5	415.0	6.4	56.8	647.1	899.0	64.0	963.0	6.6	65.9
July r	445.5	511.8	38.1	549.9	6.9	75.2	205.2	390.9	25.9	416.9	6.2	57.0	650.7	902.7	64.1	966.7	6.6	66.1
August r	447.9	513.9	39.0	552.9	7.1	75.5	207.3	393.4	25.7	419.2	6.1	57.2	655.2	907.3	64.7	972.1	6.7	66.3
September r	450.8	516.7	39.7	556.4	7.1	75.8	209.4	396.0	25.7	421.8	6.1	57.5	660.2	912.7	65.4	978.2	6.7	66.6
October r	453.7	519.5	40.1	559.7	7.2	76.1	211.5	398.7	25.7	424.4	6.1	57.7	665.2	918.2	65.8	984.0	6.7	66.9
November r	456.5	522.1	40.3	562.5	7.2	76.4	213.4	401.2	25.5	426.7	6.0	57.9	669.9	923.4	65.8	989.2	6.7	67.1
December	458.6	524.3	40.1	564.4	7.1	76.5	214.7	403.2	25.2	428.4	5.9	58.1	673.4	927.5	65.4	992.8	6.6	67.3
TASMANIA																		
1998 —																		
October	93.4	108.5	14.4	122.9	11.7	68.1	41.8	86.3	8.3	94.6	8.8	49.9	135.2	194.8	22.7	217.5	10.4	58.8
November	93.2	108.3	14.2	122.5	11.6	67.9	41.8	86.1	8.2	94.3	8.7	49.8	135.0	194.4	22.4	216.8	10.3	58.6
December	92.7	107.9	14.2	122.1	11.6	67.7	42.0	85.9	8.1	94.0	8.6	49.6	134.7	193.8	22.3	216.1	10.3	58.4
1999 —																		
January	92.2	107.6	14.5	122.0	11.8	67.6	42.4	85.8	8.0	93.8	8.5	49.5	134.6	193.4	22.4	215.8	10.4	58.3
February	91.8	107.5	14.8	122.3	12.1	67.8	42.9	85.8	7.9	93.6	8.4	49.4	134.8	193.3	22.6	215.9	10.5	58.4
March	91.9	107.9	14.9	122.8	12.1	68.1	43.4	85.8	7.7	93.5	8.3	49.3	135.3	193.7	22.6	216.3	10.4	58.4
April	92.4	108.7	14.6	123.3	11.8	68.4	43.8	85.7	7.6	93.3	8.1	49.2	136.3	194.4	22.2	216.6	10.2	58.5
May	93.5	109.6	14.0	123.6	11.4	68.6	44.1	85.7	7.4	93.1	8.0	49.1	137.6	195.3	21.5	216.8	9.9	58.6
June r	94.7	110.3	13.4	123.6	10.8	68.6	44.4	85.7	7.3	93.1	7.9	49.0	139.1	196.0	20.7	216.7	9.6	58.6
July r	95.7	110.5	12.9	123.4	10.4	68.5	44.6	85.9	7.3	93.2	7.8	49.1	140.3	196.4	20.2	216.6	9.3	58.5
August r	96.4	110.5	12.6	123.1	10.2	68.3	44.6	86.2	7.3	93.5	7.8	49.3	141.1	196.8	19.9	216.7	9.2	58.6
September r	96.9	110.4	12.5	122.9	10.2	68.2	44.6	86.7	7.4	94.1	7.9	49.6	141.4	197.1	19.9	217.0	9.2	58.7
October r	97.2	110.3	12.5	122.9	10.2	68.2	44.4	87.2	7.6	94.7	8.0	49.9	141.5	197.5	20.1	217.6	9.2	58.8
November r	97.3	110.3	12.6	122.9	10.2	68.2	44.0	87.7	7.7	95.4	8.1	50.2	141.3	198.0	20.3	218.2	9.3	59.0
December	97.3	110.3	12.6	122.9	10.3	68.2	43.7	88.1	7.8	95.9	8.2	50.5	141.0	198.4	20.5	218.8	9.4	59.1

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

Month	Males							Females							Persons				
	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	Employed		Unemp- loyed - '000 -	Labour force	Unemp- loyment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate	
	Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total					Full-time workers	Total					
NORTHERN TERRITORY																			
1998 —																			
October	46.5	53.0	2.7	55.8	4.9	78.1	28.2	40.5	1.3	41.8	3.2	64.4	74.7	93.5	4.1	97.6	4.2	71.6	
November	46.6	53.3	2.5	55.8	4.6	78.1	28.5	40.9	1.5	42.4	3.4	65.1	75.1	94.2	4.0	98.2	4.1	71.9	
December	46.7	53.6	2.4	56.0	4.3	78.2	28.4	41.3	1.6	42.8	3.7	65.7	75.2	94.8	4.0	98.8	4.0	72.3	
1999 —																			
January	46.9	54.0	2.4	56.4	4.2	78.5	28.2	41.5	1.7	43.1	3.8	66.0	75.1	95.5	4.0	99.5	4.0	72.5	
February	47.0	54.3	2.3	56.7	4.1	78.7	27.7	41.5	1.7	43.2	4.0	66.0	74.7	95.8	4.1	99.9	4.1	72.7	
March	46.9	54.4	2.3	56.7	4.1	78.6	27.1	41.3	1.9	43.2	4.3	65.7	74.0	95.7	4.2	99.9	4.2	72.5	
April	46.7	54.3	2.2	56.5	3.9	78.1	26.6	41.1	2.0	43.0	4.6	65.4	73.3	95.3	4.2	99.6	4.2	72.1	
May	46.4	54.0	2.1	56.1	3.7	77.4	26.3	40.9	2.1	42.9	4.8	65.1	72.7	94.9	4.2	99.1	4.2	71.6	
June r	46.3	53.8	1.9	55.7	3.5	76.6	26.3	40.8	2.1	42.9	4.9	64.9	72.6	94.5	4.1	98.6	4.1	71.1	
July r	46.4	53.6	1.8	55.4	3.3	76.1	26.6	40.8	2.1	42.8	4.8	64.8	72.9	94.3	3.9	98.2	4.0	70.7	
August r	46.5	53.4	1.8	55.2	3.2	75.8	27.0	40.8	2.0	42.8	4.7	64.7	73.5	94.2	3.8	98.0	3.9	70.5	
September r	46.5	53.3	1.9	55.1	3.4	75.6	27.5	40.7	2.0	42.7	4.6	64.5	74.0	94.0	3.8	97.8	3.9	70.3	
October (a) r	46.5	53.0	2.0	55.0	3.7	75.4	27.8	40.6	2.0	42.5	4.6	64.1	74.3	93.6	4.0	97.5	4.1	70.0	
November (a) r	46.3	52.7	2.2	54.9	4.0	75.2	28.1	40.3	2.0	42.3	4.7	63.7	74.4	93.0	4.1	97.2	4.3	69.7	
December (a)	46.1	52.4	2.4	54.8	4.3	75.1	28.3	40.2	2.0	42.1	4.7	63.3	74.3	92.6	4.3	97.0	4.5	69.5	
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY																			
1998 —																			
October	68.7	81.2	6.5	87.7	7.4	77.3	46.0	74.1	4.2	78.3	5.4	64.5	114.7	155.3	10.7	166.0	6.5	70.7	
November	68.8	81.3	6.2	87.5	7.1	77.0	46.4	74.1	4.2	78.3	5.3	64.5	115.2	155.5	10.4	165.8	6.3	70.6	
December	69.0	81.4	6.0	87.4	6.9	76.8	46.8	74.5	4.1	78.6	5.2	64.7	115.8	155.9	10.1	166.0	6.1	70.5	
1999 —																			
January	69.1	81.6	5.9	87.4	6.7	76.6	47.2	74.9	4.1	79.0	5.2	65.0	116.3	156.4	10.0	166.4	6.0	70.6	
February	69.1	81.8	5.8	87.5	6.6	76.6	47.3	75.1	4.2	79.4	5.3	65.2	116.4	156.9	10.0	166.9	6.0	70.7	
March	69.0	82.0	5.8	87.7	6.6	76.7	47.3	75.2	4.3	79.5	5.4	65.3	116.3	157.2	10.0	167.2	6.0	70.8	
April	68.9	82.2	5.9	88.0	6.7	76.8	47.2	75.3	4.2	79.5	5.3	65.2	116.1	157.5	10.0	167.5	6.0	70.9	
May	68.9	82.4	6.0	88.4	6.8	77.1	47.5	75.6	4.0	79.6	5.0	65.3	116.3	158.0	10.0	168.0	5.9	71.0	
June r	69.1	82.9	6.0	88.9	6.8	77.5	48.0	76.2	3.8	80.0	4.8	65.6	117.1	159.0	9.9	168.9	5.8	71.3	
July r	69.6	83.5	6.0	89.5	6.7	77.9	48.8	76.9	3.8	80.6	4.7	66.0	118.3	160.4	9.8	170.1	5.7	71.8	
August r	70.1	84.2	5.9	90.1	6.5	78.3	49.5	77.5	3.9	81.4	4.8	66.6	119.6	161.7	9.8	171.4	5.7	72.2	
September r	70.6	84.9	5.7	90.6	6.3	78.6	50.1	77.9	4.1	82.0	5.0	67.0	120.7	162.8	9.8	172.6	5.7	72.6	
October (a) r	71.1	85.5	5.6	91.1	6.1	78.9	50.5	78.1	4.3	82.4	5.2	67.3	121.6	163.6	9.9	173.5	5.7	72.9	
November (a) r	71.4	85.9	5.4	91.3	6.0	79.0	50.7	78.3	4.4	82.7	5.3	67.5	122.1	164.2	9.9	174.0	5.7	73.1	
December (a)	71.6	86.2	5.3	91.5	5.8	79.1	50.9	78.3	4.6	82.9	5.5	67.6	122.5	164.5	9.9	174.4	5.7	73.2	

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

TABLE 10. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE, DECEMBER 1999

Age group	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent)				
	Females				Persons	Females				Persons
	Males	Married	Not married	Total		Males	Married	Not married	Total	
15-64	5,366.0	2,435.7	1,767.3	4,203.1	9,569.1	83.7	63.6	70.1	66.1	74.9
15-19	446.6	13.4	415.8	429.3	875.9	65.1	64.7	65.6	65.6	65.3
20-24	614.3	126.9	395.9	522.7	1,137.0	89.4	70.3	81.5	78.5	84.1
25-34	1,327.4	596.7	396.7	993.4	2,320.8	92.6	64.4	76.5	68.7	80.6
35-44	1,328.9	799.7	263.1	1,062.7	2,391.6	91.3	72.0	73.0	72.3	81.7
45-54	1,122.7	689.6	214.9	904.6	2,027.3	87.1	70.9	71.9	71.1	79.2
55-59	345.6	156.3	59.3	215.5	561.1	72.4	45.5	50.0	46.7	59.8
60-64	180.5	53.1	21.7	74.8	255.3	46.9	19.1	20.4	19.5	33.2
65 and over	101.2	27.0	16.6	43.7	144.9	9.9	4.8	2.2	3.3	6.2
Total	5,467.3	2,462.8	1,784.0	4,246.7	9,714.0	73.5	56.0	54.7	55.4	64.3

TABLE 11. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19: FULL-TIME ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, DECEMBER 1999

	Employed		Unemployed			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 - '000 -	Total					
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME (a)										
Males	152.4	214.0	38.9	10.1	49.1	263.0	41.0	304.0	18.6	86.5
Females	87.3	173.3	33.4	8.0	41.5	214.8	49.8	264.6	19.3	81.2
Persons	239.7	387.3	72.4	18.1	90.5	477.8	90.8	568.6	18.9	84.0
Left school —										
Before 1997	41.7	55.2	12.3	* 1.6	13.8	69.1	11.6	80.6	20.0	85.7
1997	72.0	91.6	15.0	* 0.0	15.0	106.6	14.4	121.0	14.1	88.1
1998 to survey date	126.1	240.5	45.1	16.6	61.7	302.1	64.1	366.2	20.4	82.5
Age —										
15	* 3.1	7.4	4.5	* 1.0	5.5	12.9	6.0	19.0	42.4	68.2
16	15.8	25.3	7.7	* 1.9	9.5	34.8	8.7	43.5	27.3	80.0
17	41.2	85.2	16.7	6.9	23.6	108.8	28.1	136.8	21.7	79.5
18	73.1	129.2	23.5	6.4	29.9	159.1	27.2	186.4	18.8	85.4
19	106.6	140.2	20.1	* 2.0	22.0	162.2	20.8	183.0	13.6	88.6
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	6.4	42.2	4.5	4.4	8.9	51.2	22.7	73.9	17.5	69.2
Females	9.2	60.4	* 0.8	5.5	6.3	66.7	21.1	87.8	9.5	76.0
Persons	15.6	102.6	5.3	9.9	15.3	117.9	43.8	161.8	13.0	72.9
Left school —										
Before 1997	* 0.3	* 1.1	* 0.0	* 0.4	* 0.4	* 1.5	* 0.3	* 1.8	* 24.4	* 84.9
1997	4.8	29.9	* 0.8	* 2.6	* 3.3	33.2	13.6	46.8	* 10.1	70.9
1998 to survey date	10.4	71.6	4.6	7.0	11.6	83.2	30.0	113.2	13.9	73.5
Age —										
15 and 16	* 0.0	* 2.1	* 0.5	* 0.3	* 0.8	* 2.9	* 1.8	4.8	* 27.7	* 61.4
17	* 1.0	9.4	* 0.3	* 0.6	* 0.9	10.3	5.0	15.4	* 9.0	67.2
18	6.7	39.8	* 3.0	* 4.0	7.0	46.8	14.7	61.5	15.0	76.1
19	7.9	51.3	* 1.5	5.0	6.5	57.9	22.3	80.1	11.3	72.2
ATTENDING SCHOOL										
Males	6.7	100.0	6.7	25.7	32.4	132.4	175.7	308.1	24.5	43.0
Females	* 2.4	120.0	* 3.5	24.3	27.8	147.8	154.6	302.4	18.8	48.9
Persons	9.1	220.0	10.2	49.9	60.1	280.2	330.3	610.4	21.5	45.9
Age —										
15	* 1.1	68.5	* 2.5	24.7	27.2	95.7	151.3	247.0	28.4	38.7
16	* 3.7	91.8	* 4.2	15.4	19.6	111.3	110.4	221.8	17.6	50.2
17	* 2.3	50.6	* 3.1	8.7	11.8	62.5	54.9	117.3	18.9	53.2
18 and 19	* 2.0	9.1	* 0.5	* 1.1	* 1.6	10.7	13.7	24.4	* 15.0	43.9
TOTAL										
Males	165.5	356.3	50.1	40.3	90.4	446.6	239.4	686.0	20.2	65.1
Females	98.9	353.7	37.8	37.8	75.6	429.3	225.5	654.8	17.6	65.6
Persons	264.4	710.0	87.9	78.0	165.9	875.9	464.9	1,340.8	18.9	65.3
Age —										
15	* 4.2	76.0	6.9	25.7	32.6	108.6	158.2	266.8	30.0	40.7
16	19.5	119.2	12.3	17.6	29.9	149.0	120.1	269.2	20.0	55.4
17	44.5	145.2	20.0	16.3	36.3	181.6	88.0	269.5	20.0	67.4
18	81.6	177.2	27.1	11.5	38.5	215.7	52.5	268.2	17.9	80.4
19	114.6	192.4	21.6	7.0	28.5	220.9	46.2	267.1	12.9	82.7

(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, DECEMBER 1999

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>			<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 20-24</i>	<i>Unemployment rate - per cent -</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Looking for part-time work - '000 -</i>	<i>Total</i>					
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	434.6	485.5	52.2	* 3.2	55.3	540.9	36.2	577.1	10.2	93.7
Females	319.5	412.8	26.5	5.3	31.9	444.6	107.8	552.4	7.2	80.5
Persons	754.1	898.3	78.7	8.5	87.2	985.5	144.0	1,129.5	8.8	87.2
Age —										
20	106.2	133.9	17.2	* 1.6	18.8	152.7	29.2	181.9	12.3	83.9
21	138.4	169.4	18.6	* 1.2	19.8	189.2	25.1	214.3	10.4	88.3
22	159.5	188.7	15.6	* 1.3	16.9	205.5	25.4	231.0	8.2	89.0
23	171.4	197.1	12.8	* 2.8	15.6	212.8	33.7	246.5	7.4	86.3
24	178.6	209.2	14.5	* 1.6	16.1	225.3	30.5	255.8	7.1	88.1
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	17.2	62.5	* 4.0	7.0	11.0	73.5	36.3	109.8	15.0	66.9
Females	12.1	70.1	* 4.0	* 4.0	8.1	78.1	35.4	113.5	10.3	68.8
Persons	29.3	132.5	8.1	11.0	19.1	151.6	71.7	223.3	12.6	67.9
Age —										
20	9.7	53.5	* 3.1	* 3.7	6.9	60.4	24.6	84.9	11.3	71.1
21	5.8	32.3	* 1.6	* 3.1	4.7	37.1	16.5	53.5	12.7	69.2
22	6.0	23.2	* 1.5	* 2.7	* 4.3	27.5	11.2	38.7	* 15.5	71.1
23	* 3.9	11.4	* 1.1	* 1.4	* 2.5	13.9	11.7	25.6	* 17.8	54.4
24	* 3.8	12.0	* 0.8	* 0.0	* 0.8	12.7	7.9	20.6	* 6.0	61.9
TOTAL										
Males	451.8	548.0	56.2	10.2	66.3	614.3	72.5	686.9	10.8	89.4
Females	331.5	482.8	30.6	9.4	39.9	522.7	143.2	665.9	7.6	78.5
Persons	783.4	1,030.8	86.8	19.5	106.3	1,137.0	215.7	1,352.8	9.3	84.1
Age —										
20	115.9	187.4	20.4	5.3	25.7	213.0	53.8	266.8	12.0	79.8
21	144.2	201.8	20.2	* 4.3	24.5	226.2	41.6	267.8	10.8	84.5
22	165.5	211.9	17.1	* 4.0	21.2	233.1	36.6	269.6	9.1	86.4
23	175.3	208.6	13.9	* 4.3	18.1	226.7	45.3	272.0	8.0	83.3
24	182.4	221.2	15.2	* 1.6	16.9	238.0	38.4	276.4	7.1	86.1

TABLE 13. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, DECEMBER 1999 (per cent)

<i>Age group</i>	<i>Born in Australia</i>			<i>Born outside Australia</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
15-64	85.6	68.8	77.2	80.2	59.5	69.9
15-19	67.7	68.1	67.9	45.8	50.1	48.0
20-24	92.7	80.0	86.5	78.5	70.9	74.8
25-34	94.0	70.5	82.4	90.0	63.3	75.8
35-44	92.4	74.5	83.4	90.1	67.1	78.5
45-54	87.7	73.4	80.5	87.1	67.1	77.3
55-59	75.2	48.9	61.8	69.0	42.8	57.0
60-64	49.3	22.3	35.2	44.9	14.6	30.8
65 and over	12.4	4.5	7.9	7.3	2.0	4.6
Total	77.1	59.2	68.0	67.8	49.8	58.8

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

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE(a), DECEMBER 1999

	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	3,316.0	3,793.3	236.8	289.4	4,082.7	7.1	77.1
Born outside Australia	1,146.1	1,286.3	85.2	98.3	1,384.6	7.1	67.8
Main English Speaking Countries	508.3	560.4	27.1	31.0	591.3	5.2	73.2
Other Countries	637.8	725.9	58.2	67.3	793.3	8.5	64.3
Oceania	148.8	163.8	11.6	12.6	176.4	7.2	84.4
New Zealand	120.6	132.9	7.3	8.4	141.3	5.9	85.9
Europe and the Former USSR	607.7	674.7	36.0	40.1	714.8	5.6	61.8
Germany	29.4	33.5	* 2.3	* 2.3	35.8	* 6.3	62.7
Greece	29.3	32.9	* 2.2	* 2.9	35.9	* 8.2	53.1
Italy	52.7	59.4	* 0.8	* 0.9	60.4	* 1.5	46.0
Netherlands	21.3	25.1	* 1.6	* 1.6	26.7	* 5.9	59.3
UK and Ireland	338.2	371.0	18.1	20.0	390.9	5.1	68.3
Former Yugoslav Republics	56.7	61.4	6.2	6.4	67.9	9.5	62.8
The Middle East and North Africa	51.5	60.4	9.9	11.8	72.2	16.4	65.9
Lebanon	20.1	24.2	* 4.0	5.0	29.2	17.2	69.0
Southeast Asia	116.2	131.7	11.4	14.0	145.7	9.6	71.5
Malaysia	16.6	19.8	* 0.9	* 2.3	22.1	* 10.5	78.1
Philippines	21.0	22.8	* 1.5	* 2.2	24.9	* 8.8	75.9
Viet Nam	39.6	43.3	5.1	5.2	48.5	10.7	65.6
Northeast Asia	66.3	78.6	4.5	5.8	84.4	6.8	68.8
China	37.9	42.7	* 2.4	* 2.8	45.5	* 6.1	68.4
The Americas	52.8	58.5	* 3.7	4.4	62.9	6.9	78.8
Other	102.8	118.6	8.3	9.6	128.2	7.5	80.0
India	29.1	35.3	* 2.3	* 3.1	38.3	* 8.0	77.2
FEMALES							
Born in Australia	1,696.3	3,031.5	137.8	209.0	3,240.5	6.5	59.2
Born outside Australia	567.5	935.8	46.9	70.5	1,006.2	7.0	49.8
Main English Speaking Countries	241.0	400.7	16.0	23.0	423.8	5.4	55.4
Other Countries	326.6	535.0	30.8	47.4	582.4	8.1	46.3
Oceania	80.5	126.8	7.5	9.1	135.9	6.7	64.3
New Zealand	63.3	102.9	5.5	6.3	109.1	5.7	67.7
Europe and the Former USSR	269.6	471.3	19.2	28.2	499.4	5.6	45.4
Germany	14.2	26.7	* 1.4	* 1.6	28.3	* 5.7	45.9
Greece	12.4	22.1	* 1.4	* 2.3	24.4	* 9.5	33.9
Italy	15.9	33.3	* 0.8	* 1.0	34.3	* 2.8	29.8
Netherlands	8.6	16.0	* 0.7	* 0.7	16.7	* 4.3	42.9
UK and Ireland	150.6	257.4	9.5	15.0	272.4	5.5	50.8
Former Yugoslav Republics	24.4	43.2	* 1.3	* 1.6	44.8	* 3.6	47.4
The Middle East and North Africa	16.1	27.5	* 1.5	* 3.2	30.7	* 10.4	33.6
Lebanon	6.0	10.2	* 1.0	* 1.0	11.3	* 9.2	33.0
Southeast Asia	84.3	126.0	9.2	11.8	137.8	8.6	54.9
Malaysia	13.1	21.5	* 0.9	* 1.6	23.1	* 6.7	69.9
Philippines	25.4	39.1	* 2.2	* 2.6	41.7	* 6.1	64.2
Viet Nam	23.0	27.7	* 3.3	* 3.8	31.6	* 12.1	42.4
Northeast Asia	40.7	66.0	* 2.4	7.1	73.1	9.7	51.3
China	22.1	32.1	* 0.6	* 2.5	34.7	* 7.3	49.1
The Americas	26.9	44.0	* 2.4	* 3.4	47.4	* 7.1	56.5
Other	49.3	74.2	4.7	7.7	81.9	9.4	57.8
India	15.2	21.2	* 1.5	* 2.4	23.6	* 10.2	55.1
PERSONS							
Born in Australia	5,012.3	6,824.8	374.6	498.5	7,323.2	6.8	68.0
Born outside Australia	1,713.7	2,222.0	132.1	168.7	2,390.8	7.1	58.8
Main English Speaking Countries	749.3	961.1	43.1	54.0	1,015.1	5.3	64.5
Other Countries	964.4	1,260.9	89.0	114.8	1,375.7	8.3	55.2
Oceania	229.3	290.5	19.1	21.8	312.3	7.0	74.3
New Zealand	183.8	235.7	12.8	14.6	250.4	5.9	76.9
Europe and the Former USSR	877.3	1,146.0	55.2	68.2	1,214.2	5.6	53.8
Germany	43.6	60.2	* 3.7	* 3.9	64.1	* 6.0	54.0
Greece	41.8	55.0	* 3.6	5.2	60.2	8.7	43.2
Italy	68.7	92.8	* 1.5	* 1.9	94.7	* 2.0	38.4
Netherlands	29.9	41.0	* 2.3	* 2.3	43.3	* 5.3	51.7
UK and Ireland	488.8	628.3	27.5	35.0	663.3	5.3	59.8
Former Yugoslav Republics	81.2	104.6	7.5	8.0	112.7	7.1	55.6
The Middle East and North Africa	67.6	87.9	11.4	15.0	102.9	14.6	51.2
Lebanon	26.1	34.4	5.0	6.0	40.5	14.9	52.9
Southeast Asia	200.6	257.6	20.7	25.8	283.4	9.1	62.3
Malaysia	29.8	41.3	* 1.8	* 3.9	45.2	* 8.6	73.7
Philippines	46.4	61.9	* 3.7	4.7	66.6	7.1	68.2
Viet Nam	62.6	71.1	8.4	9.0	80.1	11.3	54.0
Northeast Asia	107.1	144.7	6.8	12.9	157.6	8.2	59.4
China	60.0	74.8	* 3.1	5.3	80.1	6.6	58.5
The Americas	79.7	102.6	6.0	7.7	110.3	7.0	67.4
Other	152.1	192.8	13.0	17.3	210.1	8.2	69.6
India	44.3	56.5	* 3.8	5.5	62.0	8.8	67.0

(a) See paragraph 51 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, DECEMBER 1999

Period of arrival	Born outside Australia												
	Oceania		Europe & the Former USSR		The Middle East and North Africa		South-east Asia	North-east Asia	The Americas	Other	Total		
	New Zealand	Other countries	U.K. and Ireland	Other countries	North Africa	South-east Asia					Males	Married	Total	Persons
	EMPLOYED ('000)												
Before 1976	41.9	11.0	377.8	352.6	36.0	28.0	13.8	33.8	48.1	561.9	281.9	381.2	943.1
1976 — 1980	37.1	7.0	53.4	28.9	10.7	46.1	9.5	15.6	18.9	126.5	67.0	100.7	227.2
1981 — 1985	35.0	9.1	57.6	49.8	8.6	54.8	14.8	11.9	27.3	150.2	73.5	118.6	268.9
1986 — 1990	46.0	10.1	61.5	33.1	17.1	73.4	54.6	18.6	42.6	203.0	96.0	154.1	357.1
1991 — 1995	30.9	8.5	35.3	30.6	13.1	34.1	29.8	11.4	26.5	117.2	74.1	103.0	220.2
1996 to survey date	44.9	9.1	42.7	22.8	* 2.2	21.2	22.2	11.2	29.4	127.6	49.9	78.0	205.6
UNEMPLOYED ('000)													
Before 1976	* 1.8	* 1.2	22.3	17.9	* 3.4	* 1.7	* 0.3	* 1.4	* 1.3	31.2	9.4	20.1	51.2
1976 — 1980	* 2.2	* 0.5	* 3.1	* 2.4	* 3.1	* 3.3	* 0.0	* 0.6	* 1.1	8.7	* 2.3	7.5	16.2
1981 — 1985	* 2.1	* 1.5	* 3.3	* 2.8	* 1.1	6.3	* 0.9	* 1.5	* 3.5	14.4	* 3.0	8.6	23.1
1986 — 1990	* 2.6	* 1.6	* 2.2	4.6	* 1.8	6.8	5.4	* 2.3	5.2	17.0	5.7	15.5	32.5
1991 — 1995	* 1.5	* 1.6	* 1.1	* 2.2	* 3.1	* 3.4	* 3.3	* 0.6	* 4.1	12.2	* 4.1	8.5	20.8
1996 to survey date	4.5	* 0.7	* 2.9	* 3.4	* 2.6	4.4	* 3.0	* 1.2	* 2.2	14.8	8.9	10.2	25.0
LABOUR FORCE ('000)													
Before 1976	43.7	12.2	400.2	370.4	39.4	29.7	14.1	35.2	49.4	593.1	291.3	401.2	994.3
1976 — 1980	39.2	7.5	56.5	31.3	13.8	49.3	9.5	16.2	20.0	135.1	69.3	108.3	243.4
1981 — 1985	37.1	10.6	60.9	52.6	9.7	61.1	15.7	13.4	30.7	164.7	76.6	127.3	292.0
1986 — 1990	48.6	11.7	63.7	37.7	19.0	80.3	60.0	20.9	47.8	220.0	101.7	169.7	389.6
1991 — 1995	32.4	10.1	36.4	32.7	16.2	37.5	33.0	12.0	30.6	129.4	78.1	111.6	240.9
1996 to survey date	49.4	9.8	45.6	26.2	4.8	25.6	25.2	12.5	31.6	142.3	58.8	88.2	230.5
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)													
Before 1976	* 4.1	* 9.7	5.6	4.8	* 8.6	* 5.7	* 2.0	* 4.0	* 2.6	5.3	3.2	5.0	5.2
1976 — 1980	* 5.5	* 7.0	* 5.5	* 7.6	* 22.2	* 6.6	* 0.0	* 3.7	* 5.4	6.4	* 3.3	7.0	6.7
1981 — 1985	* 5.8	* 14.2	* 5.5	* 5.3	* 11.2	10.3	* 5.8	* 11.4	* 11.3	8.8	* 4.0	6.8	7.9
1986 — 1990	* 5.3	* 13.3	* 3.5	12.2	* 9.7	8.5	9.0	* 11.1	10.8	7.7	5.6	9.2	8.3
1991 — 1995	* 4.5	* 16.2	* 2.9	* 6.6	* 19.0	* 9.0	* 9.9	* 5.0	* 13.4	9.5	* 5.2	7.6	8.6
1996 to survey date	9.1	* 7.4	* 6.4	* 13.1	* 53.7	17.0	* 12.0	* 10.0	* 7.0	10.4	15.1	11.5	10.8
PARTICIPATION RATE(a) (per cent)													
Before 1976	70.0	64.8	52.4	42.1	44.4	67.1	57.8	65.4	61.0	57.1	43.4	41.0	49.3
1976 — 1980	77.9	58.2	76.3	72.4	59.9	69.4	59.4	67.0	78.6	82.4	60.4	61.4	71.5
1981 — 1985	77.6	76.7	77.0	78.2	69.4	66.4	71.4	72.9	78.0	83.0	65.5	65.1	74.1
1986 — 1990	74.7	70.2	73.7	70.2	54.0	64.9	70.2	66.0	77.4	79.9	59.4	59.7	69.6
1991 — 1995	80.7	59.8	77.6	64.3	61.9	54.0	61.1	72.3	64.9	77.0	57.6	55.7	65.4
1996 to survey date	82.6	63.2	78.7	48.5	34.8	47.1	39.9	66.2	66.8	72.0	44.9	47.2	60.0

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

TABLE 16. EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, DECEMBER 1999 ('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	165.5	451.8	1,159.7	1,193.8	998.9	292.8	138.7	60.8	4,462.2
Part-time workers	190.8	96.1	78.4	74.8	75.6	29.9	32.7	39.0	617.4
Total	356.3	548.0	1,238.2	1,268.6	1,074.5	322.8	171.5	99.8	5,079.6
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time workers	4.8	83.1	338.2	385.8	370.3	74.9	22.7	8.8	1,288.7
Part-time workers	* 3.9	34.3	233.6	383.7	300.4	78.1	30.1	18.1	1,082.2
Total	8.7	117.4	571.8	769.5	670.7	153.0	52.8	26.9	2,370.9
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time workers	98.9	331.5	629.7	541.8	507.1	109.4	32.3	13.1	2,263.8
Part-time workers	254.8	151.3	305.7	459.3	363.6	97.2	41.3	30.4	1,703.4
Total	353.7	482.8	935.3	1,001.1	870.6	206.6	73.6	43.6	3,967.2
PERSONS									
Full-time workers	264.4	783.4	1,789.4	1,735.6	1,506.0	402.3	171.0	73.9	6,726.0
Part-time workers	445.6	247.4	384.1	534.1	439.2	127.1	74.0	69.4	2,320.8
Total	710.0	1,030.8	2,173.5	2,269.7	1,945.2	529.3	245.0	143.4	9,046.8

TABLE 17. EMPLOYED PERSONS: HOURS WORKED, DECEMBER 1999

	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
	NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)				
Weekly Hours worked —					
0	165.4	102.4	56.9	159.4	324.8
1-15	302.3	416.0	303.2	719.1	1,021.5
16-29	328.1	514.5	257.5	772.0	1,100.0
30-34	247.9	229.6	117.8	347.4	595.3
35-39	761.1	377.6	298.8	676.4	1,437.5
40	910.0	285.5	242.0	527.5	1,437.5
41-44	265.4	87.7	75.4	163.1	428.5
45-48	565.2	109.6	94.2	203.8	769.0
49 and over	1,534.2	248.0	150.5	398.5	1,932.7
Total	5,079.6	2,370.9	1,596.3	3,967.2	9,046.8
	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED				
Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)	214.1	71.2	49.0	120.2	334.2
By full-time workers	203.9	52.4	39.3	91.7	295.6
By part-time workers	10.1	18.8	9.7	28.5	38.6
Average weekly hours worked	42.1	30.0	30.7	30.3	36.9
By full-time workers	45.7	40.7	40.3	40.5	44.0
By part-time workers	16.4	17.4	15.5	16.7	16.6
Average weekly hours worked by persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week	43.6	31.4	31.8	31.6	38.3
By full-time workers	47.2	42.4	41.5	42.0	45.4
By part-time workers	17.2	18.2	16.3	17.5	17.4

TABLE 18. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 1999 (per cent)

Age group	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
15-19	68.9	51.8	51.9	42.1	54.4	54.0	52.9
20-24	81.6	79.5	79.8	65.1	75.3	72.5	76.2
25-34	91.3	80.4	86.3	61.7	70.1	64.7	75.5
35-44	91.6	72.8	87.1	69.3	64.2	68.1	77.6
45-54	87.4	68.2	83.4	68.9	66.9	68.5	76.0
55-59	71.0	54.9	67.6	44.6	45.2	44.7	56.4
60-64	46.7	35.6	44.5	19.0	19.5	19.2	31.9
65 and over	10.8	6.5	9.7	4.7	2.2	3.3	6.1
Total	71.7	63.2	68.3	53.9	48.9	51.8	59.9

TABLE 19. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS, BY REASON, DECEMBER 1999 ('000)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
Leave, holiday or flextime/personal reasons	205.4	97.4	53.2	150.6	356.0
Own illness or injury	96.4	40.4	31.0	71.4	167.8
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	7.7	* 0.2	* 0.0	* 0.2	8.0
Began or left job in the reference week	9.4	* 0.9	4.9	5.8	15.2
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	39.3	9.3	7.3	16.5	55.8
Shift work, standard work arrangements	54.7	26.0	15.8	41.8	96.5
Other reasons	13.3	6.0	* 2.1	8.2	21.4
Total	426.2	180.3	114.2	294.5	720.7

TABLE 20. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY AGE, DECEMBER 1999
(^{'000})

	<i>Age group</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55 and over</i>	
MALES							
<i>Total</i>	190.8	96.1	78.4	74.8	75.6	101.7	617.4
Preferred not to work more hours	120.3	54.2	41.0	39.6	47.7	87.4	390.2
Preferred to work more hours	70.4	42.0	37.4	35.2	27.9	14.3	227.2
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	25.8	19.7	20.1	20.3	10.7	* 2.8	99.4
MARRIED FEMALES							
<i>Total</i>	* 3.9	34.3	233.6	383.7	300.4	126.3	1,082.2
Preferred not to work more hours	* 2.3	23.7	202.8	324.8	252.0	117.5	923.2
Preferred to work more hours	* 1.6	10.6	30.8	58.9	48.3	8.8	159.0
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	* 0.9	* 3.6	10.6	14.4	9.0	* 0.5	38.9
ALL FEMALES							
<i>Total</i>	254.8	151.3	305.7	459.3	363.6	168.9	1,703.4
Preferred not to work more hours	172.4	95.4	252.8	373.2	289.6	153.0	1,336.4
Preferred to work more hours	82.4	55.9	52.8	86.0	74.0	15.9	367.0
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	27.4	23.0	20.1	25.2	17.6	* 2.7	115.9
PERSONS							
Total	445.6	247.4	384.1	534.1	439.2	270.5	2,320.8
Preferred not to work more hours	292.7	149.6	293.8	412.8	337.3	240.3	1,726.6
Preferred to work more hours	152.8	97.8	90.3	121.2	101.9	30.2	594.2
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	53.1	42.7	40.1	45.6	28.2	5.5	215.3

TABLE 21. PART-TIME WORKERS: WHETHER PREFERRED TO WORK MORE HOURS, BY HOURS WORKED, DECEMBER 1999
(^{'000})

	<i>Hours worked by persons who worked in the reference week</i>						<i>Persons who did not work in the reference week</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>1-5</i>	<i>6-10</i>	<i>11-15</i>	<i>16-20</i>	<i>21-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>		
MALES								
<i>Total</i>	62.8	121.4	86.2	115.2	109.6	94.7	27.5	617.4
Preferred not to work more hours	33.8	70.7	54.0	73.5	72.2	65.7	20.2	390.2
Preferred to work more hours	29.0	50.7	32.2	41.7	37.3	29.0	7.3	227.2
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	14.1	22.2	16.6	17.8	15.0	10.5	* 3.2	99.4
MARRIED FEMALES								
<i>Total</i>	98.8	161.4	141.9	213.8	254.1	162.3	50.0	1,082.2
Preferred not to work more hours	75.9	134.5	120.5	188.2	215.9	144.3	43.9	923.2
Preferred to work more hours	23.0	26.9	21.3	25.6	38.1	18.0	6.1	159.0
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	5.9	6.0	4.6	6.2	11.1	4.5	* 0.6	38.9
ALL FEMALES								
<i>Total</i>	174.1	289.5	233.3	320.5	369.6	236.5	79.9	1,703.4
Preferred not to work more hours	124.2	214.6	184.2	254.6	296.1	196.7	66.1	1,336.4
Preferred to work more hours	49.9	74.9	49.1	65.9	73.5	39.8	13.8	367.0
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	14.0	25.2	14.6	23.5	24.3	11.8	* 2.5	115.9
PERSONS								
Total	236.9	410.9	319.5	435.7	479.2	331.2	107.4	2,320.8
Preferred not to work more hours	158.0	285.3	238.2	328.1	368.3	262.4	86.3	1,726.6
Preferred to work more hours	78.9	125.6	81.3	107.6	110.9	68.8	21.1	594.2
Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week	28.1	47.4	31.2	41.3	39.3	22.3	5.7	215.3

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, DECEMBER 1999
(*'000*)

<i>Age group</i>	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Australia</i>
MALES							
15-19	30.7	21.2	18.6	7.0	8.2	3.2	90.4
20-24	15.8	19.6	16.5	5.4	5.9	1.9	66.3
25-34	25.6	20.7	18.3	10.0	9.0	3.5	89.3
35-44	19.2	13.1	13.2	5.5	6.0	2.2	60.2
45 and over	24.8	20.3	16.8	7.2	8.4	2.4	81.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>116.1</i>	<i>95.0</i>	<i>83.3</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>37.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>387.7</i>
FEMALES							
15-19	20.5	21.4	18.1	6.4	5.4	2.1	75.6
20-24	11.6	11.1	9.6	3.4	* 2.5	1.1	39.9
25-34	17.6	12.8	13.7	6.8	4.0	1.3	58.1
35-44	17.9	15.2	14.4	4.4	6.9	1.8	61.7
45 and over	13.2	9.9	10.3	3.2	5.1	1.6	44.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>279.5</i>
PERSONS							
Looking for full-time work —							
15-19	29.4	18.0	19.1	8.3	8.2	3.2	87.9
20-24	21.9	23.1	23.7	7.4	6.5	2.6	86.8
25-34	35.8	28.4	29.4	14.0	11.2	3.9	125.5
35-44	29.9	22.9	23.2	7.6	9.5	3.5	98.4
45-54	21.3	13.9	16.7	6.0	8.1	2.3	69.7
55 and over	11.7	12.0	6.8	3.1	3.1	* 1.0	38.4
<i>Total looking for full-time work</i>	<i>149.9</i>	<i>118.3</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>46.4</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>506.7</i>
Total —							
15-19	51.2	42.6	36.7	13.3	13.6	5.3	165.9
20-24	27.4	30.6	26.1	8.8	8.4	3.0	106.3
25-34	43.3	33.5	32.0	16.8	13.1	4.7	147.4
35-44	37.1	28.3	27.5	9.9	12.9	4.0	121.9
45-54	25.0	16.8	19.1	6.8	9.9	2.8	82.1
55 and over	13.0	13.4	8.0	3.6	3.6	1.1	43.6
Total	197.0	165.3	149.4	59.2	61.5	21.0	667.2

**TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, DECEMBER 1999**

	<i>Not attending school</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Attending school</i>	<i>Left school before 1998</i>	<i>Left school 1998 to survey date</i>	
	NUMBER (<i>'000</i>)			
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —				
Under 4	25.8	6.2	31.3	63.4
4 and under 13	19.9	6.6	21.0	47.5
13 and under 26	* 4.0	4.9	7.4	16.3
26 and over	10.3	14.9	13.5	38.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>165.9</i>
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)				
Average duration —				
Males	10.5	43.8	14.1	18.0
Females	12.1	35.5	10.8	16.8
Persons	11.3	39.5	12.7	17.4
Looking for full-time work	* 8.5	45.2	15.0	23.9
Looking for part-time work	11.8	* 4.4	8.0	10.2
Median duration —				
Males	4	21	4	4
Females	4	19	4	5
Persons	4	19	4	4
Looking for full-time work	* 4	26	6	8
Looking for part-time work	4	* 2	3	4

TABLE 24. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BY AGE AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, DECEMBER 1999

	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	114.5	322.0	58.1	184.7	506.7	3.7	6.7	4.3	7.5	7.0
Aged 15-19	* 1.4	50.1	* 3.2	37.8	87.9	* 32.3	23.2	* 39.8	27.7	25.0
Looking for first job	* 0.3	31.8	* 1.2	24.5	56.3	..	..	..	..	..
Attending school	* 0.0	6.7	* 0.0	* 3.5	10.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	4.5	* 0.0	* 0.8	5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aged 20 and over	113.0	271.9	54.9	146.9	418.8	3.7	6.0	4.1	6.4	6.1
20-24	9.5	56.2	6.7	30.6	86.8	11.7	11.1	7.5	8.4	10.0
Looking for first job	* 1.3	12.8	* 1.5	8.5	21.3	..	..	..	..	..
25-34	29.2	84.4	13.9	41.2	125.5	4.1	6.8	4.0	6.1	6.6
35-44	27.0	56.8	18.3	41.6	98.4	2.7	4.5	4.5	7.1	5.4
45-54	26.4	44.8	12.8	24.9	69.7	3.1	4.3	3.3	4.7	4.4
55 and over	20.9	29.7	* 3.2	8.6	38.4	4.8	5.7	* 2.9	5.3	5.6
Aged 15-64	113.5	320.8	58.0	184.6	505.4	3.7	6.8	4.3	7.6	7.1
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
Total	8.7	65.7	33.7	94.8	160.5	3.8	9.6	3.0	5.3	6.5
Aged 15-19	* 0.0	40.3	* 1.5	37.8	78.0	* 0.0	17.4	* 27.7	12.9	14.9
Attending school	* 0.0	25.7	* 0.2	24.3	49.9	* 0.0	21.6	* 100.0	17.1	19.1
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	4.4	* 0.3	5.5	9.9	* 0.0	11.0	* 32.7	9.7	10.2
Aged 20 and over	8.7	25.4	32.2	57.1	82.5	3.8	5.6	2.9	3.8	4.2
20-24	* 0.9	10.2	* 2.7	9.4	19.5	* 17.0	9.6	* 7.4	5.8	7.3
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.8	7.0	* 0.3	* 4.0	11.0	* 34.3	13.3	* 6.7	* 6.5	9.6
25-34	* 1.4	4.9	11.0	17.0	21.8	* 4.9	5.9	4.5	5.3	5.4
35-44	* 2.6	* 3.5	11.9	20.1	23.5	* 5.1	* 4.4	3.0	4.2	4.2
45 and over	* 3.8	6.9	6.7	10.7	17.6	* 2.7	3.8	1.5	2.0	2.4
Aged 15-64	8.4	65.4	33.7	94.8	160.2	4.3	10.2	3.1	5.4	6.6
TOTAL										
Total	123.2	387.7	91.9	279.5	667.2	3.7	7.1	3.7	6.6	6.9
Aged 15-19	* 1.4	90.4	4.7	75.6	165.9	* 23.7	20.2	34.9	17.6	18.9
Attending school	* 0.0	32.4	* 0.2	27.8	60.1	* 0.0	24.5	* 100.0	18.8	21.5
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	8.9	* 0.3	6.3	15.3	* 0.0	17.5	* 32.7	9.5	13.0
Aged 20 and over(a)	121.7	297.3	87.2	203.9	501.3	3.7	5.9	3.6	5.3	5.7
20-24	10.5	66.3	9.5	39.9	106.3	12.0	10.8	7.5	7.6	9.3
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 1.1	11.0	* 1.0	8.1	19.1	* 41.6	15.0	* 16.5	10.3	12.6
25-34	30.6	89.3	24.9	58.1	147.4	4.1	6.7	4.2	5.8	6.3
35-44	29.6	60.2	30.2	61.7	121.9	2.8	4.5	3.8	5.8	5.1
45-54	27.8	48.2	18.9	33.9	82.1	3.0	4.3	2.7	3.8	4.0
55-59	15.4	22.8	* 3.3	9.0	31.8	5.4	6.6	* 2.1	4.2	5.7
60-64	6.7	9.1	* 0.3	* 1.2	10.3	4.4	5.0	* 0.5	* 1.7	4.0
Aged 15-64	121.9	386.2	91.7	279.4	665.6	3.8	7.2	3.8	6.6	7.0

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

TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, DECEMBER 1999

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	BORN IN AUSTRALIA					
Total	289.4	209.0	498.5	7.1	6.5	6.8
Looking for full-time work	236.8	137.8	374.6	6.7	7.5	7.0
Looking for part-time work	52.7	71.2	123.9	9.9	5.1	6.4
Aged 15-19	81.6	68.4	150.0	19.9	17.5	18.7
Aged 20 and over	207.8	140.6	348.4	5.7	4.9	5.3
20-24	51.5	31.0	82.5	9.8	7.0	8.5
25-34	71.0	44.4	115.3	6.7	5.7	6.3
35-44	40.3	39.6	79.9	4.2	5.1	4.6
45-54	26.7	19.4	46.1	3.7	3.2	3.4
55 and over	18.4	6.2	24.6	4.5	2.6	3.8
Aged 15-64	288.5	208.9	497.5	7.2	6.5	6.9
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	98.3	70.5	168.7	7.1	7.0	7.1
Looking for full-time work	85.2	46.9	132.1	6.9	7.6	7.2
Looking for part-time work	13.0	23.6	36.6	8.5	6.0	6.7
Aged 15-19	8.7	7.2	15.9	24.6	18.2	21.2
Aged 20 and over	89.5	63.3	152.8	6.6	6.5	6.6
20-24	14.9	8.9	23.8	16.5	11.1	13.9
25-34	18.3	13.7	32.0	6.8	6.3	6.6
35-44	20.0	22.1	42.0	5.2	7.6	6.3
45-54	21.4	14.5	36.0	5.5	5.0	5.3
55 and over	14.9	* 4.1	19.0	6.9	* 4.5	6.2
Aged 15-64	97.7	70.5	168.2	7.2	7.1	7.1

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			
	- '000-									per cent		
ORIGINAL												
1998 —												
October	64.3	35.4	99.7	83.4	47.1	130.5	147.7	82.5	230.2	37.4	28.6	33.7
November	59.1	37.2	96.3	99.3	46.6	145.9	158.5	83.8	242.2	38.6	28.3	34.3
December	55.3	40.7	96.0	85.7	43.9	129.6	141.0	84.6	225.6	34.2	29.0	32.0
1999 —												
January	62.6	41.4	104.0	91.9	42.0	133.9	154.5	83.4	237.9	34.5	27.1	31.5
February	58.5	41.1	99.6	96.3	47.8	144.1	154.9	88.9	243.7	34.9	26.4	31.2
March	55.5	36.9	92.4	85.1	43.8	128.9	140.5	80.7	221.2	34.7	24.4	30.0
April	52.2	32.3	84.5	83.0	42.1	125.2	135.2	74.5	209.7	33.6	24.6	29.7
May	54.4	36.9	91.3	84.9	36.1	121.0	139.3	73.0	212.3	35.0	25.1	30.8
June	49.0	25.6	74.6	75.8	41.2	117.0	124.8	66.8	191.6	33.6	24.1	29.5
July	43.6	28.6	72.2	76.9	38.2	115.1	120.5	66.8	187.3	33.5	25.2	30.0
August	46.0	32.3	78.4	76.0	37.3	113.3	122.0	69.6	191.6	31.9	25.8	29.4
September	48.3	33.4	81.7	86.9	43.2	130.1	135.2	76.6	211.8	33.5	24.7	29.7
October	46.8	26.6	73.4	82.0	40.7	122.7	128.8	67.3	196.1	34.9	24.5	30.5
November	45.3	26.1	71.4	80.3	36.8	117.2	125.6	62.9	188.5	35.9	24.2	30.9
December	46.3	26.0	72.4	79.2	38.2	117.5	125.6	64.3	189.8	32.4	23.0	28.4
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1998 —												
October	64.5	36.5	100.9	88.8	44.8	133.6	153.3	81.2	234.5	36.7	27.2	32.7
November	59.6	36.8	96.4	100.4	45.4	145.8	160.0	82.2	242.1	37.4	26.1	32.6
December	57.2	39.4	96.6	85.6	45.8	131.5	142.8	85.3	228.0	34.4	28.9	32.1
1999 —												
January	60.1	39.7	99.8	90.7	45.8	136.5	150.8	85.5	236.3	36.8	29.1	33.6
February	55.3	35.5	90.8	87.4	43.7	131.0	142.7	79.2	221.9	35.1	27.3	31.9
March	53.9	36.0	89.9	79.2	42.9	122.1	133.1	78.9	212.0	34.2	25.8	30.5
April	53.7	33.3	86.9	84.1	41.8	125.8	137.8	75.0	212.8	33.7	25.2	30.1
May	55.4	38.8	94.2	88.4	36.7	125.2	143.9	75.5	219.4	35.6	25.4	31.3
June	52.7	28.5	81.2	77.7	43.0	120.8	130.4	71.5	202.0	33.8	24.4	29.7
July	44.0	29.6	73.6	83.0	40.1	123.0	127.0	69.7	196.7	33.8	24.4	29.8
August	45.7	34.9	80.6	79.0	37.1	116.1	124.7	72.0	196.7	31.5	25.1	28.8
September	46.6	31.9	78.4	81.6	42.2	123.8	128.1	74.1	202.2	32.4	24.1	28.8
October	46.9	27.5	74.4	87.4	38.6	125.9	134.3	66.0	200.3	34.5	23.2	29.7
November	45.7	25.8	71.5	81.1	36.0	117.1	126.8	61.8	188.6	34.7	22.4	29.4
December	48.0	25.2	73.1	79.2	39.9	119.1	127.2	65.0	192.2	32.7	23.1	28.6
TREND SERIES												
1998 —												
October	63.0	39.0	102.0	93.7	45.9	139.6	156.7	84.9	241.6	36.5	27.7	32.8
November	61.2	38.4	99.6	92.5	45.6	138.1	153.6	84.1	237.7	36.4	27.8	32.8
December	59.2	38.0	97.1	90.5	45.3	135.8	149.7	83.2	232.9	36.1	27.8	32.6
1999 —												
January	57.5	37.6	95.1	88.4	44.6	133.0	145.9	82.2	228.2	35.6	27.6	32.2
February	56.4	37.0	93.3	86.5	43.8	130.2	142.8	80.7	223.6	35.2	27.2	31.8
March	55.3	36.0	91.3	84.8	42.6	127.4	140.1	78.6	218.7	34.8	26.5	31.3
April	53.9	34.8	88.8	83.3	41.4	124.8	137.3	76.3	213.6	34.5	25.8	30.8
May	52.2	33.8	86.0	82.4	40.6	122.9	134.6	74.3	208.9	34.1	25.2	30.2
June r	50.2	32.9	83.1	82.0	40.0	122.0	132.2	73.0	205.2	33.6	24.8	29.8
July r	48.4	32.1	80.5	81.8	39.8	121.6	130.2	71.9	202.1	33.3	24.5	29.6
August r	47.1	31.2	78.2	82.0	39.5	121.5	129.0	70.7	199.7	33.2	24.3	29.4
September r	46.3	30.0	76.2	82.0	39.2	121.2	128.2	69.2	197.4	33.2	23.9	29.2
October r	46.1	28.6	74.7	82.0	38.9	120.9	128.1	67.5	195.5	33.3	23.5	29.1
November r	46.1	27.2	73.3	81.9	38.6	120.5	128.0	65.8	193.8	33.4	23.1	29.0
December	46.5	26.3	72.8	82.1	38.1	120.2	128.6	64.4	193.0	33.6	22.8	29.0

TABLE 27. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS, DECEMBER 1999
(*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	79.4	51.3	57.0	60.4	262.1	74.1	188.1	205.9	56.2
under 2	16.2	6.0	5.9	7.1	37.0	8.5	28.5	23.1	13.9
2 and under 4	18.4	9.9	10.4	7.4	48.2	10.7	37.4	31.1	17.1
4 and under 8	16.2	8.7	9.8	9.7	47.0	12.6	34.4	35.9	11.1
8 and under 13	9.5	5.3	8.0	8.1	33.9	11.6	22.3	28.4	5.5
13 and under 26	9.8	8.9	10.7	13.8	45.5	12.6	32.8	41.2	* 4.2
26 and under 39	7.2	8.0	7.1	9.5	33.5	11.4	22.2	30.3	* 3.2
39 and under 52	* 2.0	4.5	5.1	4.7	17.1	6.6	10.4	15.9	* 1.1
52 and over	11.0	15.1	32.3	48.1	125.6	49.1	76.5	116.1	9.5
52 and under 65	4.6	* 3.6	7.7	7.6	26.0	8.7	17.3	22.6	* 3.4
65 and under 104	* 3.3	* 3.2	* 4.1	8.1	20.3	9.0	11.3	19.0	* 1.4
104 and over	* 3.0	8.2	20.5	32.4	79.2	31.4	47.9	74.5	4.7
Total	90.4	66.3	89.3	108.4	387.7	123.2	264.5	322.0	65.7
— weeks —									
Average duration —	18.0	37.8	64.9	78.6	57.3	72.5	50.2	64.1	23.7
Median duration —	4	14	25	34	18	30	14	26	4
FEMALES									
— '000 —									
Under 52	66.4	32.7	45.1	64.4	215.2	70.5	144.8	131.9	83.4
under 2	16.1	7.0	6.3	7.7	37.7	8.0	29.7	16.9	20.7
2 and under 4	12.6	6.0	10.4	11.1	40.2	16.4	23.8	21.4	18.8
4 and under 8	12.1	4.9	7.8	10.8	36.1	9.6	26.5	23.3	12.8
8 and under 13	9.6	4.5	6.0	10.2	31.2	11.5	19.7	17.9	13.4
13 and under 26	6.5	4.9	6.6	9.8	29.2	12.1	17.2	21.8	7.5
26 and under 39	7.7	* 3.2	4.4	8.4	25.6	5.9	19.7	19.2	6.5
39 and under 52	* 1.6	* 2.2	* 3.6	6.5	15.1	7.1	8.1	11.5	* 3.7
52 and over	9.2	7.2	13.0	31.2	64.3	21.4	42.9	52.8	11.4
52 and under 65	5.5	* 2.1	* 3.3	7.7	19.4	5.8	13.6	14.7	4.7
65 and under 104	* 0.2	* 0.9	* 2.1	* 2.6	6.6	* 1.8	4.8	5.8	* 0.8
104 and over	* 3.5	* 4.2	7.6	20.9	38.2	13.8	24.4	32.3	5.9
Total	75.6	39.9	58.1	95.6	279.5	91.9	187.7	184.7	94.8
— weeks —									
Average duration —	16.8	30.0	37.4	65.6	41.4	51.3	36.5	49.9	24.6
Median duration —	5	8	9	22	10	13	9	17	4
PERSONS									
— '000 —									
Under 52	145.8	84.0	102.1	124.8	477.4	144.6	332.8	337.8	139.6
under 2	32.3	13.0	12.3	14.8	74.7	16.5	58.2	40.1	34.6
2 and under 4	31.0	15.9	20.8	18.5	88.4	27.1	61.3	52.5	35.9
4 and under 8	28.3	13.6	17.6	20.5	83.1	22.1	60.9	59.1	23.9
8 and under 13	19.1	9.9	13.9	18.3	65.1	23.1	42.0	46.2	18.9
13 and under 26	16.3	13.7	17.4	23.6	74.7	24.7	50.0	63.0	11.7
26 and under 39	14.9	11.2	11.4	17.9	59.2	17.3	41.9	49.5	9.7
39 and under 52	* 3.7	6.7	8.6	11.2	32.2	13.7	18.5	27.4	4.8
52 and over	20.2	22.3	45.3	79.2	189.8	70.4	119.4	168.9	20.9
52 and under 65	10.1	5.7	11.0	15.3	45.4	14.5	30.9	37.3	8.1
65 and under 104	* 3.5	* 4.1	6.2	10.7	26.9	10.8	16.1	24.7	* 2.2
104 and over	6.6	12.4	28.1	53.3	117.5	45.1	72.3	106.8	10.6
Total	165.9	106.3	147.4	204.0	667.2	215.0	452.2	506.7	160.5
— weeks —									
Average duration —	17.4	34.9	54.0	72.5	50.6	63.4	44.5	58.9	24.2
Median duration —	4	13	16	27	14	21	13	23	4

(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, DECEMBER 1999
(’000)**

	<i>Duration of unemployment (weeks)</i>					<i>Total</i>		
	<i>Under 4</i>	<i>4 and under 13</i>	<i>13 and under 26</i>	<i>26 and under 52</i>	<i>52 and over</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
<i>Had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years</i>	58.3	77.9	43.1	48.2	38.9	178.6	87.9	266.4
Industry division —								
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	5.4	* 4.0	* 2.0	* 2.1	* 2.1	13.0	* 2.6	15.6
Manufacturing	9.7	13.4	5.9	11.2	9.9	40.2	9.9	50.0
Construction	6.1	6.7	* 3.1	6.2	* 3.2	23.9	* 1.3	25.2
Wholesale Trade	* 1.6	* 3.7	* 2.6	* 2.7	* 0.8	8.2	* 3.2	11.4
Retail Trade	8.2	16.0	7.8	5.6	5.8	23.5	19.9	43.4
Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants	* 3.8	5.7	* 4.0	* 4.2	* 2.6	8.7	11.6	20.3
Transport and Storage	* 2.2	6.1	* 2.0	* 1.6	* 1.3	11.6	* 1.5	13.1
Property and Business Services	7.0	7.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	16.8	11.2	27.9
Government Administration and Defence	* 2.6	* 2.0	* 2.6	* 1.7	* 2.2	8.4	* 2.8	11.2
Education	* 1.5	* 1.9	* 1.8	* 1.4	* 0.6	* 3.9	* 3.3	7.2
Health and Community Services	* 3.1	* 3.2	* 1.9	* 1.3	* 0.8	* 1.6	8.7	10.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 1.5	* 1.7	* 1.4	* 1.1	* 0.9	* 4.0	* 2.5	6.5
Personal and Other Services	* 1.1	* 1.8	* 0.3	* 1.9	* 2.2	* 3.8	* 3.6	7.4
Other industries	4.4	4.5	* 3.3	* 2.6	* 2.0	10.9	5.9	16.8
Occupation group —								
Managers and Administrators	* 1.5	* 1.3	* 0.7	* 0.8	* 0.4	* 3.7	* 1.1	4.8
Professionals	6.0	7.3	* 2.7	* 2.8	* 3.0	14.8	6.9	21.8
Associate Professionals	4.8	6.2	4.4	* 3.7	* 3.7	15.3	7.5	22.8
Tradespersons and Related Workers	8.2	11.4	5.7	8.6	6.4	37.4	* 2.9	40.3
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	* 0.6	* 2.0	* 0.6	* 0.4	* 0.3	* 0.8	* 3.2	* 3.9
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	9.8	11.9	5.3	6.6	* 3.5	11.2	25.8	37.0
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	8.0	11.2	4.7	8.2	5.7	31.8	5.9	37.8
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	7.0	9.1	6.9	6.1	4.4	14.3	19.2	33.5
Labourers and Related Workers	12.4	17.6	12.2	10.9	11.4	49.3	15.2	64.6
<i>Other</i>	86.2	70.3	31.6	43.1	150.9	200.4	181.8	382.2
Looking for first job	61.7	45.1	15.0	21.1	26.3	89.4	79.8	169.2
Looking for full-time work	26.2	18.2	10.6	14.2	19.9	49.0	40.2	89.2
Former workers	24.5	25.2	16.6	22.1	124.6	111.0	102.0	213.0
Stood down	18.6	..	..	..	..	8.8	9.9	18.6
Total	163.1	148.2	74.7	91.4	189.8	387.7	279.5	667.2

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 - '000 -	Looking for first job	Former workers		Job loser	Job leaver	Stood down - per cent -	Looking for first job	Former workers
<i>1998 —</i>											
October	195.8	97.7	23.2	135.3	230.7	682.7	28.7	14.3	3.4	19.8	33.8
November	201.8	90.4	15.3	146.7	252.5	706.7	28.6	12.8	2.2	20.8	35.7
December	185.3	100.9	16.8	181.3	220.0	704.3	26.3	14.3	2.4	25.7	31.2
<i>1999 —</i>											
January	218.9	103.7	23.6	186.5	221.8	754.5	29.0	13.7	3.1	24.7	29.4
February	224.2	111.5	17.8	173.0	254.4	780.9	28.7	14.3	2.3	22.2	32.6
March	194.7	116.5	26.6	166.5	232.2	736.4	26.4	15.8	3.6	22.6	31.5
April	197.6	108.1	30.1	148.6	220.8	705.2	28.0	15.3	4.3	21.1	31.3
May	201.6	99.3	18.6	147.1	222.1	688.8	29.3	14.4	2.7	21.4	32.2
June	192.3	105.0	27.6	120.2	203.3	648.5	29.7	16.2	4.3	18.5	31.3
July	177.4	87.0	29.4	129.2	201.0	624.0	28.4	13.9	4.7	20.7	32.2
August	180.0	98.5	17.1	138.7	218.5	652.8	27.6	15.1	2.6	21.2	33.5
September	193.7	114.3	26.8	149.1	229.4	713.3	27.2	16.0	3.8	20.9	32.2
October	173.3	100.8	22.5	130.6	215.9	643.0	27.0	15.7	3.5	20.3	33.6
November	158.5	90.9	17.8	132.5	210.1	609.9	26.0	14.9	2.9	21.7	34.4
December	171.5	94.9	18.6	169.2	213.0	667.2	25.7	14.2	2.8	25.4	31.9

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, DECEMBER 1999 ('000)

	<i>Reason for ceasing last full-time job</i>									<i>Total</i>
	<i>Job loser</i>						<i>Job leaver</i>			
	<i>Laid-off, retrenched</i>			<i>Total</i>			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>				
Industry division —										
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	* 2.9	* 0.2	* 3.2	11.1	* 1.9	13.0	* 1.9	* 0.7	* 2.6	15.6
Manufacturing	22.2	4.9	27.1	28.0	7.0	35.0	12.2	* 2.9	15.0	50.0
Construction	10.9	* 0.8	11.7	17.6	* 1.1	18.6	6.4	* 0.2	6.6	25.2
Wholesale Trade	* 3.9	* 1.7	5.6	5.5	* 2.1	7.6	* 2.6	* 1.1	* 3.7	11.4
Retail Trade	11.2	4.5	15.6	15.3	8.2	23.5	8.2	11.7	19.9	43.4
Accommodation, Cafes & Restaurants	* 2.8	4.4	7.2	* 4.0	6.5	10.5	4.8	5.1	9.9	20.3
Transport and Storage	5.9	* 0.0	5.9	8.0	* 0.7	8.7	* 3.6	* 0.8	4.4	13.1
Government Administration & Defence	* 2.6	* 1.4	* 4.0	5.8	* 1.7	7.6	* 2.5	* 1.1	* 3.6	11.2
Education	* 0.9	* 0.8	* 1.7	* 2.2	* 1.8	* 4.0	* 1.7	* 1.5	* 3.2	7.2
Health and Community Services	* 0.4	* 2.8	* 3.2	* 0.9	5.1	6.0	* 0.7	* 3.6	* 4.3	10.3
Cultural and Recreational Services	* 1.6	* 0.6	* 2.2	* 2.4	* 1.2	* 3.6	* 1.7	* 1.3	* 2.9	6.5
Personal and Other Services	* 1.3	* 1.6	* 2.9	* 2.0	* 2.2	* 4.2	* 1.9	* 1.4	* 3.2	7.4
Other Industries	13.1	6.9	20.1	18.9	10.3	29.2	8.7	6.8	15.5	44.7
Occupation group —										
Managers and Administrators	* 2.3	* 0.6	* 2.9	* 2.7	* 0.8	* 3.4	* 1.0	* 0.3	* 1.3	4.8
Professionals	4.7	* 1.9	6.6	8.5	* 3.8	12.3	6.3	* 3.1	9.4	21.8
Associate Professionals	4.4	* 1.4	5.7	8.2	* 3.3	11.6	7.1	* 4.2	11.2	22.8
Tradespersons and Related Workers	20.1	* 1.7	21.8	29.3	* 2.1	31.4	8.1	* 0.9	8.9	40.3
Advanced Clerical and Service Workers	* 0.8	* 0.3	* 1.0	* 0.8	* 2.0	* 2.8	* 0.0	* 1.1	* 1.1	* 3.9
Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	6.4	9.9	16.2	6.7	14.9	21.6	4.5	10.9	15.4	37.0
Intermediate Production and Transport Workers	14.2	* 2.3	16.5	22.5	* 2.9	25.4	9.3	* 3.0	12.4	37.8
Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers	6.0	6.3	12.4	8.7	9.7	18.4	5.6	9.5	15.2	33.5
Labourers and Related Workers	20.7	6.4	27.1	34.4	10.2	44.7	14.9	5.0	19.9	64.6
Age group										
15-19	8.8	* 4.3	13.0	12.2	6.2	18.4	6.2	6.0	12.1	30.5
20-24	13.7	5.9	19.6	22.0	9.8	31.8	16.0	8.9	24.9	56.7
25-34	22.3	7.6	29.9	33.4	12.2	45.6	19.5	13.1	32.7	78.3
35-44	15.5	7.7	23.2	25.2	12.1	37.4	6.8	6.0	12.8	50.1
45-54	12.0	* 3.7	15.8	17.9	6.2	24.1	5.3	* 2.4	7.7	31.8
55 and over	7.3	* 1.5	8.8	11.1	* 3.2	14.3	* 3.0	* 1.8	4.8	19.1
Total	79.6	30.6	110.3	121.8	49.7	171.5	56.8	38.1	94.9	266.4

TABLE 31. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 1999

Age group	Males			Females			Persons	Proportion of population - per cent -
	Married	Not married	Total	Married - '000 -	Not married	Total		
15-19	* 0.6	238.8	239.4	7.3	218.2	225.5	464.9	34.7
20-24	6.8	65.8	72.5	53.6	89.6	143.2	215.7	15.9
25-34	38.0	68.8	106.8	330.3	122.1	452.3	559.2	19.4
35-44	63.1	63.8	126.8	310.5	97.5	408.0	534.8	18.3
45-54	101.6	64.2	165.7	283.3	84.0	367.3	533.0	20.8
55-59	94.3	37.2	131.5	186.9	59.2	246.1	377.7	40.2
60-64	158.5	46.2	204.7	224.6	84.6	309.2	513.9	66.8
65-69	217.9	50.2	268.1	206.3	110.7	317.0	585.1	86.6
70 and over	463.0	192.8	655.8	335.3	613.3	948.6	1,604.4	96.7
Total	1,143.8	827.6	1,971.5	1,938.1	1,479.3	3,417.4	5,388.9	35.7

TABLE 32. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK, ETC., DECEMBER 1999 ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
<i>Looking for work</i>	23.0	41.9	64.9	32.1	53.4	85.4	150.3
Took active steps to find work(a)	9.0	18.2	27.2	10.5	25.4	35.9	63.0
Did not take active steps to find work	14.1	23.7	37.7	21.6	27.9	49.5	87.3
Not looking for work	1,047.6	696.5	1,744.1	1,859.8	1,257.3	3,117.2	4,861.2
Permanently unable to work	33.2	28.5	61.6	15.2	33.3	48.5	110.1
In institutions	40.1	60.8	100.9	31.0	135.3	166.3	267.2
Total	1,143.8	827.6	1,971.5	1,938.1	1,479.3	3,417.4	5,388.9

(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 NOVEMBER 1999 AND DECEMBER 1999
(‘000)**

<i>Labour force status in November 1999</i>	<i>Labour force status in December 1999</i>			
	<i>Employed full time</i>	<i>Employed part time</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Not in the labour force</i>
MALES				
Employed full time	3,456.1	74.7	25.9	31.2
Employed part time	102.0	337.0	21.8	33.7
Unemployed	25.8	27.1	174.3	41.6
Not in the labour force	45.1	57.3	72.2	1,404.0
MARRIED FEMALES				
Employed full time	930.5	86.3	* 3.7	18.3
Employed part time	99.3	749.3	8.3	62.6
Unemployed	* 3.7	11.6	36.1	24.7
Not in the labour force	15.9	55.0	26.4	1,468.3
ALL FEMALES				
Employed full time	1,633.2	120.4	10.2	27.3
Employed part time	157.2	1,147.8	19.6	91.2
Unemployed	10.2	30.3	115.0	56.1
Not in the labour force	29.2	102.8	73.8	2,456.1
PERSONS				
Employed full time	5,089.3	195.1	36.1	58.6
Employed part time	259.1	1,484.8	41.4	124.9
Unemployed	36.1	57.3	289.4	97.7
Not in the labour force	74.3	160.1	146.0	3,860.0

POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE MATCHED SAMPLE

<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>		<i>Persons</i>
	<i>Married</i>	<i>Total</i>	
5,929.8	3,599.9	6,080.2	12,010.0

TABLE 34. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD, THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: SUMMARY TABLE, DECEMBER 1999

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over		
					PERSONS ('000)	Males	Females	Persons
Family member	7,417.1	509.9	7,927.0	3,988.0	5,880.6	6,034.4	11,915.0
Husband or wife	5,433.3	208.5	5,641.8	2,923.8	4,327.1	4,238.4	8,565.6
With children under 15	2,581.7	116.4	2,698.1	782.9	1,770.6	1,710.5	3,481.1
Without children under 15	2,851.6	92.1	2,943.6	2,140.9	2,556.6	2,527.9	5,084.5
With dependants	3,015.9	126.3	3,142.2	883.1	2,044.3	1,981.0	4,025.3
Without dependants	2,417.4	82.2	2,499.6	2,040.7	2,282.8	2,257.5	4,540.3
Lone parent	357.5	53.1	410.6	359.5	117.2	652.9	770.1
With children under 15	207.6	36.7	244.3	210.6	47.6	407.3	454.9
With dependent students but without children under 15	58.6	5.0	63.7	16.7	18.8	61.6	80.3
Without dependants	91.3	11.4	102.6	132.2	50.8	184.0	234.9
Dependent student	387.1	81.2	468.3	377.7	426.0	420.0	846.0
Non-dependent child(a)	1,095.4	149.2	1,244.6	188.3	872.2	560.6	1,432.9
Other family person	143.9	17.9	161.8	138.7	138.0	162.5	300.5
Non-family member	1,345.1	129.4	1,474.5	952.9	1,222.2	1,205.2	2,427.4
Lone person	730.8	74.1	805.0	831.2	750.7	885.5	1,636.1
Not living alone	614.3	55.3	669.6	121.7	471.5	319.7	791.3
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>8,762.2</i>	<i>639.3</i>	<i>9,401.5</i>	<i>4,940.9</i>	<i>7,102.8</i>	<i>7,239.6</i>	<i>14,342.4</i>
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	156.1	14.1	170.2	64.6	104.1	130.7	234.8
Total usual residents of private dwellings	8,918.3	653.4	9,571.7	5,005.5	7,206.9	7,370.3	14,577.2
Visitors to private dwellings	52.9	6.5	59.3	42.2	47.5	54.0	101.5
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	75.6	7.3	82.9	341.2	184.4	239.7	424.1
Total	9,046.8	667.2	9,714.0	5,388.9	7,438.7	7,664.1	15,102.9
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)						
Family member	82.0	76.4	81.6	74.0	79.1	78.7	78.9
Husband or wife	60.1	31.2	58.1	54.3	58.2	55.3	56.7
With children under 15	28.5	17.4	27.8	14.5	23.8	22.3	23.0
Without children under 15	31.5	13.8	30.3	39.7	34.4	33.0	33.7
With dependants	33.3	18.9	32.3	16.4	27.5	25.8	26.7
Without dependants	26.7	12.3	25.7	37.9	30.7	29.5	30.1
Lone parent	4.0	8.0	4.2	6.7	1.6	8.5	5.1
With children under 15	2.3	5.5	2.5	3.9	0.6	5.3	3.0
With dependent students but without children under 15	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5
Without dependants	1.0	1.7	1.1	2.5	0.7	2.4	1.6
Dependent student	4.3	12.2	4.8	7.0	5.7	5.5	5.6
Non-dependent child(a)	12.1	22.4	12.8	3.5	11.7	7.3	9.5
Other family person	1.6	2.7	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.0
Non-family member	14.9	19.4	15.2	17.7	16.4	15.7	16.1
Lone person	8.1	11.1	8.3	15.4	10.1	11.6	10.8
Not living alone	6.8	8.3	6.9	2.3	6.3	4.2	5.2
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>96.9</i>	<i>95.8</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>94.5</i>	<i>95.0</i>
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6
Total usual residents of private dwellings	98.6	97.9	98.5	92.9	96.9	96.2	96.5
Visitors to private dwellings	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	0.8	1.1	0.9	6.3	2.5	3.1	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Aged 15 and over.

**TABLE 35. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a),
DECEMBER 1999**

	<i>Employed</i>		<i>Unemployed</i>		<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 and over</i>	<i>Unemployment rate - per cent -</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>	
	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>Part-time workers</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Looking for full-time work</i>						<i>Total - '000 -</i>
MALES										
Family member	3,622.2	500.2	4,122.4	230.8	286.9	4,409.3	1,471.3	5,880.6	6.5	75.0
Husband	2,919.5	211.7	3,131.2	111.6	120.2	3,251.4	1,075.8	4,327.1	3.7	75.1
With children under 15	1,500.2	77.4	1,577.6	65.6	68.8	1,646.4	124.2	1,770.6	4.2	93.0
Without children under 15	1,419.3	134.3	1,553.6	46.0	51.4	1,605.0	951.6	2,556.6	3.2	62.8
With dependants	1,722.8	91.2	1,813.9	68.7	72.0	1,886.0	158.3	2,044.3	3.8	92.3
Without dependants	1,196.8	120.5	1,317.3	42.9	48.1	1,365.4	917.4	2,282.8	3.5	59.8
Lone parent	60.8	10.8	71.7	6.6	7.0	78.6	38.6	117.2	8.9	67.1
With children under 15	24.3	6.0	30.3	* 2.7	* 3.1	33.4	14.2	47.6	* 9.2	70.1
With dependent students but without children under 15	13.6	* 2.4	16.0	* 0.8	* 0.8	16.8	* 2.0	18.8	* 4.9	89.5
Without dependants	23.0	* 2.4	25.4	* 3.0	* 3.0	28.4	22.4	50.8	* 10.7	55.9
Dependent student	22.0	155.3	177.3	12.2	45.3	222.6	203.4	426.0	20.4	52.3
Non-dependent child(b)	548.8	111.4	660.2	89.9	102.9	763.0	109.2	872.2	13.5	87.5
Other family person	71.0	11.0	82.1	10.5	11.6	93.7	44.4	138.0	12.4	67.9
Non-family member	713.6	93.3	806.8	76.8	83.6	890.4	331.7	1,222.2	9.4	72.9
Lone person	389.0	49.1	438.1	44.3	48.1	486.2	264.5	750.7	9.9	64.8
Not living alone	324.6	44.2	368.7	32.4	35.5	404.3	67.2	471.5	8.8	85.7
Total	4,335.8	593.5	4,929.3	307.5	370.5	5,299.8	1,803.0	7,102.8	7.0	74.6
FEMALES										
Family member	1,763.1	1,531.6	3,294.7	136.4	223.0	3,517.6	2,516.8	6,034.4	6.3	58.3
Wife	1,243.3	1,058.8	2,302.1	55.9	88.3	2,390.4	1,848.0	4,238.4	3.7	56.4
With children under 15	414.7	589.4	1,004.1	26.4	47.6	1,051.7	658.8	1,710.5	4.5	61.5
Without children under 15	828.6	469.4	1,298.0	29.5	40.7	1,338.7	1,189.3	2,527.9	3.0	53.0
With dependants	523.6	678.4	1,202.0	30.5	54.2	1,256.2	724.8	1,981.0	4.3	63.4
Without dependants	719.7	380.4	1,100.1	25.4	34.1	1,134.2	1,123.3	2,257.5	3.0	50.2
Lone parent	147.3	138.5	285.8	30.1	46.1	332.0	320.9	652.9	13.9	50.8
With children under 15	75.2	102.1	177.3	20.0	33.6	210.9	196.4	407.3	15.9	51.8
With dependent students but without children under 15	29.1	13.5	42.6	* 2.7	* 4.2	46.8	14.7	61.6	* 9.0	76.1
Without dependants	43.0	22.9	65.9	7.4	8.3	74.2	109.8	184.0	11.2	40.3
Dependent student	15.6	194.1	209.7	5.6	35.9	245.6	174.4	420.0	14.6	58.5
Non-dependent child(b)	311.5	123.7	435.2	39.4	46.3	481.6	79.1	560.6	9.6	85.9
Other family person	45.3	16.5	61.8	5.3	6.3	68.1	94.4	162.5	9.2	41.9
Non-family member	414.2	124.1	538.2	39.9	45.8	584.1	621.1	1,205.2	7.8	48.5
Lone person	224.1	68.6	292.7	22.9	26.1	318.8	566.7	885.5	8.2	36.0
Not living alone	190.1	55.4	245.5	17.0	19.8	265.3	54.5	319.7	7.4	83.0
Total	2,177.3	1,655.7	3,832.9	176.3	268.8	4,101.7	3,137.9	7,239.6	6.6	56.7
PERSONS										
Family member	5,385.3	2,031.8	7,417.1	367.1	509.9	7,927.0	3,988.0	11,915.0	6.4	66.5
Husband or wife	4,162.8	1,270.4	5,433.3	167.6	208.5	5,641.8	2,923.8	8,565.6	3.7	65.9
With children under 15	1,915.0	666.7	2,581.7	92.0	116.4	2,698.1	782.9	3,481.1	4.3	77.5
Without children under 15	2,247.8	603.7	2,851.6	75.5	92.1	2,943.6	2,140.9	5,084.5	3.1	57.9
With dependants	2,246.4	769.5	3,015.9	99.2	126.3	3,142.2	883.1	4,025.3	4.0	78.1
Without dependants	1,916.5	500.9	2,417.4	68.3	82.2	2,499.6	2,040.7	4,540.3	3.3	55.1
Lone parent	208.2	149.3	357.5	36.7	53.1	410.6	359.5	770.1	12.9	53.3
With children under 15	99.5	108.1	207.6	22.7	36.7	244.3	210.6	454.9	15.0	53.7
With dependent students but without children under 15	42.7	16.0	58.6	* 3.5	5.0	63.7	16.7	80.3	7.9	79.2
Without dependants	66.0	25.3	91.3	10.5	11.4	102.6	132.2	234.9	11.1	43.7
Dependent student	37.6	349.4	387.1	17.9	81.2	468.3	377.7	846.0	17.3	55.4
Non-dependent child(b)	860.3	235.1	1,095.4	129.2	149.2	1,244.6	188.3	1,432.9	12.0	86.9
Other family person	116.4	27.5	143.9	15.8	17.9	161.8	138.7	300.5	11.1	53.8
Non-family member	1,127.7	217.4	1,345.1	116.7	129.4	1,474.5	952.9	2,427.4	8.8	60.7
Lone person	613.0	117.8	730.8	67.3	74.1	805.0	831.2	1,636.1	9.2	49.2
Not living alone	514.7	99.6	614.3	49.4	55.3	669.6	121.7	791.3	8.3	84.6
Total	6,513.0	2,249.2	8,762.2	483.8	639.3	9,401.5	4,940.9	14,342.4	6.8	65.6

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45 and 46. (b) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 36. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, DECEMBER 1999
(*000 families)

Number of family members of any age	None employed			One employed			Two or more employed			Total		
	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total	None unemp-loyed	One or more unemp-loyed	Total
COUPLE FAMILY												
Two	696.6	24.9	721.4	262.3	31.5	293.8	759.9	..	759.9	1,718.8	56.4	1,775.2
Three	48.7	27.6	76.3	237.9	27.3	265.2	493.0	24.5	517.5	779.6	79.4	859.0
Four	28.4	21.2	49.6	240.3	33.9	274.2	659.7	46.1	705.8	928.5	101.1	1,029.6
Five	15.1	14.7	29.8	119.2	14.1	133.3	272.2	24.5	296.8	406.5	53.3	459.8
Six or more	8.8	6.8	15.6	48.2	6.8	55.0	86.4	12.2	98.6	143.4	25.8	169.2
Total	797.5	95.1	892.7	907.9	113.6	1,021.5	2,271.3	107.3	2,378.6	3,976.7	316.0	4,292.7
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A MALE PARENT												
Two	12.0	* 3.5	15.5	32.3	6.9	39.2	19.1	..	19.1	63.5	10.4	73.9
Three or more	7.9	* 2.4	10.3	15.6	* 3.5	19.1	13.3	* 2.6	15.9	36.8	8.5	45.3
Total	19.9	6.0	25.8	48.0	10.3	58.3	32.4	* 2.6	35.0	100.3	18.9	119.2
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A FEMALE PARENT												
Two	105.5	30.2	135.8	142.9	11.3	154.3	47.0	..	47.0	295.4	41.6	337.0
Three	65.1	16.7	81.8	73.6	9.3	82.9	44.1	6.6	50.7	182.8	32.5	215.3
Four	27.8	6.7	34.5	20.5	* 3.9	24.5	14.3	5.1	19.4	62.6	15.8	78.4
Five or more	12.2	* 3.5	15.8	7.2	* 1.9	9.1	5.2	* 0.6	5.8	24.6	6.1	30.6
Total	210.6	57.2	267.8	244.2	26.5	270.7	110.6	12.3	122.9	565.4	95.9	661.4
ONE PARENT FAMILIES: TOTAL												
Two	117.5	33.8	151.3	175.3	18.2	193.5	66.1	..	66.1	358.9	52.0	410.9
Three	70.7	18.9	89.6	85.0	11.9	97.0	54.6	8.0	62.7	210.4	38.9	249.3
Four	29.6	6.9	36.5	23.2	4.8	27.9	16.8	5.4	22.2	69.5	17.0	86.6
Five or more	12.7	* 3.5	16.3	8.6	* 1.9	10.5	5.5	* 1.5	7.0	26.9	6.9	33.8
Total	230.5	63.1	293.6	292.1	36.8	328.9	143.0	14.9	157.9	665.7	114.9	780.5
OTHER FAMILY												
Two	12.5	* 2.1	14.7	12.6	6.0	18.6	36.2	..	36.2	61.3	8.2	69.5
Three or more	* 0.9	* 0.4	* 1.3	* 0.4	* 0.2	* 0.6	* 2.6	* 0.5	* 3.1	* 3.9	* 1.0	5.0
Total	13.4	* 2.5	16.0	13.0	6.2	19.2	38.9	* 0.5	39.4	65.3	9.2	74.5
TOTAL												
Two	826.6	60.8	887.4	450.2	55.7	505.9	862.2	..	862.2	2,139.0	116.5	2,255.5
Three	120.3	46.6	166.8	323.4	39.4	362.8	550.1	33.0	583.2	993.8	119.0	1,112.7
Four	58.0	28.1	86.1	263.5	38.6	302.1	676.6	51.5	728.1	998.1	118.2	1,116.3
Five	24.6	18.1	42.7	126.6	15.0	141.6	277.0	25.7	302.7	428.2	58.8	487.0
Six or more	12.0	7.3	19.3	49.4	7.9	57.3	87.1	12.5	99.7	148.5	27.7	176.2
Total	1,041.4	160.8	1,202.3	1,213.0	156.6	1,369.6	2,453.2	122.7	2,575.9	4,707.6	440.1	5,147.8

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45 and 46 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, DECEMBER 1999
(*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	771.6	46.6	74.4	762.1	45.7	84.9	892.7
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	29.4	19.1	32.9	28.3	17.2	35.9	81.4
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	8.1	4.5	* 4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	16.8
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	16.4	12.4	26.7	15.8	10.8	28.8	55.5
Neither spouse unemployed	742.2	27.5	41.6	733.8	28.5	49.0	811.2
One parent families	68.5	108.9	116.2	56.2	111.2	126.3	293.6
Parent unemployed	7.7	19.1	15.4	5.0	20.0	17.2	42.2
Male parent unemployed	* 1.2	* 1.9	* 1.2	* 1.2	* 1.6	* 1.4	* 4.3
Female parent unemployed	6.4	17.2	14.2	* 3.8	18.3	15.8	37.9
Parent not unemployed	60.8	89.8	100.8	51.2	91.2	109.0	251.4
Male parent not in the labour force	9.4	5.9	6.2	8.0	6.0	7.5	21.5
Female parent not in the labour force	51.4	83.9	94.6	43.1	85.2	101.6	229.9
Other family	16.0	..	..	16.0	..	..	16.0
Family head unemployed	* 1.6	..	..	* 1.6	..	..	* 1.6
Family head not unemployed	14.3	..	..	14.3	..	..	14.3
Family head not in the labour force	14.3	..	..	14.3	..	..	14.3
Total	856.1	155.5	190.7	834.2	156.9	211.1	1,202.3
ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED							
Couple family	1,781.8	620.7	997.6	1,517.5	653.0	1,229.6	3,400.1
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	53.6	21.9	33.2	45.4	22.7	40.6	108.8
Husband employed, wife unemployed	26.1	12.5	22.0	20.1	14.1	26.3	60.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	20.0	7.9	8.8	18.7	7.3	10.7	36.7
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	* 1.4	* 0.2	* 0.2	* 1.2	* 0.2	* 0.5	* 1.9
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	5.8	* 1.3	* 1.6	5.0	* 1.1	* 2.6	8.7
Neither spouse unemployed	1,728.2	598.8	964.4	1,472.1	630.3	1,188.9	3,291.3
Husband employed, wife employed	1,194.5	397.4	567.9	1,005.3	413.3	741.1	2,159.8
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	330.5	177.8	371.4	288.5	181.0	410.2	879.7
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	100.9	16.8	22.2	90.1	20.6	29.2	139.9
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	102.4	6.8	* 2.9	88.1	15.4	8.6	112.0
One parent families	255.8	140.4	90.7	186.0	173.7	127.2	486.9
Parent unemployed	9.4	* 1.8	* 0.5	7.0	* 2.5	* 2.2	11.7
Parent not unemployed	246.4	138.6	90.3	179.1	171.2	125.0	475.2
Male parent employed	42.5	18.9	11.5	26.3	30.4	16.2	72.9
Female parent employed	111.6	106.0	72.1	67.8	123.6	98.3	289.8
Male parent not in the labour force	15.6	* 1.3	* 0.7	15.0	* 1.8	* 0.9	17.7
Female parent not in the labour force	76.6	12.3	5.9	69.9	15.4	9.5	94.9
Other family	58.5	..	..	58.5	..	..	58.5
Family head unemployed	* 1.9	..	..	* 1.9	..	..	* 1.9
Family head not unemployed	56.7	..	..	56.7	..	..	56.7
Family head employed	47.4	..	..	47.4	..	..	47.4
Family head not in the labour force	9.3	..	..	9.3	..	..	9.3
Total	2,096.1	761.1	1,088.4	1,762.1	826.7	1,356.7	3,945.5
TOTAL							
Couple family	2,553.4	667.3	1,072.0	2,279.6	698.7	1,314.4	4,292.7
One or both spouses unemployed(b)	83.1	41.0	66.1	73.7	39.9	76.5	190.2
Husband employed, wife unemployed	26.1	12.5	22.0	20.1	14.1	26.3	60.6
Husband unemployed, wife employed	20.0	7.9	8.8	18.7	7.3	10.7	36.7
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	9.5	4.8	4.5	8.7	4.7	5.3	18.7
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	22.1	13.7	28.3	20.8	12.0	31.4	64.2
Neither spouse unemployed	2,470.3	626.3	1,005.9	2,205.8	658.8	1,237.9	4,102.5
Husband employed, wife employed	1,194.5	397.4	567.9	1,005.3	413.3	741.1	2,159.8
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	330.5	177.8	371.4	288.5	181.0	410.2	879.7
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	100.9	16.8	22.2	90.1	20.6	29.2	139.9
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	844.5	34.3	44.4	821.9	43.8	57.5	923.3
One parent families	324.3	249.3	207.0	242.2	284.9	253.4	780.5
Parent unemployed	17.1	20.9	15.9	12.0	22.5	19.4	53.9
Male parent unemployed	* 4.0	* 1.9	* 1.2	* 3.2	* 2.5	* 1.4	7.1
Female parent unemployed	13.1	19.0	14.7	8.8	20.0	18.0	46.8
Parent not unemployed	307.2	228.4	191.1	230.2	262.4	234.0	726.7
Male parent employed	42.5	18.9	11.5	26.3	30.4	16.2	72.9
Female parent employed	111.6	106.0	72.1	67.8	123.6	98.3	289.8
Male parent not in the labour force	25.0	7.2	6.9	23.0	7.8	8.4	39.2
Female parent not in the labour force	128.0	96.2	100.6	113.0	100.6	111.1	324.8
Other family	74.5	..	..	74.5	..	..	74.5
Family head unemployed	* 3.5	..	..	* 3.5	..	..	* 3.5
Family head not unemployed	71.0	..	..	71.0	..	..	71.0
Family head employed	47.4	..	..	47.4	..	..	47.4
Family head not in the labour force	23.7	..	..	23.7	..	..	23.7
Total	2,952.2	916.6	1,279.0	2,596.3	983.6	1,567.8	5,147.8

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 45 and 46 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

INTRODUCTION

1 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 77 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. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics appears at the end of this publication.

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 0.5% 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).

INTRODUCTION OF TELEPHONE INTERVIEWING

6 The ABS introduced the use of telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey over the period August 1996 to February 1997. Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for eight months, with one-eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are then conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent). The method was phased in by switching each incoming sample group over to telephone interviewing in its second month in the survey.

7 During the period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect peaked in November 1996, when it is estimated that the published estimate of total employment was about 36,000 to 48,000 lower than would have been measured under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. Therefore, the estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996.

SCOPE	<p>8 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. <p>From July 1993 Jervis Bay Territory has been excluded from the scope of the survey. Before July 1993 it was included in estimates for the Australian Capital Territory.</p>
COVERAGE	<p>9 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 45 for information about the effect of the coverage rules on family statistics.</p> <p>10 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).</p>
POPULATION BENCHMARKS	<p>11 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 12 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 <i>Australian Demographic Statistics</i> (3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.</p>
REVISION OF POPULATION BENCHMARKS	<p>12 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 1999 to take account of the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing, which affected all the monthly estimates from January 1995 to January 1999.</p>

REVISION OF POPULATION BENCHMARKS <i>continued</i>	13 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 <i>Information Paper: Population Estimates: An Outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates</i> (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	14 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	15 The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised from time to time. Details of these changes have been published in <i>Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey</i> (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993. The most recent change was in February 1998, to include references to Centrelink.
INCLUSION OF CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKERS	<p>16 In April 1986, the questionnaire was revised following the extension of the definition of employed persons to include persons who worked without pay between 1–14 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.</p> <p>17 Previously, contributing family workers who worked 1–14 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.</p> <p>18 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 50 contains more details.</p>
COMPARABILITY OF SERIES	19 As noted in paragraph 12, estimates from January 1995 were 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. An examination of the revised estimates showed that the effects on Labour Force Survey estimates for the period before January 1995 were inconsequential, and that no meaningful purpose would be served by publishing revised estimates for that period.

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES
continued

20 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 available on request.

21 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% of other families with dependants were one-parent families. In March 1994, a new families classification was introduced which also affected comparability (see paragraphs 47 to 49).

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

22 Following each Population Census, the ABS reselecs the Labour Force Survey sample to take into account the new information which is obtained from the Census. The sample that was used in the Labour Force Survey from September 1992 to August 1997 has been replaced by a new sample selected using information collected in the 1996 Census. The new sample was phased in over the period September 1997 to April 1998. For additional information, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0).

23 The sampling fractions for each State/Territory differ in order to yield 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 1991 Census are:

	<i>1991 Census redesign</i>	<i>1996 Census redesign</i>
New South Wales	1 in 277	1 in 300
Victoria	1 in 242	1 in 257
Queensland	1 in 195	1 in 222
South Australia	1 in 139	1 in 147
Western Australia	1 in 146	1 in 160
Tasmania	1 in 75	1 in 83
Northern Territory	1 in 75	1 in 85
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 75	1 in 85

RELIABILITY OF THE
ESTIMATES

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

- **sampling error:** since the estimates are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. More information on this topic is given in the Technical Notes; and

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES
continued

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

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
CENSUS AND LABOUR
FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES

25 The results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force estimates derived from the Census differ from those derived from the Labour Force Survey.

26 The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the Census and the survey.

27 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 11), 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 and differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or Census.

28 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.

29 These considerations should be borne in mind when comparisons are made between Population Census and Labour Force Survey estimates.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

30 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:

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT
continued

<i>Series</i>	<i>Monthly movements</i>
Employment	5 in 10
Unemployment	7 in 10
Unemployment rate	7 in 10
Participation rate	9 in 10

31 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 1999, revised the Australian and State seasonally adjusted and trend monthly series back to February 1978. For information about the method of adjustment, please refer to the feature article in the February 1999 issue of this publication. Revised seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for all months for Australia and the States are available on request. Inquiries concerning this data should be directed to Michael Johnson on Canberra 02 6252 6525.

TREND ESTIMATION

32 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 (e.g. 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 11 to 14 with the trend series published in tables 3, 9 and 26. Long term data 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.

33 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 31.

TREND ESTIMATION
continued

34 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.

35 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 Canberra 02 6252 6345.

MONTH-TO-MONTH
MOVEMENTS

36 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 24.

GROSS FLOWS

37 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.

38 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.

39 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% of persons in those dwellings which are included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. The introduction of the new sample means less persons will be common between August, September and October 1997. Normally those who can be matched represent about 80% of all persons in the survey.

40 Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table (table 33). About two-thirds of the remaining (unmatched) 20% of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other third are likely to be somewhat different.

41 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.

42 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.

43 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

44 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.

45 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.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS
AND OTHER
CHARACTERISTICS OF
FAMILIES *continued*

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:

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

46 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% of all civilians aged 15 and over.

CHANGES IN FAMILIES
CLASSIFICATIONS

47 *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.

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

- *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.
- *Dependent students* (previously *Full-time students aged 15–24*) now comprise sons or daughters (of a couple or a lone parent) aged 15–19 attending school or aged 15–24 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.

CHANGES IN FAMILIES
CLASSIFICATIONS *continued*

- *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).

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

- *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.
- *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.
- *Other families* now excludes those families in which there is a lone parent with only non-dependent children present (see above).

50 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

51 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.

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

INDUSTRY

53 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 4 levels (Division, Subdivision, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the Group level, as was the practice under ASIC.

54 To enable the conversion of historical data from ASIC to ANZSIC for the period November 1984 to May 1994, a concordance was published in the August 1994 issue of this publication and in the *Information Paper — Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data (Replacement Publication)* (6259.0). It has 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 was published in an appendix to the May 1996 issue of this publication, and in a further issue of the above Information Paper. For further information about the new concordance or the availability of data, contact Michael Johnson on Canberra 02 6252 6525.

OCCUPATION

55 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, Second Edition* (1220.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986. Like ASCO First Edition, ASCO Second Edition is a skill-based classification of occupation. However, the structure of ASCO Second Edition comprises five hierarchical levels (Major Group, Sub-Major Group, Minor Group, Unit Group and Occupation) compared with four levels in ASCO First Edition (Major Group, Minor Group, Unit Group and Occupation). Under ASCO Second Edition, Labour Force Survey data are coded to the Unit Group level, as was the practice under ASCO First Edition.

ADDITIONAL DATA

56 Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status in employment are available each February, May, August and November. For these months, additional tables containing the following data are included in this publication:

- Employed persons by industry:
 - Original, seasonally adjusted and trend;
 - Full-time and part-time workers;
 - Status in employment;
 - Age and birthplace;
 - Hours worked;
 - Divisions and subdivisions;
 - Industry by occupation;
- Employed persons by occupation:
 - Full-time and part-time workers;
 - Status in employment;
 - Age and birthplace;
 - Hours worked;
 - Major, sub-major, and selected minor groups;
- Unemployment rate by industry of last full-time job;
- Unemployment rate by occupation of last full-time job.

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

57 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, 1978 – 1995 (6204.0)

Labour Force Projections, Australia: 1999 to 2016 (6260.0)

Labour Force, New South Wales and Australian Capital Territory
(6201.1) — issued quarterly

Labour Force, Victoria (6202.2) — issued quarterly

Labour Force, Queensland (6201.3) — issued quarterly

South Australian Economic Indicators (1307.4) — issued monthly

Tasmanian Statistical Indicators (1303.6) — issued monthly

RELATED PUBLICATIONS
continued

Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0) — issued quarterly
Labour Statistics, Australia (6101.0)

Australia's Long-term Unemployed — A Statistical Profile (6255.0)

Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey
(6232.0)

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design (6269.0)

Information Paper: Regional Labour Force Statistics (6262.0)

Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia
(6224.0) — issued annually

Information Paper: Measuring Employment and Unemployment (6279.0)

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).

58 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 *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

59 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 Michael Johnson on Canberra 02 6252 6525 or any ABS office.

ROUNDING

60 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

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

1 A new sample for the Labour Force Survey has been phased in over the period September 1997 to April 1998. For information about the sample design see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (6269.0).

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.

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 on page 61 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.

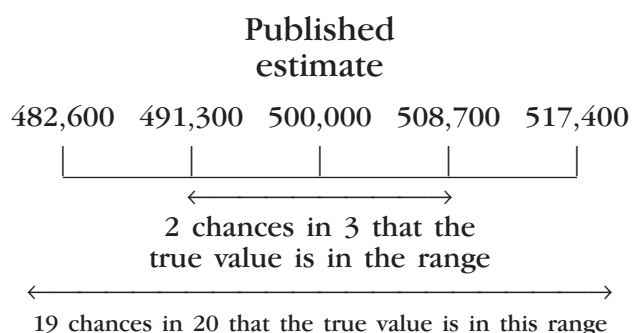
6 The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be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

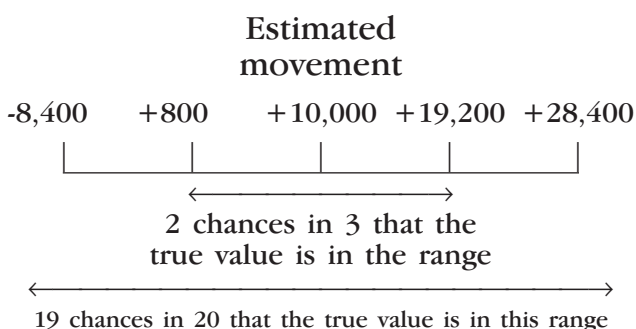
8 The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements 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 1.04. Standard errors of all *six monthly* movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.28. 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:

- 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 8,700 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 491,300 to 508,700. There are about nineteen chances in twenty that the true value is in the range 482,600 to 517,400.



- Consider estimates for females employed part time in Australia of 1,390,000 in one month and 1,400,000 in the next month. This represents an upward movement of 10,000. By referring to table B for the larger estimate of 1,400,000, a movement standard error of 9,200 is obtained (after applying linear interpolation and rounding). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true movement is in the range +800 to +19,200 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the true movement is in the range –8,400 to +28,400.



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: 1.4;
- average hours worked: 0.9;
- average duration of unemployment: 1.5; and
- median duration of unemployment: 1.7.

The levels at which these and other labour force estimates have a relative standard error of 25% 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:

- 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 11,350 which is 1.1% as a *relative standard error*. The factor of 1.7 (see paragraph 10) is applied to the relative standard error of 1.1% to obtain 1.9%. Therefore the *standard error* for the median duration of unemployment is 1.9% of 30 weeks, i.e. about half of one week. So there are two chances in three that the median duration of unemployment is between 29.5 and 30.5 weeks, and about nineteen chances in twenty that it is between 29 and 31 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 5% lower than those shown in tables A and B, while standard errors for estimates of unemployment and persons not in the labour force are both approximately 4% higher than those shown in the tables.

A

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FROM SEPTEMBER 1997(a)

Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.	%
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
100						100	100	130		
200				210	210	140	130	160	140	70.0
300	220	230	310	250	260	160	150	180	180	60.0
500	320	320	390	310	330	200	190	210	270	54.0
700	400	390	460	360	380	230	220	240	340	48.6
1 000	520	490	540	410	450	270	250	270	440	44.0
1 500	670	620	650	490	540	320	290	310	570	38.0
2 000	800	740	740	550	610	360	330	340	700	35.0
2 500	900	850	800	600	650	400	350	350	800	32.0
3 000	1 000	900	900	650	700	400	400	400	900	30.0
3 500	1 100	1 000	950	700	750	450	400	400	950	27.1
4 000	1 200	1 050	1 000	750	800	450	450	450	1 050	26.3
5 000	1 350	1 200	1 100	800	900	500	450	500	1 200	24.0
7 000	1 600	1 400	1 300	900	1 050	600	550	550	1 450	20.7
10 000	1 900	1 650	1 500	1 050	1 200	700	600	600	1 700	17.0
15 000	2 300	1 950	1 800	1 250	1 400	800	700	750	2 100	14.0
20 000	2 600	2 200	2 050	1 400	1 550	900	800	800	2 450	12.3
30 000	3 100	2 600	2 400	1 650	1 850	1 050	900	950	2 950	9.8
40 000	3 450	2 900	2 750	1 850	2 050	1 150	1 000	1 100	3 300	8.3
50 000	3 700	3 100	3 000	2 050	2 200	1 250	1 100	1 200	3 650	7.3
100 000	4 600	3 900	4 000	2 700	2 850	1 600	1 400	1 650	4 750	4.8
150 000	5 250	4 550	4 700	3 200	3 300	1 900	1 600	1 950	5 500	3.7
200 000	5 750	5 100	5 300	3 550	3 650	2 100	1 800	2 250	6 150	3.1
300 000	6 700	6 050	6 250	4 200	4 150	2 450		2 700	7 150	2.4
500 000	8 350	7 550	7 650	5 100	4 950	2 900			8 700	1.7
1 000 000	11 650	10 600	10 000	6 700	6 150				11 350	1.1
2 000 000	17 150	15 400	13 050	8 750	7 600				15 000	0.8
5 000 000	30 750	26 500	18 400						23 000	0.5
10 000 000									40 350	0.4

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

B

STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS FOR OCTOBER 1997 TO NOVEMBER 1997 ONWARDS(a)

Size of larger estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
100						100	90	100	310
200			330	210	270	130	110	130	400
300	490	400	380	240	300	150	130	140	460
500	580	480	450	280	360	180	160	170	550
700	650	530	500	320	400	200	180	190	630
1 000	730	600	570	360	450	220	210	210	710
1 500	840	690	660	420	520	260	240	240	820
2 000	920	760	730	460	570	280	270	270	910
2 500	1 000	820	780	500	610	310	300	290	980
3 000	1 060	880	840	530	650	330	320	310	1 050
4 000	1 170	970	920	590	720	360	360	340	1 160
5 000	1 260	1 040	1 000	630	770	390	390	360	1 260
7 000	1 410	1 170	1 120	710	860	440	440	400	1 420
10 000	1 590	1 320	1 270	810	970	500	500	450	1 610
15 000	1 820	1 520	1 460	930	1 110	570	590	520	1 860
20 000	2 010	1 670	1 610	1 030	1 220	630	660	570	2 060
30 000	2 300	1 920	1 860	1 190	1 390	730	770	650	2 380
50 000	2 740	2 290	2 220	1 420	1 650	870	930	760	2 850
70 000	3 060	2 560	2 490	1 600	1 840	980	1 060	850	3 210
100 000	3 460	2 890	2 820	1 810	2 070	1 100	1 210	960	3 650
150 000	3 960	3 320	3 240	2 080	2 360	1 270	1 410	1 090	4 210
200 000	4 370	3 670	3 580	2 300	2 600	1 400	1 580	1 200	4 670
300 000	5 000	4 210	4 120	2 660	2 970	1 610		1 370	5 390
500 000	5 950	5 010	4 920	3 180	3 520	1 930			6 470
1 000 000	7 510	6 340	6 260	4 050	4 420				8 270
2 000 000	9 490	8 030	7 960	5 160	5 550				10 580
5 000 000	12 920	10 970	10 930						14 660
10 000 000									18 750

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

C

LEVELS AT WHICH LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES HAVE A RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF 25%(a) FROM SEPTEMBER 1997(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>
Estimated classified by									
Aggregate hours worked	10 600	8 200	7 200	4 000	4 800	1 800	1 500	1 800	8 700
Average hours worked	4 600	3 800	3 700	2 000	2 400	800	700	1 000	3 500
Average duration of unemployment	10 400	9 600	7 300	4 100	5 000	1 800	1 100	1 900	10 400
Median duration of unemployment	16 800	12 700	10 800	6 000	7 200	2 800	2 500	2 600	14 300
All other estimates	5 900	4 500	4 100	2 400	2 800	1 100	1 000	1 100	4 400

(a) See Technical Notes, page 60. (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 an advertisement for a job; checking factory noticeboards or the touchscreens at Centrelink offices; being registered with Centrelink as a jobseeker; 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 15–19 who, during the reference week, were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15–24 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 relative. (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 family members aged 15–19 attending school or aged 15–24 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 15–19 attending school or aged 15–24 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:
- 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
 - worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or
 - 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
 - were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Employee An employee is a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, a retainer fee by their employer while working on a commission basis, tips, piece-rates or payment in kind, or a person who operates his or her own incorporated enterprise with or without hiring employees.

Employer An employer is a person who operates his or her own unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

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

- Family** Two or more related persons (*relationship* includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption) usually resident in the same household at the time of the survey. A family comprises a married couple or a family head as defined, together with any persons having any of the following relationships to them:
- sons or daughters of any age, if not married and with no children of their own present;
 - other relatives if not accompanied by a spouse, sons or daughters, or parents of their own; or
 - any children under 15 years of age who do not have a parent present.

- Family head** Any person without a spouse present:
- with a son or daughter aged under 15 present; or
 - 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

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

No family head is determined for a couple family.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Labour force status	A classification of the civilian population aged 15 and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Lone 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, other than those classified as dependent students, husbands, wives or sole 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	From August 1996, classified according to the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Second Edition 1996</i> (Cat. no. 1220.0). See <i>Information Paper: ASCO – Australian Standard Classification of Occupations</i> (1221.0).
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 unincorporated economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees (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 30 and 31 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>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)</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 32 to 35 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"> ■ 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: ■ 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 ■ 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 ■ 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

The supplementary and special surveys collect data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is an historical list of supplementary and special labour force surveys. The data is available in publication form, by subscription or on request. It may be possible to order unpublished data on the following supplementary and special surveys by contacting the ABS.

TITLE	CATALOGUE NUMBER
■ Career Experience. Irregular. Latest issue November 1998	6254.0
■ Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications. Final issue 1993 (Discontinued)	6243.0
■ Child Care. Irregular. Latest issue March 1996	4402.0
■ Education and Training Experience. Irregular. Latest issue 1997	6278.0
■ Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership. Annual. Latest issue August 1998	6310.0
■ Employment Benefits. Final issue August 1994 (Discontinued)	6334.0.40.001
■ Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons. Annual. Latest issue July 1999	6222.0
■ Labour Force Experience. Two yearly. Latest issue February 1999	6206.0
■ Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment. Final issue February 1994 (Discontinued)	6235.0
■ Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families. Annual. Latest issue June 1999	6224.0
■ Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants. Irregular. Latest issue November 1996	6250.0
■ Labour Mobility. Two-yearly. Latest issue February 1998	6209.0
■ Multiple Jobholding. Irregular. Latest issue August 1997	6216.0
■ Participation in Education. Annual. Latest issue September 1998	6272.0
■ Persons Employed at Home. Irregular. Latest issue September 1995	6275.0
■ Persons Not in the Labour Force. Annual. Latest issue September 1998	6220.0
■ Persons Who had Re-entered the Labour Force. Final issue July 1995 (Discontinued)	6264.0.40.001
■ Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force. Final issue September 1994 (Discontinued)	6267.0.40.001
■ Retirement and Retirement Intentions. Irregular. Latest issue November 1997	6238.0
■ Retrenchment and Redundancy. Irregular. Latest issue July 1997	6266.0
■ Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience. Two-yearly. Latest issue July 1998	6245.0
■ Superannuation. Final issue November 1995 (Discontinued)	6319.0
■ Trade Union Members. Final issue August 1996 (Discontinued)	6325.0
■ Transition from Education to Work. Annual. Latest issue May 1999	6227.0
■ Underemployed Workers. Annual. Latest issue September 1998	6265.0
■ Working Arrangements. Irregular. Latest issue August 1997	6342.0

FORTHCOMING SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

Topic	Reference month	Release
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership	August 1999	February 2000
Forms of Employment	August 1998	February 2000

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2620300012992
ISSN 1030-0996

RRP \$22.00