

LABOUR FORCE

AUSTRALIA

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- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Marjory Smith on Canberra 02 6252 6525, or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

Issue	Release Date
December 2002	31 January 2003
January 2003	28 February 2003
February 2003	28 March 2003

CHANGES THIS MONTH

Following each Census of Population and Housing, the ABS selects a new sample for the Labour Force Survey. This is done to ensure that the sample continues to accurately represent the distribution of the Australian population. A new sample has recently been selected based on the 2001 Census.

In order to reduce the potential impact of the change in sample on labour force statistics, the new sample is being introduced progressively, taking advantage of the existing rotation scheme. Using this scheme, the private dwelling sample in larger urban centres and less remote areas, representing just over four-fifths (82.1%) of the total sample, is being phased in over the period November 2002 to June 2003. Within these areas, one-eighth of the new sample is being introduced each month under existing sample rotation arrangements. The rest of the sample (in more remote, less populated areas and for non-private dwellings) was introduced in two stages, in November and December 2002 (see paragraphs 28 and 29 of the Explanatory Notes). Detailed information about the new sample was provided in *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0), released on 4 December 2002.

CHANGES TO LABOUR FORCE SURVEY PRODUCTS

In 2003, the ABS is changing the Labour Force Survey product set. The changes will affect all LFS products, with this publication (6203.0) ceasing after the release of the February 2003 issue. For further details on the changes, and a guide to the new product set, see *Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products* (cat. no. 6297.0), released on 13 December 2002, which is available free on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

VOLATILITY OF LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

The following article is reprinted, with correction to Figure 19, from the December 2002 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

INTRODUCTION

Over the last 18 months or so there has been some concern expressed by a number of users of Labour Force Survey (LFS) statistics that some seasonally adjusted series have become more volatile. This concern has focused mainly on the female full-time and part-time components of employment, unemployment rate and participation rate.

This article describes what volatility is, and how it is measured. It then presents results of investigations into whether labour force seasonally adjusted series have become more volatile recently.

WHAT IS VOLATILITY?

Any time series of survey estimates is subject to a degree of irregularity. Such 'volatility' may be intrinsic to the data collection process, such as sampling error and non-sampling error. It may also reflect changes in the real world, resulting in short-term movements of estimates which do not reflect the general underlying behaviour of the series. Changes in seasonal patterns can cause a seasonally adjusted series to become more volatile, because it may take several years for the seasonal adjustment process to identify and adapt to the new seasonal pattern. In this case, there may not necessarily be any increase in the volatility of the original (unadjusted) series.

MEASURING VOLATILITY

Time series decomposition

An observation in an original time series can be decomposed into three components: the trend, which represents the underlying movement of the series; systematic calendar related influences, such as trading patterns and holidays; and the residual or irregular component, which reflects transient 'real world' activities as well as sampling errors and other errors from the survey process. The relative contributions of the three components vary between series, and over time for any individual series.

For the LFS, the time series decomposition can be written as:

Survey estimate = Trend estimate x Seasonal factor x Irregular factor

Seasonally adjusted estimates are derived by estimating the seasonal component and removing it from the original survey estimate:

Seasonally adjusted estimate = Survey estimate / Seasonal factor
= Trend estimate x Irregular factor

That is, seasonally adjusted estimates still contain irregular influences in addition to the underlying trend.

The Irregular Deviation of a seasonally adjusted series

The irregular factor (which is obtained by dividing the seasonally adjusted estimate by the trend estimate) fluctuates around its expected value of unity. In this article, volatility is measured by the 'Irregular Deviation' defined as the absolute value (i.e. ignoring the sign) of the difference between the irregular factor and unity:

$$\text{Irregular Deviation} = \text{abs}(\text{Irregular factor} - 1)$$

where $\text{abs}(\cdot)$ denotes the absolute value function. Equivalently, the Irregular Deviation can be expressed as the absolute value of (Seasonally adjusted estimate - Trend estimate) / Trend estimate. The Irregular Deviation is normally expressed as a percentage — i.e. the absolute difference between the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates as a percentage of the trend.

Using initial 'real time' seasonally adjusted estimates

As new observations are added progressively to a time series, the seasonally adjusted estimate for a previous period will, as a consequence, continue to change until converging to its final value after several years. Therefore, seasonally adjusted estimates near the end of a time series will be subject to more downstream change than earlier points in the series. Hence, in order to ensure that volatility levels are compared in an unbiased manner over the full length of each time series examined in this article, the initial seasonally adjusted estimate (referred to below as the 'real time first estimate') has been used to derive the volatility measure.

Smoothing the Irregular Deviation

To help identify the underlying trend in volatility, the Irregular Deviation has been smoothed using two statistical averages: a symmetrical 13-term moving average; and a lowess (local regression model) filter. Relative to the 13-term moving average, the lowess curve is less sensitive to short-term variation in volatility, and hence provides a better indicator of longer term changes in the level of volatility. However, values on the lowess curve near the end of the series should be used with caution, as they will be subject to revision over time.

ARE RECENT LFS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES MORE VOLATILE?

Summary

Smoothed Irregular Deviations have been examined for a range of key labour force seasonally adjusted series for the period January 1990 to August 2002 (see following graphs). In summary:

- for *employed persons*, there is no evidence of any recent increase in volatility levels;
- for *employed males*, recent volatility levels are considerably lower than those experienced in the early 1990s;
- for *employed females*, recent volatility levels are no higher than levels experienced in the early and mid 1990s;

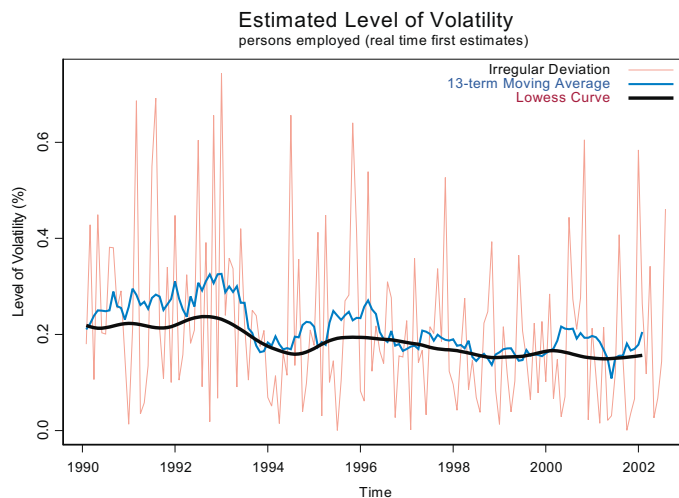
Summary
continued

- for *persons employed full-time and persons employed part-time*, there has been a noticeable increase in volatility (since 2001 and 2000 respectively), but to levels which are no greater than those experienced in the early 1990s;
- for *females employed full-time*, recent volatility levels have been higher than at any other time in the last 12 years;
- for *females employed part-time*, volatility levels rose strongly during 2000, reaching a higher level than at any other time in the last 12 years; since early 2001, volatility has been decreasing;
- for *males employed full-time and males employed part-time*, there is no evidence of a recent increase in volatility;
- volatility of the *participation rate for females and persons* increased during 2000 and 2001, but to levels that are no higher than those experienced in the early 1990s;
- there has been no recent increase in volatility levels for *unemployed persons and unemployment rate* series.

Detailed analysis

Figure 1 shows the Irregular Deviation for the employed persons series. There is no evidence of any recent increase in volatility — in fact, volatility levels in the early 1990s were higher than at present.

FIGURE 1: EMPLOYED PERSONS



It can also be seen from figure 1 that there have been episodes of relatively low volatility interspersed with 'noisier' periods. This behaviour may contribute to occasional concerns that LFS estimates are becoming more volatile.

Figures 2 and 3 show the Irregular Deviation for employed males and employed females respectively. There is no evidence of any recent increase in volatility levels for employed males (in fact there has been a gradual decline over the last six years). For employed females, there was a moderate increase during 2000, but only to levels that have been reached several times in the past.

FIGURE 2: EMPLOYED MALES

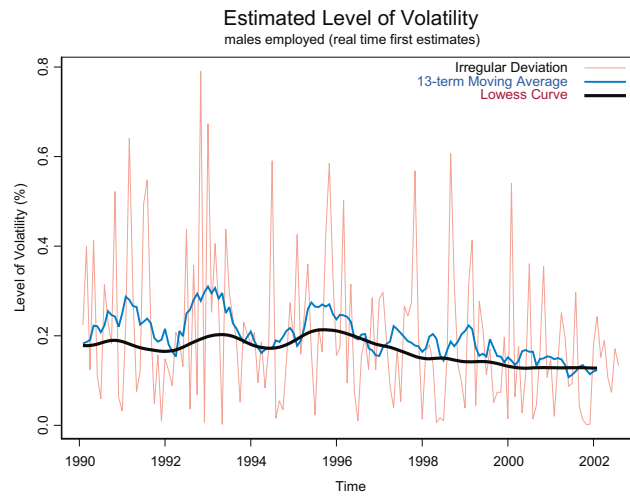
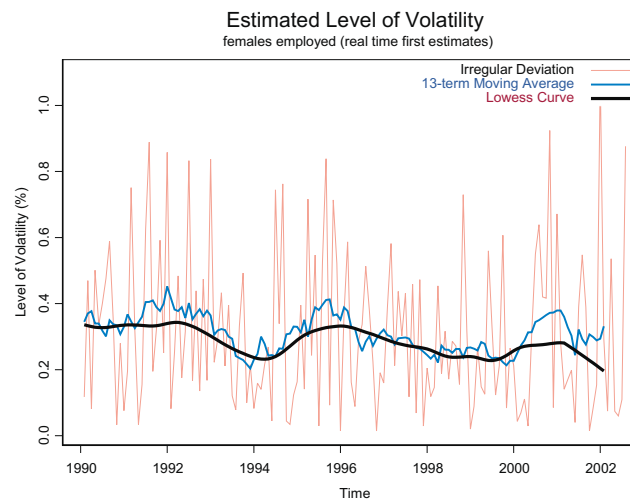


FIGURE 3: EMPLOYED FEMALES



While the employed persons series does not indicate increasing levels of volatility, disaggregating it into full-time and part-time employed gives a different picture. For example, from Figure 4 there is evidence of increased volatility in the full-time employed series from late 2000 compared with earlier periods; and for persons employed part-time (Figure 5) there is evidence of increased volatility from 1999 until early 2001 (volatility appears to have decreased since early 2001 from its highest point, though it remains at a relatively high level).

FIGURE 4: PERSONS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME

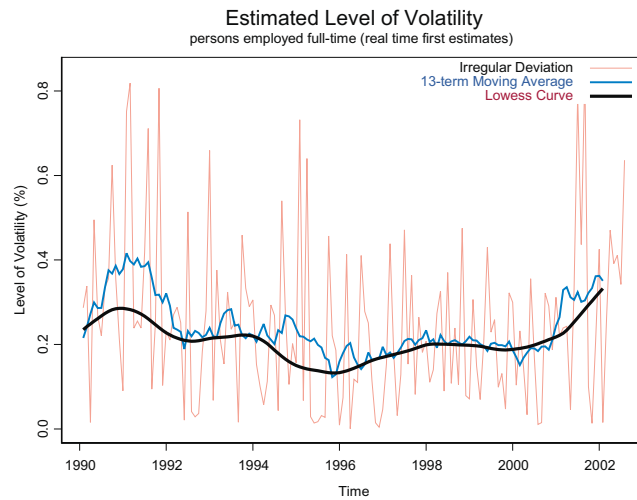
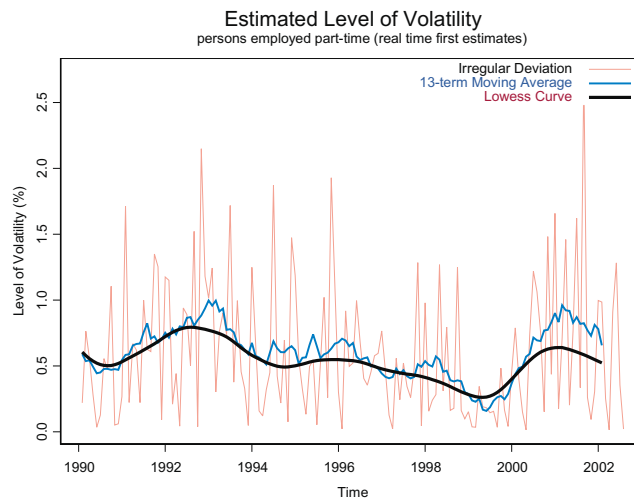


FIGURE 5: PERSONS EMPLOYED PART-TIME



Figures 6 and 7 show the Irregular Deviation for full-time and part-time employed females respectively. Recent changes in volatility levels for these series are similar to the corresponding series for persons (Figures 4 and 5).

FIGURE 6: FEMALES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME

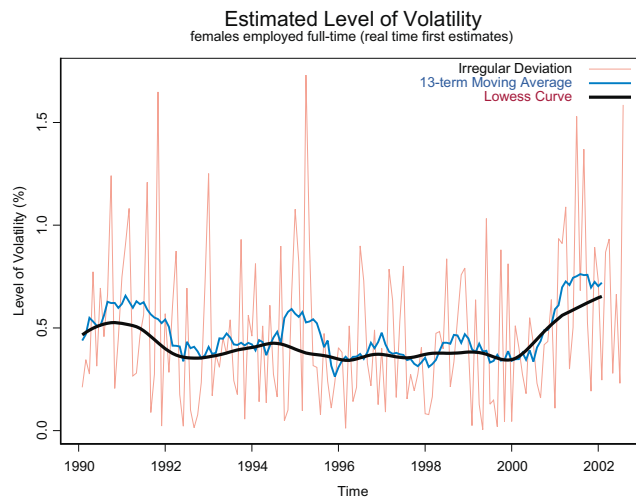
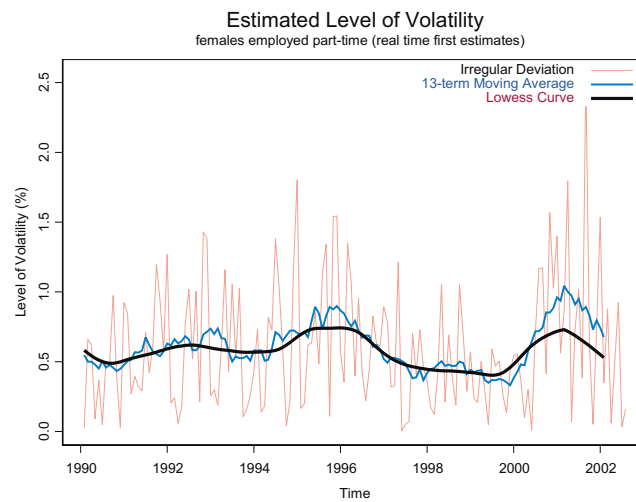


FIGURE 7: FEMALES EMPLOYED PART-TIME



Figures 8 and 9 show no evidence of increased volatility in males employed full-time and males employed part-time.

FIGURE 8: MALES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME

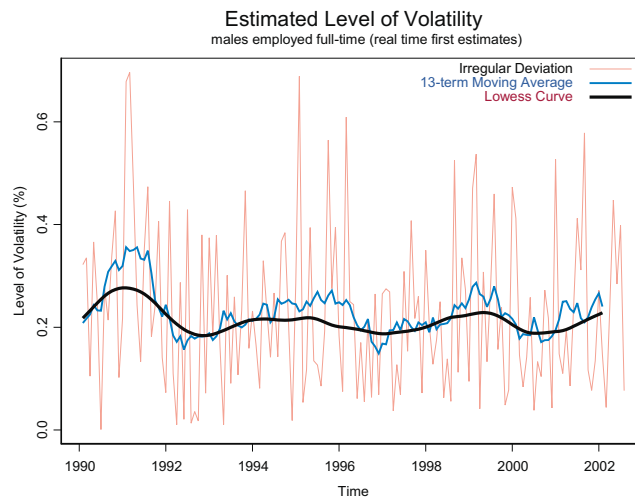
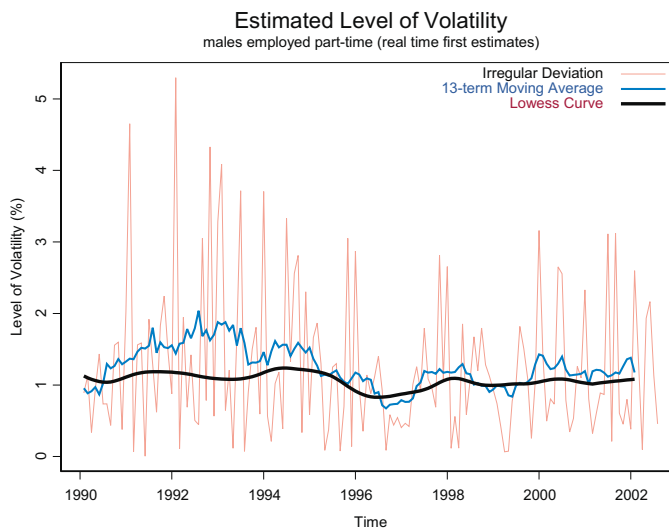


FIGURE 9: MALES EMPLOYED PART-TIME



From Figure 12 (on the next page), there is no evidence of recent increased volatility in the male participation rate. (In fact, volatility levels in recent years are lower than they were in the early 1990s.) However, volatility levels have been increasing steadily for females over the last 2-3 years, and are now comparable to levels experienced in the early 1990s (Figure 11). The recent increase in volatility for females has flowed through to the persons series (Figure 10).

FIGURE 10: PARTICIPATION RATE

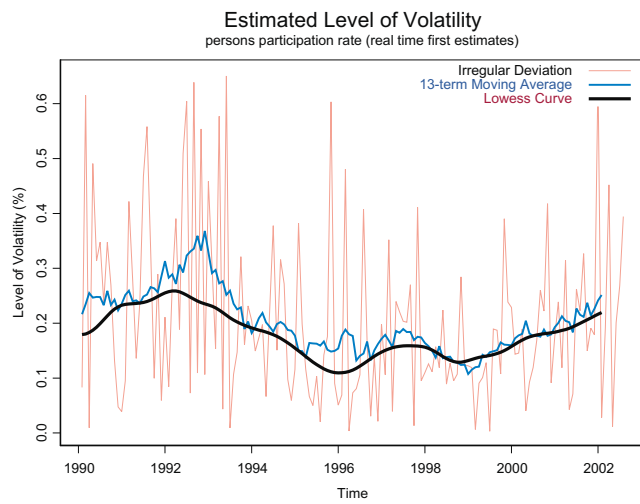


FIGURE 11: FEMALE PARTICIPATION RATE

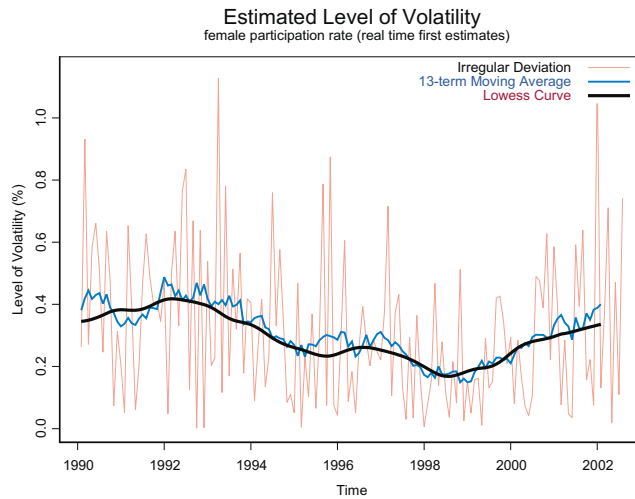
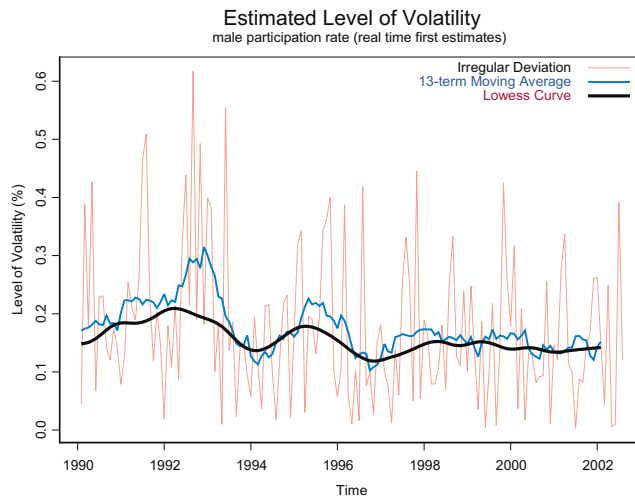


FIGURE 12: MALE PARTICIPATION RATE



Detailed analysis
continued

Table 1 below summarises the findings on recent volatility for all key LFS seasonally adjusted series.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON LFS VOLATILITY

Series	Is there any evidence of the series becoming more volatile recently?
EMPLOYED	
Persons Employed	No.
Persons Employed Full-time	Volatility from 2001 onwards appears higher than earlier low volatility period (1995-2000). Increase is mainly attributable to female full-time component.
Persons Employed Part-time	Volatility from 1999 to early 2001 appears higher than earlier low volatility period (1996-1999); however there is also evidence this volatility has decreased since early 2001. Change in volatility is mainly attributable to female part-time component.
Males Employed	No.
Males Employed Full-time	No.
Males Employed Part-time	No.
Females Employed	No strong evidence. While volatility of full-time and part-time components of this series appear to have increased, the irregular movements in full-time and part-time series have tended to offset each other.
Females Employed Full-time	Volatility from 2001 onwards appears higher than earlier low volatility period (1996-2000).
Females Employed Part-time	Volatility from 1999 to early 2011 appears higher than earlier low volatility period (1996-2000); however there is also evidence that volatility has decreased since early 2001.
UNEMPLOYED	
Unemployed Full-time	No.
Unemployed Part-time	No.
Unemployed Males	No.
Unemployed Females	No.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
Unemployment Rate	No.
Unemployment Rate Full-time	No.
Unemployment Rate Part-time	No.
Unemployment Rate Males	No.
Unemployment Rate Females	No.
PARTICIPATION RATE	
Participation Rate	Volatility has increased steadily from early 2000 following a period of lower than average volatility (1994-1999). However current levels are lower than those experienced in 1992 and early 1993. The recent increase is being driven by increased volatility in the female participation rate.
Male Participation Rate	No.
Female Participation Rate	Volatility from 2000 onwards appears to have increased when compared with an earlier low volatility period (1994-1999).

Further analysis of females employed series

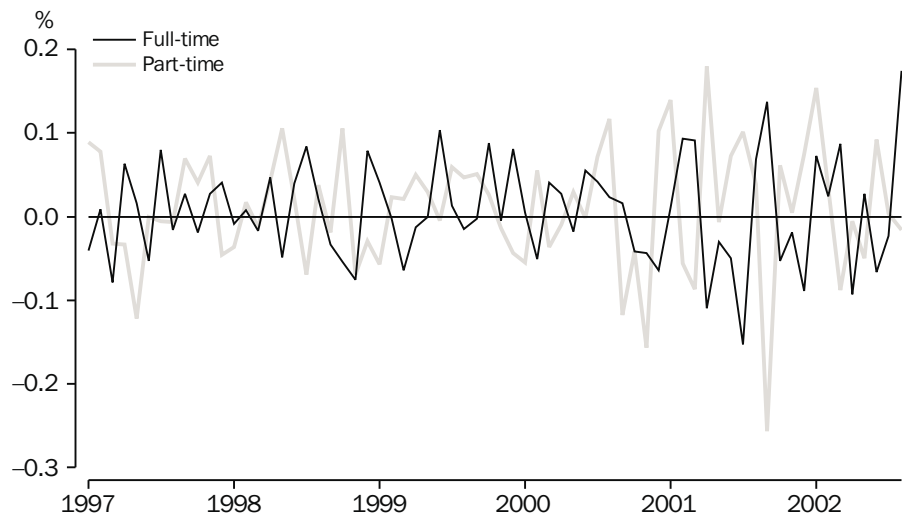
The above analysis looked at patterns of volatility over the last 12 years for LFS seasonally adjusted series. The analysis showed that, for females employed full-time, recent volatility levels had increased significantly, and were still relatively high in mid-2002.

Complementarity of full-time and part-time components of employed females

For the female employed full-time and part-time series, Figure 13 shows the *relative deviation of the seasonally adjusted estimate from the trend* (this is the Irregular Deviation with the sign restored). The graph shows that, as expected, the full-time and part-time irregulars have a tendency to be opposite in sign, and hence to partially cancel each other out. This is consistent with the lower volatility levels observed in the females employed series compared with the full-time and part-time component series. Increased irregularity is clearly visible in the full-time and part-time series from 2001 and late 2000 respectively.

Complementarity of full-time and part-time components of employed females continued

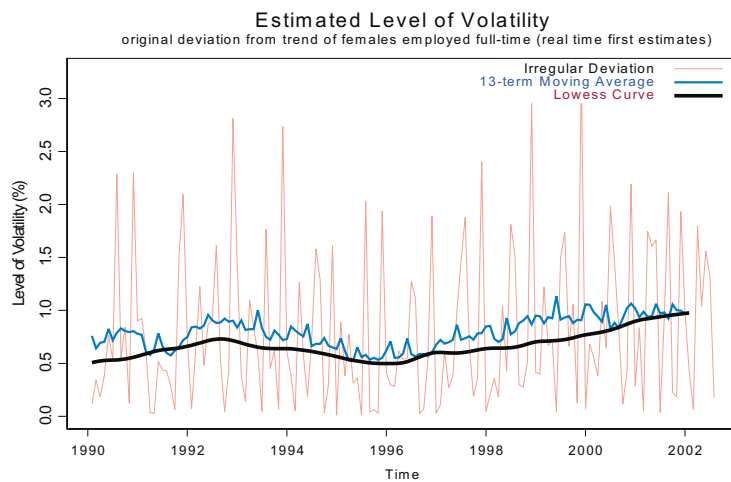
FIGURE 13: RELATIVE DEVIATION OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATE FROM TREND (EMPLOYED FEMALES)



Are original estimates for employed females becoming more volatile?

Figure 14 shows the absolute relative deviation from the trend of the *original* estimate, for females employed full-time. This volatility measure is essentially the Irregular Deviation, but with the seasonally adjusted series replaced by the original series; hence its volatility incorporates both seasonal and irregular variation. It can be seen that the 13-term moving average has been increasing steadily since about 1996. However it does not show any marked increase over the last two years (in contrast, Figure 6 showed that the volatility of the seasonally adjusted series has almost doubled in that time). Figure 14 is also suggestive of a change in seasonal pattern after 2000, as seasonal spikes become less distinct.

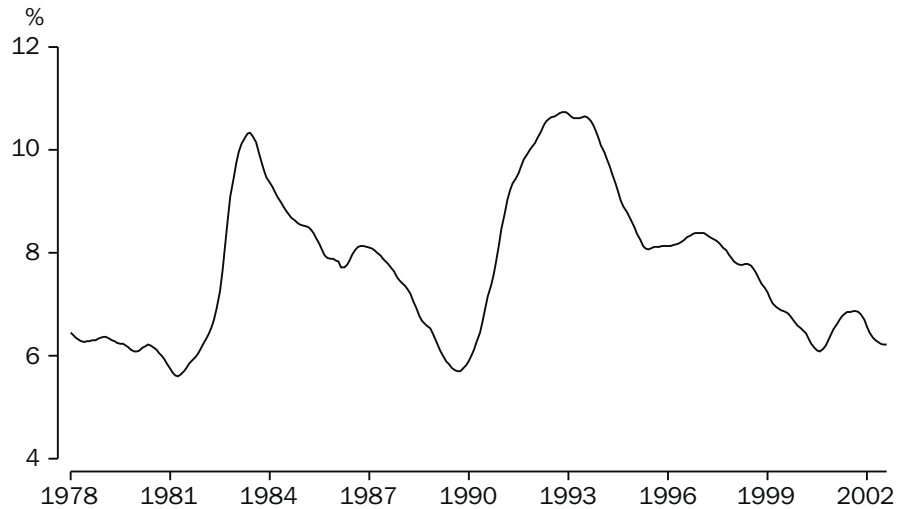
FIGURE 14: ABSOLUTE RELATIVE DEVIATION OF ORIGINAL FROM TREND SERIES (FEMALES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)



Gross flows analysis	<p>One point to bear in mind when thinking about volatility in net monthly movements for LFS series is that those net changes sit on much larger gross flows into and out of any component of labour force status. For example, the net decrease in original part-time employment between April and May 2002 was about 30,000 persons, but from the 80 per cent of the sample that is common to those two months, close to 370,000 persons moved into part-time employment in May and about 410,000 persons employed part time in April moved to another labour force status in the following month. Analysis of gross flows data has not shown any recent increase in the rate of 'churn' between full-time and part-time states for employed females.</p>
POSSIBLE CAUSES OF VOLATILITY	<p>Volatility in seasonally adjusted series is the result of several influences, although these can be broadly grouped into real-world influences and those connected with the survey process (i.e. sampling and non-sampling errors).</p>
Real world influences	<p>Over the last two years or so there have been a number of events that will have had some effect on the Australian labour market. As these are not part of the normal annual pattern, the seasonal adjustment process cannot adjust for them. These effects will in some instances be very short term, but in others may be permanent. Significant events that may have had an impact on the labour market, and possibly its seasonal patterns, include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ a new tax system from July 2000; ■ the Sydney Olympics in September 2000; ■ general economic conditions: domestically, as measured in negative GDP growth in December quarter 2000 and relatively strong growth in subsequent quarters, and significant business failures such as HIH, One.Tel and Ansett; and globally, with the US downturn during 2001 and uncertainty following the events of September 11; and ■ ongoing changes in the labour market in relation to more flexible working hours and employment arrangements, although this may be expected to result in a more gradual evolution of seasonal patterns.
<i>Changes in economic activity</i>	<p>Changes in the level of economic activity have a major impact on the labour market. This may result in increased volatility of LFS series, possibly as a result of changes in the strength of attachment to the labour force of certain groups of jobseekers and workers, or possibly from changes to the full-time / part-time mix as people's working hours cross the 35 hour threshold. For example, Figure 4 showed significantly increased volatility for the persons employed full time series around the time of the early 1990s recession.</p>

It is evident from an examination of major labour force series, including measures of hours worked, that there has been significant recent changes in the labour market. This can be seen, for instance, from Figure 15 of the trend estimate of the unemployment rate, where there has been a notable increase following August 2000. The trend towards relatively more part-time employment is another example of recent changes.

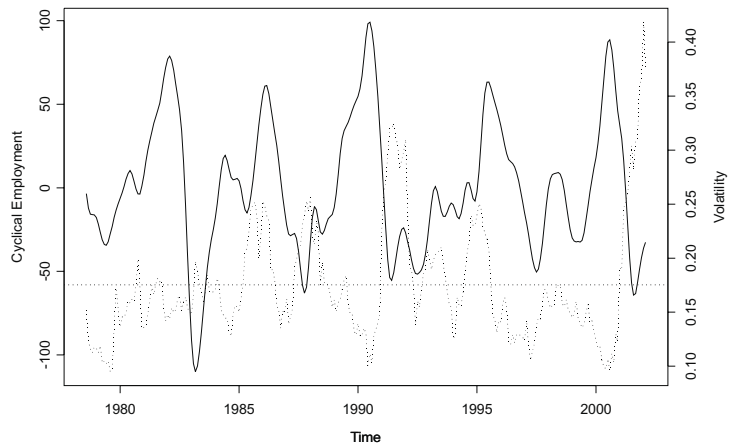
FIGURE 15: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TREND ESTIMATE



For any particular employment series, *cyclical employment* is the deviation of the trend series from the historical long-term trend series. It indicates the speed and direction of employment change relative to the long-term trend. Cross-correlations between the level of volatility and cyclical employment for the persons employed full time series can be used to test for a possible relationship between the level of volatility and changes in economic activity.

Figure 16 shows cyclical employment and the volatility level (as measured by the 13-term moving average of the Irregular Deviation) for persons employed full-time. There is some evidence of a negative association between volatility levels and cyclical full-time employment. (Because the 'final' seasonally adjusted full-time employed series has been used to derive the volatility series and the cyclical employment series, there are some differences between Figure 16 and Figure 4 in volatility levels.)

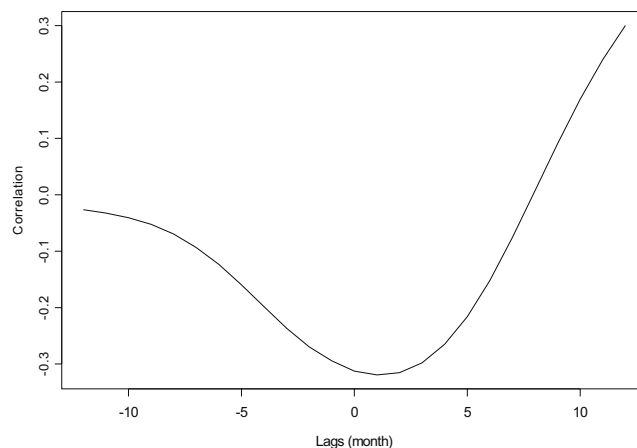
FIGURE 16: PERSONS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME: CYCLICAL EMPLOYMENT AND VOLATILITY



..... 13-term moving average of Irregular Deviation (RHS)
 ___ cyclical employment (LHS)

Figure 17 shows lagged cross correlations between the level of volatility of the full-time employment series and cyclical full-time employment. It can be seen that the level of volatility is negatively correlated with cyclical employment, being highest with a lag of two months. The magnitude of the correlation (-0.3 at its highest) is still relatively small, but indicates that a cyclical downturn may be soon followed by increased volatility. This is consistent with the earlier observation of heightened volatility for full-time employment in the early 1990s and in 2001.

FIGURE 17: CROSS CORRELATION BETWEEN CYCLICAL EMPLOYMENT AND VOLATILITY (PERSONS EMPLOYED FULL-TIME)



Small negative correlations between volatility and cyclical employment were also found for females employed full-time and females employed part-time.

One-off events that might explain particular episodes of volatility

The following events may have had an impact on volatility of labour force series over the last two years. However, one-off events such as these would not explain a sustained increase in volatility. They might nonetheless have contributed to the overall level of volatility during this period.

Sydney Olympics

The Olympic Games were conducted in Sydney during September 2000, and although not coinciding with the reference period for the LFS, will have had an effect on labour market activity in and around Sydney for September 2000 and surrounding months. In relation to the construction of infrastructure for the Games, the effects may have existed for several years prior to the Games, but are not expected to have led to increased volatility in the LFS.

The September 2000 LFS was conducted one week earlier than usual in New South Wales. This was done partly to avoid introducing volatility into the survey results for that month, and to counter operational difficulties with conducting the survey while the Olympics were underway. The effect of this change on survey results is considered to have been minor, and of no statistical significance in the context of the overall effects of the Games. Analysis of labour force series for New South Wales has not produced any evidence of an increase in volatility in the period around the Olympics.

*Temporary Census workers
— August 2001*

August 2001 employment data include temporary staff recruited by the ABS to conduct the 2001 Population Census. The net addition to employment in August resulting from the Census is estimated to be 9,000 to 10,000 persons. Most of the remaining 31,000 temporary Census workers did not add to employment growth between July and August because they took Census employment as a second job. Some of these persons, although usually working part-time, may have worked full-time hours during August because of the additional Census work, and hence been classified as full-time employed in August.

For operational reasons related to the Population Census, the August 2001 LFS was conducted one week later than usual. On the basis of previous analysis, the effect of this change on survey results was considered to be minor.

*Temporary Electoral workers
— November 2001*

November 2001 employment data was affected by the recruitment of temporary workers by the Australian Electoral Commission (AEC) to conduct the Federal election held on 10 November. The reference period for the November 2001 LFS was from 5 to 18 November. While the AEC has indicated that it employed about 40,000 extra people during the lead up to and conduct of the election, the ABS is unable to estimate the net addition to employment, or changes in its full-time and part-time composition, resulting from this recruitment activity, as it does not have the range of information that it does for Census workers.

Influence of survey processes

There are a number of methodological issues and operational processes that can also have an impact on survey volatility. The following have recently been investigated:

- possible supplementary survey effect on LFS data;
- interaction between holiday periods and the LFS reference week;
- the introduction of a new LFS questionnaire in April 2001.

The next section of the article looks more closely at the likelihood of these factors having contributed to increased volatility.

Supplementary survey effects on LFS data

For most months of the year the LFS questionnaire is made up of two components — the regular monthly and quarterly labour force questions, and a variable component of additional questions about selected aspects of labour market activity. These extra questions are known as supplementary surveys.

The ABS has understood for some time that the regular August supplementary survey on employee earnings has a significant effect on reported labour force status. This was identified when the topic was moved to July in 1991 and not run at all in 1996 (because of the conduct of the Population Census in August of those years). The known effect was a prime factor in deciding to conduct this supplementary in August 2001, in spite of its coinciding with the Census.

If a supplementary survey is conducted in the same month every year, its effect (if any) on LFS data is automatically removed by the LFS seasonal adjustment process. However, a number of supplementary surveys are not conducted on a regular basis, and any effects they might have on LFS series are not removed by the LFS seasonal adjustment process. These effects would thus show up as irregular movements in LFS series. Recently the ABS has conducted an analysis of all supplementary surveys, showing that a number of them have a small but identifiable effect on reported labour force status.

There is no evidence to suggest that the supplementary survey program of the last two years has contributed more to volatility than previous periods, and no reason to suspect that it would. Nevertheless, the ABS is continuing its investigations into supplementary survey effects on LFS data, including an assessment of the need to make further adjustments for any effects that can be quantified, and how this might be done. Work is also underway on attempting to identify the underlying cause of supplementary survey effects on LFS data. In the meantime, the ABS planning process for the program of supplementary survey topics will continue to take into account the likelihood of LFS results being affected by the scheduling of irregular supplementary topics.

Survey proximity to holiday periods

Holiday periods and survey interview and reference weeks don't always coincide in the same manner every year. The current seasonal adjustment process does not explicitly adjust for these variations. For instance, Easter and the usually coincident school holidays can fall at the beginning, middle, or end of the April survey period, or completely outside it.

Past analysis conducted by the ABS has revealed that there is a small but statistically significant effect on LFS employment estimates due to the timing of Easter, with the level of the estimates being depressed when Easter falls in the middle of the survey reference period. This coincidence of Easter and the survey reference period last occurred in 1999.

The proportion of full-time workers who work less than full-time hours because of leave and holiday reasons during the survey reference week, and the proportion of part-time workers who work no hours during the survey reference week, give us an indirect indication of leave and holiday activity which may impact on both labour market activity of respondents to the survey and on the composition of the sample collected for that particular month.

In the October 2001 survey, the proportion of full-time workers who worked less than full-time hours due to leave and holiday reasons was 21%. In addition, 14% of part-time workers worked no hours during the October reference period. Both of these observations are the largest for October in the history of the monthly series, and are significantly larger than the most recent three years. On the other hand, there is no indication of unusual holiday activity for the April and July 2001 school holiday periods.

For the January 2002 survey, reported holiday activity was substantially less than in previous years.

The movements in LFS main aggregates for January 2002 were very large, with consequent large irregulars (e.g. the initial seasonally adjusted estimate of employment was up 101,800 on the December 2001 figure). It is thought that the start date for interviews for January 2002 was a contributing factor. The two-week interview period for the LFS follows a predetermined pattern; according to this pattern, January interviewing may commence as early as the 8th or as late as the 14th, depending on the year. Interviews for January 2002 commenced on 14 January, whereas in 2001 they commenced on 8 January. Intuitively, the impact of the new year holiday period on people's availability for the survey and on their labour market involvement will be greatest when interviews start earlier in January, and least when they start later in January. Figures 18 and 19 show the relationship between the interview start date in January and the estimated irregular factor, for adult females employed full-time and all females employed part-time, respectively. As expected, the start date has opposing effects on the full-time and part-time series. Analysis has also shown that the interview date effect is stronger for female than male series.

Survey proximity to holiday periods
continued

FIGURE 18: JANUARY INTERVIEW DATE EFFECT ON ADULT FEMALES EMPLOYED FULL-TIME

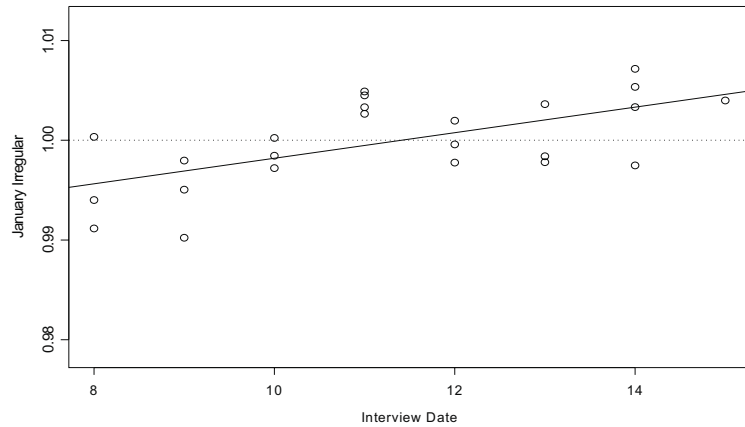
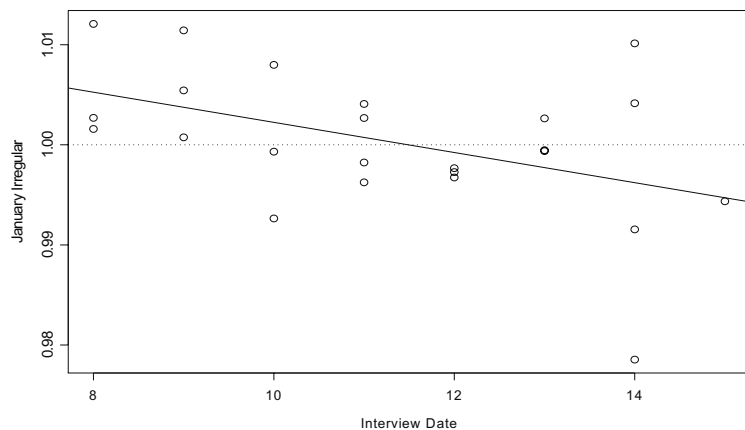


FIGURE 19: JANUARY INTERVIEW DATE EFFECT ON FEMALES EMPLOYED PART-TIME



Currently, the seasonal adjustment process makes no specific adjustment for variation in the start date of LFS interviewing in January. The ABS is continuing to investigate this phenomenon, and is currently developing a methodology for incorporating a correction into future seasonal reanalyses.

New questionnaire

From April 2001, the LFS has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. Prior to implementation of this new questionnaire, a statistical impact study was conducted (during 2000) in order to identify any unintended changes to key labour force status aggregates as a result of the new questionnaire being introduced. This impact study focussed on the total employment and unemployment rate series. No identifiable change was detected to labour force status as a result of the new questionnaire other than for the designed definitional changes. LFS aggregates were revised for the significant elements of those definitional changes, thereby removing any breaks in series.

New questionnaire
continued

One of the changes introduced with the new questionnaire was the reduction in frequency from monthly to quarterly for some employment details. Some small changes were also made to questions that lead into the hours worked sequence used to determine full-time/part-time employment. Preliminary investigations suggest that these changes may have contributed to increased volatility through a small level shift between the employed females full-time and employed females part-time series. It is possible that these level shifts may have disturbed the seasonal adjustment factors for these series; this will be subject to further analysis.

Survey response rates did decrease significantly during the first two months of the new questionnaire's use, before interviewers became familiar with it. It is possible that this may have resulted in short-term volatility being introduced into the survey results.

POSSIBLE ENHANCEMENTS
TO THE LFS SEASONAL
ADJUSTMENT
METHODOLOGY

As mentioned above, there are a number of aspects of the survey process that could be contributing to the volatility of LFS series, for which no explicit adjustment is currently being made. The ABS is looking at each of these issues in turn with a view to incorporating explicit adjustments into the seasonal adjustment process once an appropriate methodology is developed.

The ABS is also looking into the possibility of increasing the frequency of seasonal reanalyses from annual to monthly by introducing *concurrent seasonal adjustment* in place of the forward factor method now in use. Concurrent seasonal adjustment uses original data up to and including the current month to produce seasonally adjusted and trend series. Seasonally adjusted estimates from this method are usually closer on average to their final values, as any change in seasonality is picked up sooner. Analysis of ABS labour force data has shown that concurrent seasonal adjustment generally produces a more accurate initial seasonally adjusted estimate, has less revision over time, and converges quicker to the final estimate.

CONCLUSION

While there has not been a discernible increase in volatility of the key seasonally adjusted series (employed persons and the unemployment rate) at the aggregate level when comparing with past patterns, there has been a discernible increase in volatility over the last two years in seasonally adjusted estimates of females employed full time, females employed part time, and the female participation rate. For females employed full time, the corresponding original data has also become more volatile, but has done so gradually over a much longer timespan. For females employed part time and the female participation rate, this increase in volatility is not reflected in the original data. The more recent increases in the volatility of the seasonally adjusted data may have been caused by changes in seasonal patterns resulting from real world changes, or from structural changes in the series, or from some combination of the two.

CONCLUSION
continued

The ABS will continue to monitor and investigate LFS volatility, and will pursue enhancements to the LFS seasonal adjustment methodology to improve its ability to adapt to changing patterns of seasonality, with a current particular focus being on the female employed full time and part time series.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information about the volatility of labour force estimates please contact Peter Bradbury on Canberra (02) 6252 6565 or email <peter.bradbury@abs.gov.au>.

LABOUR MARKET IN BRIEF

TREND ESTIMATES

The trend estimate of employed persons has been increasing since December 2000, reaching 9,438,600 in December 2002. Full-time employment rose to 6,751,700 and part-time employment rose to 2,686,800. The trend estimate of unemployment rose slightly to stand at 615,300 in December 2002. The trend unemployment rate in December 2002 remained steady at 6.1%. The male and female unemployment rates remained at 6.2% and 6.1% respectively. The trend participation rate in December 2002 increased to 63.9%. The male participation rate rose to 72.0% and the female participation rate rose to 56.0%.

EMPLOYMENT

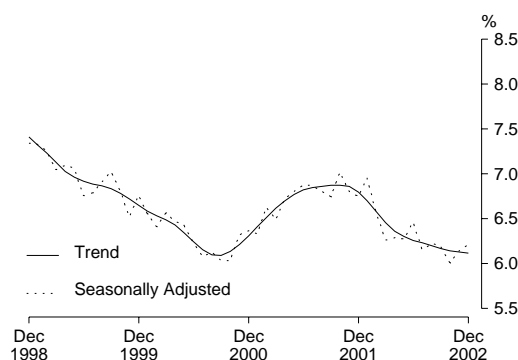
The seasonally adjusted estimate of employment increased by 52,100 to 9,475,600 in December 2002. Full-time employment increased by 49,500 to 6,781,300, with male full-time employment increasing by 24,600 to 4,478,100 and female full-time employment increasing by 25,000 to 2,303,200. Part-time employment increased by 2,500 to 2,694,300. Female part-time employment increased by 12,600 to 1,914,400, and male part-time employment decreased by 10,100 to 779,900.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 11,700 to 628,400 in December 2002. The number of unemployed persons seeking full-time work increased by 3,100 to 461,300, and the number of unemployed persons seeking part-time work increased by 8,500 to 167,100.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased by 0.1 percentage point to 6.2% in December 2002. The male rate increased by 0.2 percentage points to 6.3% and the female rate fell by 0.1 percentage point to 6.1%.



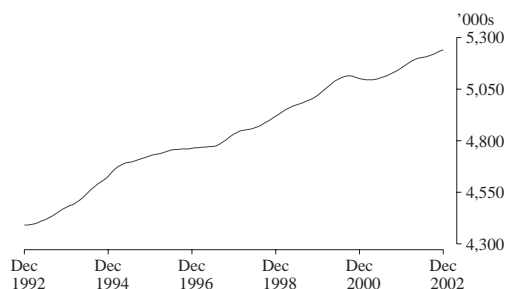
PARTICIPATION RATE

The seasonally adjusted labour force participation rate increased by 0.3 percentage points to 64.2% in December 2002. The male participation rate rose by 0.2 percentage points to 72.2%, and the female participation rate rose by 0.4 percentage points to 56.3%.

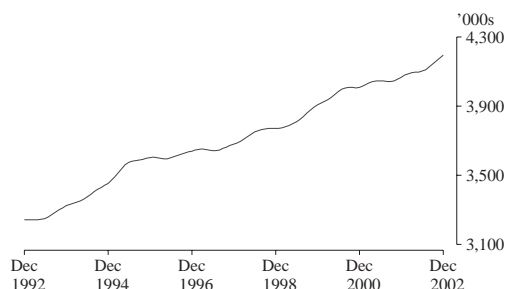
PRINCIPAL LABOUR FORCE SERIES

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES

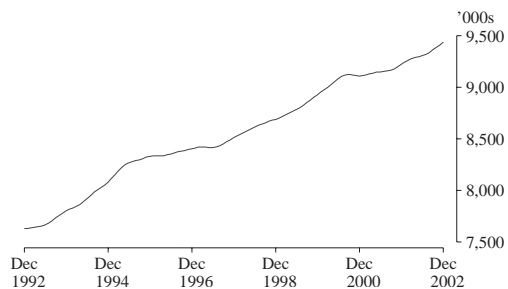
Males From a low of 4,391,200 in January 1993, the trend estimate of employed males rose to 5,116,100 in September 2000. The trend then fell to 5,095,700 in March 2001, before rising to stand at 5,243,200 in December 2002.



Females The trend estimate of employed females rose strongly from 3,242,800 in January 1993 to 3,582,100 in July 1995. Since then the trend has continued to rise, mostly at a slower rate, and stood at 4,195,400 in December 2002.

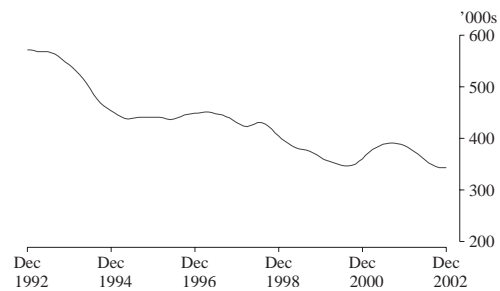


Persons The trend estimate of employed persons generally rose from a low of 7,634,000 in January 1993 to 9,126,300 in September 2000. The trend then fell to 9,113,100 in December 2000 before rising to stand at 9,438,600 in December 2002.

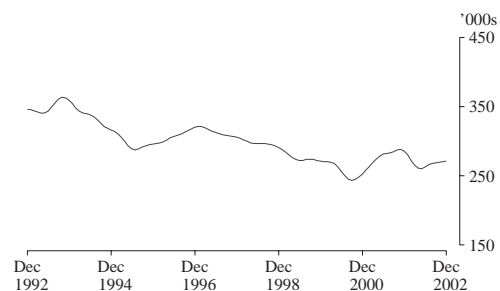


UNEMPLOYED PERSONS:
TREND SERIES

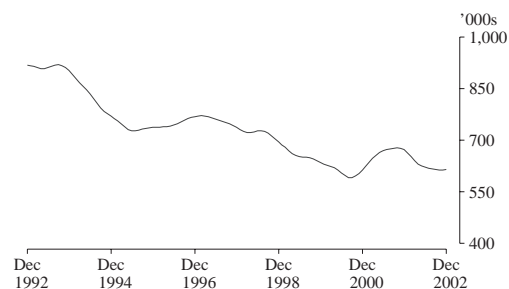
Males From a peak of 572,400 in December 1992, the trend estimate of unemployed males fell rapidly to 438,300 in May 1995. The trend estimate then remained relatively flat until July 1998, before falling to 346,900 in August 2000. The trend then rose to 391,300 in September 2001, before falling to stand at 343,700 in December 2002.



Females Apart from an increase through late 1995 and 1996, the trend estimate of unemployed females fell from a high of 364,200 in October 1993 to 243,800 in September 2000. The trend then rose to 288,600 in November 2001, before falling to 260,900 in May 2002. Recently the trend has risen, and stood at 271,600 in December 2002.

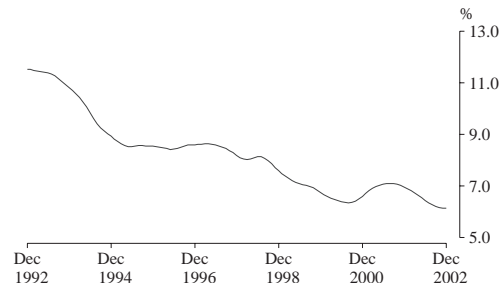


Persons The trend estimate of unemployed persons peaked at 920,600 in September 1993, before falling rapidly to 728,100 in July 1995. The trend then rose slowly, reaching 771,600 in February 1997, before falling to 591,800 in September 2000. The trend then rose to 678,000 in October 2001, before falling to stand at 615,300 in December 2002.

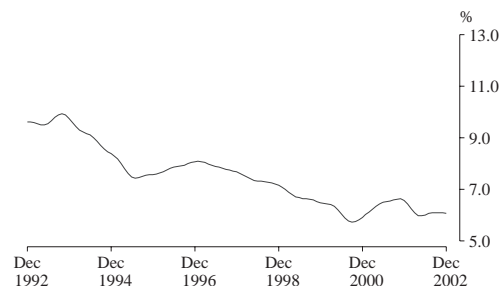


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE:
TREND SERIES

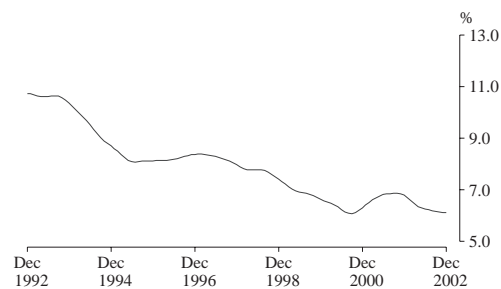
Males From a high of 11.5% in December 1992, the trend male unemployment rate fell rapidly to 8.5% in May 1995. The trend then remained relatively steady until July 1998, before falling again to 6.4% in August 2000. The trend estimate then rose to 7.1% in August 2001, before falling to stand at 6.2% in December 2002.



Females The trend female unemployment rate fell steeply from a high of 9.9% in October 1993 to 7.4% in July 1995. It then increased to 8.1% in January 1997, before falling to 5.7% in September 2000. The trend then rose to 6.6% in November 2001, before falling to 6.0% in May 2002. Recently the trend has risen to stand at 6.1% in December 2002.

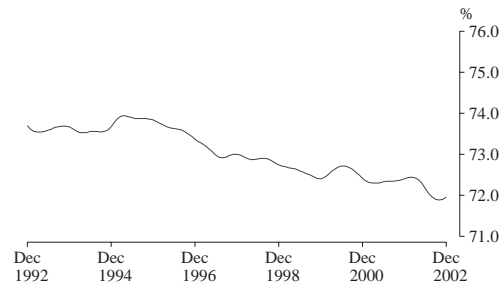


Persons From a high of 10.7% in December 1992, the trend unemployment rate remained steady until late 1993, before falling rapidly to 8.1% in July 1995. The trend then rose slowly until February 1997, before falling to 6.1% in September 2000. The trend rate then rose to 6.9% in October 2001, before falling to 6.1% in December 2002.

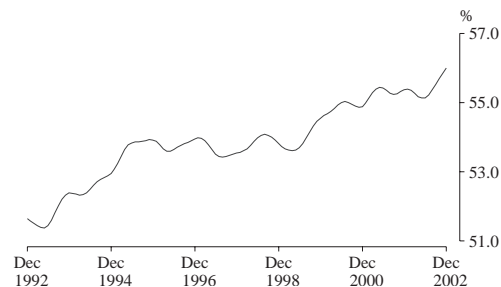


PARTICIPATION RATE:
TREND SERIES

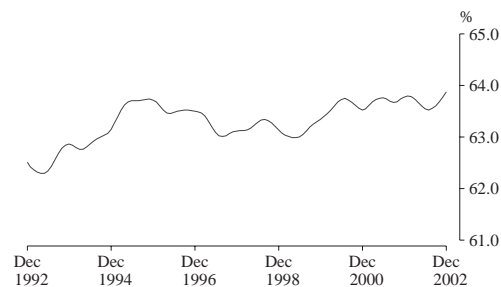
Males The trend estimate of the male participation rate remained relatively flat from March 1993 to November 1994 at about 73.6%. After rising to 73.9% in April 1995, the trend rate generally fell to 72.4% in December 1999. The trend then rose to 72.7% in July 2000, before generally falling to 71.9% in September 2002. The trend has since risen to stand at 72.0% in December 2002.



Females The trend estimate of the female participation rate rose from 51.4% in May 1993 to 53.9% in November 1995. The trend then remained relatively stable until April 1999, before generally rising to stand at 56.0% in December 2002.



Persons The trend estimate of the participation rate rose from 62.3% in April 1993 to 63.7% in late 1995. Apart from a small increase in mid 1998, the trend then generally fell to 63.0% in April 1999, before increasing to 63.8% in July 2000. Over the next two years the trend fluctuated between 63.8% and 63.5%, and has since risen to stand at 63.9% in December 2002.



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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											
2001 —												
October	4,407.0	740.1	5,147.0	21.7	320.3	60.5	380.9	5,527.9	2,105.7	7,633.7	6.9	72.4
November	4,403.3	720.6	5,123.9	22.0	317.3	54.1	371.4	5,495.3	2,148.1	7,643.3	6.8	71.9
December	4,501.3	715.0	5,216.3	29.2	313.2	63.3	376.5	5,592.8	2,060.2	7,653.0	6.7	73.1
2002 —												
January	4,428.8	695.9	5,124.7	29.6	353.4	69.3	422.8	5,547.5	2,113.8	7,661.3	7.6	72.4
February	4,444.8	723.3	5,168.1	29.0	350.0	66.8	416.8	5,584.8	2,084.7	7,669.5	7.5	72.8
March	4,416.7	758.7	5,175.3	21.3	310.3	71.2	381.5	5,556.9	2,120.9	7,677.8	6.9	72.4
April	4,412.8	769.0	5,181.8	20.1	300.5	70.0	370.5	5,552.4	2,135.7	7,688.0	6.7	72.2
May	4,446.0	746.8	5,192.7	18.2	298.5	65.7	364.1	5,556.9	2,141.4	7,698.3	6.6	72.2
June	4,415.9	805.2	5,221.1	20.0	297.5	55.0	352.4	5,573.5	2,135.0	7,708.6	6.3	72.3
July	4,447.8	777.3	5,225.1	18.4	273.4	47.5	320.9	5,546.0	2,172.6	7,718.6	5.8	71.9
August	4,395.0	785.9	5,180.9	17.6	276.4	64.8	341.3	5,522.2	2,206.5	7,728.7	6.2	71.5
September	4,475.8	768.6	5,244.4	18.1	287.3	68.2	355.5	5,599.9	2,138.8	7,738.7	6.3	72.4
October	4,430.8	794.6	5,225.4	19.1	265.2	56.3	321.4	5,546.9	2,201.4	7,748.3	5.8	71.6
November	4,450.4	775.3	5,225.7	20.2	270.0	56.1	326.1	5,551.8	2,206.0	7,757.8	5.9	71.6
December	4,556.1	767.7	5,323.8	30.1	285.8	67.9	353.7	5,677.5	2,089.9	7,767.4	6.2	73.1
Standard error of —												
December 2002 estimates	21.7	10.3	24.0	2.9	7.0	4.1	7.6	25.1	15.3	..	0.1	0.3
Nov 02 to Dec 02 movements	15.0	8.0	15.9	2.5	5.6	3.4	6.1	16.2	11.6	..	0.1	0.2
	MARRIED FEMALES											
2001 —												
October	1,313.6	1,163.6	2,477.2	* 1.6	65.7	35.4	101.1	2,578.3	1,897.6	4,475.9	3.9	57.6
November	1,330.0	1,160.8	2,490.9	* 0.2	62.3	32.2	94.5	2,585.3	1,899.0	4,484.3	3.7	57.7
December	1,345.4	1,150.6	2,496.0	* 0.3	60.1	28.3	88.4	2,584.4	1,917.6	4,501.9	3.4	57.4
2002 —												
January	1,322.9	1,092.6	2,415.5	* 1.3	67.6	29.9	97.6	2,513.1	1,978.3	4,491.5	3.9	56.0
February	1,328.5	1,142.3	2,470.8	* 1.5	70.0	38.0	108.0	2,578.8	1,907.1	4,485.9	4.2	57.5
March	1,346.7	1,152.1	2,498.8	* 1.6	62.4	30.3	92.7	2,591.5	1,901.7	4,493.2	3.6	57.7
April	1,320.5	1,168.9	2,489.4	* 1.3	62.3	27.0	89.3	2,578.7	1,920.2	4,498.9	3.5	57.3
May	1,319.3	1,172.4	2,491.7	* 2.3	59.4	31.4	90.8	2,582.5	1,916.6	4,499.1	3.5	57.4
June	1,317.2	1,217.2	2,534.4	* 1.8	69.2	28.0	97.1	2,631.5	1,880.0	4,511.5	3.7	58.3
July	1,328.7	1,192.2	2,520.8	* 0.1	57.7	30.8	88.5	2,609.3	1,924.0	4,533.3	3.4	57.6
August	1,351.8	1,196.6	2,548.5	* 0.5	59.7	27.1	86.9	2,635.4	1,920.4	4,555.8	3.3	57.8
September	1,390.1	1,197.1	2,587.2	* 1.7	60.5	32.9	93.4	2,680.6	1,873.6	4,554.2	3.5	58.9
October	1,367.7	1,196.6	2,564.3	* 1.1	53.6	26.6	80.2	2,644.5	1,920.1	4,564.6	3.0	57.9
November	1,376.6	1,220.0	2,596.5	* 0.4	58.7	29.3	88.0	2,684.5	1,890.8	4,575.3	3.3	58.7
December	1,411.8	1,194.7	2,606.5	* 0.6	61.4	26.6	88.0	2,694.5	1,908.6	4,603.1	3.3	58.5
Standard error of —												
December 2002 estimates	13.0	12.2	16.7	0.3	4.0	2.8	4.5	17.0	14.7	..	0.2	0.4
Nov 02 to Dec 02 movements	9.9	9.4	12.3	0.6	3.2	2.5	3.7	12.5	11.0	..	0.1	0.3

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

Month	Employed			Unemployed				Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over	Unemployment rate - per cent -	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work - '000 -	Total					
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total							
	ALL FEMALES											
2001 —												
October	2,232.2	1,825.4	4,057.6	19.7	183.1	96.1	279.2	4,336.8	3,508.5	7,845.2	6.4	55.3
November	2,229.4	1,837.1	4,066.5	18.3	170.1	87.9	258.1	4,324.6	3,529.8	7,854.3	6.0	55.1
December	2,263.2	1,834.8	4,098.1	26.8	185.5	99.5	285.0	4,383.0	3,480.4	7,863.5	6.5	55.7
2002 —												
January	2,249.0	1,750.1	3,999.1	24.7	208.5	96.0	304.5	4,303.7	3,567.7	7,871.4	7.1	54.7
February	2,236.6	1,826.2	4,062.9	24.1	204.5	104.9	309.5	4,372.3	3,507.0	7,879.3	7.1	55.5
March	2,239.1	1,853.1	4,092.2	23.5	178.3	102.1	280.4	4,372.6	3,514.6	7,887.2	6.4	55.4
April	2,196.6	1,880.7	4,077.2	19.8	171.5	88.1	259.6	4,336.8	3,560.7	7,897.5	6.0	54.9
May	2,217.5	1,873.7	4,091.2	20.7	166.2	96.0	262.1	4,353.3	3,554.5	7,907.8	6.0	55.1
June	2,196.8	1,921.6	4,118.4	21.2	181.5	90.5	272.0	4,390.4	3,527.8	7,918.2	6.2	55.4
July	2,250.8	1,872.1	4,122.9	15.6	150.8	86.1	236.9	4,359.8	3,568.9	7,928.7	5.4	55.0
August	2,248.3	1,880.8	4,129.1	16.1	164.7	90.1	254.8	4,383.9	3,555.2	7,939.1	5.8	55.2
September	2,304.5	1,898.5	4,203.0	18.2	167.4	105.5	273.0	4,475.9	3,473.7	7,949.7	6.1	56.3
October	2,260.9	1,904.2	4,165.2	16.2	150.9	97.5	248.4	4,413.6	3,545.8	7,959.4	5.6	55.5
November	2,276.2	1,918.8	4,195.0	16.9	166.8	83.7	250.5	4,445.5	3,523.7	7,969.2	5.6	55.8
December	2,354.8	1,912.9	4,267.7	18.8	175.0	95.5	270.5	4,538.2	3,440.8	7,979.0	6.0	56.9
Standard error of —												
December 2002 estimates	16.0	14.7	20.9	2.4	5.8	4.7	6.9	21.7	18.8	..	0.2	0.3
Nov 02 to Dec 02 movements	11.9	11.0	14.7	2.1	4.7	3.8	5.5	15.0	13.7	..	0.1	0.2
PERSONS												
2001 —												
October	6,639.2	2,565.4	9,204.6	41.4	503.4	156.7	660.1	9,864.7	5,614.2	15,478.9	6.7	63.7
November	6,632.7	2,557.7	9,190.4	40.3	487.5	142.0	629.5	9,819.8	5,677.8	15,497.7	6.4	63.4
December	6,764.5	2,549.9	9,314.4	56.0	498.7	162.8	661.5	9,975.8	5,540.6	15,516.5	6.6	64.3
2002 —												
January	6,677.8	2,446.0	9,123.8	54.3	561.9	165.3	727.3	9,851.1	5,681.6	15,532.7	7.4	63.4
February	6,681.4	2,549.5	9,230.9	53.1	554.5	171.7	726.2	9,957.2	5,591.7	15,548.8	7.3	64.0
March	6,655.8	2,611.8	9,267.6	44.8	488.7	173.3	661.9	9,929.5	5,635.5	15,565.0	6.7	63.8
April	6,609.4	2,649.7	9,259.1	39.9	472.0	158.1	630.1	9,889.2	5,696.4	15,585.6	6.4	63.5
May	6,663.5	2,620.4	9,283.9	38.9	464.6	161.7	626.3	9,910.2	5,695.9	15,606.1	6.3	63.5
June	6,612.8	2,726.7	9,339.5	41.2	478.9	145.5	624.4	9,964.0	5,662.8	15,626.7	6.3	63.8
July	6,698.6	2,649.4	9,348.0	33.9	424.2	133.6	557.8	9,905.8	5,741.5	15,647.3	5.6	63.3
August	6,643.4	2,666.7	9,310.1	33.7	441.1	154.9	596.1	9,906.1	5,761.7	15,667.8	6.0	63.2
September	6,780.3	2,667.1	9,447.4	36.3	454.7	173.7	628.5	10,075.9	5,612.5	15,688.4	6.2	64.2
October	6,691.7	2,698.9	9,390.6	35.3	416.1	153.8	569.9	9,960.5	5,747.2	15,707.7	5.7	63.4
November	6,726.6	2,694.1	9,420.7	37.1	436.8	139.8	576.6	9,997.3	5,729.7	15,727.0	5.8	63.6
December	6,910.9	2,680.7	9,591.5	49.0	460.7	163.4	624.1	10,215.7	5,530.7	15,746.4	6.1	64.9
Standard error of —												
December 2002 estimates	29.0	16.9	38.7	3.6	8.4	5.7	9.5	41.2	24.6	..	0.1	0.3
Nov 02 to Dec 02 movements	17.4	12.5	19.6	3.0	6.7	4.6	7.4	20.0	16.3	..	0.1	0.1

TABLE 2. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Month	Employed			Unemployed				Labour force	Unemployment rate - per	Participation rate cent -
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Looking for full-time work		Looking for part-time work	Total			
				Aged 15-19 looking for first job	Total - '000 -					
	MALES									
2001 —										
October	4,399.9	734.9	5,134.7	26.2	337.1	64.3	401.4	5,536.2	7.3	72.5
November	4,406.5	733.8	5,140.2	25.0	326.1	60.7	386.8	5,527.0	7.0	72.3
December	4,424.3	725.8	5,150.1	21.4	316.2	59.6	375.7	5,525.8	6.8	72.2
2002 —										
January	4,447.6	715.8	5,163.4	21.0	323.2	68.5	391.8	5,555.2	7.1	72.5
February	4,431.7	752.3	5,184.0	23.0	320.9	61.6	382.4	5,566.4	6.9	72.6
March	4,440.6	755.0	5,195.6	21.2	306.3	62.5	368.8	5,564.4	6.6	72.5
April	4,429.6	751.7	5,181.4	21.4	304.8	66.3	371.0	5,552.4	6.7	72.2
May	4,473.7	733.0	5,206.7	19.2	301.9	64.2	366.1	5,572.8	6.6	72.4
June	4,436.0	777.2	5,213.2	20.5	304.2	59.6	363.8	5,577.0	6.5	72.3
July	4,418.8	780.2	5,199.0	22.5	289.7	54.2	343.9	5,542.9	6.2	71.8
August	4,439.3	781.7	5,220.9	23.8	281.9	72.4	354.3	5,575.2	6.4	72.1
September	4,448.0	762.2	5,210.2	21.6	284.0	62.2	346.3	5,556.4	6.2	71.8
October	4,423.6	788.7	5,212.4	23.0	278.6	59.9	338.5	5,550.8	6.1	71.6
November	4,453.6	790.0	5,243.6	22.8	277.6	63.0	340.6	5,584.2	6.1	72.0
December	4,478.1	779.9	5,258.1	22.1	288.5	64.2	352.6	5,610.7	6.3	72.2
MARRIED FEMALES										
2001 —										
October	1,305.8	1,164.7	2,470.5	n.a.	67.8	36.2	104.0	2,574.5	4.0	57.5
November	1,325.6	1,158.4	2,484.1	n.a.	64.4	33.8	98.1	2,582.2	3.8	57.6
December	1,322.9	1,160.6	2,483.5	n.a.	64.9	34.4	99.3	2,582.8	3.8	57.4
2002 —										
January	1,336.3	1,179.0	2,515.3	n.a.	66.5	35.6	102.1	2,617.4	3.9	58.3
February	1,339.3	1,162.3	2,501.7	n.a.	61.7	31.7	93.4	2,595.1	3.6	57.9
March	1,356.5	1,141.8	2,498.3	n.a.	56.9	27.6	84.5	2,582.7	3.3	57.5
April	1,335.1	1,157.5	2,492.6	n.a.	60.4	25.4	85.8	2,578.4	3.3	57.3
May	1,330.3	1,154.5	2,484.8	n.a.	59.0	29.5	88.6	2,573.4	3.4	57.2
June	1,327.3	1,189.5	2,516.8	n.a.	72.1	27.0	99.1	2,615.9	3.8	58.0
July	1,307.6	1,178.9	2,486.5	n.a.	62.4	32.3	94.7	2,581.2	3.7	56.9
August	1,361.1	1,190.4	2,551.6	n.a.	62.3	27.2	89.6	2,641.1	3.4	58.0
September	1,367.5	1,169.1	2,536.6	n.a.	59.7	33.2	92.9	2,629.5	3.5	57.7
October	1,359.4	1,198.0	2,557.4	n.a.	55.3	27.2	82.5	2,639.9	3.1	57.8
November	1,372.3	1,217.8	2,590.2	n.a.	60.6	30.8	91.4	2,681.6	3.4	58.6
December	1,388.1	1,204.6	2,592.7	n.a.	66.4	32.3	98.7	2,691.4	3.7	58.5
ALL FEMALES										
2001 —										
October	2,223.2	1,821.5	4,044.6	22.0	190.9	101.2	292.2	4,336.8	6.7	55.3
November	2,231.3	1,820.2	4,051.5	19.2	184.0	100.1	284.1	4,335.6	6.6	55.2
December	2,212.9	1,836.1	4,048.9	19.9	182.3	107.3	289.5	4,338.5	6.7	55.2
2002 —										
January	2,239.4	1,859.9	4,099.3	19.3	195.3	105.4	300.7	4,400.1	6.8	55.9
February	2,232.4	1,866.7	4,099.1	20.4	180.7	89.4	270.1	4,369.2	6.2	55.5
March	2,260.0	1,848.6	4,108.7	24.8	167.8	85.7	253.5	4,362.2	5.8	55.3
April	2,215.8	1,863.6	4,079.4	18.9	168.6	82.0	250.6	4,330.0	5.8	54.8
May	2,247.0	1,851.5	4,098.5	21.3	162.6	93.8	256.4	4,354.8	5.9	55.1
June	2,216.8	1,887.7	4,104.6	24.1	188.1	92.0	280.1	4,384.7	6.4	55.4
July	2,216.3	1,874.3	4,090.5	18.5	167.6	97.9	265.4	4,356.0	6.1	54.9
August	2,283.5	1,873.6	4,157.1	19.1	175.9	92.6	268.4	4,425.5	6.1	55.7
September	2,286.4	1,850.7	4,137.1	22.4	169.1	101.7	270.9	4,408.0	6.1	55.4
October	2,250.9	1,899.9	4,150.8	18.2	157.4	102.8	260.2	4,410.9	5.9	55.4
November	2,278.2	1,901.8	4,180.0	17.7	180.6	95.5	276.2	4,456.1	6.2	55.9
December	2,303.2	1,914.4	4,217.6	13.9	172.9	103.0	275.8	4,493.4	6.1	56.3
PERSONS										
2001 —										
October	6,623.0	2,556.4	9,179.4	48.2	528.0	165.6	693.6	9,873.0	7.0	63.8
November	6,637.8	2,554.0	9,191.8	44.1	510.1	160.8	670.9	9,862.7	6.8	63.6
December	6,637.2	2,561.8	9,199.0	41.3	498.4	166.9	665.3	9,864.3	6.7	63.6
2002 —										
January	6,687.0	2,575.7	9,262.7	40.3	518.6	174.0	692.5	9,955.2	7.0	64.1
February	6,664.1	2,619.0	9,283.1	43.4	501.6	150.9	652.5	9,935.7	6.6	63.9
March	6,700.6	2,603.7	9,304.3	46.0	474.1	148.2	622.3	9,926.6	6.3	63.8
April	6,645.5	2,615.3	9,260.8	40.3	473.4	148.2	621.6	9,882.4	6.3	63.4
May	6,720.7	2,584.4	9,305.2	40.5	464.5	158.0	622.5	9,927.7	6.3	63.6
June	6,652.9	2,664.9	9,317.8	44.6	492.3	151.6	643.9	9,961.7	6.5	63.7
July	6,635.0	2,654.4	9,289.5	41.1	457.3	152.0	609.4	9,898.8	6.2	63.3
August	6,722.7	2,655.3	9,378.0	42.9	457.7	165.0	622.7	10,000.7	6.2	63.8
September	6,734.4	2,612.9	9,347.3	44.0	453.2	163.9	617.1	9,964.4	6.2	63.5
October	6,674.5	2,688.6	9,363.1	41.2	436.0	162.7	598.6	9,961.7	6.0	63.4
November	6,731.8	2,691.8	9,423.6	40.6	458.2	158.6	616.8	10,040.3	6.1	63.8
December	6,781.3	2,694.3	9,475.6	36.0	461.3	167.1	628.4	10,104.1	6.2	64.2

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			
MALES										
2001 —										
October	4,401.6	731.6	5,133.2	24.8	328.4	62.1	390.5	5,523.7	7.1	72.4
November	4,413.6	729.8	5,143.3	24.1	327.0	62.0	389.0	5,532.3	7.0	72.4
December	4,423.9	730.3	5,154.2	23.3	323.9	62.5	386.4	5,540.6	7.0	72.4
2002 —										
January	4,432.3	733.3	5,165.6	22.4	319.9	63.4	383.3	5,549.0	6.9	72.4
February	4,438.7	738.3	5,177.0	21.5	315.6	63.8	379.4	5,556.4	6.8	72.4
March	4,442.6	744.6	5,187.2	21.0	311.3	63.6	374.9	5,562.1	6.7	72.4
April	4,444.0	751.6	5,195.6	20.8	306.9	63.1	370.0	5,565.5	6.6	72.4
May	4,442.7	758.7	5,201.3	21.0	302.0	62.6	364.7	5,566.0	6.6	72.3
June r	4,439.6	765.1	5,204.8	21.3	296.5	62.2	358.7	5,563.5	6.4	72.2
July r	4,437.1	770.7	5,207.8	21.7	291.2	62.2	353.4	5,561.1	6.4	72.0
August r	4,436.5	775.7	5,212.2	22.2	286.9	62.4	349.2	5,561.5	6.3	72.0
September r	4,438.9	779.7	5,218.6	22.6	283.5	62.6	346.1	5,564.7	6.2	71.9
October r	4,444.1	782.3	5,226.4	22.7	281.3	63.0	344.3	5,570.7	6.2	71.9
November r	4,450.5	784.3	5,234.7	22.8	280.3	63.2	343.5	5,578.2	6.2	71.9
December	4,459.4	783.8	5,243.2	22.7	280.1	63.6	343.7	5,586.8	6.2	72.0
MARRIED FEMALES										
2001 —										
October	1,318.2	1,156.5	2,474.8	n.a.	68.0	33.5	101.5	2,576.3	3.9	57.4
November	1,323.9	1,159.8	2,483.8	n.a.	66.6	34.1	100.6	2,584.4	3.9	57.6
December	1,330.3	1,161.2	2,491.5	n.a.	64.7	33.9	98.7	2,590.1	3.8	57.7
2002 —										
January	1,335.9	1,161.0	2,497.0	n.a.	62.9	32.9	95.8	2,592.8	3.7	57.7
February	1,338.9	1,159.8	2,498.7	n.a.	61.6	31.2	92.8	2,591.6	3.6	57.7
March	1,338.7	1,159.1	2,497.9	n.a.	61.2	29.5	90.7	2,588.5	3.5	57.6
April	1,335.9	1,160.5	2,496.3	n.a.	61.7	28.3	90.0	2,586.3	3.5	57.5
May	1,332.5	1,164.6	2,497.0	n.a.	62.5	28.0	90.5	2,587.6	3.5	57.4
June r	1,331.8	1,170.5	2,502.3	n.a.	63.0	28.3	91.3	2,593.6	3.5	57.4
July r	1,336.0	1,177.7	2,513.7	n.a.	62.8	29.0	91.8	2,605.5	3.5	57.5
August r	1,345.2	1,184.6	2,529.8	n.a.	62.0	29.7	91.7	2,621.5	3.5	57.7
September r	1,356.5	1,190.4	2,547.0	n.a.	61.0	30.0	91.0	2,638.0	3.5	57.9
October r	1,366.1	1,196.3	2,562.4	n.a.	60.4	30.3	90.8	2,653.2	3.4	58.1
November r	1,370.9	1,202.1	2,573.1	n.a.	60.5	30.6	91.1	2,664.2	3.4	58.3
December	1,371.5	1,206.1	2,577.6	n.a.	60.5	31.1	91.6	2,669.2	3.4	58.4
ALL FEMALES										
2001 —										
October	2,232.6	1,815.3	4,047.9	21.0	187.3	100.2	287.5	4,335.3	6.6	55.3
November	2,231.9	1,825.0	4,056.8	20.4	187.3	101.3	288.6	4,345.4	6.6	55.3
December	2,232.2	1,836.0	4,068.2	20.2	185.8	100.6	286.4	4,354.6	6.6	55.4
2002 —										
January	2,233.2	1,847.0	4,080.2	20.4	182.8	97.8	280.6	4,360.8	6.4	55.4
February	2,233.7	1,855.6	4,089.2	20.8	178.9	94.0	272.9	4,362.1	6.3	55.4
March	2,233.4	1,861.1	4,094.6	21.2	175.1	90.5	265.7	4,360.3	6.1	55.3
April	2,232.9	1,863.9	4,096.9	21.5	172.8	88.6	261.4	4,358.3	6.0	55.2
May	2,233.2	1,865.9	4,099.2	21.5	171.7	89.1	260.9	4,360.0	6.0	55.1
June r	2,236.3	1,867.3	4,103.6	21.3	171.4	91.5	262.9	4,366.5	6.0	55.1
July r	2,243.2	1,870.0	4,113.2	20.9	171.6	94.6	266.2	4,379.5	6.1	55.2
August r	2,253.7	1,874.5	4,128.2	20.3	171.5	97.1	268.6	4,396.8	6.1	55.4
September r	2,265.1	1,880.5	4,145.5	19.5	170.9	98.6	269.4	4,415.0	6.1	55.5
October r	2,275.3	1,887.9	4,163.2	18.4	170.4	99.7	270.1	4,433.3	6.1	55.7
November r	2,283.7	1,896.3	4,180.0	17.3	170.6	100.5	271.1	4,451.1	6.1	55.9
December	2,292.3	1,903.1	4,195.4	16.2	170.3	101.3	271.6	4,467.0	6.1	56.0
PERSONS										
2001 —										
October	6,634.2	2,546.9	9,181.1	45.8	515.7	162.3	678.0	9,859.1	6.9	63.7
November	6,645.4	2,554.7	9,200.2	44.6	514.2	163.3	677.6	9,877.7	6.9	63.7
December	6,656.1	2,566.3	9,222.4	43.5	509.7	163.1	672.8	9,895.2	6.8	63.8
2002 —										
January	6,665.5	2,580.4	9,245.9	42.7	502.7	161.2	663.9	9,909.8	6.7	63.8
February	6,672.3	2,593.9	9,266.2	42.3	494.5	157.8	652.3	9,918.5	6.6	63.8
March	6,676.1	2,605.8	9,281.8	42.2	486.4	154.1	640.6	9,922.4	6.5	63.7
April	6,676.9	2,615.5	9,292.4	42.3	479.7	151.8	631.4	9,923.9	6.4	63.7
May	6,675.9	2,624.6	9,300.5	42.5	473.8	151.8	625.6	9,926.0	6.3	63.6
June r	6,675.9	2,632.4	9,308.4	42.6	467.9	153.7	621.6	9,930.0	6.3	63.5
July r	6,680.3	2,640.7	9,321.0	42.6	462.8	156.8	619.6	9,940.6	6.2	63.5
August r	6,690.2	2,650.2	9,340.5	42.5	458.4	159.4	617.8	9,958.3	6.2	63.6
September r	6,704.0	2,660.2	9,364.2	42.1	454.3	161.2	615.6	9,979.7	6.2	63.6
October r	6,719.4	2,670.2	9,389.6	41.2	451.8	162.7	614.4	10,004.0	6.1	63.7
November r	6,734.1	2,680.6	9,414.7	40.1	450.9	163.7	614.7	10,029.4	6.1	63.8
December	6,751.7	2,686.8	9,438.6	38.8	450.4	164.9	615.3	10,053.9	6.1	63.9

**TABLE 4. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 2002**

	<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>	4,556.1	767.7	5,323.8	285.8	67.9	353.7	5,677.5	2,089.9	7,767.4	6.2	73.1
Married	3,117.3	314.6	3,431.9	99.3	10.6	109.9	3,541.8	1,172.4	4,714.3	3.1	75.1
Not married	1,438.8	453.1	1,891.9	186.4	57.3	243.8	2,135.6	917.5	3,053.1	11.4	69.9
<i>Females</i>	2,354.8	1,912.9	4,267.7	175.0	95.5	270.5	4,538.2	3,440.8	7,979.0	6.0	56.9
Married	1,411.8	1,194.7	2,606.5	61.4	26.6	88.0	2,694.5	1,908.6	4,603.1	3.3	58.5
Not married	943.0	718.2	1,661.2	113.5	68.9	182.4	1,843.6	1,532.2	3,375.8	9.9	54.6
Persons	6,910.9	2,680.7	9,591.5	460.7	163.4	624.1	10,215.7	5,530.7	15,746.4	6.1	64.9

**TABLE 5. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATES AND TERRITORIES, DECEMBER 2002**

<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 - percent -</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	234.9	1,765.1	99.0	18.7	117.7	1,882.8	730.2	2,612.9	6.3	72.1
Victoria	1,156.1	194.8	1,350.9	66.5	16.5	83.0	1,433.9	514.8	1,948.7	5.8	73.6
Queensland	840.8	159.8	1,000.6	53.8	18.4	72.2	1,072.7	381.4	1,454.2	6.7	73.8
South Australia	337.6	56.3	393.9	20.6	3.7	24.3	418.2	182.0	600.2	5.8	69.7
Western Australia	468.5	83.7	552.2	30.2	5.8	36.0	588.3	185.4	773.6	6.1	76.0
Tasmania	97.2	15.4	112.7	10.2	2.8	13.0	125.7	56.4	182.1	10.3	69.0
Northern Territory	45.4	9.3	54.7	2.7	* 0.9	3.6	58.2	15.5	73.8	6.1	78.9
Australian Capital Territory	80.2	13.7	93.8	2.7	1.2	3.9	97.7	24.2	121.9	4.0	80.1
<i>Australia</i>	<i>4,556.1</i>	<i>767.7</i>	<i>5,323.8</i>	<i>285.8</i>	<i>67.9</i>	<i>353.7</i>	<i>5,677.5</i>	<i>2,089.9</i>	<i>7,767.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>73.1</i>
FEMALES											
New South Wales	800.9	603.3	1,404.2	58.3	27.6	85.9	1,490.1	1,192.5	2,682.6	5.8	55.5
Victoria	601.5	484.3	1,085.9	41.1	21.6	62.7	1,148.5	869.0	2,017.5	5.5	56.9
Queensland	432.9	367.2	800.1	41.1	23.6	64.7	864.8	625.5	1,490.3	7.5	58.0
South Australia	162.7	154.4	317.1	10.3	7.3	17.6	334.6	290.6	625.2	5.3	53.5
Western Australia	225.1	212.7	437.8	15.3	11.8	27.1	464.9	309.7	774.6	5.8	60.0
Tasmania	46.6	46.0	92.7	6.3	1.8	8.1	100.8	92.2	193.1	8.1	52.2
Northern Territory	29.6	14.8	44.3	1.7	1.2	2.9	47.2	21.2	68.4	6.1	69.0
Australian Capital Territory	55.4	30.3	85.7	* 0.8	* 0.6	1.5	87.2	40.1	127.3	1.7	68.5
<i>Australia</i>	<i>2,354.8</i>	<i>1,912.9</i>	<i>4,267.7</i>	<i>175.0</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>270.5</i>	<i>4,538.2</i>	<i>3,440.8</i>	<i>7,979.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>56.9</i>
PERSONS											
New South Wales	2,331.1	838.1	3,169.3	157.3	46.3	203.6	3,372.9	1,922.7	5,295.6	6.0	63.7
Victoria	1,757.7	679.1	2,436.8	107.5	38.1	145.7	2,582.5	1,383.8	3,966.2	5.6	65.1
Queensland	1,273.7	527.0	1,800.7	94.9	41.9	136.9	1,937.5	1,006.9	2,944.5	7.1	65.8
South Australia	500.3	210.6	710.9	30.9	10.9	41.9	752.8	472.5	1,225.4	5.6	61.4
Western Australia	693.6	296.4	990.0	45.5	17.6	63.2	1,053.1	495.1	1,548.3	6.0	68.0
Tasmania	143.9	61.5	205.4	16.6	4.6	21.1	226.5	148.6	375.1	9.3	60.4
Northern Territory	75.0	24.0	99.0	4.4	2.0	6.4	105.4	36.7	142.1	6.1	74.2
Australian Capital Territory	135.6	44.0	179.6	3.5	1.8	5.3	184.9	64.4	249.2	2.9	74.2
Australia	6,910.9	2,680.7	9,591.5	460.7	163.4	624.1	10,215.7	5,530.7	15,746.4	6.1	64.9

**TABLE 6. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
STATE CAPITAL CITIES, DECEMBER 2002**

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	1,044.9	1,188.4	51.8	11.5	63.3	1,251.7	423.3	1,675.0	5.1	74.7
Melbourne	862.1	1,009.2	48.2	12.2	60.5	1,069.6	363.2	1,432.8	5.7	74.7
Brisbane	395.4	467.6	23.9	7.9	31.8	499.5	165.4	664.9	6.4	75.1
Adelaide	245.2	289.8	15.6	2.8	18.4	308.2	133.9	442.0	6.0	69.7
Perth	338.2	400.9	23.3	4.4	27.7	428.7	139.8	568.5	6.5	75.4
Hobart	38.8	46.2	4.0	1.1	5.1	51.2	23.7	74.9	9.9	68.4
Total	2,924.7	3,402.0	166.8	40.0	206.8	3,608.8	1,249.3	4,858.0	5.7	74.3
FEMALES										
Sydney	582.0	944.1	32.5	16.6	49.2	993.3	728.4	1,721.7	5.0	57.7
Melbourne	469.7	811.6	31.5	15.1	46.5	858.1	631.7	1,489.8	5.4	57.6
Brisbane	218.2	382.4	19.2	9.1	28.3	410.7	283.7	694.4	6.9	59.1
Adelaide	125.8	240.7	7.0	5.2	12.2	252.9	216.3	469.2	4.8	53.9
Perth	172.2	328.5	11.1	9.0	20.1	348.6	235.7	584.3	5.8	59.7
Hobart	21.9	41.9	2.2	1.0	3.2	45.1	36.6	81.7	7.1	55.2
Total	1,589.8	2,749.2	103.5	56.1	159.6	2,908.7	2,132.4	5,041.1	5.5	57.7
PERSONS										
Sydney	1,627.0	2,132.5	84.3	28.2	112.5	2,245.0	1,151.7	3,396.7	5.0	66.1
Melbourne	1,331.8	1,820.7	79.7	27.3	107.0	1,927.7	994.9	2,922.6	5.5	66.0
Brisbane	613.7	850.0	43.1	17.0	60.1	910.2	449.1	1,359.2	6.6	67.0
Adelaide	370.9	530.5	22.6	8.0	30.6	561.1	350.1	911.2	5.5	61.6
Perth	510.4	729.4	34.4	13.5	47.9	777.3	375.6	1,152.8	6.2	67.4
Hobart	60.7	88.0	6.2	2.1	8.2	96.3	60.3	156.6	8.6	61.5
Total	4,514.5	6,151.2	270.3	96.0	366.3	6,517.5	3,381.6	9,899.1	5.6	65.8

**TABLE 7. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER:
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY, DECEMBER 2002**

	Males	Females		Persons			Total
		Married	Total	Aged 15-19	Aged 20-24	Aged 25 and over	
— '000 —							
<i>Employed</i>	93.8	51.6	85.7	14.1	24.0	141.4	179.6
Full-time workers	80.2	33.0	55.4	3.4	16.9	115.3	135.6
Part-time workers	13.7	18.6	30.3	10.8	7.1	26.1	44.0
<i>Unemployed</i>	3.9	* 0.6	1.5	1.7	* 0.9	2.7	5.3
Looking for full-time work	2.7	* 0.4	* 0.8	* 0.4	* 0.7	2.4	3.5
Looking for part-time work	1.2	* 0.2	* 0.6	1.3	* 0.2	* 0.3	1.8
Labour force	97.7	52.2	87.2	15.9	24.9	144.1	184.9
Not in labour force	24.2	20.2	40.1	7.7	3.0	53.7	64.4
Aged 15-19 attending school	3.2	* 0.0	2.6	5.8	..	..	5.8
Civilian population	121.9	72.4	127.3	23.5	27.9	197.8	249.2
— per cent —							
Unemployment rate	4.0	* 1.1	1.7	10.9	* 3.8	1.8	2.9
Looking for full-time work	3.3	* 1.2	* 1.5	* 11.7	* 4.0	2.0	2.5
Participation rate	80.1	72.1	68.5	67.4	89.2	72.9	74.2
Employment/population ratio	77.0	71.3	67.3	60.0	85.8	71.5	72.0
— number —							
Average weekly hours worked by employed persons	38.4	31.4	31.2	20.1	33.1	36.8	35.0
Average duration of unemployment (weeks)	48.8	* 53.4	* 27.7	* 9.1	* 12.9	75.9	43.0

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

Month	Males				Females				Persons									
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -					
	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	loym- ent rate	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	loym- ent rate	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	loym- ent rate						
- '000 -		- per cent -		- '000 -		- per cent -		- '000 -		- per cent -								
NEW SOUTH WALES																		
2001 —																		
October	1,483.9	1,718.8	120.0	1,838.7	6.5	71.4	760.2	1,333.5	97.5	1,431.0	6.8	54.1	2,244.1	3,052.2	217.4	3,269.7	6.7	62.6
November	1,479.9	1,719.0	118.1	1,837.1	6.4	71.3	762.7	1,337.8	89.5	1,427.3	6.3	53.9	2,242.6	3,056.8	207.6	3,264.4	6.4	62.5
December	1,492.5	1,721.2	108.2	1,829.4	5.9	70.9	759.0	1,334.7	90.7	1,425.4	6.4	53.8	2,251.5	3,055.9	198.9	3,254.8	6.1	62.2
2002 —																		
January	1,496.6	1,721.2	113.5	1,834.6	6.2	71.0	787.9	1,378.3	97.3	1,475.6	6.6	55.6	2,284.4	3,099.4	210.8	3,310.2	6.4	63.2
February	1,503.4	1,738.0	117.2	1,855.2	6.3	71.8	780.0	1,369.0	75.0	1,444.0	5.2	54.4	2,283.4	3,107.0	192.2	3,299.2	5.8	62.9
March	1,489.3	1,727.9	120.9	1,848.8	6.5	71.5	781.8	1,354.5	74.8	1,429.3	5.2	53.8	2,271.1	3,082.4	195.7	3,278.1	6.0	62.5
April	1,486.6	1,730.0	120.4	1,850.4	6.5	71.4	751.7	1,341.1	77.2	1,418.3	5.4	53.3	2,238.3	3,071.1	197.6	3,268.7	6.0	62.2
May	1,505.1	1,737.2	119.6	1,856.7	6.4	71.6	779.0	1,349.1	80.5	1,429.7	5.6	53.7	2,284.1	3,086.3	200.1	3,286.4	6.1	62.5
June	1,482.8	1,741.0	120.1	1,861.1	6.5	71.7	767.6	1,356.2	88.2	1,444.4	6.1	54.2	2,250.4	3,097.2	208.3	3,305.5	6.3	62.8
July	1,492.8	1,738.0	115.8	1,853.9	6.2	71.3	769.0	1,362.1	90.1	1,452.2	6.2	54.4	2,261.8	3,100.2	206.0	3,306.1	6.2	62.7
August	1,499.7	1,750.5	99.8	1,850.3	5.4	71.1	791.6	1,369.3	75.4	1,444.6	5.2	54.1	2,291.3	3,119.7	175.2	3,294.9	5.3	62.5
September	1,502.5	1,739.1	111.3	1,850.4	6.0	71.0	775.5	1,351.6	86.6	1,438.3	6.0	53.8	2,278.0	3,090.8	197.9	3,288.7	6.0	62.3
October	1,494.9	1,754.9	99.3	1,854.3	5.4	71.1	752.8	1,348.5	83.4	1,432.0	5.8	53.5	2,247.7	3,103.5	182.8	3,286.2	5.6	62.2
November	1,504.9	1,752.7	105.9	1,858.7	5.7	71.2	780.0	1,385.2	94.5	1,479.7	6.4	55.2	2,284.9	3,137.9	200.5	3,338.4	6.0	63.1
December	1,505.6	1,746.3	116.1	1,862.4	6.2	71.3	783.5	1,383.3	85.9	1,469.2	5.8	54.8	2,289.1	3,129.6	202.0	3,331.6	6.1	62.9
VICTORIA																		
2001 —																		
October	1,115.5	1,301.6	101.9	1,403.6	7.3	73.5	566.5	1,016.4	72.0	1,088.4	6.6	54.9	1,682.1	2,318.1	173.9	2,492.0	7.0	64.0
November	1,125.9	1,305.6	87.8	1,393.4	6.3	72.8	566.1	1,019.3	71.0	1,090.3	6.5	54.9	1,692.0	2,324.8	158.9	2,483.7	6.4	63.7
December	1,133.1	1,308.9	88.2	1,397.0	6.3	72.9	557.3	1,014.1	74.5	1,088.6	6.8	54.8	1,690.4	2,322.9	162.7	2,485.6	6.5	63.7
2002 —																		
January	1,135.3	1,317.6	94.8	1,412.4	6.7	73.6	559.1	1,036.1	71.5	1,107.6	6.5	55.7	1,694.5	2,353.7	166.3	2,520.0	6.6	64.5
February	1,117.8	1,303.7	89.7	1,393.4	6.4	72.5	549.7	1,027.4	67.9	1,095.3	6.2	55.0	1,667.5	2,331.1	157.6	2,488.7	6.3	63.6
March	1,131.5	1,317.9	82.2	1,400.2	5.9	72.8	558.5	1,033.2	63.0	1,096.2	5.7	55.0	1,689.9	2,351.2	145.2	2,496.4	5.8	63.7
April	1,124.5	1,310.4	82.0	1,392.4	5.9	72.3	560.4	1,032.8	59.6	1,092.3	5.5	54.7	1,684.9	2,343.1	141.6	2,484.7	5.7	63.3
May	1,133.7	1,317.1	82.8	1,399.9	5.9	72.6	553.7	1,040.7	60.1	1,100.8	5.5	55.1	1,687.5	2,357.8	142.9	2,500.8	5.7	63.7
June	1,130.0	1,319.0	87.5	1,406.5	6.2	72.8	555.5	1,028.8	69.4	1,098.2	6.3	54.9	1,685.5	2,347.8	156.9	2,504.7	6.3	63.7
July	1,120.1	1,309.3	76.9	1,386.2	5.5	71.7	556.2	1,031.7	54.5	1,086.2	5.0	54.2	1,676.3	2,341.0	131.4	2,472.4	5.3	62.8
August	1,117.7	1,313.3	86.9	1,400.2	6.2	72.3	580.8	1,059.1	65.1	1,124.2	5.8	56.0	1,698.5	2,372.4	152.1	2,524.5	6.0	64.0
September	1,119.5	1,309.1	82.2	1,391.3	5.9	71.7	584.6	1,052.0	62.3	1,114.3	5.6	55.5	1,704.0	2,361.1	144.5	2,505.6	5.8	63.5
October	1,101.9	1,295.0	86.9	1,381.9	6.3	71.1	578.9	1,059.4	59.6	1,119.0	5.3	55.6	1,680.8	2,354.4	146.5	2,500.9	5.9	63.2
November	1,121.1	1,314.7	80.1	1,394.7	5.7	71.7	586.1	1,063.5	64.0	1,127.4	5.7	56.0	1,707.2	2,378.1	144.1	2,522.2	5.7	63.7
December	1,134.3	1,333.0	83.4	1,416.4	5.9	72.7	590.0	1,076.3	63.7	1,140.0	5.6	56.5	1,724.3	2,409.3	147.1	2,556.4	5.8	64.5

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

Month	Males				Females				Persons									
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-							
	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	rate - per cent -	Full-time workers	Total	labour force	rate - per cent -						
QUEENSLAND																		
2001 —																		
October	815.9	954.3	83.8	1,038.1	8.1	73.1	411.9	761.4	67.1	828.6	8.1	57.1	1,227.8	1,715.8	150.9	1,866.7	8.1	65.0
November	811.9	952.7	86.0	1,038.7	8.3	73.0	413.3	761.3	62.6	823.9	7.6	56.7	1,225.2	1,714.0	148.5	1,862.5	8.0	64.7
December	816.3	958.5	88.2	1,046.8	8.4	73.5	413.7	766.0	62.9	828.9	7.6	56.9	1,230.1	1,724.5	151.1	1,875.6	8.1	65.1
2002 —																		
January	817.5	956.8	89.9	1,046.8	8.6	73.4	414.2	766.2	62.6	828.8	7.5	56.8	1,231.7	1,723.1	152.5	1,875.6	8.1	65.0
February	824.8	970.0	85.6	1,055.7	8.1	73.9	424.9	772.2	65.0	837.1	7.8	57.3	1,249.6	1,742.2	150.6	1,892.8	8.0	65.5
March	824.8	969.1	82.9	1,052.0	7.9	73.5	431.3	779.8	60.6	840.5	7.2	57.4	1,256.0	1,748.9	143.5	1,892.5	7.6	65.4
April	825.3	970.3	79.5	1,049.8	7.6	73.2	418.2	761.0	62.2	823.2	7.6	56.1	1,243.5	1,731.2	141.7	1,873.0	7.6	64.6
May	830.9	975.5	76.8	1,052.3	7.3	73.3	423.5	770.3	63.9	834.2	7.7	56.8	1,254.4	1,745.7	140.7	1,886.5	7.5	64.9
June	826.9	980.0	72.1	1,052.1	6.8	73.1	418.4	769.9	70.1	840.0	8.3	57.1	1,245.2	1,749.9	142.2	1,892.1	7.5	65.0
July	826.0	982.4	66.2	1,048.6	6.3	72.8	417.7	760.8	68.7	829.5	8.3	56.2	1,243.8	1,743.2	134.9	1,878.0	7.2	64.4
August	831.8	982.4	70.3	1,052.8	6.7	72.9	423.4	783.0	66.9	849.9	7.9	57.5	1,255.2	1,765.4	137.3	1,902.7	7.2	65.1
September	827.9	980.1	67.8	1,047.9	6.5	72.4	425.6	785.8	65.3	851.1	7.7	57.5	1,253.5	1,766.0	133.1	1,899.1	7.0	64.9
October	830.0	980.2	69.7	1,049.9	6.6	72.5	427.6	788.7	64.2	852.9	7.5	57.5	1,257.5	1,768.9	133.9	1,902.9	7.0	64.9
November	830.4	989.5	68.4	1,058.0	6.5	72.9	422.4	784.6	63.1	847.8	7.4	57.0	1,252.7	1,774.2	131.6	1,905.7	6.9	64.8
December	828.3	989.4	72.3	1,061.7	6.8	73.0	423.8	790.5	62.8	853.4	7.4	57.3	1,252.1	1,779.9	135.1	1,915.1	7.1	65.0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																		
2001 —																		
October	318.4	374.9	32.7	407.5	8.0	68.5	154.0	303.5	20.0	323.4	6.2	52.2	472.4	678.4	52.6	731.0	7.2	60.2
November	318.8	376.4	32.1	408.5	7.9	68.7	159.3	307.9	18.4	326.3	5.6	52.6	478.2	684.3	50.5	734.8	6.9	60.5
December	317.6	377.3	31.7	409.0	7.8	68.7	154.7	303.8	20.4	324.2	6.3	52.3	472.3	681.1	52.1	733.2	7.1	60.3
2002 —																		
January	323.0	380.6	31.2	411.9	7.6	69.2	151.8	304.9	21.1	326.0	6.5	52.5	474.8	685.5	52.4	737.9	7.1	60.7
February	317.3	381.2	32.5	413.7	7.8	69.4	151.0	305.7	20.6	326.4	6.3	52.6	468.3	687.0	53.1	740.0	7.2	60.8
March	321.1	384.2	28.7	413.0	7.0	69.3	148.3	305.0	19.8	324.8	6.1	52.3	469.4	689.2	48.5	737.7	6.6	60.6
April	322.0	383.3	30.5	413.8	7.4	69.4	150.4	311.8	18.8	330.6	5.7	53.2	472.5	695.1	49.3	744.4	6.6	61.1
May	324.5	383.2	30.0	413.3	7.3	69.2	153.3	312.1	18.9	331.0	5.7	53.2	477.8	695.3	48.9	744.3	6.6	61.0
June	319.2	380.0	32.1	412.1	7.8	69.0	150.3	314.1	19.5	333.7	5.9	53.6	469.5	694.1	51.6	745.7	6.9	61.1
July	323.3	382.0	28.3	410.3	6.9	68.6	149.7	306.4	19.8	326.2	6.1	52.4	473.0	688.5	48.0	736.5	6.5	60.3
August	325.4	380.3	29.4	409.7	7.2	68.5	151.4	308.7	20.4	329.1	6.2	52.8	476.8	688.9	49.9	738.8	6.7	60.5
September	326.4	389.9	26.6	416.6	6.4	69.5	152.7	309.2	21.4	330.6	6.5	53.0	479.2	699.1	48.0	747.2	6.4	61.1
October	323.1	384.8	26.4	411.2	6.4	68.6	154.9	310.9	20.4	331.3	6.1	53.1	478.0	695.7	46.7	742.5	6.3	60.7
November	326.5	385.2	26.7	411.9	6.5	68.7	153.6	310.7	18.5	329.2	5.6	52.7	480.1	695.8	45.2	741.0	6.1	60.5
December	333.0	389.3	24.0	413.4	5.8	68.9	158.5	310.7	17.8	328.5	5.4	52.6	491.5	700.1	41.8	741.9	5.6	60.5

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

Month	Males				Females				Persons									
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -					
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	loved - '000 -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	loved - '000 -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	loved - '000 -						
QUEENSLAND																		
2001 —																		
October	812.5	952.5	86.3	1,038.8	8.3	73.1	412.2	762.3	64.4	826.8	7.8	56.9	1,224.8	1,714.8	150.8	1,865.5	8.1	64.9
November	815.1	955.3	86.8	1,042.1	8.3	73.2	414.0	763.7	64.0	827.6	7.7	56.9	1,229.1	1,718.9	150.8	1,869.7	8.1	65.0
December	817.4	958.1	87.3	1,045.4	8.3	73.4	416.4	765.8	63.3	829.1	7.6	56.9	1,233.8	1,723.9	150.6	1,874.4	8.0	65.1
2002 —																		
January	819.6	961.2	87.0	1,048.3	8.3	73.5	419.0	768.2	62.7	830.8	7.5	57.0	1,238.6	1,729.4	149.7	1,879.1	8.0	65.1
February	822.1	964.9	85.7	1,050.6	8.2	73.5	421.2	769.7	62.4	832.2	7.5	57.0	1,243.3	1,734.7	148.1	1,882.8	7.9	65.2
March	824.5	968.9	83.1	1,052.0	7.9	73.5	422.6	769.9	62.9	832.8	7.6	56.9	1,247.1	1,738.8	146.0	1,884.8	7.7	65.1
April	826.5	972.8	79.5	1,052.3	7.6	73.4	422.7	769.1	64.0	833.1	7.7	56.8	1,249.2	1,741.8	143.6	1,885.4	7.6	65.0
May	827.7	976.0	75.7	1,051.7	7.2	73.3	422.0	768.7	65.4	834.1	7.8	56.8	1,249.7	1,744.7	141.2	1,885.8	7.5	64.9
June r	828.3	978.4	72.4	1,050.8	6.9	73.1	421.4	769.7	66.6	836.3	8.0	56.8	1,249.7	1,748.1	139.0	1,887.1	7.4	64.8
July r	828.7	980.1	70.1	1,050.2	6.7	72.9	421.3	772.6	67.1	839.8	8.0	56.9	1,250.0	1,752.7	137.3	1,890.0	7.3	64.8
August r	829.0	981.5	69.0	1,050.5	6.6	72.8	422.2	777.0	66.9	843.9	7.9	57.1	1,251.2	1,758.5	135.9	1,894.4	7.2	64.8
September r	829.2	982.9	68.7	1,051.6	6.5	72.7	423.5	781.7	65.9	847.6	7.8	57.2	1,252.7	1,764.6	134.7	1,899.2	7.1	64.9
October r	829.4	984.3	68.9	1,053.3	6.5	72.7	424.4	785.6	64.8	850.4	7.6	57.3	1,253.8	1,769.9	133.7	1,903.6	7.0	64.9
November r	829.5	985.9	69.4	1,055.3	6.6	72.7	424.8	788.5	63.7	852.2	7.5	57.3	1,254.3	1,774.4	133.1	1,907.5	7.0	64.9
December	829.7	987.3	70.1	1,057.4	6.6	72.8	425.3	791.0	62.6	853.6	7.3	57.3	1,255.0	1,778.3	132.7	1,911.0	6.9	64.9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA																		
2001 —																		
October	317.8	375.1	32.4	407.5	8.0	68.5	155.6	303.8	20.1	323.9	6.2	52.3	473.4	678.9	52.5	731.4	7.2	60.2
November	318.5	376.6	32.0	408.7	7.8	68.7	155.1	304.2	20.1	324.3	6.2	52.3	473.7	680.8	52.1	732.9	7.1	60.3
December	319.2	378.4	31.6	410.0	7.7	68.9	154.2	304.7	20.1	324.8	6.2	52.4	473.4	683.0	51.7	734.8	7.0	60.5
2002 —																		
January	319.8	380.1	31.3	411.4	7.6	69.1	152.9	305.5	20.1	325.6	6.2	52.5	472.7	685.6	51.4	737.0	7.0	60.6
February	320.3	381.6	31.0	412.6	7.5	69.3	151.6	306.7	20.0	326.7	6.1	52.6	471.9	688.3	51.0	739.3	6.9	60.8
March	320.8	382.4	30.8	413.2	7.4	69.3	150.7	308.1	19.8	327.9	6.0	52.8	471.5	690.5	50.5	741.0	6.8	60.9
April	321.4	382.6	30.6	413.1	7.4	69.2	150.2	309.4	19.5	328.9	5.9	52.9	471.6	692.0	50.1	742.0	6.7	60.9
May	322.0	382.4	30.3	412.7	7.4	69.1	150.3	310.3	19.4	329.7	5.9	53.0	472.3	692.7	49.7	742.5	6.7	60.9
June r	322.6	382.3	30.0	412.3	7.3	69.0	150.6	310.6	19.6	330.2	5.9	53.0	473.3	692.9	49.6	742.5	6.7	60.9
July r	323.2	382.6	29.4	411.9	7.1	68.9	151.1	310.3	20.0	330.2	6.0	53.0	474.3	692.8	49.3	742.2	6.6	60.8
August r	324.0	383.4	28.6	412.0	6.9	68.8	151.8	309.8	20.2	330.0	6.1	52.9	475.8	693.2	48.8	742.0	6.6	60.7
September r	325.1	384.6	27.6	412.2	6.7	68.8	152.7	309.6	20.1	329.8	6.1	52.9	477.8	694.2	47.7	741.9	6.4	60.7
October r	326.4	385.8	26.6	412.4	6.4	68.8	153.9	309.8	19.8	329.6	6.0	52.8	480.3	695.6	46.4	742.1	6.3	60.6
November r	327.7	386.9	25.7	412.7	6.2	68.8	155.1	310.1	19.4	329.5	5.9	52.7	482.8	697.1	45.1	742.2	6.1	60.6
December	329.2	388.0	24.9	412.9	6.0	68.8	156.4	310.5	18.9	329.4	5.7	52.7	485.6	698.5	43.8	742.3	5.9	60.6

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

Month	Males				Females				Persons									
	Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Employed		Unemp-		Partic- ipation rate - per cent -					
	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	loved - '000 -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	loved - '000 -	Full-time workers	Total	Labour force	loved - '000 -						
WESTERN AUSTRALIA																		
2001 —																		
October	456.6	530.9	40.6	571.5	7.1	75.3	207.5	410.8	27.6	438.4	6.3	57.7	664.1	941.8	68.2	1,009.9	6.8	66.5
November	458.2	532.5	39.4	571.9	6.9	75.3	206.2	411.2	27.3	438.5	6.2	57.7	664.3	943.7	66.7	1,010.3	6.6	66.5
December	459.2	533.7	38.7	572.3	6.8	75.2	205.3	411.9	27.0	438.8	6.2	57.6	664.5	945.5	65.6	1,011.2	6.5	66.4
2002 —																		
January	459.9	534.8	38.4	573.2	6.7	75.2	205.4	412.8	26.4	439.2	6.0	57.6	665.3	947.6	64.8	1,012.4	6.4	66.4
February	460.1	535.8	38.5	574.2	6.7	75.3	206.5	414.1	25.3	439.4	5.8	57.6	666.7	949.9	63.8	1,013.7	6.3	66.4
March	459.8	536.8	38.6	575.4	6.7	75.3	208.1	415.2	24.2	439.4	5.5	57.5	667.9	952.0	62.8	1,014.8	6.2	66.4
April	458.7	537.9	38.9	576.8	6.7	75.4	209.7	416.0	23.2	439.3	5.3	57.4	668.4	953.9	62.2	1,016.1	6.1	66.4
May	457.4	538.9	39.3	578.2	6.8	75.5	210.8	416.8	22.7	439.5	5.2	57.3	668.2	955.7	62.0	1,017.7	6.1	66.4
June r	455.8	539.8	39.6	579.4	6.8	75.5	211.4	417.4	22.6	440.0	5.1	57.3	667.2	957.2	62.2	1,019.4	6.1	66.4
July r	454.4	540.2	39.8	580.0	6.9	75.5	211.4	418.3	22.9	441.1	5.2	57.3	665.8	958.5	62.6	1,021.1	6.1	66.4
August r	453.8	540.7	39.6	580.3	6.8	75.4	211.3	419.5	23.4	442.9	5.3	57.5	665.1	960.2	63.0	1,023.2	6.2	66.4
September r	454.0	541.1	39.2	580.3	6.8	75.3	211.3	421.0	23.9	444.9	5.4	57.7	665.3	962.1	63.1	1,025.2	6.2	66.5
October r	455.0	541.8	38.8	580.5	6.7	75.2	211.4	422.2	24.5	446.8	5.5	57.8	666.5	964.0	63.3	1,027.3	6.2	66.5
November r	456.4	542.5	38.3	580.8	6.6	75.2	211.7	423.3	25.2	448.6	5.6	58.0	668.1	965.8	63.5	1,029.4	6.2	66.6
December	458.1	542.9	38.1	581.1	6.6	75.1	212.2	424.1	26.0	450.1	5.8	58.1	670.3	967.1	64.1	1,031.2	6.2	66.6
TASMANIA																		
2001 —																		
October	93.8	109.6	12.6	122.2	10.3	67.5	45.2	89.6	7.2	96.8	7.5	50.5	138.9	199.2	19.8	219.0	9.0	58.7
November	93.9	110.1	12.2	122.3	10.0	67.5	45.2	89.4	7.2	96.6	7.5	50.4	139.1	199.5	19.5	219.0	8.9	58.7
December	93.9	110.3	11.8	122.1	9.7	67.4	44.9	89.0	7.2	96.3	7.5	50.2	138.7	199.3	19.0	218.4	8.7	58.5
2002 —																		
January	93.8	110.2	11.4	121.6	9.4	67.1	44.3	88.7	7.2	95.8	7.5	49.9	138.1	198.8	18.6	217.4	8.6	58.3
February	93.5	109.6	11.2	120.9	9.3	66.7	43.6	88.5	7.1	95.6	7.4	49.8	137.1	198.2	18.3	216.5	8.5	58.0
March	93.1	108.9	11.2	120.2	9.3	66.3	43.0	88.8	6.9	95.7	7.2	49.8	136.0	197.7	18.1	215.8	8.4	57.8
April	92.7	108.3	11.3	119.7	9.5	66.0	42.4	89.2	6.8	96.0	7.1	50.0	135.1	197.6	18.1	215.7	8.4	57.7
May	92.5	108.0	11.4	119.4	9.6	65.8	42.0	89.7	6.9	96.6	7.2	50.2	134.5	197.6	18.4	216.0	8.5	57.8
June r	92.6	108.0	11.4	119.4	9.6	65.8	42.0	89.8	7.2	97.0	7.4	50.4	134.6	197.8	18.6	216.4	8.6	57.9
July r	92.9	108.4	11.3	119.7	9.4	65.9	42.3	89.7	7.5	97.2	7.7	50.5	135.2	198.1	18.8	216.9	8.6	58.0
August r	93.3	109.1	11.1	120.1	9.2	66.1	42.9	89.5	7.7	97.2	7.9	50.4	136.3	198.5	18.8	217.3	8.6	58.0
September r	93.8	109.7	11.0	120.7	9.1	66.4	43.7	89.2	7.8	97.0	8.0	50.3	137.5	198.9	18.7	217.6	8.6	58.1
October r	94.2	110.2	10.9	121.2	9.0	66.6	44.3	89.1	7.7	96.9	8.0	50.2	138.5	199.4	18.7	218.1	8.6	58.2
November r	94.5	110.7	11.0	121.7	9.1	66.9	44.9	89.2	7.7	96.9	8.0	50.2	139.4	199.9	18.7	218.6	8.6	58.3
December	94.8	111.0	11.2	122.2	9.2	67.1	45.4	89.3	7.7	97.0	7.9	50.2	140.2	200.3	18.9	219.2	8.6	58.4

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

Month	Males				Females				Persons									
	Employed Full-time workers	Unemp- loyed '000-	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Employed Full-time workers	Unemp- loyed '000-	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Total employed	Unemp- loyed '000-	Labour force	Unemp- ment rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate					
														Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -	Partic- ipation rate - per cent -		
NORTHERN TERRITORY																		
2001 —																		
October	44.3	54.4	4.6	59.0	7.7	79.6	28.1	42.5	3.8	46.4	8.3	67.7	72.4	96.9	8.4	105.3	8.0	73.9
November	44.0	54.2	4.6	58.9	7.9	79.4	28.0	42.8	3.8	46.6	8.1	68.0	72.1	97.0	8.4	105.4	8.0	73.9
December	43.8	54.2	4.7	58.9	8.0	79.5	28.1	43.3	3.6	46.9	7.7	68.4	71.9	97.5	8.3	105.8	7.8	74.1
2002 —																		
January	43.7	54.5	4.7	59.2	7.9	79.9	28.2	43.9	3.2	47.2	6.9	68.7	71.9	98.4	7.9	106.4	7.5	74.5
February	43.8	55.0	4.6	59.5	7.7	80.3	28.4	44.5	2.8	47.3	5.9	68.8	72.2	99.4	7.4	106.8	6.9	74.8
March	44.2	55.5	4.3	59.8	7.2	80.7	28.6	44.8	2.4	47.2	5.0	68.7	72.9	100.3	6.7	107.0	6.2	74.9
April	44.8	56.0	3.9	59.9	6.5	80.9	28.9	44.9	2.0	47.0	4.3	68.4	73.7	101.0	5.9	106.9	5.5	74.9
May	45.3	56.3	3.5	59.7	5.8	80.7	29.1	44.8	1.9	46.7	4.1	67.9	74.4	101.0	5.3	106.4	5.0	74.5
June r	45.5	56.2	3.1	59.3	5.2	80.1	29.4	44.5	1.8	46.3	4.0	67.4	74.8	100.7	4.7	105.6	4.7	74.0
July r	45.4	55.8	2.9	58.7	4.9	79.4	29.6	44.2	1.9	46.0	4.1	67.1	75.0	100.0	4.7	104.7	4.5	73.5
August r	45.2	55.3	2.9	58.1	4.9	78.6	29.8	44.0	1.9	45.9	4.2	67.0	74.9	99.3	4.8	104.1	4.6	73.0
September r	44.9	54.8	3.0	57.8	5.2	78.2	29.8	43.9	2.0	45.9	4.3	67.1	74.8	98.7	5.0	103.7	4.8	72.8
October (a) r	44.9	54.4	3.2	57.6	5.6	78.0	29.9	44.0	2.1	46.0	4.5	67.3	74.8	98.3	5.3	103.6	5.1	72.8
November (a) r	45.0	54.1	3.4	57.5	5.9	77.9	29.9	44.1	2.1	46.2	4.6	67.5	74.9	98.1	5.5	103.7	5.3	72.9
December (a)	45.2	54.0	3.5	57.5	6.1	77.9	29.8	44.2	2.2	46.4	4.7	67.9	75.0	98.2	5.7	103.9	5.5	73.1
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY																		
2001 —																		
October	72.9	87.8	5.0	92.8	5.4	77.4	50.9	79.4	2.9	82.3	3.6	65.6	123.9	167.2	7.9	175.1	4.5	71.4
November	73.1	88.0	4.8	92.8	5.1	77.3	51.1	79.5	2.8	82.3	3.4	65.6	124.2	167.5	7.6	175.1	4.3	71.3
December	73.2	88.0	4.7	92.7	5.1	77.1	51.1	79.7	2.8	82.5	3.4	65.6	124.3	167.7	7.5	175.2	4.3	71.3
2002 —																		
January	73.4	87.8	4.7	92.6	5.1	76.9	50.8	80.0	2.8	82.8	3.4	65.9	124.3	167.8	7.5	175.4	4.3	71.3
February	73.8	87.7	4.8	92.4	5.1	76.7	50.5	80.4	2.9	83.3	3.5	66.2	124.3	168.0	7.7	175.7	4.4	71.3
March	74.2	87.6	4.7	92.4	5.1	76.5	50.4	80.9	3.1	83.9	3.6	66.6	124.6	168.5	7.8	176.3	4.4	71.5
April	74.8	87.9	4.6	92.5	5.0	76.6	50.5	81.4	3.2	84.6	3.8	67.1	125.3	169.2	7.9	177.1	4.4	71.7
May	75.3	88.4	4.5	92.9	4.9	76.9	50.9	81.9	3.4	85.3	4.0	67.6	126.2	170.3	7.9	178.2	4.4	72.1
June r	75.9	89.1	4.5	93.5	4.8	77.3	51.4	82.3	3.5	85.9	4.1	67.9	127.3	171.4	8.0	179.4	4.4	72.5
July r	76.5	89.8	4.5	94.2	4.7	77.8	51.9	82.7	3.5	86.2	4.1	68.1	128.4	172.4	8.0	180.4	4.4	72.9
August r	77.1	90.3	4.5	94.8	4.7	78.2	52.6	82.9	3.4	86.3	3.9	68.1	129.6	173.2	7.9	181.1	4.4	73.1
September r	77.6	90.7	4.5	95.3	4.8	78.5	53.2	83.1	3.2	86.3	3.7	68.1	130.9	173.9	7.7	181.6	4.3	73.2
October (a) r	78.1	91.1	4.5	95.6	4.7	78.7	54.0	83.4	2.9	86.3	3.4	68.0	132.1	174.5	7.5	182.0	4.1	73.2
November (a) r	78.6	91.5	4.5	96.0	4.7	78.9	54.6	83.7	2.6	86.3	3.1	67.9	133.2	175.1	7.1	182.3	3.9	73.3
December (a)	79.0	91.8	4.5	96.2	4.6	79.0	55.2	83.9	2.4	86.3	2.7	67.8	134.2	175.7	6.8	182.5	3.7	73.3

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

TABLE 10. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE, BY AGE, DECEMBER 2002

Age group	Number ('000)					Participation rate (per cent)				
	Females					Females				
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons
15-64	5,563.5	2,668.6	1,824.4	4,493.0	10,056.5	83.4	66.7	70.1	68.0	75.7
15-19	450.4	19.8	421.6	441.4	891.8	64.3	68.1	65.7	65.8	65.0
20-24	631.4	150.9	403.7	554.6	1,185.9	87.9	72.7	82.6	79.6	83.8
25-34	1,343.6	649.1	378.7	1,027.8	2,371.4	92.0	67.6	75.9	70.5	81.2
35-44	1,328.9	803.3	282.2	1,085.5	2,414.3	90.6	73.1	74.3	73.4	82.0
45-54	1,183.9	765.0	231.5	996.5	2,180.4	88.3	75.4	71.5	74.5	81.4
55-59	418.2	199.7	75.6	275.3	693.5	74.3	50.4	50.7	50.5	62.6
60-64	207.2	80.8	31.1	111.9	319.1	49.0	27.2	26.1	26.8	38.0
65 and over	114.0	25.9	19.3	45.2	159.2	10.4	4.3	2.5	3.3	6.4
Total	5,677.5	2,694.5	1,843.6	4,538.2	10,215.7	73.1	58.5	54.6	56.9	64.9

TABLE 11. LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 19: ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL OR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, DECEMBER 2002

	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	145.8	214.7	35.6	6.5	42.1	256.9	46.3	303.2	16.4	84.7
Females	80.6	180.3	23.4	8.0	31.4	211.7	52.5	264.2	14.8	80.1
Persons	226.4	395.1	59.0	14.5	73.6	468.6	98.8	567.4	15.7	82.6
Left school —										
Before 1999	8.4	11.5	4.7	* 1.2	5.9	17.4	* 3.8	21.2	34.0	82.0
1999	26.5	33.7	4.5	* 0.5	5.1	38.7	6.4	45.1	13.1	85.8
2000 to survey date	191.5	349.9	49.8	12.8	62.6	412.5	88.6	501.1	15.2	82.3
Age —										
15	* 2.0	* 4.3	* 2.1	* 0.0	* 2.1	6.4	* 4.2	10.6	* 33.1	60.6
16	9.9	21.4	7.2	* 1.2	8.4	29.8	7.8	37.6	28.1	79.3
17	42.4	90.3	17.0	5.9	22.9	113.2	30.8	144.0	20.2	78.6
18	71.7	133.5	15.9	4.5	20.4	153.9	36.3	190.2	13.3	80.9
19	100.4	145.5	16.8	* 3.0	19.8	165.3	19.7	185.1	12.0	89.3
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	7.5	43.4	* 2.6	7.3	9.9	53.3	24.0	77.4	18.6	68.9
Females	7.7	64.0	* 3.3	5.6	8.8	72.8	22.6	95.3	12.1	76.3
Persons	15.2	107.4	5.9	12.8	18.7	126.1	46.6	172.7	14.9	73.0
Left school —										
Before 1999	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 1.0	* 1.3	* 0.0	* 21.6
1999	* 0.2	* 1.7	* 0.6	* 0.4	* 0.9	* 2.7	* 1.4	* 4.1	* 35.1	* 65.5
2000 to survey date	15.1	105.4	5.3	12.5	17.8	123.1	44.1	167.3	14.4	73.6
Age —										
15 and 16	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 0.2	* 0.7	* 0.9	* 1.2	* 2.0	* 3.2	* 71.7	* 37.4
17	* 0.5	6.9	* 0.2	* 1.6	* 1.8	8.7	* 3.9	12.6	* 20.7	68.8
18	6.7	38.7	* 2.8	6.5	9.3	48.0	15.1	63.1	19.3	76.1
19	8.1	61.4	* 2.7	* 4.1	6.8	68.2	25.6	93.8	10.0	72.8
ATTENDING SCHOOL										
Males	8.2	107.7	6.5	25.9	32.4	140.1	179.8	320.0	23.1	43.8
Females	* 4.2	130.2	* 1.4	25.3	26.7	156.9	154.5	311.4	17.0	50.4
Persons	12.4	238.0	7.9	51.2	59.1	297.1	334.3	631.4	19.9	47.1
Age —										
15	* 1.6	74.9	* 3.5	23.6	27.1	101.9	153.3	255.3	26.5	39.9
16	* 3.5	100.4	* 2.8	17.1	19.9	120.2	109.2	229.4	16.5	52.4
17	5.1	51.3	* 1.1	8.4	9.5	60.8	56.8	117.6	15.6	51.7
18 and 19	* 2.0	11.4	* 0.5	* 2.1	* 2.7	14.1	15.0	29.1	* 19.1	48.3
TOTAL										
Males	161.6	365.9	44.7	39.7	84.5	450.4	250.2	700.6	18.8	64.3
Females	92.4	374.5	28.1	38.9	66.9	441.4	229.5	670.9	15.2	65.8
Persons	254.0	740.4	72.8	78.6	151.4	891.8	479.7	1,371.5	17.0	65.0
Age —										
15	* 3.6	79.2	5.6	23.6	29.2	108.4	158.1	266.5	26.9	40.7
16	13.4	122.1	10.1	19.0	29.1	151.2	118.4	269.6	19.2	56.1
17	48.0	148.5	18.3	15.8	34.2	182.7	91.5	274.2	18.7	66.6
18	79.8	182.3	19.2	13.0	32.1	214.4	63.6	278.0	15.0	77.1
19	109.1	208.3	19.6	7.2	26.8	235.1	48.1	283.3	11.4	83.0

(a) The components of the 'Left school' category in the 'Not in labour force' and 'Civilian population aged 15-19' columns 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 2002

	<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	426.0	496.3	46.2	* 3.0	49.2	545.5	41.5	587.0	9.0	92.9
Females	310.8	424.0	27.8	6.0	33.7	457.7	106.7	564.4	7.4	81.1
Persons	736.8	920.2	74.0	9.0	82.9	1,003.2	148.3	1,151.4	8.3	87.1
Age —										
20	117.0	157.4	13.1	* 0.9	14.0	171.5	22.6	194.0	8.2	88.4
21	129.0	168.3	17.0	* 2.2	19.2	187.5	25.5	213.0	10.2	88.0
22	155.1	193.2	16.2	* 2.9	19.1	212.3	28.5	240.7	9.0	88.2
23	165.2	200.6	14.6	* 1.5	16.1	216.6	31.0	247.6	7.4	87.5
24	170.5	200.7	13.0	* 1.5	14.6	215.3	40.8	256.1	6.8	84.1
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL TIME										
Males	15.9	72.5	6.0	7.4	13.4	85.9	45.7	131.6	15.6	65.2
Females	16.8	86.8	5.4	4.8	10.1	96.9	35.1	132.0	10.5	73.4
Persons	32.7	159.3	11.3	12.2	23.5	182.8	80.8	263.6	12.9	69.3
Age —										
20	11.1	59.4	* 2.5	5.8	8.3	67.7	24.5	92.2	12.3	73.5
21	9.6	46.6	* 2.2	* 2.5	4.7	51.3	21.4	72.7	9.1	70.5
22	5.5	24.3	* 3.3	* 1.6	5.0	29.3	13.0	42.3	16.9	69.2
23	* 4.3	17.3	* 1.0	* 1.9	* 2.9	20.2	12.7	32.9	* 14.5	61.5
24	* 2.2	11.6	* 2.3	* 0.3	* 2.6	14.2	9.2	23.4	* 18.3	60.8
TOTAL										
Males	442.0	568.8	52.2	10.4	62.6	631.4	87.3	718.6	9.9	87.9
Females	327.5	510.7	33.1	10.7	43.8	554.6	141.8	696.4	7.9	79.6
Persons	769.5	1,079.5	85.3	21.2	106.4	1,185.9	229.1	1,415.0	9.0	83.8
Age —										
20	128.1	216.8	15.6	6.7	22.3	239.2	47.0	286.2	9.3	83.6
21	138.6	215.0	19.2	4.7	23.9	238.8	46.9	285.7	10.0	83.6
22	160.6	217.5	19.5	4.5	24.0	241.5	41.5	283.0	9.9	85.3
23	169.5	217.8	15.6	* 3.4	19.0	236.9	43.7	280.5	8.0	84.4
24	172.7	212.3	15.3	* 1.9	17.2	229.5	50.0	279.5	7.5	82.1

TABLE 13. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, DECEMBER 2002 (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	84.7	71.1	77.9	80.6	59.8	70.3
15-19	65.9	68.1	66.9	51.6	51.2	51.4
20-24	91.3	83.1	87.2	75.3	62.2	69.0
25-34	93.0	72.5	82.9	90.0	63.6	76.2
35-44	90.9	75.1	82.9	91.0	69.3	80.3
45-54	89.3	77.4	83.4	86.8	68.5	77.7
55-59	74.6	53.7	64.1	74.6	44.8	60.5
60-64	51.4	30.6	40.8	45.8	20.7	34.0
65 and over	12.7	4.3	8.0	8.0	2.2	5.1
Total	76.2	61.3	68.6	67.6	49.0	58.4

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

TABLE 14. CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY BIRTHPLACE(a), DECEMBER 2002

	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	3,393.9	3,983.6	209.0	261.1	4,244.8	6.2	76.2
Born outside Australia	1,162.2	1,340.2	76.7	92.5	1,432.7	6.5	67.6
Main English Speaking Countries	496.8	565.5	21.8	26.9	592.4	4.5	72.5
Other Countries	665.4	774.7	54.9	65.7	840.4	7.8	64.5
Oceania	160.1	174.8	6.3	7.4	182.2	4.1	83.8
New Zealand	125.3	137.1	4.6	5.4	142.6	3.8	84.9
Europe and the Former USSR	573.4	658.5	30.3	35.3	693.7	5.1	60.0
Germany	30.2	34.4	* 1.9	* 2.1	36.5	* 5.8	64.5
Greece	19.9	23.9	* 1.3	* 1.4	25.3	* 5.6	43.3
Italy	44.9	52.7	* 1.3	* 1.5	54.2	* 2.7	44.5
Netherlands	24.9	28.4	* 0.7	* 0.7	29.1	* 2.3	58.6
UK and Ireland	322.3	370.1	15.4	18.2	388.2	4.7	67.6
Former Yugoslav Republics	44.8	49.7	* 4.2	5.0	54.7	9.1	52.5
The Middle East and North Africa	64.1	74.2	8.2	9.0	83.3	10.8	66.5
Lebanon	23.2	25.6	* 1.4	* 1.4	27.0	* 5.3	62.1
Southeast Asia	128.6	150.1	15.3	18.8	168.9	11.1	76.8
Malaysia	21.6	25.4	* 3.2	* 3.8	29.2	* 13.0	80.7
Philippines	26.1	30.3	* 1.1	* 1.9	32.2	* 5.9	83.5
Viet Nam	48.5	56.2	6.5	7.6	63.8	11.8	77.2
Northeast Asia	66.3	83.5	5.0	6.3	89.8	7.0	64.4
China	35.4	43.6	* 2.6	* 3.0	46.6	* 6.5	64.2
The Americas	50.6	62.1	* 3.0	* 3.9	66.0	* 6.0	80.7
Other	119.2	137.0	8.5	11.8	148.8	7.9	83.2
India	35.7	42.3	* 3.6	* 3.9	46.2	* 8.4	85.3
FEMALES							
Born in Australia	1,768.6	3,301.7	132.1	210.0	3,511.7	6.0	61.3
Born outside Australia	586.1	966.0	42.9	60.4	1,026.4	5.9	49.0
Main English Speaking Countries	229.7	398.0	13.6	19.6	417.6	4.7	54.0
Other Countries	356.5	568.0	29.3	40.8	608.8	6.7	46.1
Oceania	86.8	135.9	6.7	8.6	144.5	5.9	65.4
New Zealand	67.3	102.8	4.9	6.3	109.1	5.8	65.8
Europe and the Former USSR	254.4	449.1	16.8	23.4	472.4	4.9	43.1
Germany	12.9	22.9	* 0.5	* 0.5	23.4	* 2.1	39.4
Greece	8.1	15.5	* 0.0	* 0.3	15.8	* 1.8	27.1
Italy	15.1	26.0	* 0.6	* 1.0	27.0	* 3.5	24.0
Netherlands	9.4	17.5	* 1.1	* 1.1	18.6	* 6.1	41.8
UK and Ireland	140.8	254.3	7.6	11.7	266.0	4.4	49.4
Former Yugoslav Republics	22.9	35.5	* 3.1	4.6	40.1	11.4	42.3
The Middle East and North Africa	17.5	30.5	* 2.7	* 3.5	34.0	* 10.3	31.3
Lebanon	* 3.5	7.1	* 0.6	* 0.9	8.0	* 11.1	19.8
Southeast Asia	103.6	153.5	8.0	12.5	166.0	7.5	60.0
Malaysia	14.6	25.3	* 0.5	* 1.0	26.4	* 3.9	65.8
Philippines	37.3	52.2	* 2.5	* 3.1	55.4	* 5.7	72.3
Viet Nam	25.0	35.4	* 3.2	5.6	41.1	13.7	52.1
Northeast Asia	43.1	67.3	* 3.1	4.5	71.8	6.3	45.8
China	23.2	34.3	* 1.6	* 2.3	36.6	* 6.2	46.3
The Americas	26.5	44.5	* 1.0	* 2.6	47.2	* 5.6	58.9
Other	54.2	85.2	4.6	5.4	90.5	5.9	57.9
India	18.6	27.7	* 1.3	* 1.7	29.4	* 5.9	59.9
PERSONS							
Born in Australia	5,162.5	7,285.3	341.1	471.2	7,756.5	6.1	68.6
Born outside Australia	1,748.3	2,306.2	119.6	153.0	2,459.2	6.2	58.4
Main English Speaking Countries	726.5	963.5	35.4	46.5	1,010.0	4.6	63.5
Other Countries	1,021.8	1,342.7	84.2	106.5	1,449.2	7.3	55.2
Oceania	246.9	310.7	13.0	16.0	326.7	4.9	74.5
New Zealand	192.6	240.0	9.5	11.7	251.7	4.6	75.4
Europe and the Former USSR	827.9	1,107.6	47.2	58.6	1,166.2	5.0	51.8
Germany	43.1	57.3	* 2.4	* 2.6	60.0	* 4.4	51.7
Greece	28.0	39.4	* 1.3	* 1.7	41.1	* 4.1	35.2
Italy	59.9	78.8	* 1.9	* 2.4	81.2	* 3.0	34.7
Netherlands	34.3	45.9	* 1.8	* 1.8	47.7	* 3.8	50.6
UK and Ireland	463.1	624.3	23.0	29.9	654.2	4.6	58.8
Former Yugoslav Republics	67.7	85.2	7.3	9.5	94.7	10.1	47.7
The Middle East and North Africa	81.5	104.7	10.9	12.5	117.3	10.7	50.1
Lebanon	26.7	32.7	* 2.0	* 2.3	35.0	* 6.6	41.8
Southeast Asia	232.2	303.6	23.3	31.3	334.9	9.3	67.4
Malaysia	36.2	50.8	* 3.7	4.8	55.6	8.7	72.9
Philippines	63.5	82.5	* 3.7	5.0	87.6	5.8	76.1
Viet Nam	73.4	91.6	9.8	13.2	104.8	12.6	64.9
Northeast Asia	109.4	150.8	8.1	10.8	161.6	6.7	54.6
China	58.6	77.9	* 4.3	5.3	83.2	6.4	54.9
The Americas	77.1	106.6	* 4.0	6.6	113.1	5.8	69.9
Other	173.4	222.2	13.1	17.2	239.3	7.2	71.4
India	54.3	70.0	4.9	5.6	75.6	7.4	73.2

(a) See paragraph 53 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 2002

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	32.6	14.7	350.2	299.1	34.9	30.8	10.5	29.0	40.1	513.6	242.7	328.2	841.9
1976 — 1980	39.8	8.8	51.3	33.2	11.2	46.6	9.0	13.9	13.6	129.4	67.9	97.9	227.3
1981 — 1985	32.8	7.0	62.6	40.0	11.6	66.6	14.1	15.3	20.4	151.8	80.1	118.7	270.5
1986 — 1990	43.3	16.2	65.6	38.6	17.5	77.8	50.4	18.5	50.1	211.3	108.2	166.7	377.9
1991 — 1995	30.4	10.0	36.2	35.1	14.9	40.1	27.5	9.8	35.3	136.5	74.0	102.7	239.2
1996 to survey date	61.2	14.0	58.4	35.4	14.6	41.8	39.4	20.1	64.4	197.6	99.8	151.8	349.4
UNEMPLOYED ('000)													
Before 1976	* 2.3	* 0.8	19.0	14.1	* 1.5	* 1.7	* 0.4	* 1.4	* 1.4	25.6	8.3	17.1	42.7
1976 — 1980	* 1.6	* 0.0	* 0.7	* 2.8	* 1.0	* 1.7	* 0.4	* 0.4	* 0.5	6.1	* 0.9	* 3.1	9.2
1981 — 1985	* 1.7	* 0.4	* 0.8	* 2.0	* 1.6	7.7	* 2.0	* 1.2	* 0.8	11.2	* 2.9	* 6.9	18.1
1986 — 1990	* 1.9	* 1.1	* 3.7	* 1.5	* 1.7	6.3	* 1.5	* 2.2	* 3.3	13.5	* 4.0	* 9.6	23.2
1991 — 1995	* 1.9	* 0.5	* 1.9	* 3.0	* 1.8	6.2	* 0.5	* 0.4	* 2.3	10.8	* 3.2	* 7.8	18.6
1996 to survey date	* 2.2	* 1.5	* 3.7	5.4	5.0	7.7	6.1	* 1.0	8.7	25.3	8.1	16.0	41.3
LABOUR FORCE ('000)													
Before 1976	34.9	15.5	369.2	313.2	36.4	32.5	10.9	30.4	41.5	539.3	251.0	345.3	884.5
1976 — 1980	41.3	8.8	52.0	36.0	12.2	48.3	9.3	14.4	14.1	135.5	68.8	101.0	236.5
1981 — 1985	34.5	7.4	63.4	42.0	13.2	74.3	16.1	16.4	21.3	163.0	83.0	125.6	288.5
1986 — 1990	45.3	17.3	69.3	40.1	19.2	84.0	51.9	20.6	53.4	224.8	112.2	176.3	401.1
1991 — 1995	32.3	10.6	38.2	38.1	16.7	46.3	27.9	10.2	37.7	147.3	77.2	110.5	257.8
1996 to survey date	63.4	15.5	62.1	40.8	19.6	49.6	45.5	21.1	73.2	222.9	107.9	167.8	390.7
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (per cent)													
Before 1976	* 6.7	* 5.1	5.1	4.5	* 4.2	* 5.1	* 3.4	* 4.7	* 3.4	4.8	3.3	4.9	4.8
1976 — 1980	* 3.8	* 0.0	* 1.4	* 7.8	* 8.3	* 3.6	* 3.9	* 3.0	* 3.6	4.5	* 1.2	* 3.0	3.9
1981 — 1985	* 5.0	* 5.3	* 1.3	* 4.7	* 11.8	10.3	* 12.2	* 7.0	* 3.9	6.8	* 3.5	5.5	6.3
1986 — 1990	* 4.3	* 6.4	* 5.3	* 3.7	* 8.7	7.5	* 2.9	* 10.6	* 6.2	6.0	* 3.6	5.5	5.8
1991 — 1995	* 6.0	* 4.9	* 5.1	* 7.8	* 10.7	13.5	* 1.7	* 3.8	* 6.2	7.3	* 4.2	7.0	7.2
1996 to survey date	* 3.5	* 9.7	* 5.9	13.1	25.3	15.6	13.5	* 4.5	11.9	11.3	7.5	9.5	10.6
PARTICIPATION RATE(a) (per cent)													
Before 1976	62.1	74.4	50.1	37.6	47.8	65.0	43.7	68.1	54.6	54.8	40.6	36.9	46.1
1976 — 1980	82.7	88.5	73.1	65.4	52.1	76.1	74.1	63.7	77.2	82.0	61.9	62.7	72.4
1981 — 1985	77.1	67.4	78.0	70.6	52.5	73.8	67.4	86.2	80.4	82.2	67.3	64.9	73.7
1986 — 1990	73.5	70.8	76.8	73.8	55.7	69.2	74.2	70.2	83.4	81.5	65.7	64.3	72.9
1991 — 1995	74.5	69.7	76.2	67.2	61.3	65.4	52.9	76.6	76.2	79.5	57.6	57.2	68.1
1996 to survey date	81.6	66.1	75.3	51.5	41.2	54.8	40.6	64.3	71.2	71.6	49.7	49.8	60.3

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

TABLE 16. EMPLOYED PERSONS: FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS, BY AGE, DECEMBER 2002 ('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	161.6	442.0	1,162.8	1,177.0	1,055.9	340.9	152.1	63.8	4,556.1
Part-time workers	204.3	126.8	104.1	96.1	84.3	56.3	46.8	49.0	767.7
Total	365.9	568.8	1,266.9	1,273.1	1,140.2	397.2	199.0	112.8	5,323.8
MARRIED FEMALES									
Full-time workers	9.8	100.0	380.9	363.1	426.4	94.1	28.9	8.5	1,411.8
Part-time workers	8.3	40.2	245.8	409.7	320.6	101.9	50.7	17.4	1,194.7
Total	18.1	140.2	626.7	772.8	747.1	196.0	79.6	25.9	2,606.5
ALL FEMALES									
Full-time workers	92.4	327.5	635.3	531.4	570.9	140.8	44.3	12.2	2,354.8
Part-time workers	282.0	183.2	332.5	499.1	391.2	126.5	65.5	32.7	1,912.9
Total	374.5	510.7	967.9	1,030.5	962.1	267.3	109.8	44.9	4,267.7
PERSONS									
Full-time workers	254.0	769.5	1,798.1	1,708.4	1,626.8	481.6	196.4	76.0	6,910.9
Part-time workers	486.4	310.0	436.7	595.2	475.6	182.9	112.3	81.7	2,680.7
Total	740.4	1,079.5	2,234.8	2,303.6	2,102.3	664.5	308.8	157.6	9,591.5

TABLE 17. EMPLOYED PERSONS: HOURS WORKED, DECEMBER 2002

	Females			Total	Persons
	Males	Married	Not married		
	NUMBER EMPLOYED ('000)				
Weekly Hours worked —					
0	239.3	142.2	76.4	218.6	458.0
1-15	334.2	438.4	312.2	750.6	1,084.8
16-29	399.7	556.6	302.3	859.0	1,258.7
30-34	300.9	255.2	147.7	402.8	703.8
35-39	784.0	406.8	297.2	704.1	1,488.0
40	884.3	295.6	215.1	510.8	1,395.1
41-44	304.9	103.3	70.0	173.3	478.2
45-48	553.9	134.9	93.8	228.6	782.5
49 and over	1,522.6	273.4	146.5	419.9	1,942.5
Total	5,323.8	2,606.5	1,661.2	4,267.7	9,591.5
	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED				
Aggregate weekly hours worked (million)	216.4	78.0	49.2	127.3	343.7
By full-time workers	203.6	57.1	37.6	94.7	298.3
By part-time workers	12.9	20.9	11.7	32.5	45.4
Average weekly hours worked	40.7	29.9	29.6	29.8	35.8
By full-time workers	44.7	40.5	39.8	40.2	43.2
By part-time workers	16.8	17.5	16.3	17.0	16.9
Average weekly hours worked by persons who worked one hour or more in the reference week	42.6	31.7	31.1	31.4	37.6
By full-time workers	46.5	42.6	41.3	42.1	45.0
By part-time workers	18.1	18.6	17.3	18.1	18.1

TABLE 18. EMPLOYED PERSONS: EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 2002 (per cent)

Age group	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
	15-19	65.6	52.0	52.2	62.3	55.5		55.8	54.0
20-24	85.5	77.7	79.1	67.6	75.8	73.3	76.3
25-34	92.6	78.9	86.8	65.3	68.4	66.4	76.6
35-44	91.5	72.7	86.8	70.3	67.9	69.7	78.2
45-54	88.8	71.1	85.0	73.7	66.4	71.9	78.5
55-59	74.6	54.3	70.6	49.5	47.8	49.0	59.9
60-64	49.2	37.9	47.0	26.8	25.3	26.3	36.8
65 and over	11.7	6.5	10.3	4.3	2.4	3.3	6.4
Total	72.8	62.0	68.5	56.6	49.2	53.5	60.9

TABLE 19. FULL-TIME WORKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS, BY REASON, DECEMBER 2002 ('000)

Reason for working less than 35 hours	Females				
	Males	Married	Not married	Total	Persons
Leave, holiday or flextime/personal reasons	255.9	112.4	60.7	173.2	429.1
Own illness or injury	98.4	42.9	31.4	74.3	172.8
Bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.	12.4	* 0.5	* 0.2	* 0.7	13.1
Began or left job in the reference week	7.6	* 1.6	* 1.4	* 3.0	10.7
Stood down, on short time, insufficient work	35.3	8.8	* 3.8	12.6	47.9
Shift work, standard work arrangements	76.3	25.5	18.8	44.3	120.5
Other	20.5	6.0	* 4.1	10.0	30.5
Total	506.4	197.8	120.3	318.1	824.5

TABLE 20. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: STATES, BY AGE, DECEMBER 2002
(*'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	24.5	19.8	20.7	5.2	8.0	4.1	84.5
20-24	22.1	11.5	12.3	4.6	8.6	1.7	62.6
25-34	24.2	21.5	14.2	4.4	8.2	2.5	76.7
35-44	21.0	13.4	10.4	3.7	4.8	1.9	55.7
45 and over	26.0	16.8	14.5	6.5	6.4	2.7	74.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>353.7</i>
FEMALES							
15-19	19.0	13.5	17.2	5.2	8.4	1.8	66.9
20-24	12.7	12.0	9.3	3.2	3.9	1.9	43.8
25-34	21.7	13.6	13.8	3.2	5.1	1.8	59.9
35-44	18.5	13.3	13.7	2.7	4.7	1.7	55.0
45 and over	14.1	10.2	10.8	3.2	5.0	* 1.0	44.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>62.7</i>	<i>64.7</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>270.5</i>
PERSONS							
Looking for full-time work —							
15-19	24.0	15.0	17.6	5.1	6.3	3.2	72.8
20-24	27.6	18.0	17.1	6.6	11.0	3.2	85.3
25-34	36.6	30.5	21.7	6.9	11.3	3.5	112.7
35-44	33.7	21.8	18.6	4.8	7.4	3.3	90.5
45-54	23.8	13.9	14.1	5.7	6.5	2.3	67.3
55 and over	11.5	8.3	5.8	* 1.9	3.1	* 0.9	32.2
<i>Total looking for full-time work</i>	<i>157.3</i>	<i>107.5</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>460.7</i>
Total —							
15-19	43.5	33.3	38.0	10.4	16.4	5.9	151.4
20-24	34.8	23.6	21.6	7.8	12.5	3.6	106.4
25-34	45.9	35.1	27.9	7.6	13.3	4.4	136.6
35-44	39.5	26.8	24.1	6.4	9.5	3.6	110.7
45-54	26.5	16.7	16.8	6.6	7.7	2.5	78.1
55 and over	13.5	10.3	8.5	3.0	3.7	1.2	40.9
Total	203.6	145.7	136.9	41.9	63.2	21.1	624.1

**TABLE 21. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 15-19:
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, DECEMBER 2002**

	<i>Not attending school</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Attending school</i>	<i>Left school before 2000</i>	<i>Left school 2000 to survey date</i>	
	NUMBER (<i>'000</i>)			
Duration of unemployment (weeks) —				
Under 4	28.5	* 2.3	33.5	64.3
4 and under 13	16.4	* 2.6	19.1	38.1
13 and under 26	6.5	* 1.5	12.6	20.5
26 and over	7.8	5.6	15.1	28.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>59.1</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>151.4</i>
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)				
Average duration —				
Males	9.5	* 57.3	14.4	16.2
Females	15.0	* 45.7	17.1	18.3
Persons	12.0	52.8	15.6	17.1
Looking for full-time work	* 15.2	* 55.2	15.9	21.1
Looking for part-time work	11.5	* 41.9	15.0	13.5
Median duration —				
Males	4	* 41	4	4
Females	4	* 20	5	5
Persons	4	* 24	4	4
Looking for full-time work	* 3	* 32	5	6
Looking for part-time work	4	* 12	3	4

TABLE 22. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BY AGE AND WHETHER LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME WORK, DECEMBER 2002

	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	99.3	285.8	61.4	175.0	460.7	3.1	5.9	4.2	6.9	6.2
Aged 15-19	* 1.6	44.7	* 1.7	28.1	72.8	* 27.1	21.7	* 14.7	23.3	22.3
Looking for first job	* 0.1	30.1	* 0.6	18.8	49.0	..	..	..	..	..
Attending school	* 0.0	6.5	* 0.0	* 1.4	7.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	* 2.6	* 0.2	* 3.3	5.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Aged 20 and over	97.7	241.0	59.7	146.9	387.9	3.0	5.2	4.1	6.1	5.5
20-24	7.9	52.2	7.7	33.1	85.3	7.6	10.6	7.1	9.2	10.0
Looking for first job	* 1.2	12.0	* 1.4	13.6	25.6	..	..	..	..	..
25-34	20.6	69.6	16.3	43.1	112.7	2.7	5.6	4.1	6.3	5.9
35-44	25.9	52.2	20.4	38.3	90.5	2.7	4.2	5.3	6.7	5.0
45-54	26.7	41.2	12.5	26.1	67.3	3.0	3.8	2.8	4.4	4.0
55 and over	16.7	25.8	* 2.8	6.3	32.2	3.4	4.4	* 2.1	3.1	4.1
Aged 15-64	98.8	285.2	61.4	175.0	460.2	3.1	6.0	4.2	6.9	6.3
LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK										
Total	10.6	67.9	26.6	95.5	163.4	3.3	8.1	2.2	4.8	5.7
Aged 15-19	* 0.3	39.7	* 0.0	38.9	78.6	* 11.2	16.3	* 0.0	12.1	13.9
Attending school	* 0.0	25.9	* 0.0	25.3	51.2	* 0.0	20.7	* 0.0	16.7	18.5
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	7.3	* 0.0	5.6	12.8	* 0.0	16.9	* 0.0	9.0	12.2
Aged 20 and over	10.3	28.2	26.6	56.6	84.8	3.2	4.8	2.2	3.4	3.7
20-24	* 1.0	10.4	* 3.0	10.7	21.2	* 5.8	7.6	* 7.0	5.5	6.4
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.1	7.4	* 0.7	4.8	12.2	* 2.2	11.6	* 10.8	6.4	8.8
25-34	* 2.9	7.1	6.0	16.8	23.9	* 6.3	6.4	2.4	4.8	5.2
35-44	* 1.8	* 3.5	10.1	16.7	20.2	* 2.8	* 3.5	2.4	3.2	3.3
45 and over	4.6	7.1	7.5	12.4	19.5	2.4	2.9	1.5	2.0	2.2
Aged 15-64	10.3	67.2	26.6	95.2	162.4	3.6	8.6	2.2	4.8	5.9
TOTAL										
Total	109.9	353.7	88.0	270.5	624.1	3.1	6.2	3.3	6.0	6.1
Aged 15-19	* 1.9	84.5	* 1.7	66.9	151.4	* 21.9	18.8	* 8.5	15.2	17.0
Attending school	* 0.0	32.4	* 0.0	26.7	59.1	* 0.0	23.1	* 0.0	17.0	19.9
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.0	9.9	* 0.2	8.8	18.7	* 0.0	18.6	* 28.1	12.1	14.9
Aged 20 and over(a)	108.0	269.2	86.4	203.5	472.7	3.1	5.2	3.2	5.0	5.1
20-24	8.8	62.6	10.7	43.8	106.4	7.4	9.9	7.1	7.9	9.0
Attending a tertiary educational institution full time	* 0.2	13.4	* 1.0	10.1	23.5	* 4.0	15.6	* 13.1	10.5	12.9
25-34	23.5	76.7	22.4	59.9	136.6	2.9	5.7	3.4	5.8	5.8
35-44	27.6	55.7	30.5	55.0	110.7	2.7	4.2	3.8	5.1	4.6
45-54	27.8	43.7	17.9	34.4	78.1	2.9	3.7	2.3	3.5	3.6
55-59	14.6	21.0	* 3.7	8.0	29.0	4.2	5.0	* 1.8	2.9	4.2
60-64	4.9	8.3	* 1.2	* 2.1	10.4	2.8	4.0	* 1.5	* 1.9	3.2
Aged 15-64	109.1	352.5	88.0	270.1	622.6	3.2	6.3	3.3	6.0	6.2

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

TABLE 23. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, DECEMBER 2002

	Number unemployed ('000)			Unemployment rate (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	BORN IN AUSTRALIA					
Total	261.1	210.0	471.2	6.2	6.0	6.1
Looking for full-time work	209.0	132.1	341.1	5.8	6.9	6.2
Looking for part-time work	52.1	78.0	130.1	8.1	4.8	5.8
Aged 15-19	76.8	60.1	136.9	18.7	14.9	16.8
Aged 20 and over	184.4	149.9	334.3	4.8	4.8	4.8
20-24	50.1	39.4	89.5	9.3	8.2	8.8
25-34	60.1	45.1	105.2	5.6	5.5	5.6
35-44	32.0	35.8	67.9	3.4	4.5	4.0
45-54	26.8	23.1	50.0	3.3	3.3	3.3
55 and over	15.4	6.4	21.7	3.2	2.1	2.8
Aged 15-64	259.9	209.8	469.7	6.2	6.0	6.2
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	92.5	60.4	153.0	6.5	5.9	6.2
Looking for full-time work	76.7	42.9	119.6	6.2	6.8	6.4
Looking for part-time work	15.8	17.5	33.4	8.2	4.4	5.6
Aged 15-19	7.7	6.8	14.5	19.3	17.4	18.3
Aged 20 and over	84.8	53.6	138.4	6.1	5.4	5.8
20-24	12.5	4.4	16.9	13.5	6.2	10.3
25-34	16.7	14.7	31.4	6.2	7.1	6.6
35-44	23.7	19.2	42.9	5.9	6.5	6.2
45-54	16.9	11.2	28.1	4.6	3.9	4.3
55 and over	15.1	* 4.1	19.1	5.7	* 3.3	5.0
Aged 15-64	92.5	60.4	152.9	6.6	5.9	6.3

TABLE 24. 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												
2001 —												
October	33.6	24.0	57.6	57.6	30.9	88.4	91.2	54.9	146.1	23.9	19.7	22.1
November	33.1	22.7	55.9	55.5	27.7	83.2	88.7	50.4	139.1	23.9	19.5	22.1
December	32.4	25.0	57.4	54.3	32.7	87.0	86.7	57.7	144.4	23.0	20.3	21.8
2002 —												
January	33.5	24.3	57.9	60.1	31.8	91.9	93.6	56.2	149.8	22.1	18.4	20.6
February	45.7	24.1	69.8	61.6	32.1	93.7	107.3	56.2	163.5	25.7	18.2	22.5
March	46.3	23.7	70.0	62.2	31.5	93.7	108.5	55.1	163.7	28.4	19.7	24.7
April	43.4	21.4	64.8	55.6	29.0	84.6	99.0	50.4	149.4	26.7	19.4	23.7
May	37.2	22.3	59.5	57.1	26.7	83.7	94.2	49.0	143.2	25.9	18.7	22.9
June	36.1	22.2	58.3	57.1	22.2	79.2	93.1	44.4	137.5	26.4	16.3	22.0
July	33.5	25.1	58.6	54.3	22.9	77.3	87.8	48.0	135.8	27.4	20.3	24.3
August	34.3	20.6	55.0	54.0	22.9	76.9	88.3	43.5	131.9	25.9	17.1	22.1
September	37.4	21.5	58.9	52.2	29.0	81.2	89.5	50.6	140.1	25.2	18.5	22.3
October	35.1	14.1	49.2	48.9	26.7	75.6	84.0	40.8	124.8	26.1	16.4	21.9
November	30.3	20.3	50.7	55.7	28.3	83.9	86.0	48.6	134.6	26.4	19.4	23.3
December	31.9	24.5	56.3	57.2	28.9	86.1	89.0	53.4	142.4	25.2	19.7	22.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
2001 —												
October	32.6	25.2	57.8	57.4	30.6	88.0	90.0	55.8	145.8	22.4	19.1	21.0
November	32.9	23.1	56.0	55.9	30.0	85.9	88.8	53.1	141.9	23.0	18.7	21.2
December	32.8	25.1	57.9	54.5	33.3	87.8	87.3	58.4	145.7	23.2	20.2	21.9
2002 —												
January	32.9	24.3	57.1	60.1	33.9	94.0	93.0	58.2	151.2	23.7	19.4	21.8
February	45.1	20.8	65.9	56.5	29.3	85.8	101.5	50.1	151.7	26.5	18.6	23.2
March	47.0	22.8	69.7	62.6	29.5	92.2	109.6	52.3	161.9	29.7	20.6	26.0
April	44.3	21.9	66.3	57.5	28.7	86.2	101.8	50.6	152.5	27.4	20.2	24.5
May	36.0	21.3	57.3	57.8	28.3	86.0	93.8	49.6	143.4	25.6	19.3	23.0
June	37.2	25.9	63.1	59.2	22.5	81.7	96.4	48.4	144.9	26.5	17.3	22.5
July	34.5	27.5	62.1	58.4	23.7	82.1	92.9	51.2	144.1	27.0	19.3	23.7
August	35.0	20.1	55.1	55.0	23.2	78.2	90.0	43.3	133.3	25.4	16.1	21.4
September	36.7	20.5	57.2	47.6	26.6	74.2	84.3	47.1	131.4	24.3	17.4	21.3
October	34.1	14.7	48.8	48.8	26.6	75.3	82.9	41.3	124.1	24.5	15.9	20.7
November	30.2	20.7	50.9	56.1	30.6	86.7	86.3	51.3	137.6	25.3	18.6	22.3
December	32.2	24.7	56.9	57.4	29.4	86.8	89.6	54.1	143.7	25.4	19.6	22.9
TREND SERIES												
2001 —												
October	31.4	23.0	54.4	58.4	30.4	88.8	89.7	53.4	143.1	23.0	18.5	21.1
November	32.7	23.3	56.1	57.6	30.9	88.5	90.3	54.3	144.6	23.2	18.8	21.3
December	35.2	23.5	58.8	57.3	31.5	88.8	92.5	55.0	147.6	24.0	19.2	22.0
2002 —												
January	38.2	23.3	61.5	57.5	31.7	89.2	95.7	55.0	150.7	25.0	19.6	22.8
February	40.7	22.8	63.5	58.2	31.1	89.3	98.9	54.0	152.9	26.1	19.8	23.5
March	41.9	22.6	64.6	59.0	29.8	88.9	101.0	52.4	153.4	27.0	19.8	24.0
April	41.7	23.0	64.7	59.5	28.0	87.5	101.2	51.0	152.2	27.4	19.6	24.1
May	40.3	23.5	63.8	59.0	26.2	85.2	99.3	49.7	149.0	27.2	19.1	23.8
June r	38.2	23.5	61.7	57.5	24.8	82.4	95.7	48.4	144.1	26.7	18.4	23.2
July r	36.2	22.9	59.1	55.6	24.4	80.0	91.9	47.3	139.1	26.0	17.8	22.5
August r	35.0	21.8	56.8	54.0	24.8	78.8	89.0	46.6	135.6	25.5	17.4	21.9
September r	34.2	20.8	55.0	53.0	25.8	78.8	87.2	46.6	133.8	25.2	17.3	21.7
October r	33.5	20.1	53.6	52.6	27.1	79.7	86.1	47.2	133.3	25.0	17.5	21.7
November r	32.8	20.0	52.7	52.8	28.4	81.2	85.6	48.4	133.9	24.9	17.8	21.8
December	31.9	20.0	51.9	53.4	29.7	83.1	85.3	49.7	135.0	24.8	18.3	21.9

TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS, DECEMBER 2002
(*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	77.8	50.6	57.2	63.2	264.6	74.9	189.7	202.9	61.7
under 2	22.8	7.5	9.2	8.0	49.6	10.7	38.9	32.1	17.5
2 and under 4	14.7	10.2	10.7	9.1	46.4	12.8	33.5	34.9	11.5
4 and under 8	14.6	8.7	8.7	9.4	43.7	10.1	33.6	32.1	11.6
8 and under 13	6.1	5.8	8.2	9.0	30.2	10.1	20.0	23.0	7.2
13 and under 26	12.6	7.8	8.3	12.7	45.1	15.0	30.1	35.6	9.5
26 and under 39	* 1.7	5.3	6.3	8.2	24.0	8.5	15.5	22.6	* 1.4
39 and under 52	5.4	5.4	5.9	6.9	25.7	7.6	18.1	22.6	* 3.0
52 and over	6.7	12.0	19.5	36.2	89.0	35.0	54.0	82.8	6.2
52 and under 65	* 1.8	* 3.3	5.2	* 3.2	15.5	4.8	10.7	14.1	* 1.4
65 and under 104	* 1.4	* 2.5	4.7	6.9	16.4	6.2	10.2	15.4	* 1.0
104 and over	* 3.4	6.1	9.6	26.1	57.2	24.0	33.2	53.3	* 3.8
Total	84.5	62.6	76.7	99.4	353.7	109.9	243.8	285.8	67.9
— weeks —									
Average duration —	16.2	33.3	46.6	88.6	55.3	72.4	47.5	62.9	23.1
Median duration —	4	12	14	27	13	23	10	18	4
FEMALES									
— '000 —									
Under 52	59.2	36.4	48.5	66.6	217.1	72.9	144.2	135.3	81.8
under 2	14.3	5.2	7.8	9.1	37.6	11.2	26.4	19.9	17.7
2 and under 4	12.5	9.5	6.8	9.7	38.9	9.9	29.0	22.3	16.6
4 and under 8	11.9	7.4	9.4	10.7	40.9	14.8	26.1	27.3	13.7
8 and under 13	5.6	* 2.9	6.5	8.9	24.4	10.7	13.7	17.0	7.3
13 and under 26	8.0	4.9	9.1	12.8	36.2	16.1	20.1	23.9	12.3
26 and under 39	* 3.7	* 2.4	4.9	8.4	20.0	6.0	14.0	12.2	7.8
39 and under 52	* 3.2	* 4.0	* 4.0	6.9	19.1	* 4.3	14.8	12.7	6.4
52 and over	7.8	7.5	11.3	22.7	53.4	15.2	38.2	39.7	13.7
52 and under 65	* 4.3	* 2.1	* 3.2	* 4.0	14.2	* 2.9	11.3	9.2	5.0
65 and under 104	* 1.1	* 2.0	* 2.5	* 4.3	10.3	* 3.5	6.8	7.6	* 2.7
104 and over	* 2.3	* 3.3	5.7	14.4	28.9	8.7	20.2	23.0	5.9
Total	66.9	43.8	59.9	89.4	270.5	88.0	182.4	175.0	95.5
— weeks —									
Average duration —	18.3	29.8	37.6	59.5	41.8	42.2	41.6	47.3	31.8
Median duration —	5	7	12	18	10	10	10	13	7
PERSONS									
— '000 —									
Under 52	137.0	87.0	105.8	129.9	481.7	147.8	333.9	338.2	143.5
under 2	37.1	12.7	16.9	17.2	87.2	21.9	65.3	52.0	35.2
2 and under 4	27.2	19.8	17.5	18.8	85.3	22.7	62.6	57.2	28.1
4 and under 8	26.4	16.1	18.1	20.2	84.6	24.9	59.7	59.4	25.3
8 and under 13	11.7	8.7	14.7	17.9	54.5	20.8	33.7	40.0	14.5
13 and under 26	20.5	12.8	17.4	25.5	81.3	31.1	50.3	59.5	21.8
26 and under 39	5.4	7.7	11.3	16.6	43.9	14.5	29.5	34.8	9.2
39 and under 52	8.6	9.3	9.9	13.8	44.8	11.9	32.9	35.4	9.4
52 and over	14.4	19.4	30.9	58.9	142.4	50.2	92.3	122.5	19.9
52 and under 65	6.1	5.4	8.3	7.2	29.7	7.7	21.9	23.2	6.5
65 and under 104	* 2.6	4.5	7.2	11.2	26.7	9.7	17.0	23.0	* 3.7
104 and over	5.7	9.5	15.3	40.5	86.1	32.7	53.4	76.3	9.8
Total	151.4	106.4	136.6	188.8	624.1	197.9	426.2	460.7	163.4
— weeks —									
Average duration —	17.1	31.8	42.7	74.8	49.4	58.9	45.0	57.0	28.2
Median duration —	4	9	13	23	13	15	10	16	6

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

TABLE 26. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, DECEMBER 2002

Age group	Males			Females			Persons	Proportion of population - per cent -
	Married	Not married	Total	Married - '000 -	Not married	Total		
15-19	* 1.7	248.5	250.2	9.3	220.2	229.5	479.7	35.0
20-24	9.9	77.3	87.3	56.6	85.3	141.8	229.1	16.2
25-34	38.2	78.4	116.6	310.7	120.1	430.9	547.5	18.8
35-44	65.4	71.8	137.2	295.6	97.4	393.0	530.2	18.0
45-54	90.2	66.5	156.8	249.2	92.4	341.6	498.3	18.6
55-59	99.6	45.1	144.7	196.7	73.6	270.3	415.0	37.4
60-64	167.8	48.1	215.9	216.7	88.3	305.0	520.9	62.0
65-69	212.9	60.8	273.6	204.1	117.7	321.8	595.5	85.8
70 and over	486.7	220.9	707.6	369.7	637.2	1,006.9	1,714.6	96.6
Total	1,172.4	917.5	2,089.9	1,908.6	1,532.2	3,440.8	5,530.7	35.1

TABLE 27. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE: WHETHER LOOKING FOR WORK, ETC., DECEMBER 2002 ('000)

	Males			Females			Persons
	Married	Not married	Total	Married	Not married	Total	
<i>Looking for work</i>							
Took active steps to find work(a)	17.7	44.2	61.9	34.6	40.4	75.0	136.8
Available to start work within four weeks	8.3	23.1	31.4	15.9	16.3	32.2	63.7
Unavailable to start within four weeks	6.0	18.6	24.6	11.2	12.4	23.6	48.2
Did not take active steps to find work	* 2.3	4.5	6.8	4.7	* 4.0	8.7	15.4
	9.4	21.0	30.4	18.7	24.1	42.7	73.2
Not looking for work	1,090.6	770.4	1,861.0	1,838.6	1,326.8	3,165.4	5,026.4
Permanently unable to work	46.8	42.3	89.1	21.2	28.8	50.0	139.1
In institutions	17.3	60.6	77.9	14.3	136.2	150.4	228.4
Total	1,172.4	917.5	2,089.9	1,908.6	1,532.2	3,440.8	5,530.7

(a) Not available to start work in the reference week.

TABLE 28. ESTIMATES OF LABOUR FORCE STATUS AND GROSS CHANGES (FLOWS) DERIVED FROM MATCHED RECORDS NOVEMBER 2002 AND DECEMBER 2002 ('000)

Labour force status in November 2002	Labour force status in December 2002			
	Employed full time	Employed part time	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
MALES				
Employed full time	3,324.6	84.6	21.2	28.0
Employed part time	111.7	422.8	15.8	36.3
Unemployed	28.3	24.9	160.9	38.4
Not in the labour force	43.5	60.2	73.6	1,463.8
MARRIED FEMALES				
Employed full time	979.5	73.8	* 2.4	17.8
Employed part time	97.5	804.3	7.9	43.7
Unemployed	* 4.1	10.9	35.2	21.9
Not in the labour force	12.5	50.3	23.2	1,402.1
ALL FEMALES				
Employed full time	1,632.1	118.4	6.2	25.1
Employed part time	165.0	1,255.9	18.7	74.4
Unemployed	13.1	29.5	111.5	48.5
Not in the labour force	20.4	95.3	72.4	2,442.2
PERSONS				
Employed full time	4,956.7	203.0	27.4	53.1
Employed part time	276.8	1,678.7	34.5	110.7
Unemployed	41.4	54.4	272.4	86.9
Not in the labour force	63.9	155.5	146.0	3,906.0

POPULATION REPRESENTED BY THE MATCHED SAMPLE

Males	Females		Persons
	Married	Total	
5,938.7	3,587.3	6,128.6	12,067.3

TABLE 29. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD, THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER: SUMMARY TABLE, DECEMBER 2002

	Employed	Unemployed	Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 and over		
					PERSONS ('000)	Males	Females	Persons
Family member	7,948.2	488.9	8,437.0	4,082.5	6,196.6	6,323.0	12,519.6
Husband, wife or partner	5,876.0	189.8	6,065.9	2,961.8	4,583.1	4,444.5	9,027.7
With children under 15	2,657.4	98.3	2,755.7	722.4	1,778.8	1,699.4	3,478.2
Without children under 15	3,218.6	91.5	3,310.2	2,239.3	2,804.3	2,745.2	5,549.5
With dependants	3,114.3	112.0	3,226.4	820.1	2,066.8	1,979.6	4,046.5
Without dependants	2,761.7	77.8	2,839.5	2,141.7	2,516.3	2,464.9	4,981.2
Lone parent	399.3	54.1	453.4	370.5	141.1	682.8	824.0
With children under 15	241.7	42.4	284.1	213.0	67.7	429.4	497.1
With dependent students but without children under 15	58.5	4.8	63.3	20.7	17.7	66.3	84.0
Without dependants	99.1	6.9	106.0	136.8	55.8	187.1	242.8
Dependent student	418.2	88.3	506.5	379.5	442.4	443.6	886.0
Non-dependent child(a)	1,090.4	131.9	1,222.4	213.8	867.3	568.8	1,436.2
Other family person	164.2	24.7	188.9	156.9	162.6	183.2	345.8
Non-family member	1,332.5	105.9	1,438.4	1,036.6	1,231.2	1,243.8	2,475.0
Lone person	802.0	58.1	860.1	895.1	807.2	948.0	1,755.3
Not living alone	530.5	47.8	578.3	141.5	424.0	295.8	719.7
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>9,280.7</i>	<i>594.8</i>	<i>9,875.5</i>	<i>5,119.1</i>	<i>7,427.8</i>	<i>7,566.8</i>	<i>14,994.6</i>
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	170.0	13.5	183.5	64.1	116.6	131.0	247.6
Total usual residents of private dwellings	9,450.6	608.3	10,059.0	5,183.2	7,544.4	7,697.8	15,242.2
Visitors to private dwellings	46.1	7.2	53.2	52.9	51.6	54.6	106.2
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	94.8	8.6	103.4	294.6	171.4	226.6	398.0
Total	9,591.5	624.1	10,215.7	5,530.7	7,767.4	7,979.0	15,746.4
	PROPORTION OF TOTAL (per cent)						
Family member	82.9	78.3	82.6	73.8	79.8	79.2	79.5
Husband, wife or partner	61.3	30.4	59.4	53.6	59.0	55.7	57.3
With children under 15	27.7	15.8	27.0	13.1	22.9	21.3	22.1
Without children under 15	33.6	14.7	32.4	40.5	36.1	34.4	35.2
With dependants	32.5	18.0	31.6	14.8	26.6	24.8	25.7
Without dependants	28.8	12.5	27.8	38.7	32.4	30.9	31.6
Lone parent	4.2	8.7	4.4	6.7	1.8	8.6	5.2
With children under 15	2.5	6.8	2.8	3.9	0.9	5.4	3.2
With dependent students but without children under 15	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5
Without dependants	1.0	1.1	1.0	2.5	0.7	2.3	1.5
Dependent student	4.4	14.1	5.0	6.9	5.7	5.6	5.6
Non-dependent child(a)	11.4	21.1	12.0	3.9	11.2	7.1	9.1
Other family person	1.7	4.0	1.8	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.2
Non-family member	13.9	17.0	14.1	18.7	15.9	15.6	15.7
Lone person	8.4	9.3	8.4	16.2	10.4	11.9	11.1
Not living alone	5.5	7.7	5.7	2.6	5.5	3.7	4.6
<i>Usual resident of a household where relationship was determined</i>	<i>96.8</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>96.7</i>	<i>92.6</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>95.2</i>
Usual resident of a household where relationship was not determined	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
Total usual residents of private dwellings	98.5	97.5	98.5	93.7	97.1	96.5	96.8
Visitors to private dwellings	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Persons enumerated in non-private dwellings	1.0	1.4	1.0	5.3	2.2	2.8	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Aged 15 and over.

**TABLE 30. RELATIONSHIP IN HOUSEHOLD AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER(a),
DECEMBER 2002**

	<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>Looking for full-time work</i>	<i>Total</i>						
	<i>- '000 -</i>									
MALES										
Family member	3,744.2	621.2	4,365.4	208.6	267.0	4,632.4	1,564.1	6,196.6	5.8	74.8
Husband or partner	3,049.1	301.7	3,350.8	96.4	106.1	3,456.9	1,126.3	4,583.1	3.1	75.4
With children under 15	1,516.5	95.1	1,611.6	50.7	54.8	1,666.4	112.4	1,778.8	3.3	93.7
Without children under 15	1,532.6	206.6	1,739.2	45.7	51.2	1,790.5	1,013.9	2,804.3	2.9	63.8
With dependants	1,748.1	111.7	1,859.8	59.7	64.0	1,923.9	143.0	2,066.8	3.3	93.1
Without dependants	1,301.0	190.0	1,491.0	36.7	42.0	1,533.0	983.3	2,516.3	2.7	60.9
Lone parent	73.1	9.9	83.0	8.2	9.8	92.8	48.3	141.1	10.5	65.7
With children under 15	33.0	7.0	40.0	5.3	6.9	46.9	20.8	67.7	14.6	69.2
With dependent students but without children under 15	11.8	* 0.3	12.1	* 1.5	* 1.5	13.6	* 4.1	17.7	* 11.2	76.9
Without dependants	28.3	* 2.6	30.9	* 1.4	* 1.4	32.3	23.4	55.8	* 4.3	58.0
Dependent student	23.6	163.7	187.3	11.9	48.2	235.5	206.9	442.4	20.5	53.2
Non-dependent child(b)	523.0	130.2	653.3	77.9	86.6	739.9	127.5	867.3	11.7	85.3
Other family person	75.5	15.6	91.0	14.2	16.4	107.4	55.2	162.6	15.2	66.0
Non-family member	681.3	109.1	790.4	62.9	68.8	859.2	372.0	1,231.2	8.0	69.8
Lone person	413.9	61.7	475.6	35.0	38.5	514.2	293.0	807.2	7.5	63.7
Not living alone	267.4	47.4	314.7	27.8	30.3	345.0	79.0	424.0	8.8	81.4
Total	4,425.5	730.2	5,155.8	271.5	335.9	5,491.6	1,936.1	7,427.8	6.1	73.9
FEMALES										
Family member	1,879.4	1,703.4	3,582.8	134.3	221.8	3,804.6	2,518.4	6,323.0	5.8	60.2
Wife or partner	1,363.9	1,161.3	2,525.2	57.6	83.8	2,609.0	1,835.5	4,444.5	3.2	58.7
With children under 15	420.6	625.2	1,045.8	26.6	43.5	1,089.3	610.1	1,699.4	4.0	64.1
Without children under 15	943.4	536.1	1,479.4	31.1	40.3	1,519.7	1,225.4	2,745.2	2.7	55.4
With dependants	535.8	718.6	1,254.5	30.2	48.0	1,302.5	677.1	1,979.6	3.7	65.8
Without dependants	828.1	442.7	1,270.7	27.4	35.8	1,306.5	1,158.4	2,464.9	2.7	53.0
Lone parent	154.6	161.7	316.3	27.1	44.3	360.6	322.2	682.8	12.3	52.8
With children under 15	79.9	121.8	201.7	20.4	35.5	237.2	192.1	429.4	15.0	55.3
With dependent students but without children under 15	28.2	18.2	46.4	* 2.7	* 3.3	49.7	16.6	66.3	* 6.6	74.9
Without dependants	46.4	21.7	68.2	* 4.0	5.5	73.7	113.4	187.1	7.5	39.4
Dependent student	21.3	209.6	230.9	7.4	40.0	270.9	172.7	443.6	14.8	61.1
Non-dependent child(b)	290.3	146.8	437.2	35.3	45.3	482.5	86.3	568.8	9.4	84.8
Other family person	49.2	24.0	73.2	6.8	8.4	81.5	101.7	183.2	10.3	44.5
Non-family member	394.3	147.8	542.1	32.1	37.1	579.2	664.6	1,243.8	6.4	46.6
Lone person	241.1	85.3	326.4	16.4	19.6	346.0	602.1	948.0	5.7	36.5
Not living alone	153.2	62.6	215.7	15.7	17.5	233.3	62.5	295.8	7.5	78.9
Total	2,273.7	1,851.2	4,124.9	166.3	258.9	4,383.8	3,183.0	7,566.8	5.9	57.9
PERSONS										
Family member	5,623.6	2,324.6	7,948.2	342.9	488.9	8,437.0	4,082.5	12,519.6	5.8	67.4
Husband, wife or partner	4,413.0	1,463.0	5,876.0	154.1	189.8	6,065.9	2,961.8	9,027.7	3.1	67.2
With children under 15	1,937.0	720.4	2,657.4	77.3	98.3	2,755.7	722.4	3,478.2	3.6	79.2
Without children under 15	2,476.0	742.7	3,218.6	76.8	91.5	3,310.2	2,239.3	5,549.5	2.8	59.6
With dependants	2,284.0	830.3	3,114.3	89.9	112.0	3,226.4	820.1	4,046.5	3.5	79.7
Without dependants	2,129.0	632.7	2,761.7	64.1	77.8	2,839.5	2,141.7	4,981.2	2.7	57.0
Lone parent	227.6	171.7	399.3	35.4	54.1	453.4	370.5	824.0	11.9	55.0
With children under 15	112.9	128.8	241.7	25.8	42.4	284.1	213.0	497.1	14.9	57.2
With dependent students but without children under 15	40.0	18.5	58.5	* 4.2	4.8	63.3	20.7	84.0	7.6	75.3
Without dependants	74.8	24.4	99.1	5.4	6.9	106.0	136.8	242.8	6.5	43.7
Dependent student	44.9	373.3	418.2	19.3	88.3	506.5	379.5	886.0	17.4	57.2
Non-dependent child(b)	813.4	277.1	1,090.4	113.1	131.9	1,222.4	213.8	1,436.2	10.8	85.1
Other family person	124.7	39.5	164.2	21.1	24.7	188.9	156.9	345.8	13.1	54.6
Non-family member	1,075.6	256.9	1,332.5	95.0	105.9	1,438.4	1,036.6	2,475.0	7.4	58.1
Lone person	655.0	147.0	802.0	51.5	58.1	860.1	895.1	1,755.3	6.8	49.0
Not living alone	420.6	109.9	530.5	43.5	47.8	578.3	141.5	719.7	8.3	80.3
Total	6,699.2	2,581.5	9,280.7	437.9	594.8	9,875.5	5,119.1	14,994.6	6.0	65.9

(a) Civilians who were residents of private dwellings where family status was determined. See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 51 and 52. (b) Aged 15 and over.

TABLE 31. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, DECEMBER 2002
(*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	737.9	16.9	754.8	307.8	41.3	349.1	898.2	..	898.2	1,943.8	58.3	2,002.1
Three	42.6	26.1	68.7	229.8	30.8	260.5	512.3	23.3	535.6	784.6	80.2	864.8
Four	26.8	16.6	43.4	234.5	28.3	262.8	684.1	46.1	730.2	945.5	91.0	1,036.5
Five	11.5	8.1	19.6	110.1	18.7	128.9	285.1	30.6	315.7	406.8	57.4	464.2
Six or more	10.5	* 3.0	13.5	43.8	* 3.0	46.9	86.8	13.3	100.1	141.1	19.4	160.5
Total	829.3	70.7	900.0	926.0	122.2	1,048.2	2,466.4	113.4	2,579.8	4,221.7	306.3	4,528.0
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A MALE PARENT												
Two	15.7	7.6	23.3	37.6	5.2	42.8	21.2	..	21.2	74.5	12.8	87.4
Three or more	9.5	5.5	15.0	20.8	* 3.6	24.4	14.8	* 1.9	16.7	45.1	11.0	56.1
Total	25.2	13.1	38.3	58.4	8.8	67.3	36.0	* 1.9	38.0	119.7	23.9	143.5
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH A FEMALE PARENT												
Two	105.2	27.3	132.6	159.2	9.1	168.3	48.4	..	48.4	312.8	36.4	349.2
Three	64.9	18.0	82.8	76.6	7.9	84.5	54.8	4.6	59.4	196.2	30.5	226.7
Four	26.8	9.5	36.3	22.4	* 3.0	25.4	17.5	* 3.4	20.9	66.6	15.9	82.6
Five or more	18.7	* 3.0	21.7	6.5	* 1.3	7.8	5.6	* 1.4	7.0	30.7	5.7	36.5
Total	215.6	57.8	273.4	264.6	21.3	285.9	126.3	9.5	135.7	606.4	88.6	695.0
ONE PARENT FAMILIES: TOTAL												
Two	121.0	34.9	155.9	196.8	14.3	211.1	69.6	..	69.6	387.4	49.2	436.6
Three	71.5	21.1	92.6	91.7	11.0	102.7	65.8	5.6	71.4	229.0	37.6	266.6
Four	28.4	11.1	39.6	27.4	* 3.3	30.7	20.9	* 4.1	25.0	76.8	18.6	95.3
Five or more	19.9	* 3.7	23.6	7.1	* 1.6	8.7	5.9	* 1.7	7.7	32.9	7.0	40.0
Total	240.8	70.9	311.7	323.0	30.2	353.2	162.3	11.4	173.7	726.1	112.4	838.5
OTHER FAMILY												
Two	19.5	5.9	25.4	13.2	5.5	18.7	36.5	..	36.5	69.2	11.4	80.5
Three or more	* 0.7	* 0.0	* 0.7	* 0.7	* 0.2	* 1.0	* 3.5	* 0.4	* 3.9	5.0	* 0.6	5.6
Total	20.3	5.9	26.1	13.9	5.7	19.6	40.0	* 0.4	40.4	74.2	12.0	86.1
TOTAL												
Two	878.4	57.7	936.1	517.7	61.1	578.9	1,004.3	..	1,004.3	2,400.4	118.9	2,519.3
Three	114.9	47.1	162.0	322.2	42.0	364.2	581.2	29.2	610.5	1,018.3	118.3	1,136.6
Four	55.3	27.7	83.0	261.9	31.6	293.5	705.0	50.3	755.3	1,022.2	109.6	1,131.8
Five	24.8	10.2	35.0	116.1	19.7	135.8	288.9	32.4	321.2	429.8	62.2	492.0
Six or more	17.0	4.6	21.7	45.0	* 3.7	48.7	89.3	13.3	102.7	151.3	21.7	173.0
Total	1,090.3	147.4	1,237.7	1,263.0	158.1	1,421.1	2,668.7	125.2	2,793.9	5,022.0	430.7	5,452.7

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 51 and 52 for details of exclusions to family tables.

TABLE 32. ALL FAMILIES(a): FAMILY TYPE, NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 15 PRESENT, NUMBER OF DEPENDANTS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS, DECEMBER 2002
(*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	804.0	33.7	62.3	791.3	37.6	71.1	900.0
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	21.3	13.7	21.0	17.8	15.4	22.8	56.0
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	4.6	* 3.8	* 2.7	* 3.6	* 4.3	* 3.2	11.2
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	12.8	9.1	16.8	10.9	9.7	18.1	38.7
Neither spouse unemployed(c)	782.6	20.0	41.3	773.5	22.1	48.3	843.9
One parent families	75.6	114.5	121.5	60.3	114.2	137.2	311.7
Parent unemployed	7.3	23.2	16.4	* 3.9	23.7	19.3	46.9
Male parent unemployed	* 1.7	4.5	* 2.1	* 0.7	4.8	* 2.9	8.3
Female parent unemployed	5.6	18.7	14.3	* 3.2	19.0	16.4	38.6
Parent not unemployed	68.3	91.3	105.1	56.4	90.4	117.9	264.8
Male parent not in the labour force	11.3	11.2	7.5	8.8	11.7	9.6	30.0
Female parent not in the labour force	57.1	80.1	97.6	47.6	78.8	108.4	234.8
Other family	26.1	..	..	26.1	..	..	26.1
Family reference person unemployed	* 2.2	..	..	* 2.2	..	..	* 2.2
Family reference person not unemployed	23.9	..	..	23.9	..	..	23.9
Family reference person not in the labour force	23.9	..	..	23.9	..	..	23.9
Total	905.7	148.2	183.8	877.7	151.8	208.3	1,237.7
ONE OR MORE FAMILY MEMBERS EMPLOYED							
Couple family	1,989.3	618.3	1,020.4	1,711.4	663.1	1,253.5	3,628.0
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	65.0	23.3	32.5	56.2	22.9	41.7	120.8
Husband employed, wife unemployed	30.3	13.9	19.6	27.9	12.6	23.3	63.7
Husband unemployed, wife employed	27.4	6.6	10.6	23.9	7.5	13.2	44.6
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	* 1.3	* 0.6	* 0.7	* 0.7	* 0.6	* 1.3	* 2.6
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	* 4.3	* 1.9	* 1.0	* 2.1	* 2.1	* 2.9	7.2
Neither spouse unemployed(c)	1,924.4	594.9	987.9	1,655.2	640.2	1,211.8	3,507.2
Husband employed, wife employed	1,343.7	407.4	605.8	1,143.0	429.9	784.1	2,356.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	343.6	167.4	356.1	296.3	181.1	389.6	867.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	129.5	15.7	22.9	117.9	21.2	28.9	168.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	95.4	4.5	* 3.1	85.8	8.0	9.2	103.0
One parent families	264.8	158.7	103.3	193.6	185.3	147.9	526.9
Parent unemployed	5.1	* 1.5	* 1.4	* 3.6	* 2.5	* 1.9	8.0
Parent not unemployed	259.7	157.3	101.9	190.0	182.9	146.1	518.9
Male parent employed	44.3	24.9	15.0	31.9	31.8	20.4	84.2
Female parent employed	120.4	121.7	81.3	72.5	137.0	113.9	323.5
Male parent not in the labour force	17.5	* 1.7	* 0.2	15.7	* 2.4	* 1.4	19.5
Female parent not in the labour force	77.4	9.0	5.4	69.8	11.6	10.3	91.8
Other family	60.0	..	..	60.0	..	..	60.0
Family reference person unemployed	* 2.5	..	..	* 2.5	..	..	* 2.5
Family reference person not unemployed	57.6	..	..	57.6	..	..	57.6
Family reference person employed	47.9	..	..	47.9	..	..	47.9
Family reference person not in the labour force	9.7	..	..	9.7	..	..	9.7
Total	2,314.2	777.0	1,123.7	1,965.1	848.4	1,401.4	4,214.9
TOTAL							
Couple family	2,793.3	652.0	1,082.7	2,502.7	700.7	1,324.6	4,528.0
One or both spouses unemployed(b)(c)	86.3	37.0	53.5	74.1	38.3	64.5	176.9
Husband employed, wife unemployed	30.3	13.9	19.6	27.9	12.6	23.3	63.7
Husband unemployed, wife employed	27.4	6.6	10.6	23.9	7.5	13.2	44.6
Husband unemployed, wife unemployed	5.9	4.5	* 3.4	* 4.3	5.0	4.5	13.8
Husband unemployed, wife not in the labour force	17.1	11.0	17.8	13.0	11.8	21.0	45.9
Neither spouse unemployed(c)	2,707.0	614.9	1,029.2	2,428.7	662.4	1,260.1	4,351.1
Husband employed, wife employed	1,343.7	407.4	605.8	1,143.0	429.9	784.1	2,356.9
Husband employed, wife not in the labour force	343.6	167.4	356.1	296.3	181.1	389.6	867.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife employed	129.5	15.7	22.9	117.9	21.2	28.9	168.1
Husband not in the labour force, wife not in the labour force	877.6	24.5	44.5	858.9	30.1	57.6	946.6
One parent families	340.5	273.3	224.8	253.9	299.5	285.1	838.5
Parent unemployed	12.4	24.7	17.8	7.5	26.2	21.1	54.9
Male parent unemployed	* 3.0	4.5	* 2.4	* 1.5	5.2	* 3.1	9.9
Female parent unemployed	9.4	20.2	15.4	6.0	21.0	18.0	45.0
Parent not unemployed	328.1	248.6	207.0	246.4	273.3	264.0	783.7
Male parent employed	44.3	24.9	15.0	31.9	31.8	20.4	84.2
Female parent employed	120.4	121.7	81.3	72.5	137.0	113.9	323.5
Male parent not in the labour force	28.8	12.9	7.7	24.5	14.0	11.0	49.5
Female parent not in the labour force	134.5	89.0	103.0	117.4	90.4	118.7	326.6
Other family	86.1	..	..	86.1	..	..	86.1
Family reference person unemployed	4.7	..	..	4.7	..	..	4.7
Family reference person not unemployed	81.5	..	..	81.5	..	..	81.5
Family reference person employed	47.9	..	..	47.9	..	..	47.9
Family reference person not in the labour force	33.6	..	..	33.6	..	..	33.6
Total	3,219.9	925.2	1,307.5	2,842.8	1,000.2	1,609.7	5,452.7

(a) See Explanatory Notes paragraphs 51 and 52 for details of exclusions to family tables. (b) Includes a small number of families with husband not in the labour force and wife unemployed. (c) Includes same sex couples.

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 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* (cat. no. 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.

CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS

5 The conceptual framework used in Australia's Labour Force Survey aligns closely with the standards and guidelines set out in Resolutions of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. Descriptions of the underlying concepts and structure of Australia's labour force statistics, and the sources and methods used in compiling the estimates, are presented in *Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 6102.0) which is also available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (About Statistics—Concepts and Classifications).

MONTHLY POPULATION SURVEY

6 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 0.45% of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e the reference week).

7 Households selected for the Labour Force Survey are interviewed each month for 8 months, with one eighth of the sample being replaced each month. The first interview is conducted face-to-face. Subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (if acceptable to the respondent).

MONTHLY POPULATION
SURVEY *continued*

8 The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Each year, to deal with operational difficulties involved with collecting and processing the Labour Force Survey around the Christmas and New Year holiday period, interviews for December start four weeks after November interviews start, and January interviews start five weeks after December interviews start. In addition, circumstances that present significant operational difficulties for survey collection can result in a change to the normal pattern for the start of interviewing.

9 Estimates from the Labour Force Survey are published first in *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 6202.0) 31 days after the commencement of interviews for that month, with the exception of estimates for each December which are published 38 days after the commencement of interviews.

SCOPE

10 The Labour Force Survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

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

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.

COVERAGE

11 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 51 for information about the effect of the coverage rules on family statistics.

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

POPULATION BENCHMARKS

13 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 *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) because they are derived from incomplete information about population changes.

REVISION OF POPULATION BENCHMARKS

14 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. This revision affected all the monthly estimates from January 1995 to January 1999. The next revision, based on the 2001 Census, will be made in February 2004.

15 Population benchmarks used in the estimation of Labour Force Survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. An explanation of the place of usual residence conceptual basis for population estimates is given in *Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0) which is available on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (About Statistics—Concepts and Classifications).

HISTORY OF THE SURVEY

16 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

17 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 *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (cat. no. 6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991, March 1993 and May 2001.

18 From April 2001, the Labour Force Survey has been conducted using a redesigned questionnaire containing additional data items and some minor definitional changes. Core labour force series have been revised for the period April 1986 to March 2001 to ensure continuity. For further details, see *Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire* (cat. no. 6295.0).

TREATMENT OF FUTURE
STARTERS

19 Future starters are those persons who were not employed during the reference week, and were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.

20 The current Labour Force Survey definition of unemployed only includes the subset of future starters who had actively looked for work in the four weeks to the end of the reference week (see Glossary). However, International Labour Organisation guidelines do not require future starters to be actively looking for work in order to be classified as unemployed. Hence, the current Labour Force Survey treatment of future starters is not fully consistent with the International Labour Organisation standards because the precondition of active job search is not waived, with the result that some future starters are defined as not in the labour force.

21 ABS considers that the Labour Force Survey definition of unemployed should be aligned with International Labour Organisation recommendations for the treatment of future starters (that is, all future starters should be classified as unemployed). The redesigned questionnaire introduced in April 2001 provides for the more complete identification of future starters to support this definitional change. However, due to concerns that such a change could possibly result in a break in the core labour force series, ABS decided to postpone implementation of this change until early 2004, when historical series will be revised to align with new benchmarks from the 2001 Population Census. This delay provides the time necessary to monitor the likely impact on core series of the changed treatment of future starters, using data from the redesigned questionnaire from April 2001 onwards. Analysis of data from the December 2002 Labour Force Survey shows that an estimated 12,500 future starters were not actively looking for work, and hence were classified as not in the labour force.

INCLUSION OF
CONTRIBUTING
FAMILY WORKERS

22 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.

23 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.

COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

24 As a result of changes in coding methods, estimates classified by industry, occupation and status in employment data from February 2000 onwards are not strictly comparable with earlier periods. For details on the changes to industry and occupation refer to the article in the November 1999 issue of this publication. For details of the change to status in employment see the article in the May 2000 issue of this publication.

25 The ABS introduced telephone interviewing into the Labour Force Survey in August 1996. Implementation was phased in for each new sample group from August 1996 to February 1997. During this period of implementation, the new method produced different estimates than would have been obtained under the old methodology. The effect dissipated over the final months of implementation and was no longer discernible from February 1997. The estimates for February 1997 and onwards are directly comparable to estimates for periods prior to August 1996. For further details, see the feature article in the June 1997 issue of *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

26 From December 1989 onwards, the category *Other families* was split into *One-parent families* and *Other families*. In March 1994, *Relationship in household* and *Family type* classifications were introduced to align with ABS standards. From April 2001, same sex couples are included in couple families; previously these persons were included in *One-parent families* or as a *Non-family member*.

27 Estimates of the number of families in this publication are not strictly comparable with 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. Additional tables were included in the April 1986 issue of this publication to show the impact of this new procedure.

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

28 Following each Population Census, the ABS reselects 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 1997 to October 2002 is being gradually replaced by a new sample selected using information collected in the 2001 Census. The new sample is being phased in over the period November 2002 to June 2003. For additional information, see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0).

SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN
continued

29 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 1996 Census are:

	<i>1996 Census redesign</i>	<i>2001 Census redesign</i>
New South Wales	1 in 300	1 in 317
Victoria	1 in 257	1 in 272
Queensland	1 in 222	1 in 234
South Australia	1 in 147	1 in 149
Western Australia	1 in 160	1 in 169
Tasmania	1 in 83	1 in 89
Northern Territory	1 in 85	1 in 95
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 85	1 in 84

RELIABILITY OF THE
ESTIMATES

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

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

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
ESTIMATES AND OTHER
ESTIMATES

31 The results of the 2001 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force estimates derived from the Census differ from those derived from the Labour Force Survey.

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

33 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 13), 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.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
ESTIMATES AND OTHER
ESTIMATES *continued*

34 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.

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

36 Seasonally adjusted series are published in tables 2, 8 and 24. 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:

<i>Series</i>	<i>Monthly movements</i>
Employment	6 in 10
Unemployment	8 in 10
Unemployment rate	8 in 10
Participation rate	9 in 10

37 Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The results of the latest annual review were used to compile the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates given in this publication. Information about the most recent annual review of seasonal factors was published in a feature article in the February 2002 issue of this publication.

TREND ESTIMATION

38 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 23 to 26 with the trend series published in tables 3, 9 and 24. Long term data are available on the ABS on-line data dissemination service, AusStats.

TREND ESTIMATION
continued

39 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 37.

40 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.

41 Users may wish to refer to the ABS publication *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends' an Overview* (cat. no. 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

42 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 30.

GROSS FLOWS

43 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.

44 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.

45 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. The mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys means that about 10% of persons in private 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 October, November and December 2002. Normally those who can be matched represent about 80% of all persons in the survey. For December 2002, about 77% of persons could be matched to the November 2002 survey.

46 Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table (table 28). About two-thirds of the remaining (unmatched) 23% 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.

47 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.

48 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.

49 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

50 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.

LABOUR FORCE STATUS
AND OTHER
CHARACTERISTICS OF
FAMILIES *continued*

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

52 In addition, in those households where it is not possible to obtain information relating to all the usual residents, no family information is 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 relationship questions. 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.

BIRTHPLACE

53 From April 1991, labour force birthplace data are aggregated according to major groups of the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)* (cat. no. 1269.0) and its predecessor. The SACC was developed by the ABS for use whenever demographic, labour and social statistics are classified by countries.

54 The SACC 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.

INDUSTRY

55 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* (cat. no. 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.

56 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)* (cat. no. 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 Marjory Smith on Canberra 02 6252 6525.

OCCUPATION

57 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* (cat. no. 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

58 Some information is collected in the Labour Force Survey only four months each year in February, May, August, November. For these months, additional tables are included in this publication which present data for:

- employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status in employment;
- part-time workers' preference to work more hours; and
- the last job details of unemployed persons.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

59 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 (cat. no. 6202.0) — issued monthly

Labour Statistics: Concepts, Sources and Methods (cat. no. 6102.0)

Labour Force, Teenage Employment and Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary - Data Report (cat. no. 6202.0.40.001) — issued monthly

Labour Force, Selected Summary Tables, Australia
(cat. no. 6291.0.40.001) — issued monthly

Labour Force, Australia, 1978 – 1995 (cat. no. 6204.0)

Labour Force Projections, Australia: 1999 to 2016 (cat. no. 6260.0)

Wage and Salary Earners, Public Sector, Australia (cat. no. 6248.0) — issued quarterly

Information Paper: Changes to Labour Force Survey Products (cat. no. 6297.0)

Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (cat. no. 6232.0)

Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design (cat. no. 6269.0)

Information Paper: Implementing the Redesigned Labour Force Survey Questionnaire (cat. no. 6295.0)

A Guide to Interpreting Time Series – Monitoring “Trends” An Overview
(cat. no. 1348.0)

Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry data (Replacement publication) (cat. no. 6259.0)

Directory of Labour Market and Social Survey Data (Choosing data from the ABS Household Survey Program) (cat. no. 1135.0).

60 ABS information about the labour market can be found on the Labour theme page on the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (Themes — People).

61 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> (Products and Services). The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site (Information on Releases) which details products to be released in the week ahead.

DATA AVAILABLE ON
REQUEST

62 As well as statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available. Inquiries should be made to Marjory Smith on 02 6252 6525 or any ABS office.

ROUNDING

63 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

1 A new sample for the Labour Force Survey is being phased in over the period November 2002 to June 2003. For information about the sample design see *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Sample Design* (cat. no. 6269.0).

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

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

RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

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

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

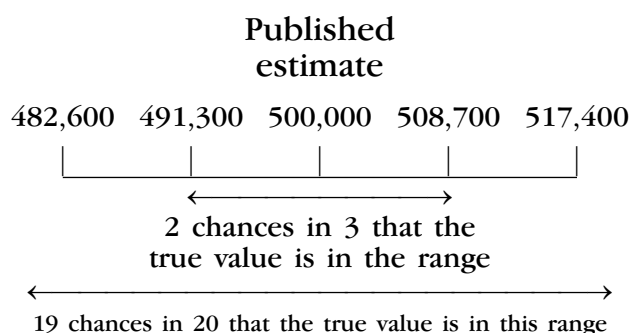
6 The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger is the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be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

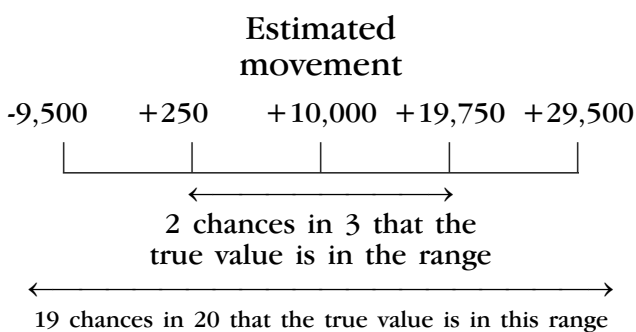
8 The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements 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 years. 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 9,750 is obtained (after applying linear interpolation and rounding). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the true movement is in the range +250 to +19,750 and about nineteen chances in twenty that the true movement is in the range –9,500 to +29,500.



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 NOVEMBER 2002 TO DECEMBER 2002

(a)

Size of larger estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
100						110	100	100	330
200			350	220	290	130	130	130	420
300	520	420	400	250	330	150	150	140	490
500	610	500	480	300	390	180	180	170	590
700	690	560	540	340	430	210	210	190	660
1 000	770	630	610	380	490	230	240	210	750
1 500	890	720	710	440	560	270	280	240	870
2 000	980	800	780	490	610	300	310	270	960
2 500	1 050	860	840	530	660	320	330	290	1 040
3 000	1 120	920	900	560	700	340	360	310	1 110
4 000	1 230	1 010	990	620	770	380	400	340	1 230
5 000	1 330	1 090	1 070	670	830	410	440	360	1 330
7 000	1 490	1 220	1 210	750	930	460	500	400	1 500
10 000	1 680	1 380	1 360	850	1 040	520	570	450	1 700
15 000	1 930	1 590	1 570	990	1 190	600	660	520	1 970
20 000	2 120	1 750	1 740	1 090	1 310	660	740	570	2 180
30 000	2 440	2 010	2 000	1 260	1 490	760	860	650	2 520
50 000	2 890	2 390	2 380	1 500	1 770	910	1 050	760	3 020
70 000	3 240	2 680	2 680	1 690	1 980	1 020	1 190	850	3 400
100 000	3 660	3 030	3 030	1 910	2 220	1 150	1 370	960	3 860
150 000	4 190	3 480	3 490	2 210	2 540	1 330	1 590	1 090	4 460
200 000	4 620	3 830	3 850	2 440	2 790	1 460	1 780	1 200	4 940
300 000	5 300	4 400	4 430	2 810	3 190	1 690		1 370	5 710
500 000	6 290	5 240	5 290	3 360	3 780	2 010			6 850
1 000 000	7 950	6 630	6 730	4 280	4 750				8 760
2 000 000	10 040	8 390	8 560	5 460	5 970				11 210
5 000 000	13 670	11 470	11 750						15 530
10 000 000									19 870

(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>
Estimates (c) of									
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, paragraph 10-11. (b) For standard errors for earlier periods, see previous issues of this publication. (c) The entries in this table refer to the number of persons contributing to the estimate.

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 years enrolled at secondary or high school in the reference week.
Attending tertiary educational institution full time	Persons aged 15–24 years who, were enrolled full time at a TAFE college, university, or other educational institution in the reference week, except those persons aged 15-19 years who were still attending school.
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>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC)</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
Civilian population aged 15 years and over	All usual residents of Australia aged 15 years and over except members of the permanent defence forces, certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments customarily excluded from census and estimated population counts, overseas residents in Australia, and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.
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	A family based on two persons who are in a registered or de-facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household.
Dependent child	Any child in a family under 15 years of age or aged 15-24 years who is a full-time student (except those who have a partner or child of their own usually resident in the household).
Dependent student	A child who is 15-24 years of age and who attends a secondary school, or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student, and who has no partner or child of his or her own usually resident in the same household.

Duration of unemployment	The elapsed period to the end of the reference week since a person began looking for work, or since a person last worked for two weeks or more, whichever is the shorter. Brief periods of work (of less than two weeks) since the person began looking for work are disregarded.
Employed	Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or ■ away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or ■ on strike or locked out; or ■ on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or ■ were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
Employee	A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, 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	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 years and over in the same group.
Family	Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering; and who are usually resident in the same household. The basis of a family is formed by identifying the presence of a couple relationship, lone parent-child relationship or other blood relationship. Some households will, therefore, contain more than one family.

Family reference person	In families which are not couple families or one parent families, as defined, the family reference person is the eldest person in the household (this was formerly entitled family head).
Former workers	Unemployed persons who have previously worked 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 those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
Household	A group of one or more persons in a private dwelling who consider themselves to be separate from other persons (if any) in the dwelling, and who make regular provision to take meals separately from other persons, i.e. at different times or in different rooms. Lodgers who receive accommodation but not meals are treated as separate households. Boarders who receive both accommodation and meals are not treated as separate households. A household may consist of any number of families and non-family members.
Industry	From August 1994, classified according to the <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 1993</i> (cat. no. 1292.0).
Job leavers	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , for example, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours; the job was a holiday job or they left the job to return to studies; or their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties.
Job losers	Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and <i>left that job involuntarily</i> , that is, were laid off or retrenched from that job, left that job because of their own ill-health or injury, the job was seasonal or temporary; 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 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, as defined. The definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions adopted by the International Conferences of Labour Statisticians.
Lone parent	A person who has no spouse or partner present in the household but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one dependent or non-dependent child usually resident in the household.

Lone person	A person who makes provision for their food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. They may live in a dwelling on their own or share a dwelling with another individual or family.
Long-term unemployed	Persons unemployed for a period of 52 weeks or more.
Main English speaking countries	The United Kingdom, Ireland, South Africa, Canada, the United States of America and New Zealand.
Marital status	A person is classified as married (husband, wife or partner) if they are living with another person of the same or opposite sex in either a registered or de facto marriage. The not married category comprises persons who live alone or with other family members, those in shared accommodation, and persons who, although reported as married, did not have a spouse or partner 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	A child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household, aged over 15 years and who is not a dependent student aged 15-24 years, and who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.
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.
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> (cat. no. 1221.0).
One-parent family	A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household.
Other family	Related individuals residing in the same household who do not form a couple or parent-child relationship with any other person in the household and are not attached to a couple or one parent family in the household. If two brothers, for example, are living together and neither is a spouse, a lone parent or a child, then they are classified as other family.
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 years and over in the same group.
Part-time workers	Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Seasonally adjusted series	A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraphs 36 and 37 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> (cat. no. 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 38 to 41 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
Unemployed	Persons aged 15 years 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ were available for work in the reference week; or ■ were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week, and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then.
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 for two weeks or more.
Unemployed looking for full-time work	Unemployed persons who: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ actively looked for full-time work and were available for work in the reference week; or ■ actively looked for work and were not available for work in the reference week because they were waiting to start a new full-time job.

Unemployed looking for part-time work

Unemployed persons who:

- actively looked for part-time work only and were available for work in the reference week; or
- actively looked for work and were not available for work in the reference week because they were waiting to start a new part-time job.

Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation

Unemployed persons who had worked for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent 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 Monthly Population Survey program collects data on particular aspects of the labour force. The following is an historical list of supplementary surveys to the monthly labour force surveys. The data are available in publication form, by subscription or on request. Additional data from these surveys is available and can be obtained by contacting the ABS.

<i>Title</i>	<i>Catalogue number</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Latest issue</i>
Career Experience, Australia	6254.0	Irregular	November 1998
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia	6243.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1993
Child Care, Australia	4402.0	Irregular	June 1999
Education and Work, Australia	6227.0	Annual	May 2002
Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership, Australia	6310.0	Annual	August 2001
Employment Benefits, Australia	6334.0.40.001	Discontinued	Final issue 1994
Forms of Employment, Australia	6359.0	Irregular	November 2001
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons, Australia	6222.0	Annual	July 2001
Labour Force Experience, Australia	6206.0	Biennial	February 2001
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia	6235.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1994
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, Australia(a)	6224.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants, Australia	6250.0	Irregular	November 1999
Labour Mobility, Australia	6209.0	Biennial	February 2002
Locations of Work, Australia	6275.0	Irregular	June 2000
Multiple Jobholding, Australia(b)	6216.0	Irregular	August 1997
Participation in Education, Australia	6272.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1999
Persons Not in the Labour Force, Australia	6220.0	Annual	September 2001
Persons Who had Re-entered the Labour Force, Australia	6264.0.40.001	Discontinued	Final issue 1995
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force, Australia	6267.0.40.001	Discontinued	Final issue 1994
Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia	6238.0	Irregular	November 1997
Retrenchment and Redundancy, Australia	6266.0	Irregular	July 2001
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience, Australia	6245.0	Discontinued	Final issue 2000
Superannuation, Australia	6319.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1995
Trade Union Members, Australia	6325.0	Discontinued	Final issue 1996
Underemployed Workers, Australia	6265.0	Annual	September 2001
Working Arrangements, Australia	6342.0	Irregular	November 2000
Work-Related Injuries, Australia	6324.0	Irregular	September 2000

(a) Latest data available via the ABS web site, and on request, June 2002.

(b) Latest data available on request July 2001.

FORTHCOMING SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS	Topic	Reference month	Release
	Job Search Experience	July 2002	March 2003
	Persons Not in the Labour Force	September 2002	March 2003
	Employee Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership	August 2002	March 2003

INQUIRIES

For further information on the Labour Force supplementary survey publications listed above, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user-pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

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