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Labour Force Survey Sample Design

November 2002

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Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
BSD	Brisbane Statistical Division
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGA	Local Government Area
MSR	Major Statistical Region
RSE	Relative standard error
SR	Statistical Region
SRS	Statistical Region Sector

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has been conducting the Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 1960. Originally the survey was conducted quarterly, before becoming monthly in February 1978. The LFS provides timely and reliable information on the labour market activity of the usually resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over.

Every five years, following the availability of data from the Census of Population and Housing, the ABS reviews the LFS sample design. While the design has remained broadly the same since the introduction of the LFS, the review ensures that the survey continues to accurately reflect the geographic distribution of the Australian population, and remains efficient and cost-effective.

The review based on 2001 Census data has been completed, and the new sample design will be gradually implemented in the LFS over the period November 2002 to June 2003. This paper outlines the sample design; the methodology of the LFS; the changes arising from this redesign; and the impact of the redesign on the LFS at national, state and regional levels.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA

Survey estimates of the number of employed and unemployed people, the unemployment rate and the labour force participation rate are of considerable interest each month. The rate of change in the level of employment is a key indicator of the pace of economic growth. The unemployment rate (the proportion of the labour force who are unemployed) is the main measure of unutilised labour, while the participation rate (the proportion of the population in the labour force) reflects changes in total labour availability.

The survey collects a wide range of topics about the population. For employed people, these include topics such as whether they work full time or part time, and their industry, occupation, hours worked and status in employment. For people who are currently unemployed, the survey collects information about whether they are looking for a full-time or part-time job, how long they have been unemployed, and about the characteristics of their last job (industry, occupation, and reason for leaving). The survey also collects personal characteristics such as sex, age, marital status, relationship in household, participation in school and tertiary education, birthplace and year of arrival in Australia.

LFS employment and unemployment measures align 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 of 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).

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY DATA *continued*

Survey estimates are published monthly in *Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 6202.0) and in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0) and are available on the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au> (Statistics — Employment & unemployment). Further information about the LFS can also be found on the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au> (Themes — Labour).

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

LFS information is collected from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers. Interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and the 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the reference week). Selected dwellings remain in the survey for eight months.

Prior to August 1996, all interviews were conducted face-to-face with respondents. Over the period August 1996 to February 1997, the ABS introduced the use of telephone interviewing to collect LFS data. With telephone interviewing, the first interview is conducted face-to-face and subsequent interviews are conducted by telephone (where this is acceptable to the respondent).

Interviewers may collect all information about each household member within the scope of the survey from the first responsible adult with whom the interviewer makes contact (rather than speaking to each individual personally). Where the person interviewed is unable to supply all of the details for another member of the household, that individual is interviewed personally.

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

The scope of a survey is the population about which information is to be collected. In the LFS, scope is restricted to the usually resident civilian population of Australia aged 15 years and over (excluding the Jervis Bay Territory, the Territory of Christmas Island and the Territory of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, which are out-of-scope for most ABS collections other than the Census of Population and Housing).

In the LFS, the survey applies coverage rules to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling, and hence has only one chance of selection. 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). The chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

LFS estimates relate only to place of usual residence, and the data are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts of the usually resident civilian population aged 15 years and over, a procedure which compensates for under-enumeration in the survey.

NON-RESPONSE

Non-response arises when no information is collected from one or more occupants of a selected dwelling.

NON-RESPONSE *continued*

For both face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews, interviewers make a number of attempts to contact households at different times of the day and on different days during the week. For households unable to be contacted by telephone, a face-to-face visit is attempted. If the household still cannot be contacted within the survey period after repeated attempts (and if the dwelling has been verified as not vacant), it is listed as a non-contact. Non-contact is the commonest form of non-response.

The response rate commonly quoted for ABS household surveys refers to the number of fully responding private dwellings divided by the number of private dwellings in the sample after allowing for sample loss. In the LFS, sample loss consists of those dwellings where no collection of information can be required (for example, where the selected dwelling is vacant, or where all the occupants are out of scope).

Averaged over the five years from June 1997, the LFS response rate was 97.1%.

SAMPLE DESIGN

SAMPLE SELECTION

In the LFS, private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, caravan parks, hospitals, homes for the aged, university colleges, boarding houses, etc.) are separately identified and sampled.

The sample of private dwellings is obtained by a multi-stage approach. Using the Statistical Division and Subdivision structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), Australia is first divided into 100 geographical areas. These areas are then grouped (stratified) according to population density, remoteness and growth, then:

- in the first stage of selection, a sample of census collection districts is randomly selected (with probability proportional to size, without replacement) to represent each area
- in the second stage of selection, each selected collection district is divided into smaller areas called blocks, of which one block is selected randomly (again with probability proportional to size, without replacement)
- in the third stage, a sample of dwellings in the selected block is taken using systematic equal probability sampling.

In less populated areas, an additional stage precedes the selection of collection districts to ensure that the sample is not too geographically spread (as that would lead to unacceptable enumeration costs).

The sample of non-private dwellings is obtained by compiling a list of non-private dwellings in Australia. A sample is taken from this list in such a way that each region across Australia and each different type of dwelling is represented. For smaller non-private dwellings, each occupant is included in the survey; for larger dwellings, a sub-sample of occupants is taken.

ALLOCATION OF SAMPLE

The LFS is primarily designed to provide reliable estimates of the key labour force statistics for the whole of Australia and, secondarily, for each state and territory.

The most accurate national estimates would be gained if the total sample for Australia were to be allocated in proportion to the population of each state or territory. However, for each state or territory to have estimates as accurate as one another, equal size samples would be needed for each.

The allocation of the sample across the states and territories is designed as a compromise between the accuracy of national estimates and state or territory estimates. The proportion of the population in the sample (known as the sampling fraction) differs across states and territories, but not to the extent that would realise identical sample sizes for each state and territory. Within each state or territory, each dwelling has the same probability of selection.

SAMPLE ROTATION

One of the primary requirements of the survey is to provide a measure of change in the characteristics of the labour force over time, especially month-to-month variations.

One of the best estimates of change from one month to the next would be obtained if the survey was collected from essentially the same sample of dwellings each month while providing for population growth. However, it is neither reasonable nor properly representative to continually retain the same respondents in the survey. A proportion of the sample is therefore deliberately replaced each month. This procedure is known as sample rotation.

Since the monthly LFS began in 1978, one-eighth of the sample has generally been replaced each month. The sample can be thought of as consisting of eight sub-samples (or rotation groups), with a new rotation group being introduced into the sample each month to replace an outgoing rotation group. This replacement sample usually comes from the same area as the outgoing one.

Sample rotation enables reliable measures of monthly change in labour force statistics to be compiled, as seven-eighths of the sample from one month is retained for the next month's survey. At the same time, the sample rotation procedure ensures that no dwelling is retained in the sample for more than eight months.

The component of the sample that is common from one month to the next makes it possible to match the characteristics of most of the people in those dwellings: this group is referred to as the 'matched sample'. The availability of this matched sample permits the production of estimates of 'gross flows' — the number of people who change labour force status between successive months.

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

BENCHMARKS

LFS estimates of the number of people employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to independently estimated counts (benchmarks) of the usually resident civilian population aged 15 years and over.

These benchmarks are based on Census of Population and Housing data, adjusted for under-enumeration and updated monthly for births, deaths, interstate migration and net permanent and long-term migration. Benchmarks are classified by state or territory of usual residence, part of state of usual residence (capital city, rest of state), age and sex. Each cross-classification of these benchmark variables is known as a benchmark cell.

ESTIMATION WEIGHTING

To derive labour force estimates for the entire population in the scope of the survey, expansion factors (weights) are applied to the sample responses. The weighting method ensures that LFS estimates conform to the benchmark distribution of the population by age, sex and geographic area. This reduces sampling variability and compensates for any under-enumeration or non-response in the survey (but does not overcome any bias arising from non-response).

Weights are allocated to each sample respondent according to their state/territory of selection, state/territory of usual residence, part of state of usual residence, age and sex. In essence, weights are the inverse of the probabilities of selection, adjusted for any under-enumeration and non-response. Labour force estimates for each characteristic of interest are then obtained by summing the weights of the people in the sample with that characteristic.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The accuracy of a sampling estimate refers to how close that estimate is to the true population value. The variation between the two is referred to as 'the error of the sampling estimate'. The total error of the sampling estimate results from two types of error:

- sampling error, which occurs because data were obtained from a sample rather than the entire population
- non-sampling error, which arises from imperfections in reporting, recording or processing of the data that can occur in any survey or census.

One measure of sampling error is given by the standard error of the estimate, which indicates the extent to which that estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was surveyed. There are about 2 chances in 3 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 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Expressing the standard error of an estimate as a percentage of the estimate to which it relates offers another useful measure of sampling variability: the relative standard error (or RSE).

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES *continued*

Standard error estimates published in association with survey results are mathematically modelled after each sample redesign, using many different estimates from several months of survey responses.

PREVIOUS SAMPLE REDESIGNS

CHANGES INTRODUCED

The basic methodology of the LFS has remained much the same since the first survey was run in 1960. The main changes in sample design and estimation procedures introduced at each redesign since the LFS commenced can be summarised as follows.

1971 redesign:

- the introduction of different sampling fractions across states and territories
- a reduction in sample size through reducing the overall sampling fraction from 1 in 100 to about 1 in 150.

1976 redesign:

- the introduction of regional stratification
- the introduction of a one-eighth rotation scheme in the non-private dwelling sample
- an increase in the Australian Capital Territory sampling fraction from 1 in 200 to 1 in 100.

1981 redesign:

- a change in estimation procedure from state/territory of enumeration to state/territory of usual residence
- transfer of caravan parks from the private dwelling sample to the non-private dwelling sample
- reduction of sample fraction in Western Australia from 1 in 90 to 1 in 100.

1986 redesign:

- a reduction in the overall sampling fraction of approximately 13%, resulting in a total initial sample size about 3,000 persons (4%) less than that at the start of the 1981 redesign sample
- changes to certain regional boundaries in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland.

1991 redesign:

- the introduction of a new allocation formula for state and territory sampling fractions, resulting in an increase in the sampling fractions for territories and a decrease for states
- transfer of predominantly long-stay caravan parks from the non-private dwelling sample to the private dwelling sample
- changes made to regional boundaries in Victoria and Queensland

CHANGES INTRODUCED
continued

- a reduction in the total initial sample size of about 3,000 persons (4%), compared with that initially resulting from the 1986 redesign.

1996 redesign:

- improved design efficiency and a reduction in sample size, arising from the introduction of telephone interviewing (which enabled selection of a less-clustered design)
- an overall reduction in the initial sample size of about 1,500 (2%) compared with that initially resulting from the 1991 redesign.

2001 SAMPLE REDESIGN

REDESIGN AIMS

Reflecting its importance in maintaining the efficiency and effectiveness of the LFS, development of the 2001 redesign included these key aims:

- to achieve a level of accuracy for national employment and unemployment estimates comparable with the previous sample design
- to maintain the same relative level of accuracy among the states and territories as the previous sample design
- to contain the costs of collection for the LFS sample
- to provide sufficient sample for the LFS over the five year period 2003–2007.

DESIGN CHANGES

A number of improvements were considered in developing the new design. The more significant changes to be implemented are:

- the sample selection stage in less populated areas now relies upon the ASGC Remoteness structure, in place of the previous reliance on population density
- in hotels and motels, only those units occupied by usual residents are to be enumerated, while the survey estimation procedures provide for guests to be associated with their own usual residence where possible
- the introduction of a sample frame for Indigenous communities as an aid to enumeration in the LFS and household surveys generally
- the use of more robust and more current information in the technical stages of sample design (for cost and sampling error) and of sample selection (for selecting collections districts by size), realising a small gain in sample efficiency.

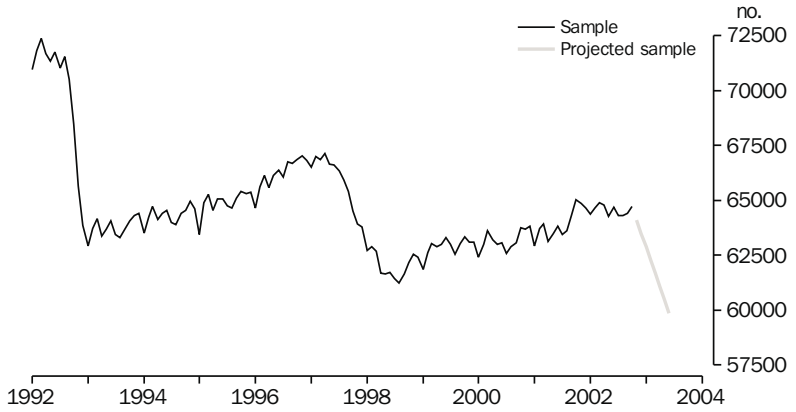
SAMPLE SIZE

Use of a constant sampling fraction between sample redesigns has the effect that the number of dwellings in the sample increases as the population grows.

The graph below shows the number of persons enumerated in the LFS sample from 1992 to 2002, illustrating the gradual increase in the number of people enumerated between each redesign. While this results in some improvement in the accuracy of the survey results, the improvement is partially offset by a deterioration in the efficiency of the sample in the period since the previous redesign.

Further, as more dwellings are added to the survey over time, the operational costs of collecting the data increase. To offset these increases in cost, the sample size is reduced at each redesign. The decrease in sample size following the 1991 and 1996 Census redesigns can be seen on the graph below. The grey line at the right shows the expected decrease in sample size during the period November 2002 to June 2003, as the sample from the 2001 Census redesign is implemented.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY SAMPLE: **Persons**



In the 2001 design, the initial sample size is expected to be about 3% smaller than at the start of the 1996 design. Despite this reduction in sample size, the levels of sampling variability (averaged over the life of the new sample) associated with estimates of both level and month-to-month movement are expected to be little different from those realised over the life of the previous design. This is the result of a small gain in efficiency in the 2001 design compared with the previous design.

When fully implemented in June 2003, it is expected that there will be about 28,600 private dwellings and 1,900 non-private dwellings in the sample. This is expected to result in about 60,000 people responding to the survey, covering about 1 in 224 (0.45%) of the population aged 15 years and over.

SAMPLING FRACTIONS

Unlike previous designs, the state and territory sampling fractions were an output from the design process, rather than an input. The following table gives the sampling fractions used for each state and territory, from the 1976 Census redesign to the new, 2001 Census redesign.

REDESIGN SAMPLING FRACTIONS

State and territory	*1976*	*1981*	*1986*	*1991*	*1996*	*2001*
New South Wales	1 in 200	1 in 200	1 in 230	1 in 277	1 in 300	1 in 317
Victoria	1 in 200	1 in 200	1 in 230	1 in 242	1 in 257	1 in 272
Queensland	1 in 140	1 in 140	1 in 160	1 in 195	1 in 222	1 in 234
South Australia	1 in 100	1 in 100	1 in 115	1 in 139	1 in 147	1 in 149
Western Australia	1 in 90	1 in 100	1 in 115	1 in 146	1 in 160	1 in 169
Tasmania	1 in 60	1 in 60	1 in 70	1 in 75	1 in 83	1 in 89
Northern Territory	1 in 100	1 in 100	1 in 115	1 in 75	1 in 85	1 in 95
Australian Capital Territory	1 in 100	1 in 100	1 in 115	1 in 75	1 in 85	1 in 84

SAMPLING FRACTIONS
continued

Sampling fractions have changed little beyond that which would be expected from adjusting the 1996 design for population changes, except for the Northern Territory. Greater efficiency gains were found in the Northern Territory sample under this redesign, enabling a smaller sample to be allocated. As a result, a substantial improvement in accuracy of unemployment estimates has been realised for the Northern Territory, partially offset by slight reduction in accuracy of employment estimates (as the table below shows).

RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

Averaged over the life of the new sample design, RSEs for employment and unemployment at the national level are expected to be the same as those achieved under the previous sample design, as the table below shows.

RSEs for employment and unemployment at the state or territory level are expected to be practically the same as those achieved under the previous sample design.

While the redesign results in a smaller sample, the improved design more than offsets the increase in variance that would result from a sample size decrease taken in isolation from the redesign.

LFS RELATIVE STANDARD ERRORS

	Employment RSE (%)		*Unemployment RSE (%)*	
	1996 design	*2001 design*	*1996 design*	*2001 design*
New South Wales	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.7
Victoria	0.8	0.8	4.7	4.7
Queensland	1.0	1.0	4.6	4.6
South Australia	1.2	1.2	5.6	5.6
Western Australia	1.0	1.0	5.7	5.7
Tasmania	1.7	1.7	7.4	7.4
Northern Territory	4.0	4.2	18.1	16.3
Australian Capital Territory	1.3	1.3	10.7	10.6
Australia	0.4	0.4	2.2	2.2

Further information about sampling variability and standard errors for LFS data will be included in the upcoming *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Standard Errors* (cat. no. 6298.0), to be released early in 2003. Tables showing standard errors for a range of possible estimates also appear in *Labour Force, Australia* (cat. no. 6203.0).

IMPLEMENTATION EFFECTS

PHASE-IN PERIOD

In order to reduce the potential impact of the change in sample on labour force statistics, the new sample will be introduced progressively, taking advantage of the existing sample rotation scheme.

The private dwelling sample in larger urban centres and less remote areas, representing just over four-fifths (82.1%) of the total sample, will be phased-in over the period November 2002 to June 2003. Within these areas, one-eighth of the new sample will be introduced each month under existing sample rotation arrangements.

The rest of the sample (in the more remote, less populated areas and for non-private dwellings) will be introduced in two stages: in November 2002 for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory; and in December 2002 for Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia.

This method of implementation means that most of the changes to labour force statistics due to differences between the two samples, or any other influences, will be spread over the eight months. This approach is broadly comparable with that adopted for the 1996 redesign. In contrast, the approach adopted for the 1981 redesign saw the new sample introduced in one month, while in the 1986 and 1991 redesigns, the new sample was introduced over four months.

STANDARD ERRORS

Standard errors associated with the redesigned sample will be broadly comparable to those of the previous sample, as discussed above. However, the two-stage implementation applied in more remote areas and to non-private dwellings means that there will be a lower than normal proportion of common selections between the surveys for October, November and December 2002. As a result, standard errors for estimates of month-to-month movements in November and December 2002 will be higher than those for other months. The impact of the new sample on movement standard errors during the remainder of the implementation period is expected to be very slight.

GROSS FLOWS

With the lower level of matched sample for the October – November and November – December 2002 surveys, gross flows statistics will represent lower populations than usual in those months. For the November 2002 survey, the matched sample is expected to fall from the usual 80% to about 74%. In the December 2002 survey, the matched sample will represent about 75% of the population.

REGIONAL ESTIMATES

LFS STATISTICAL REGIONS

While the LFS is designed primarily to produce reliable estimates at the national, state and territory levels, it also delivers estimates for a number of regions within states. The regions used for the publication of labour force statistics are based on the standard geographical regions defined in *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC)* (cat. no. 1216.0), in the edition current for the Census on which the design is based. The 2001 edition has therefore been used for the new design. The ASGC is also available on the ABS web site <http:\\www.abs.gov.au> (About Statistics — Concepts and Classifications).

LFS Statistical Regions were originally established following analyses of data from Censuses of Population and Housing, extensive consultation with major users of labour force data, consideration of regional population levels required to yield reliable estimates, and the need for consistency with other statistical collections. There are 77 such regions across Australia, for which LFS data are available monthly.

The Appendix to this Information Paper lists LFS Statistical Regions for the new 2001 design and details any differences between these and those used for the past five years.

QUALITY OF ESTIMATES

As with state and national estimates, regional labour force estimates are subject to sampling error. Unlike state or national data, regional estimates are not constrained to conform to independently estimated population benchmarks and thus can be more volatile.

The survey is not designed to provide accurate regional estimates. Since estimates for regions are components of corresponding estimates at the state level — and are thus based on considerably smaller samples — they are subject to higher relative standard errors. Care should therefore be taken in the interpretation of regional estimates.

Tables of standard errors for each region are available on request. In addition, ABS customarily issues cautionary notes regarding the high degree of variability of LFS regional estimates, particularly for the smaller regions.

The ABS is considering alternative strategies for estimating and releasing LFS estimates at the region level, such as the possible introduction of regional population benchmarks. If such a strategy were to be adopted, it could result in somewhat better quality regional data from the LFS, though the degree of improvement is likely to be modest. Greater improvement in the quality of small area estimates from the LFS would require a substantial increase in sample size (and hence in the annual cost of the survey and in respondent load).

DATA COMPARABILITY

Regional statistics from the LFS are especially vulnerable at the time of sample re-selection, as the new sample selected to represent each region may have different characteristics to the old sample.

Consequently, it can be expected that some regional series may suffer quite noticeable disturbances during the period November 2002 to June 2003 as the new LFS sample is gradually implemented. As a result of the method of implementation of the new LFS sample, regions in more remote areas will be more subject to disturbances than those in less remote areas.

REGION CHANGES

For this redesign, region boundaries have only been changed where necessary for consistency with the Statistical Region structure of *Statistical Geography: Volume 1 — Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2001 Edition* (cat. no. 1216.0). The LFS Statistical Region changes become effective from the November 2002 survey, with data for the new regions being released in December 2002.

The regions defined from November 2002 are listed in the Appendix, which shows the Major Statistical Region (MSR), Statistical Region (SR) and Statistical Region Sector (SRS) units and codes of the ASGC 2001 as aggregated for LFS purposes.

For comparison with the 1996 redesign LFS Statistical Regions, boundary changes resulting in a population transfer of 500 persons or more are noted, as are certain name changes. Where region boundaries have changed, LFS estimates from November 2002 onwards may not be directly comparable with those before November 2002. In these cases, an estimate of the change in the estimated resident population aged 15 and over at the 2001 Census is shown in the Appendix, as an aid to comparison.

Changes in region boundaries at previous sample redesigns were published in earlier issues of the *Information Paper: Labour Force Survey Statistical Regions* (cat. no. 6262.0).

Appendix

2001 LFS Statistical Regions

LFS Statistical Region	ASGC 2001 code	Change from ASGC 1996
New South Wales		
Sydney MSR	11	
Inner Sydney and Inner Western Sydney SRs	1104, 1128	
Inner Sydney SR	1104	
Eastern Suburbs SR	1108	
St George-Sutherland SR	1112	
Canterbury-Bankstown SR	1116	
Fairfield-Liverpool and Outer South Western Sydney SRs	1120, 1124	
Fairfield-Liverpool SR	1120	
Central Western Sydney SR	1132	
North Western Sydney SR	1136	Previously Outer Western Sydney SR and Blacktown: change of name only
Lower Northern Sydney SR	1144	
Central Northern Sydney SR	1148	Previously Hornsby Ku-ring-gai SR and Baulkham Hills: change of name only
Northern Beaches SR	1152	
Gosford-Wyong SR	1156	
Balance of New South Wales MSR	19	
Hunter SR	1964	
Newcastle SRS	19641	
Illawarra and South Eastern SRs	1968, 1972	
Illawarra SR	1968	
Wollongong SRS	19681	
Richmond-Tweed and Mid-North Coast SRs	1976, 1980	
Northern, Far West-North Western and Central West SRs	1984, 1988, 1992	
Murray-Murrumbidgee SR	1996	
Victoria		
Melbourne MSR	21	
Outer Western Melbourne SR	2102	
North Western Melbourne SR	2106	
Inner Melbourne SR	2108	
North Eastern Melbourne SR	2112	
Inner Eastern Melbourne SR	2116	
Southern Melbourne SR	2120	
Outer Eastern Melbourne SR	2124	
South Eastern Melbourne SR	2126	
Mornington Peninsula SR	2128	
Balance of Victoria MSR	29	
Barwon-Western District SR	2964	
Central Highlands-Wimmera SR	2968	
Loddon-Mallee SR	2972	
Goulburn-Ovens-Murray SR	2974	
All Gippsland SR	2976	
Queensland		
Brisbane MSR	31	
Brisbane City Inner Ring SR	3104	

LFS Statistical Region	ASGC 2001 code	Change from ASGC 1996
Brisbane City Outer Ring SR	3108	Compared with the 1996 design, the estimated resident population aged 15 and over increased by 3,800 (0.9%) at the 2001 Census, transferred to the City of Brisbane from the City of Ipswich.
South and East BSD Balance SR	3112	
North and West BSD Balance SR	3116	Compared with the 1996 design, the estimated resident population aged 15 and over decreased by 3,800 (1.2%) at the 2001 Census, transferred from the City of Ipswich to the City of Brisbane.
Balance of Queensland MSR	39	
South and East Moreton SR	3964	
North and West Moreton SR	3968	
Wide Bay-Burnett SR	3972	
Darling Downs-South West SR	3976	
Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West SR	3980	Compared with the 1996 design, the estimated resident population aged 15 and over increased by 9,800 (4.0%) at the 2001 Census, with the transfer of Bowen Shire from Northern-North West SR.
Northern-North West SR	3984	Compared with the 1996 design, the estimated resident population aged 15 and over decreased by 9,800 (5.8%) at the 2001 Census, with the transfer of Bowen Shire to Mackay-Fitzroy-Central West SR
Far North SR	3988	
Gold Coast City Parts A and B SRSs	31122, 39641	
South Australia		
Adelaide MSR	41	
Northern Adelaide SR	4104	
Western Adelaide SR	4108	
Eastern Adelaide SR	4112	
Southern Adelaide SR	4116	
Balance of South Australia MSR	49	
Northern and Western SA SR	4964	
Southern and Eastern SA SR	4968	
Western Australia		
Perth MSR	51	
Central Metropolitan SR	5104	
East Metropolitan SR	5108	
North Metropolitan SR	5112	
South West Metropolitan SR	5116	
South East Metropolitan SR	5120	
Balance of Western Australia MSR	59	
Lower Western WA SR	5964	
Remainder — Balance WA SR	5968	
Tasmania		
Greater Hobart and Southern SRS	61041	
Greater Hobart Statistical Division	605(a)	
Northern SRS	61042	
Mersey Lyell SRS	61043	
Northern Territory		
Northern Territory	7	
Australian Capital Territory		
Australian Capital Territory	8	
Australian Capital Territory and South Eastern SR	8, 1972	

(a) ASGC Main Structure entity

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