

# LABOUR FORCE

QUEENSLAND

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

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## NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

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### INQUIRIES

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

BRIAN DOYLE

Regional Director, Queensland

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

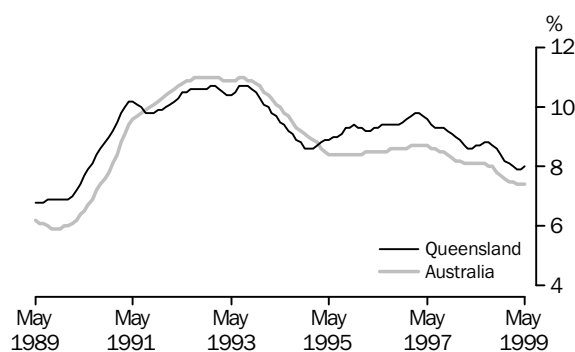
### TREND SERIES

In Queensland, employment increased, in trend terms, by 44, 200 to 1,643,300 between May 1998 and May 1999 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 9,500 to 142,300 over the same period. The unemployment rate decreased from 8.7% in May 1998 to 8.0% in May 1999. The participation rate remained unchanged at 65.0% in May 1998 and in May 1999. In Australia, in trend terms, employment increased by 147,300 from May 1998 to May 1999 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 57,300 over the same period.

### LABOUR FORCE, QUEENSLAND, TREND SERIES

Particulars	Unit	May 1998	February 1999	March 1999	April 1999	May 1999	Annual change
Employed	'000	1 599.1	1 633.1	1 636.7	1 640.3	1 643.3	2.8 %
Unemployed	'000	151.8	141.8	141.3	141.4	142.3	- 6.3 %
Labour force	'000	1 750.8	1 775.0	1 778.0	1 781.7	1 785.6	2.0 %
Unemployment rate	%	8.7	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.0	- 0.7 pts

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, TREND SERIES



### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

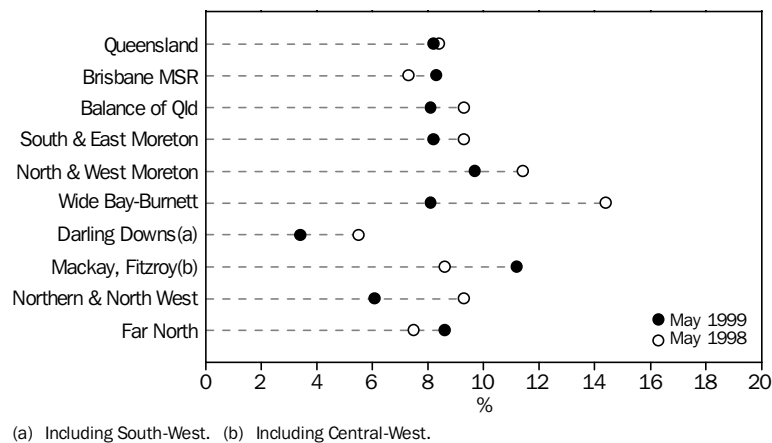
In seasonally adjusted terms, employment in Queensland increased by 42,400 to 1,644,400 between May 1998 and May 1999 while the number of unemployed persons increased slightly to 148,600 over the same period. The unemployment rate decreased from 8.5% in May 1998 to 8.3% in May 1999.

### REGIONAL ESTIMATES (ORIGINAL SERIES)

The unemployment rate for the Brisbane Major Statistical Region (MSR) in May 1999 was 8.3% and for the Balance of Queensland was 8.1%. South and East Brisbane Statistical Division (BSD) Balance had the highest unemployment rate (10.3%) in the Brisbane MSR while the Brisbane City Inner Ring had the lowest rate (6.3%). For the Balance of Queensland, the region with the highest unemployment rate was Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West (11.2%) followed by North and West Moreton (9.7%). The Darling Downs and South-West had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.4%.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: QUEENSLAND REGIONS



### YOUTH ESTIMATES

The number of unemployed 15 to 19 year olds in the Queensland labour force increased 16.6% to 30,200 persons over the year from May 1998 to May 1999, while the number employed increased by 13,300 (9.7%) to 139,000 persons. The unemployment rate for this group increased from 17.1% in May 1998 to 17.8% in May 1999. There were 179,300 employed 20 to 24 year olds in May 1999. The unemployment rate for this group decreased to 13.2% over the same period.

### INDUSTRY ESTIMATES

In May 1999, the retail trade industry in Queensland employed the most persons with 263,900. This was an increase of 9.4% on the figure for May 1998. The Retail trade industry division had the highest percentage increase over this period.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED GROUPS

Particulars	EMPLOYED PERSONS.....			UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....		
	May 1998 '000	May 1999 '000	Annual change %	May 1998 '000	May 1999 '000	Annual change %
Males	895.1	920.8	2.9	85.9	82.7	-3.7
Females	700.8	717.1	2.3	59.7	63.4	6.1
Persons aged (years)						
15-19	125.7	139.0	10.6	25.9	30.2	16.6
20-24	178.8	179.3	0.3	30.0	27.2	-9.3
25-44	802.0	801.4	-0.7	60.8	61.9	1.8
45 and over	489.3	518.3	5.9	29.0	26.7	-7.9
Industry of current employment, or of last full-time job if unemployed						
Manufacturing	173.3	172.9	-0.2	14.1	11.4	-19.1
Construction	128.6	140.3	9.1	7.5	8.8	17.3
Wholesale trade	99.7	91.7	-8.0	4.4	*3.6	-18.2
Retail trade	241.2	263.9	9.4	11.1	8.7	-21.6
Property and business services	156.3	153.8	-1.6	6.6	6.6	0.0
Health and community services	154.9	152.1	-1.8	*3.6	4.3	19.4
Other industries	641.9	663.3	3.3	27.1	27.2	0.4
Other unemployed persons	..	..	..	71.2	75.5	6.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1 595.9</b>	<b>1 638.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>

TABLE 1 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: ORIGINAL SERIES, QUEENSLAND

Month	Employed		Unemployed		Labour force	Not in labour force	Civilian population aged 15 years and over	Unem- ployment rate	Partici- pation rate
	Full-time	Total	Looking for full- time work	Total					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES									
1998 —									
March	782.2	897.4	78.5	91.5	988.9	341.3	1,330.2	9.3	74.3
April	786.1	894.9	75.3	87.5	982.5	349.8	1,332.2	8.9	73.7
May	776.2	895.1	74.9	85.9	981.0	353.3	1,334.3	8.8	73.5
June	784.1	904.5	75.7	85.7	990.2	346.1	1,336.3	8.7	74.1
July	792.3	902.5	79.6	90.4	992.9	345.3	1,338.3	9.1	74.2
August	783.8	896.0	76.9	88.3	984.3	356.0	1,340.2	9.0	73.4
September	794.8	916.7	79.0	92.1	1,008.8	333.4	1,342.2	9.1	75.2
October	807.1	924.7	71.0	83.3	1,008.1	336.4	1,344.5	8.3	75.0
November	809.3	922.5	68.2	79.6	1,002.1	344.6	1,346.7	7.9	74.4
December	811.1	934.6	72.0	82.6	1,017.2	331.8	1,349.0	8.1	75.4
1999 —									
January	805.6	920.0	74.0	85.1	1,005.1	346.3	1,351.4	8.5	74.4
February	806.1	918.9	78.8	90.4	1,009.3	344.4	1,353.7	9.0	74.6
March	802.8	922.4	65.9	77.5	999.9	356.2	1,356.1	7.8	73.7
April	806.1	925.4	67.9	80.8	1,006.2	352.0	1,358.2	8.0	74.1
May	798.3	920.8	70.7	82.7	1,003.5	356.8	1,360.3	8.2	73.8
FEMALES									
1998 —									
March	379.1	691.1	43.3	64.8	755.9	598.8	1,354.7	8.6	55.8
April	387.8	699.4	41.7	64.5	763.9	592.9	1,356.8	8.4	56.3
May	384.8	700.8	40.6	59.7	760.6	598.3	1,358.8	7.9	56.0
June	384.9	703.1	42.6	64.8	768.0	592.9	1,360.8	8.4	56.4
July	388.6	699.3	41.0	59.1	758.4	604.5	1,362.9	7.8	55.6
August	377.9	693.7	37.3	57.3	751.0	613.9	1,364.9	7.6	55.0
September	387.9	702.1	41.1	63.1	765.2	601.7	1,366.9	8.3	56.0
October	381.6	703.6	41.3	62.9	766.5	602.7	1,369.2	8.2	56.0
November	393.4	711.6	37.1	59.3	771.0	600.5	1,371.5	7.7	56.2
December	400.1	708.8	45.5	63.4	772.2	601.6	1,373.8	8.2	56.2
1999 —									
January	396.8	686.1	45.7	67.7	753.9	622.3	1,376.2	9.0	54.8
February	385.6	698.1	40.5	68.2	766.3	612.4	1,378.7	8.9	55.6
March	390.1	703.9	42.0	67.5	771.4	609.8	1,381.2	8.7	55.9
April	398.5	720.6	39.8	61.2	781.8	601.5	1,383.3	7.8	56.5
May	388.3	717.1	39.9	63.4	780.5	604.8	1,385.4	8.1	56.3
PERSONS									
1998 —									
March	1,161.3	1,588.5	121.8	156.3	1,744.8	940.2	2,685.0	9.0	65.0
April	1,173.9	1,594.3	117.0	152.0	1,746.3	942.7	2,689.0	8.7	64.9
May	1,161.0	1,595.9	115.6	145.6	1,741.5	951.5	2,693.1	8.4	64.7
June	1,168.9	1,607.6	118.3	150.5	1,758.2	939.0	2,697.1	8.6	65.2
July	1,180.9	1,601.9	120.7	149.5	1,751.3	949.8	2,701.1	8.5	64.8
August	1,161.6	1,589.7	114.2	145.6	1,735.3	969.9	2,705.1	8.4	64.1
September	1,182.7	1,618.8	120.1	155.2	1,774.0	935.1	2,709.2	8.8	65.5
October	1,188.7	1,628.3	112.2	146.2	1,774.6	939.1	2,713.7	8.2	65.4
November	1,202.7	1,634.1	105.3	138.9	1,773.1	945.2	2,718.2	7.8	65.2
December	1,211.2	1,643.4	117.6	146.0	1,789.4	933.4	2,722.8	8.2	65.7
1999 —									
January	1,202.4	1,606.2	119.6	152.8	1,759.0	968.6	2,727.6	8.7	64.5
February	1,191.7	1,617.1	119.2	158.6	1,775.6	956.8	2,732.4	8.9	65.0
March	1,192.9	1,626.3	107.9	145.0	1,771.3	966.0	2,737.3	8.2	64.7
April	1,204.6	1,646.0	107.7	142.0	1,788.1	953.4	2,741.5	7.9	65.2
May	1,186.6	1,638.0	110.5	146.1	1,784.0	961.6	2,745.7	8.2	65.0

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

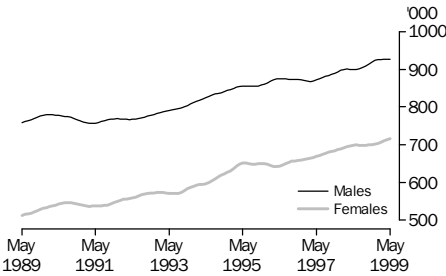
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
<i>Month</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
MALES					
1998—					
March	902.3	87.3	989.6	8.8	74.4
April	899.2	86.3	985.5	8.8	74.0
May	900.1	87.9	988.0	8.9	74.1
June	901.1	89.3	990.4	9.0	74.1
July	897.6	96.8	994.4	9.7	74.3
August	903.5	90.0	993.5	9.1	74.1
September	910.3	94.7	1,005.0	9.4	74.9
October	915.5	86.9	1,002.5	8.7	74.6
November	922.6	83.1	1,005.7	8.3	74.7
December	924.2	83.3	1,007.5	8.3	74.7
1999—					
January	928.9	76.9	1,005.8	7.6	74.4
February	922.2	82.2	1,004.4	8.2	74.2
March	927.6	74.0	1,001.6	7.4	73.9
April	929.8	79.8	1,009.6	7.9	74.3
May	925.9	84.7	1,010.6	8.4	74.3
FEMALES					
1998—					
March	691.7	61.1	752.7	8.1	55.6
April	698.7	63.3	762.1	8.3	56.2
May	701.9	60.3	762.3	7.9	56.1
June	700.2	66.7	766.8	8.7	56.4
July	698.1	62.5	760.6	8.2	55.8
August	700.9	59.4	760.3	7.8	55.7
September	692.1	63.5	755.6	8.4	55.3
October	700.8	67.6	768.4	8.8	56.1
November	704.0	62.3	766.4	8.1	55.9
December	701.6	64.2	765.7	8.4	55.7
1999—					
January	707.5	66.0	773.5	8.5	56.2
February	700.2	58.9	759.2	7.8	55.1
March	704.7	63.8	768.5	8.3	55.6
April	719.9	60.1	780.0	7.7	56.4
May	718.5	63.9	782.4	8.2	56.5
PERSONS					
1998—					
March	1,594.0	148.3	1,742.3	8.5	64.9
April	1,597.9	149.6	1,747.5	8.6	65.0
May	1,602.0	148.2	1,750.3	8.5	65.0
June	1,601.3	156.0	1,757.3	8.9	65.2
July	1,595.7	159.2	1,755.0	9.1	65.0
August	1,604.3	149.4	1,753.7	8.5	64.8
September	1,602.4	158.1	1,760.6	9.0	65.0
October	1,616.3	154.5	1,770.9	8.7	65.3
November	1,626.6	145.4	1,772.0	8.2	65.2
December	1,625.8	147.5	1,773.2	8.3	65.1
1999—					
January	1,636.5	142.9	1,779.3	8.0	65.2
February	1,622.4	141.2	1,763.6	8.0	64.5
March	1,632.3	137.8	1,770.1	7.8	64.7
April	1,649.7	139.9	1,789.6	7.8	65.3
May	1,644.4	148.6	1,793.0	8.3	65.3

TABLE 3 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: TREND SERIES, QUEENSLAND

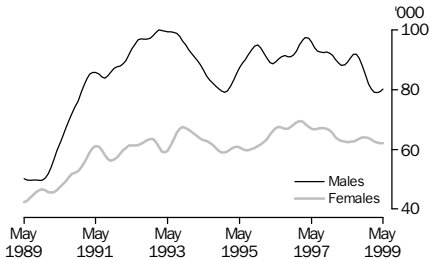
	<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
<i>Month</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
MALES					
1998—					
March	900.8	88.2	989.0	8.9	74.4
April	900.6	88.3	988.8	8.9	74.2
May	899.9	89.3	989.2	9.0	74.1
June	900.0	90.7	990.7	9.2	74.1
July	901.6	91.8	993.5	9.2	74.2
August	905.2	91.9	997.0	9.2	74.4
September	910.0	90.6	1,000.6	9.1	74.6
October	915.3	88.2	1,003.4	8.8	74.6
November	920.0	84.9	1,005.0	8.5	74.6
December	923.5	82.0	1,005.5	8.2	74.5
1999—					
January	925.5	80.1	1,005.6	8.0	74.4
February	926.5	79.2	1,005.7	7.9	74.3
March	927.2	79.1	1,006.2	7.9	74.2
April	927.6	79.5	1,007.1	7.9	74.1
May	927.7	80.2	1,007.9	8.0	74.1
FEMALES					
1998—					
March	694.9	62.9	757.8	8.3	55.9
April	697.6	62.6	760.1	8.2	56.0
May	699.1	62.5	761.6	8.2	56.0
June	699.5	62.6	762.0	8.2	56.0
July	699.1	62.7	761.8	8.2	55.9
August	698.8	63.1	761.9	8.3	55.8
September	699.0	63.6	762.6	8.3	55.8
October	699.6	64.0	763.5	8.4	55.8
November	700.5	64.1	764.6	8.4	55.8
December	702.1	63.9	765.9	8.3	55.8
1999—					
January	704.1	63.3	767.4	8.3	55.8
February	706.6	62.7	769.3	8.1	55.8
March	709.6	62.2	771.8	8.1	55.9
April	712.6	62.0	774.6	8.0	56.0
May	715.6	62.1	777.7	8.0	56.1
PERSONS					
1998—					
March	1,595.7	151.1	1,746.8	8.6	65.1
April	1,598.1	150.8	1,749.0	8.6	65.0
May	1,599.1	151.8	1,750.8	8.7	65.0
June	1,599.5	153.3	1,752.7	8.7	65.0
July	1,600.7	154.6	1,755.3	8.8	65.0
August	1,603.9	155.0	1,758.9	8.8	65.0
September	1,609.0	154.2	1,763.2	8.7	65.1
October	1,614.8	152.1	1,766.9	8.6	65.1
November	1,620.6	149.0	1,769.6	8.4	65.1
December	1,625.6	145.9	1,771.5	8.2	65.1
1999—					
January	1,629.6	143.4	1,773.0	8.1	65.0
February	1,633.1	141.8	1,775.0	8.0	65.0
March	1,636.7	141.3	1,778.0	7.9	65.0
April	1,640.3	141.4	1,781.7	7.9	65.0
May	1,643.3	142.3	1,785.6	8.0	65.0

**LABOUR FORCE STATUS:** Trend Series, Queensland

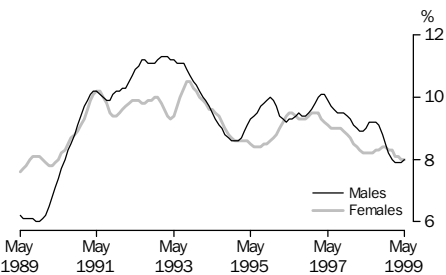
EMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES



UNEMPLOYED MALES AND FEMALES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



PARTICIPATION RATE

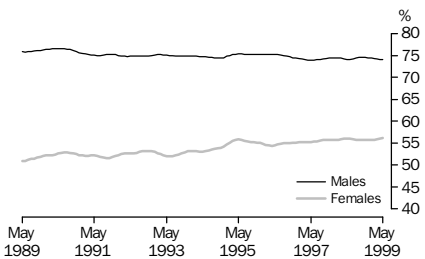




TABLE 4 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, MAY 1999

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	366.0	56.0	422.0	38.8	460.8	8.4	74.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	87.8	17.0	104.8	7.7	112.5	6.9	74.1
Brisbane City Outer Ring	113.7	18.5	132.1	11.8	143.9	8.2	72.1
South and East BSD Balance	78.8	8.2	87.1	9.4	96.5	9.8	79.2
North and West BSD Balance	85.7	12.4	98.0	9.9	107.9	9.2	74.1
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	89.4	18.1	107.5	11.1	118.6	9.4	73.4
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	432.3	66.5	498.8	43.8	542.6	8.1	73.2
South and East Moreton	85.7	17.3	103.0	9.9	112.9	8.8	72.7
North and West Moreton	65.3	13.3	78.6	7.5	86.0	8.7	71.9
Wide Bay-Burnett	42.2	9.0	51.2	5.8	57.0	10.2	62.1
Darling Downs and South-West	60.7	7.4	68.1	* 1.9	70.0	* 2.8	76.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	79.4	9.1	88.5	11.4	99.8	11.4	80.9
Northern and North-West	52.1	6.2	58.3	* 2.7	61.0	* 4.4	74.4
Far North	46.8	4.3	51.2	4.6	55.8	8.3	72.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>798.3</b>	<b>122.6</b>	<b>920.8</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>1,003.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	190.2	150.6	340.7	29.9	370.7	8.1	57.3
Brisbane City Inner Ring	57.5	35.3	92.8	5.6	98.3	5.7	60.0
Brisbane City Outer Ring	56.8	49.6	106.4	7.5	113.9	6.6	56.4
South and East BSD Balance	34.3	34.4	68.7	8.4	77.1	10.9	60.3
North and West BSD Balance	41.6	31.3	72.9	8.5	81.4	10.4	53.3
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	37.6	39.9	77.5	6.8	84.3	8.1	49.8
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	198.2	178.2	376.4	33.5	409.9	8.2	55.5
South and East Moreton	36.6	36.8	73.4	5.8	79.2	7.3	48.7
North and West Moreton	32.9	28.7	61.5	7.5	69.0	10.9	57.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	19.2	20.5	39.6	* 2.1	41.8	* 5.1	47.5
Darling Downs and South-West	28.4	24.7	53.1	* 2.3	55.4	* 4.2	60.5
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	29.0	30.6	59.6	7.4	67.0	11.0	59.1
Northern and North-West	27.9	19.3	47.1	4.3	51.4	8.3	61.8
Far North	24.4	17.7	42.0	4.1	46.2	9.0	58.2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>388.3</b>	<b>328.8</b>	<b>717.1</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>780.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>56.3</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	556.2	206.6	762.8	68.7	831.5	8.3	65.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	145.3	52.2	197.6	13.3	210.8	6.3	66.8
Brisbane City Outer Ring	170.4	68.1	238.5	19.3	257.8	7.5	64.2
South and East BSD Balance	113.2	42.6	155.8	17.8	173.6	10.3	69.5
North and West BSD Balance	127.3	43.7	170.9	18.4	189.3	9.7	63.4
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	127.0	58.0	185.0	17.9	202.9	8.8	61.3
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	630.4	244.7	875.2	77.3	952.5	8.1	64.4
South and East Moreton	122.2	54.1	176.4	15.7	192.1	8.2	60.4
North and West Moreton	98.2	41.9	140.1	15.0	155.1	9.7	64.4
Wide Bay-Burnett	61.4	29.5	90.9	8.0	98.8	8.1	55.0
Darling Downs and South-West	89.1	32.1	121.2	4.2	125.4	3.4	68.3
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	108.3	39.7	148.1	18.7	166.8	11.2	70.4
Northern and North-West	80.0	25.4	105.4	6.9	112.4	6.1	68.1
Far North	71.2	22.0	93.2	8.8	102.0	8.6	65.2
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,186.6</b>	<b>451.4</b>	<b>1,638.0</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>1,784.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>65.0</b>

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

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

Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	367.3	52.9	420.2	41.1	461.3	8.9	74.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	86.5	19.2	105.7	7.8	113.5	6.9	72.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	114.7	16.5	131.3	12.1	143.4	8.4	73.6
South and East BSD Balance	81.1	6.0	87.0	10.0	97.1	10.3	80.2
North and West BSD Balance	85.0	11.2	96.2	11.1	107.4	10.4	73.9
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	90.9	17.3	108.3	10.3	118.6	8.7	73.5
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	438.8	66.4	505.2	39.7	544.9	7.3	73.6
South and East Moreton	86.9	17.1	104.1	9.4	113.5	8.3	72.7
North and West Moreton	68.6	11.5	80.1	7.7	87.8	8.8	73.1
Wide Bay-Burnett	41.3	8.0	49.4	6.4	55.8	11.6	62.1
Darling Downs and South-West	59.8	6.9	66.7	* 2.4	69.1	* 3.5	77.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	78.6	9.8	88.5	7.6	96.0	7.9	79.2
Northern and North-West	53.4	6.9	60.3	* 2.2	62.5	* 3.5	76.8
Far North	50.1	6.2	56.3	* 3.9	60.2	* 6.4	73.3
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>806.1</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>925.4</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>1,006.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>74.1</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	189.9	152.7	342.6	30.0	372.6	8.1	57.7
Brisbane City Inner Ring	61.0	32.0	93.0	6.3	99.3	6.4	60.9
Brisbane City Outer Ring	55.6	52.9	108.6	7.9	116.5	6.8	57.5
South and East BSD Balance	36.9	33.8	70.7	7.6	78.3	9.7	59.7
North and West BSD Balance	36.3	34.0	70.3	8.2	78.5	10.4	52.7
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	38.0	42.9	80.9	7.1	88.0	8.1	52.3
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	208.6	169.4	378.0	31.2	409.2	7.6	55.5
South and East Moreton	35.8	40.1	75.9	6.0	81.9	7.3	51.3
North and West Moreton	34.4	26.4	60.8	5.8	66.5	8.7	53.8
Wide Bay-Burnett	19.7	17.1	36.8	* 3.4	40.2	* 8.6	46.3
Darling Downs and South-West	30.6	19.7	50.4	* 1.8	52.2	* 3.5	58.5
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	33.8	28.0	61.8	4.6	66.5	7.0	58.6
Northern and North-West	26.0	20.6	46.6	4.9	51.5	9.5	62.1
Far North	28.3	17.5	45.8	4.7	50.4	9.2	61.6
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>398.5</b>	<b>322.1</b>	<b>720.6</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>781.8</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>56.5</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	557.2	205.6	762.8	71.1	833.9	8.5	66.0
Brisbane City Inner Ring	147.5	51.2	198.6	14.1	212.8	6.6	66.5
Brisbane City Outer Ring	170.4	69.5	239.8	20.0	259.8	7.7	65.4
South and East BSD Balance	118.0	39.8	157.7	17.6	175.4	10.1	69.5
North and West BSD Balance	121.4	45.2	166.6	19.3	185.9	10.4	63.2
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	129.0	60.2	189.2	17.4	206.6	8.4	62.7
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	647.4	235.8	883.2	70.9	954.1	7.4	64.6
South and East Moreton	122.7	57.3	180.0	15.4	195.4	7.9	61.9
North and West Moreton	103.0	37.9	140.8	13.5	154.3	8.7	63.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	61.0	25.1	86.1	9.9	96.0	10.3	54.3
Darling Downs and South-West	90.4	26.6	117.1	4.3	121.3	3.5	67.8
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	112.4	37.8	150.3	12.2	162.5	7.5	69.2
Northern and North-West	79.4	27.5	106.9	7.1	114.0	6.2	69.4
Far North	78.5	23.6	102.1	8.5	110.6	7.7	67.4
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,204.6</b>	<b>441.4</b>	<b>1,646.0</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>1,788.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>65.2</b>

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

TABLE 6 — LABOUR FORCE STATUS: STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND, MARCH 1999

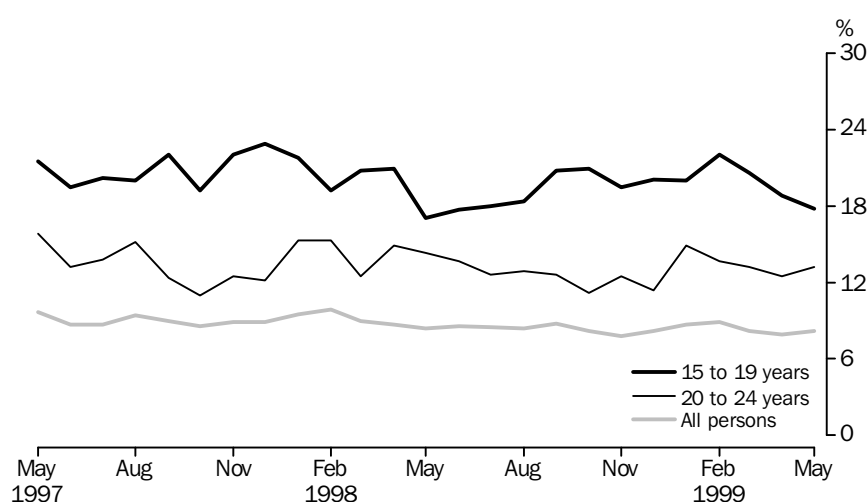
Region	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
MALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	361.9	57.6	419.6	40.7	460.2	8.8	74.6
Brisbane City Inner Ring	85.3	19.8	105.1	8.7	113.8	7.6	72.2
Brisbane City Outer Ring	109.6	18.2	127.8	10.7	138.6	7.7	71.9
South and East BSD Balance	82.6	7.1	89.6	10.3	99.9	10.3	81.4
North and West BSD Balance	84.5	12.5	97.0	11.0	108.0	10.2	75.1
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	92.3	14.6	106.9	8.4	115.3	7.3	71.7
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	440.9	62.0	502.9	36.8	539.7	6.8	73.0
South and East Moreton	87.7	13.7	101.4	7.7	109.1	7.1	70.3
North and West Moreton	72.6	12.9	85.5	7.0	92.5	7.6	74.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	39.9	9.0	48.9	4.4	53.3	8.2	63.6
Darling Downs and South-West	58.7	5.9	64.6	4.9	69.6	7.1	76.3
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	78.2	9.5	87.7	5.6	93.3	6.0	76.9
Northern and North-West	53.6	4.8	58.3	4.3	62.7	6.9	74.7
Far North	50.2	6.2	56.5	* 2.9	59.3	* 4.8	75.0
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>802.8</b>	<b>119.6</b>	<b>922.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>999.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>73.7</b>
FEMALES							
<i>Brisbane</i>	186.1	150.6	336.6	33.8	370.4	9.1	57.5
Brisbane City Inner Ring	57.6	32.7	90.3	7.0	97.3	7.2	60.7
Brisbane City Outer Ring	58.9	48.7	107.6	8.7	116.3	7.5	56.5
South and East BSD Balance	32.4	35.1	67.5	9.1	76.5	11.8	60.1
North and West BSD Balance	37.1	34.1	71.3	9.0	80.3	11.3	53.1
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	34.7	41.9	76.6	8.4	85.1	9.9	51.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	204.0	163.2	367.3	33.7	400.9	8.4	54.4
South and East Moreton	33.9	38.4	72.3	6.5	78.8	8.2	49.4
North and West Moreton	33.7	30.8	64.6	8.9	73.5	12.2	57.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	20.6	15.0	35.6	* 2.8	38.3	* 7.2	45.4
Darling Downs and South-West	26.7	18.8	45.4	* 2.0	47.4	* 4.3	56.1
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	34.3	27.1	61.4	5.7	67.1	8.5	57.7
Northern and North-West	26.2	17.5	43.7	5.5	49.3	11.2	58.5
Far North	28.7	15.6	44.3	* 2.2	46.5	* 4.8	58.8
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>390.1</b>	<b>313.8</b>	<b>703.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>771.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>55.9</b>
PERSONS							
<i>Brisbane</i>	548.0	208.2	756.2	74.5	830.7	9.0	65.8
Brisbane City Inner Ring	142.9	52.5	195.4	15.7	211.1	7.4	66.4
Brisbane City Outer Ring	168.5	66.9	235.4	19.4	254.8	7.6	64.0
South and East BSD Balance	115.0	42.1	157.1	19.3	176.4	11.0	70.5
North and West BSD Balance	121.7	46.6	168.3	20.0	188.3	10.6	63.8
Gold Coast (Part A and Part B)(a)	127.0	56.5	183.5	16.8	200.4	8.4	61.2
<i>Balance of Queensland</i>	644.9	225.2	870.1	70.5	940.6	7.5	63.7
South and East Moreton	121.5	52.1	173.6	14.2	187.9	7.6	59.8
North and West Moreton	106.3	43.7	150.0	15.9	165.9	9.6	65.5
Wide Bay-Burnett	60.5	24.0	84.5	7.1	91.6	7.8	54.4
Darling Downs and South-West	85.4	24.7	110.0	7.0	117.0	6.0	66.6
Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	112.5	36.6	149.1	11.3	160.4	7.0	67.5
Northern and North-West	79.8	22.3	102.1	9.9	111.9	8.8	66.6
Far North	78.9	21.8	100.7	5.1	105.8	4.8	66.9
<b>Queensland</b>	<b>1,192.9</b>	<b>433.4</b>	<b>1,626.3</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>1,771.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>64.7</b>

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

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

Age group (years)	Employed			Unemployed	Labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate
	Full-time	Part-time	Total				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
BRISBANE MAJOR STATISTICAL REGION							
15-24	76.7	74.8	151.6	29.0	180.6	16.1	71.8
15-19	18.1	45.4	63.5	14.2	77.7	18.3	63.4
20-24	58.6	29.5	88.1	14.8	102.8	14.4	79.8
25-44	295.4	76.5	371.9	27.6	399.5	6.9	80.9
45 and over	184.0	55.3	239.3	12.2	251.4	4.8	48.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>556.2</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>762.8</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>831.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>65.7</b>
BALANCE OF QUEENSLAND							
15-24	95.6	71.1	166.7	28.4	195.1	14.5	75.6
15-19	28.2	47.3	75.5	16.0	91.5	17.5	67.7
20-24	67.4	23.8	91.2	12.4	103.6	12.0	84.3
25-44	329.6	99.9	429.5	34.4	463.8	7.4	81.7
45 and over	205.2	73.8	279.0	14.6	293.6	5.0	44.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>630.4</b>	<b>244.7</b>	<b>875.2</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>952.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>64.4</b>
QUEENSLAND							
15-24	172.4	145.9	318.3	57.4	375.7	15.3	73.7
15-19	46.4	92.6	139.0	30.2	169.2	17.8	65.7
20-24	126.0	53.3	179.3	27.2	206.5	13.2	82.0
25-44	625.0	176.4	801.4	61.9	863.3	7.2	81.3
45 and over	389.2	129.1	518.3	26.7	545.0	4.9	46.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,186.6</b>	<b>451.4</b>	<b>1,638.0</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>1,784.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>65.0</b>

# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE, QUEENSLAND



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

	<i>Employed</i>			<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 15 to 19 years</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>						
<i>Sex</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
ATTENDING NEITHER SCHOOL NOR A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	28.8	8.1	36.9	10.5	47.5	* 3.1	50.5	22.2	93.9
Females	16.6	13.0	29.6	7.6	37.2	4.2	41.3	20.3	89.9
<b>Persons</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 0.8	11.8	12.6	* 3.0	15.6	6.7	22.3	* 19.3	69.9
Females	* 0.2	14.5	14.7	* 0.9	15.6	10.7	26.3	* 6.1	59.4
<b>Persons</b>	<b>* 1.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>* 3.9</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>* 12.6</b>	<b>64.2</b>
ATTENDING SCHOOL									
Males	* 0.0	21.9	21.9	* 3.8	25.7	33.8	59.4	* 14.7	43.2
Females	* 0.0	23.3	23.3	4.4	27.7	30.1	57.8	15.8	47.9
<b>Persons</b>	<b>* 0.0</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>117.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>45.5</b>
TOTAL									
Males	29.6	41.8	71.4	17.3	88.7	43.5	132.2	19.5	67.1
Females	16.8	50.9	67.6	12.9	80.5	45.0	125.5	16.0	64.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>139.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>169.2</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>257.7</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>65.7</b>

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

	<i>Employed</i>			<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Labour force</i>	<i>Not in labour force</i>	<i>Civilian population aged 20 to 24 years</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>Participation rate</i>
	<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Total</i>						
<i>Sex</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%
NOT ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	75.6	13.3	88.9	11.3	100.2	8.2	108.5	11.3	92.4
Females	49.3	19.9	69.2	12.3	81.5	20.9	102.4	15.1	79.6
<b>Persons</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>158.1</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>181.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>210.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>86.2</b>
ATTENDING A TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION FULL-TIME									
Males	* 0.6	8.7	9.3	* 1.6	11.0	7.5	18.5	* 15.0	59.3
Females	* 0.5	11.4	11.9	* 1.9	13.8	8.8	22.6	* 13.7	60.9
<b>Persons</b>	<b>* 1.1</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>* 3.5</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>* 14.3</b>	<b>60.2</b>
TOTAL									
Males	76.2	22.0	98.2	13.0	111.2	15.7	126.9	11.7	87.6
Females	49.8	31.2	81.1	14.2	95.3	29.7	125.0	14.9	76.2
<b>Persons</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>179.3</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>251.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>82.0</b>

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

Month	Females									
	Males		Married		Not married		Total		Persons	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	'000									
1998 —										
March	782.2	115.2	218.6	203.0	160.5	109.0	379.1	312.0	1,161.3	427.2
April	786.1	108.8	227.7	196.0	160.0	115.7	387.8	311.6	1,173.9	420.4
May	776.2	118.9	226.6	199.7	158.2	116.3	384.8	316.0	1,161.0	434.9
June	784.1	120.4	220.8	206.7	164.1	111.5	384.9	318.3	1,168.9	438.7
July	792.3	110.2	229.2	194.6	159.4	116.1	388.6	310.7	1,180.9	421.0
August	783.8	112.3	225.5	199.7	152.4	116.1	377.9	315.8	1,161.6	428.1
September	794.8	122.0	229.3	198.1	158.6	116.1	387.9	314.1	1,182.7	436.1
October	807.1	117.6	225.9	198.2	155.7	123.8	381.6	322.0	1,188.7	439.6
November	809.3	113.2	235.6	198.7	157.8	119.5	393.4	318.2	1,202.7	431.4
December	811.1	123.6	235.7	190.5	164.4	118.1	400.1	308.6	1,211.2	432.2
1999 —										
January	805.6	114.4	231.2	185.6	165.6	103.7	396.8	289.3	1,202.4	403.8
February	806.1	112.8	228.6	194.0	157.0	118.6	385.6	312.5	1,191.7	425.4
March	802.8	119.6	231.4	193.8	158.7	120.0	390.1	313.8	1,192.9	433.4
April	806.1	119.3	231.8	200.7	166.6	121.4	398.5	322.1	1,204.6	441.4
May	798.3	122.6	231.2	203.9	157.1	124.9	388.3	328.8	1,186.6	451.4
PER CENT (a)										
1998 —										
March	87.2	12.8	51.9	48.1	59.6	40.4	54.9	45.1	73.1	26.9
April	87.8	12.2	53.7	46.3	58.0	42.0	55.4	44.6	73.6	26.4
May	86.7	13.3	53.2	46.8	57.6	42.4	54.9	45.1	72.8	27.2
June	86.7	13.3	51.6	48.4	59.5	40.5	54.7	45.3	72.7	27.3
July	87.8	12.2	54.1	45.9	57.9	42.1	55.6	44.4	73.7	26.3
August	87.5	12.5	53.0	47.0	56.8	43.2	54.5	45.5	73.1	26.9
September	86.7	13.3	53.7	46.3	57.7	42.3	55.3	44.7	73.1	26.9
October	87.3	12.7	53.3	46.7	55.7	44.3	54.2	45.8	73.0	27.0
November	87.7	12.3	54.3	45.7	56.9	43.1	55.3	44.7	73.6	26.4
December	86.8	13.2	55.3	44.7	58.2	41.8	56.5	43.5	73.7	26.3
1999 —										
January	87.6	12.4	55.5	44.5	61.5	38.5	57.8	42.2	74.9	25.1
February	87.7	12.3	54.1	45.9	57.0	43.0	55.2	44.8	73.7	26.3
March	87.0	13.0	54.4	45.6	56.9	43.1	55.4	44.6	73.4	26.6
April	87.1	12.9	53.6	46.4	57.9	42.1	55.3	44.7	73.2	26.8
May	86.7	13.3	53.1	46.9	55.7	44.3	54.2	45.8	72.4	27.6

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

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

<i>Status in employment, industry division and occupation group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Persons</i>
		<i>Married</i>	<i>Not married</i>		
Status in employment					
Employers	50.6	32.2	43.5	34.3	44.7
Own account workers	41.2	29.2	31.2	29.5	37.4
Employees	37.8	28.1	26.7	27.5	33.1
Contributing family workers	28.2	11.9	* 16.5	13.2	18.3
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	46.0	26.8	30.7	27.7	40.2
Mining	44.5	* 20.0	* 32.0	* 25.3	44.0
Manufacturing	39.0	30.7	31.7	31.0	36.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	41.2	* 0.0	* 29.7	* 29.7	40.4
Construction	38.9	17.8	* 29.4	19.7	36.7
Wholesale trade	39.8	30.7	28.5	30.0	36.4
Retail trade	35.9	27.0	20.1	23.4	29.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	36.9	32.4	23.9	27.7	32.0
Transport and storage	39.9	31.6	34.9	32.9	38.1
Communication services	38.7	29.9	* 31.3	30.1	35.6
Finance and insurance	40.4	24.7	31.0	26.6	32.3
Property and business services	40.6	28.9	30.3	29.5	35.8
Government administration and defence	34.0	27.3	31.2	28.6	31.5
Education	37.5	30.4	32.8	31.2	33.2
Health and community services	34.3	26.5	29.8	27.7	28.9
Cultural and recreational services	36.5	29.7	25.8	27.9	32.7
Personal and other services	37.4	28.5	26.7	27.6	32.4
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	48.6	33.0	* 30.6	32.8	44.6
Professionals	40.4	30.8	34.1	32.1	36.4
Associate professionals	45.5	35.1	36.9	35.7	41.6
Tradespersons and related workers	38.9	29.6	33.3	30.9	38.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	39.4	22.8	31.0	24.9	26.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	35.0	26.8	27.2	26.9	29.0
Intermediate production and transport workers	38.8	26.7	24.3	25.7	37.3
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	27.4	25.8	19.3	22.1	23.8
Labourers and related workers	32.4	24.9	21.1	23.4	29.2
Full-time workers	42.5	38.3	37.0	37.8	40.9
Part-time workers	15.6	16.6	14.6	15.9	15.8
Total	38.9	28.2	27.1	27.7	34.0

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

Particulars	Males	Females		Total	Persons
		Married	Not married		
Status in employment					
Employers	47.4	21.9	5.0	26.9	74.3
Own account workers	127.8	49.8	10.6	60.4	188.2
Employees	740.4	356.2	263.4	619.7	1,360.1
Contributing family workers	5.2	7.2	* 2.9	10.1	15.3
Industry division					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	73.1	25.9	8.4	34.3	107.4
Mining	15.9	* 0.2	* 0.2	* 0.4	16.4
Manufacturing	127.3	31.1	14.5	45.6	172.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	10.1	* 0.0	* 0.7	* 0.7	10.8
Construction	124.2	13.3	* 2.7	16.0	140.3
Wholesale trade	60.2	22.0	9.5	31.5	91.7
Retail trade	126.7	65.1	72.1	137.2	263.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	45.4	22.8	28.3	51.1	96.5
Transport and storage	62.7	13.0	8.0	21.0	83.8
Communication services	15.9	8.2	* 0.8	9.0	24.9
Finance and insurance	15.5	15.4	6.6	22.1	37.6
Property and business services	86.7	41.5	25.7	67.2	153.8
Government administration and defence	37.8	20.8	10.9	31.7	69.5
Education	35.6	49.4	26.1	75.5	111.0
Health and community services	28.3	80.3	43.5	123.8	152.1
Cultural and recreational services	27.7	11.1	10.2	21.3	49.0
Personal and other services	27.8	14.8	13.9	28.7	56.5
Occupation group					
Managers and administrators	76.6	23.2	* 2.9	26.2	102.7
Professionals	124.1	70.5	44.6	115.2	239.2
Associate professionals	114.7	51.2	26.7	77.9	192.6
Tradespersons and related workers	214.4	14.9	8.3	23.2	237.6
Advanced clerical and service workers	8.8	45.8	15.5	61.3	70.1
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	72.5	128.5	82.3	210.7	283.2
Intermediate production and transport workers	136.6	10.0	7.1	17.1	153.8
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	58.1	53.0	69.3	122.3	180.3
Labourers and related workers	115.2	38.0	25.2	63.2	178.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>920.8</b>	<b>435.2</b>	<b>282.0</b>	<b>717.1</b>	<b>1,638.0</b>

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

Industry division	Occupation group									Total
	Managers and adminis- trators	Profess- ionals	Assoc- iate profess- ionals	Trades- persons and related workers	Advan- ced clerical and service workers	Inter- mediate clerical sales and service workers	Inter- mediate product- ion and transport workers	Element- ary clerical sales and service workers	Labourers and related workers	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.5	* 1.3	* 2.3	4.8	* 2.2	* 3.0	8.0	* 0.5	34.9	107.4
Mining	* 0.8	* 2.2	* 1.2	4.3	* 0.0	* 0.0	7.1	* 0.2	* 0.5	16.4
Manufacturing	7.7	7.4	11.8	54.4	6.7	16.3	29.6	* 2.7	36.3	172.9
Electricity, gas and water	* 0.0	* 2.1	* 2.0	* 3.3	* 0.3	* 1.5	* 0.0	* 0.3	* 1.3	10.8
Construction	11.1	* 1.7	11.1	66.1	8.5	5.5	23.0	* 0.8	12.3	140.3
Wholesale trade	7.5	9.2	9.8	10.5	6.2	22.8	12.6	6.9	6.2	91.7
Retail trade	* 2.1	5.0	36.1	39.1	6.2	22.9	19.2	111.8	21.4	263.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	* 0.0	* 2.4	21.7	7.8	* 1.8	35.8	* 0.8	11.5	14.7	96.5
Transport and storage	* 1.4	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.4	13.6	40.2	5.3	* 4.0	83.8
Communication services	* 0.3	* 2.5	* 2.5	5.7	* 1.4	* 1.9	4.4	6.0	* 0.2	24.9
Finance and insurance	* 0.6	* 3.5	8.3	* 0.3	7.2	16.5	* 0.0	* 1.2	* 0.0	37.6
Property and business services	6.8	47.5	26.5	9.3	12.9	19.4	* 2.4	9.6	19.4	153.8
Government administration and defence	4.8	17.8	9.7	* 3.2	* 3.7	23.0	* 2.3	* 2.3	* 2.8	69.5
Education	* 2.9	69.4	* 3.5	* 1.5	* 3.6	22.0	* 0.5	* 1.8	5.7	111.0
Health and community services	* 4.0	50.0	21.0	* 3.1	* 2.7	53.9	* 1.1	4.4	12.0	152.1
Cultural and recreational services	* 1.8	7.8	10.3	5.6	* 0.3	12.8	* 0.3	7.7	* 2.4	49.0
Personal and other services	* 0.5	4.8	10.4	13.6	* 1.0	12.4	* 2.2	7.5	4.2	56.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>239.2</b>	<b>192.6</b>	<b>237.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>283.2</b>	<b>153.8</b>	<b>180.3</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>1,638.0</b>



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

Duration of unemployment	1998			1999		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	8.0	5.7	5.8	6.3	6.2	5.0
4 and under 8 weeks	4.9	4.4	3.7	4.7	5.0	* 3.6
8 and under 13 weeks	5.6	5.8	* 2.2	6.5	3.9	4.6
13 and under 26 weeks	6.7	6.5	8.6	6.0	6.1	7.8
26 and under 52 weeks	4.6	4.8	4.0	5.1	6.7	5.2
52 weeks and over	9.5	10.6	9.3	12.1	13.3	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>38.8</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	15	15	18	15	24	21
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	5.5	6.0	5.0	8.5	7.4	4.1
4 and under 8 weeks	6.4	* 3.7	* 2.2	4.1	* 3.1	3.7
8 and under 13 weeks	* 3.0	5.4	* 3.2	5.6	3.7	* 2.1
13 and under 26 weeks	* 3.4	6.2	3.9	5.6	5.2	9.3
26 and under 52 weeks	4.1	* 3.2	4.4	* 2.0	* 2.6	* 2.4
52 weeks and over	7.2	5.0	6.8	7.9	8.0	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	12	12	18	10	14	17
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	13.6	11.8	10.8	14.8	13.6	9.1
4 and under 8 weeks	11.3	8.1	6.0	8.8	8.1	7.3
8 and under 13 weeks	8.6	11.2	5.4	12.1	7.6	6.7
13 and under 26 weeks	10.1	12.7	12.5	11.6	11.2	17.1
26 and under 52 weeks	8.7	8.0	8.3	7.1	9.3	7.6
52 weeks and over	16.6	15.6	16.1	20.0	21.4	20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>68.7</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	13	14	18	13	16	18

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

Duration of unemployment	1998			1999		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	4.7	7.1	7.5	6.4	7.1	8.7
4 and under 8 weeks	6.9	* 3.4	* 4.2	* 3.2	* 2.7	4.7
8 and under 13 weeks	6.2	* 3.6	* 3.8	4.8	* 3.5	* 3.9
13 and under 26 weeks	9.1	11.9	9.8	6.0	7.1	8.8
26 and under 52 weeks	7.4	7.5	9.6	5.0	6.9	5.3
52 weeks and over	17.7	16.2	17.5	11.3	12.5	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>49.6</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>43.8</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	23	19	26	18	23	18
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	7.6	5.9	5.9	8.4	7.5	7.4
4 and under 8 weeks	6.1	4.9	* 3.5	5.1	* 2.7	4.6
8 and under 13 weeks	4.9	5.1	* 3.7	4.3	6.5	* 3.9
13 and under 26 weeks	4.8	5.9	7.1	4.8	6.1	7.5
26 and under 52 weeks	* 3.7	4.6	* 3.9	4.4	* 3.1	* 4.2
52 weeks and over	8.1	8.5	10.2	6.6	5.2	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>33.5</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	11	14	18	10	11	13
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	12.3	13.0	13.3	14.9	14.6	16.0
4 and under 8 weeks	13.1	8.3	7.7	8.4	5.4	9.3
8 and under 13 weeks	11.1	8.7	7.5	9.2	10.0	7.7
13 and under 26 weeks	13.9	17.9	16.9	10.9	13.2	16.3
26 and under 52 weeks	11.1	12.1	13.5	9.3	10.0	9.5
52 weeks and over	25.8	24.7	27.6	17.9	17.7	18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>87.3</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>77.3</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	17	18	23	14	15	17

TABLE 16 — UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Duration of unemployment	1998			1999		
	March	April	May	March	April	May
MALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	12.8	12.8	13.3	12.7	13.3	13.7
4 and under 8 weeks	11.9	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.7	8.3
8 and under 13 weeks	11.8	9.4	6.0	11.3	7.3	8.5
13 and under 26 weeks	15.8	18.4	18.4	12.0	13.1	16.6
26 and under 52 weeks	12.0	12.3	13.5	10.1	13.6	10.5
52 weeks and over	27.2	26.8	26.8	23.4	25.8	25.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>82.7</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	20	18	22	17	23	19
FEMALES						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	13.1	12.0	10.9	16.9	14.9	11.4
4 and under 8 weeks	12.5	8.6	5.8	9.2	5.8	8.3
8 and under 13 weeks	7.9	10.5	6.9	9.9	10.3	5.9
13 and under 26 weeks	8.2	12.1	11.0	10.5	11.3	16.8
26 and under 52 weeks	7.8	7.8	8.3	6.4	5.7	6.6
52 weeks and over	15.3	13.5	16.9	14.5	13.2	14.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>63.4</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	12	13	18	10	12	15
PERSONS						
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Unemployed						
Under 4 weeks	25.9	24.8	24.2	29.7	28.2	25.2
4 and under 8 weeks	24.4	16.4	13.7	17.2	13.5	16.6
8 and under 13 weeks	19.7	19.9	12.9	21.3	17.6	14.4
13 and under 26 weeks	24.0	30.5	29.4	22.5	24.4	33.4
26 and under 52 weeks	19.8	20.1	21.8	16.5	19.3	17.1
52 weeks and over	42.5	40.3	43.7	37.9	39.0	39.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>156.3</b>	<b>152.0</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>146.1</b>
	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks	weeks
Median duration of unemployment	15	16	20	14	16	17

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

Unemployment category, industry division and occupation group	May 1998		August 1998		November 1998		February 1999		May 1999	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years	74.4	4.4	74.0	4.4	64.8	3.8	73.0	4.3	70.6	4.1
Industry division										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4.2	4.5	* 3.6	3.4	4.7	4.3	6.0	5.8	7.1	6.2
Manufacturing	14.1	7.5	15.8	8.1	10.3	5.3	8.8	4.8	11.4	6.2
Construction	7.5	5.5	7.0	5.1	5.2	3.5	8.7	6.0	8.8	5.9
Wholesale trade	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	* 3.9	4.2	5.5	5.6	* 3.6	3.7
Retail trade	11.1	4.4	12.2	4.8	13.5	4.9	10.7	3.8	8.7	3.2
Property and business services	6.6	4.0	6.2	3.9	5.3	3.4	6.9	4.3	6.6	4.1
Health and community services	* 3.6	2.3	* 2.7	* 1.7	* 2.2	* 1.4	5.1	3.3	4.3	2.7
Cultural and recreational services	* 2.6	* 6.7	* 1.6	* 4.4	* 1.5	* 3.5	* 2.3	* 4.7	* 1.1	* 2.2
Other industries	20.3	3.8	20.5	4.0	18.1	3.5	19.0	3.7	19.0	3.6
Occupation group										
Managers and administrators	* 1.8	* 1.6	* 1.3	* 1.1	* 1.0	* 0.9	* 1.3	* 1.2	* 0.7	* 0.7
Professionals	* 3.7	1.5	* 3.3	* 1.3	* 3.3	* 1.3	5.0	2.0	* 3.1	* 1.3
Associate professionals	5.1	2.8	5.8	3.4	4.4	2.4	5.4	2.8	5.5	2.8
Tradespersons and related workers	12.8	5.7	11.9	5.3	10.5	4.5	11.5	4.7	10.1	4.1
Advanced clerical and service workers	* 0.9	* 1.3	* 1.6	* 2.1	* 1.5	* 2.0	* 1.5	* 2.1	* 1.2	* 1.7
Intermediate clerical, sales and service workers	10.9	3.7	12.2	4.1	9.9	3.3	11.6	3.9	11.0	3.7
Intermediate production and transport workers	9.6	5.9	12.9	7.2	8.5	4.8	9.5	6.0	9.9	6.1
Elementary clerical, sales and service workers	7.5	4.2	8.7	5.2	8.7	4.9	10.5	5.4	9.1	4.8
Labourers and related workers	22.1	11.3	16.3	8.5	16.9	8.5	16.7	8.8	19.1	9.6
Reason for ceasing last full-time job										
Job loser										
Laid off, retrenched	31.4	..	29.9	..	27.3	..	27.9	..	23.5	..
Other	19.3	..	16.8	..	16.0	..	18.8	..	23.1	..
Job leaver	23.7	..	27.3	..	21.5	..	26.4	..	24.0	..
Other										
Persons looking for first job	11.3	..	12.1	..	14.7	..	18.2	..	15.1	..
Former workers	57.5	..	54.7	..	56.1	..	61.3	..	57.1	..
Persons stood down	* 2.4	..	4.8	..	* 3.3	..	6.0	..	* 3.3	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>146.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Looking for full-time work	115.6	9.1	114.2	8.9	105.3	8.1	119.2	9.1	110.5	8.5
Looking for part-time work	30.1	6.5	31.4	6.8	33.6	7.2	39.3	8.5	35.5	7.3

## SPECIAL SURVEYS DATA

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

<i>Title of publication</i>	<i>Latest data</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>
Annual and Long Service Leave Taken	May 1988 to April 1989	6317.0
Career Experience	November 1996	6254.0
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications	1993	6243.0
Career Paths of Qualified Nurses	March to July 1989	6277.0
Child Care	March 1996	4402.0
Education and Training Experience	1997	6278.0
Employment Benefits	August 1994	6334.0.40.001
Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	July 1998	6222.0
Labour Force Experience	February 1999	6206.0
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	February 1994	6235.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families	June 1998	6224.0
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants	November 1996	6250.0
Labour Mobility	February 1998	6209.0
Multiple Jobholding	August 1997	6216.0
Participation in Education ( <i>formerly</i> Labour Force Status and Educational Attendance)	September 1998	6272.0
Persons Employed at Home	September 1995	6275.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force	September 1998	6220.0
Persons Who Had Re-entered the Labour Force	July 1995	6264.0.40.001
Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force	September 1994	6267.0.40.001
Retrenchment and Redundancy	July 1997	6266.0
Retirement and Retirement Intentions	November 1997	6238.0
Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience	July 1998	6245.0
Superannuation	November 1995	6319.0
Survey of Income and Housing Costs and Amenities	1989-90	6546.0
Trade Union Members	August 1996	6325.0
Transition from Education to Work	May 1998	6227.0
Underemployed Workers	September 1998	6265.0
Weekly Earnings, Benefits and Trade Union Membership	August 1998	6310.0
Working Arrangements	August 1997	6342.0

### LABOUR FORCE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEY PROGRAM — 1999

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

## RELEASES OF INTEREST

*Participation in Education, Australia, September 1998* (6272.0), (\$18.50).

Contains data on the civilian population aged 15-24, whether attending an educational institution, type of institution, level of course attending and broad field of study, whether full-time or part-time and the type of school last attended/attending. Data are cross-classified by the usual demographic and labour force characteristics.

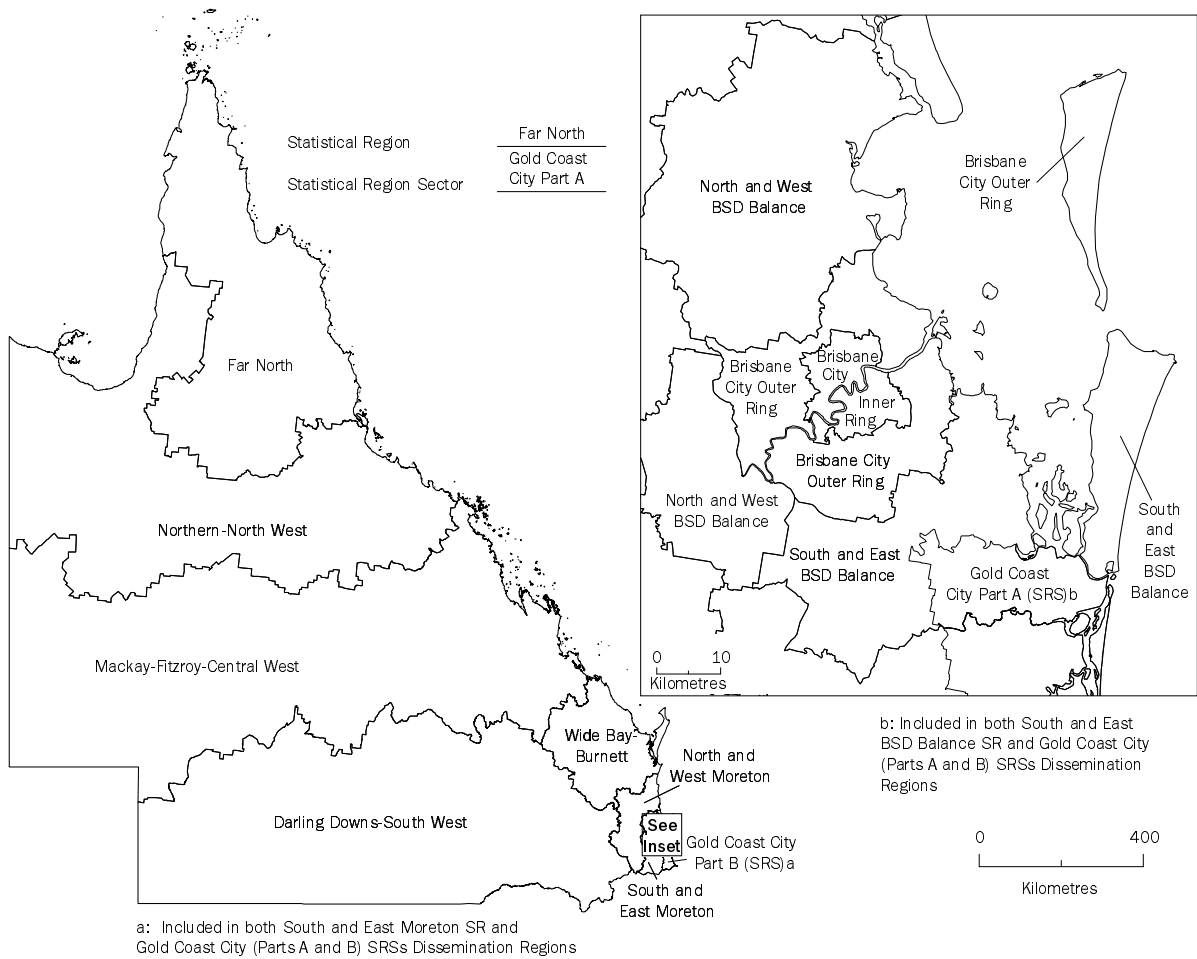
*Underemployed Workers, Australia, September 1998* (6265.0), (\$19.00).

Provides information on visible underemployment. Persons who worked less than 35 hours in the week prior to the survey who would have preferred to work more hours were asked about whether they were looking for work with more hours, available to start work with more hours, and their experience in looking for work with more hours. Other information includes, the duration of the current work period of insufficient work, and the number of extra hours preferred. Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as State, sex, age, marital status and birthplace.

*Labour Force Experience, Australia, February 1999* (6206.0), (\$19.50).

Provides information on the labour force experience of persons aged 15-69 during the year prior to the survey. Labour force experience can be described in terms of labour force activities undertaken by persons in a 12 month period, namely working and looking for work. Details include the number of weeks spent working, looking for work, or out of the labour force during the year. Estimates can be cross-classified by labour force demographics such as State, sex, age and marital status and birthplace.

STATISTICAL REGIONS, QUEENSLAND



BRISBANE CITY INNER RING

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### POPULATION SURVEY

**1** This survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and usually covers approximately three-fifths of 1% of the population of Queensland. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during a period of 2 weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e., the reference week).

### SCOPE

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

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

### COVERAGE

**3** In the labour force survey, coverage rules are applied which aim to ensure that each person is associated with only one dwelling and hence has only one chance of selection. The coverage rules are, necessarily, a balance between theoretical and operational considerations. Nevertheless, the chance of a person being enumerated at two separate dwellings in the one survey is considered to be negligible.

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

### SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS

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

### POPULATION BENCHMARKS

**6** Labour force survey estimates of persons employed, unemployed and not in the labour force are calculated in such a way as to add up to the independently estimated distribution of the population aged 15 years and over by age and sex. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates. The independent population statistics (benchmarks) are the latest available estimates at the time the labour force survey is conducted. They usually differ from the official population estimates subsequently published in the quarterly ABS publication *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) because they are necessarily derived from incomplete information about population changes.

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



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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

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

### REVISION OF SERIES

**9** Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each census of population and housing and when population estimation bases are reviewed. These revisions affect unadjusted, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The last such revision was made in February 1999 to take account of the results of the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. This affected all the monthly estimates from January 1995 to January 1999.

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

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

**12** The questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has been revised a number of times. Details of these changes have been published in *Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey* (6232.0) in March 1978, December 1981, August 1984, June 1986, June 1991 and March 1993.

### COMPARABILITY OF SERIES

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

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

**15** Regional estimates are based on statistical regions from September 1997. They are not comparable with estimates prior to that date which were based on differently composed dissemination regions.

**16** Comparability with estimates produced from the quarterly survey of employment and earnings is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. The labour force survey provides estimates of people in jobs whereas the survey of employment and earnings provides an estimate of the number of jobs held by employees. A more detailed description of the differences between these two series is provided in *Information Paper: Comparison of Employment Estimates from the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Employment and Earnings* (6263.0).

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

### RELIABILITY OF REGIONAL LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

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

### SURVEY SAMPLE REDESIGN

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

### STATISTICAL REGIONS

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

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

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

## SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

## TREND ESTIMATION

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

**28** While this smoothing technique enables estimates to be produced which include the latest month, it does result in revisions to the most recent months as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months have a negligible impact on the series. There will also be revisions as a result of the annual review of seasonal factors.

## MONTH-TO-MONTH MOVEMENTS

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

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

*Occasional Paper: A Risk Index Approach to Unemployment* (6293.0.00.001)

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

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

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

*Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0)

*Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0)

*Monthly Summary of Statistics, Queensland* (1304.3)

*Measuring Australia's Economy* (1360.0)

**EXPLANATORY NOTES** *continued*



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

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

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

ROUNDING

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

TECHNICAL NOTES

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

- 1 The labour force estimates are derived from the monthly population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself. This procedure compensates for under-enumeration in the survey and leads to more reliable estimates.
- 2 Since regular estimates of the population are not available at the regional level, the State benchmarks were used to produce regional estimates. This methodology assumes a common pattern of under-enumeration at the regional level and also ensures that regional estimates add to the State totals.

DATA QUALITY

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

Standard error of estimates

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

Relative standard error

- 8 Another measure of sampling variability is the relative standard error (RSE). This is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. The RSE is a useful measure in that it provides an immediate indication of the percentage errors likely to have occurred due to sampling and thus avoids the need to refer also to the size of the estimate.
- 9 In the tables in this publication, only estimates with RSEs of 25% or less, and percentages based on such estimates, are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates and percentages with larger RSEs have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \* 3.0) to indicate they are subject to high standard errors and should be used with caution. Small estimates are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable use.

## Standard error of movement

**10** The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. Standard errors of monthly movements are given in table B. These estimates apply only to estimates of movements between two consecutive months.

**11** Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters, i.e. quarterly movements, can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table B by 1.04. Standard errors in six monthly movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in table A by 1.28. When using tables A or B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

## LINEAR INTERPOLATION

**12** Linear interpolation is used to determine the standard error of an estimate which falls between two values listed in the size of estimate column in tables A or B. Linear interpolation is best described using an example. In May 1999 there were 717,100 ( $X_e$ ) employed females in Queensland. This estimate falls between 500,000 ( $X_l$ ) and 1,000,000 ( $X_u$ ) in table A.

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

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \frac{X_e - X_l}{X_u - X_l} \\ &= \frac{717,100 - 500,000}{1,000,000 - 500,000} \\ &= 0.434 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} SE(X_e) &= SE(X_l) + F[SE(X_u) - SE(X_l)] \\ &= 7,000 + 0.434[8,900 - 7,000] \\ &= 8,246 \\ &= 8,200 \text{ rounding to the nearest 100} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the standard error of the number of employed females in Queensland in May 1999 (717,100) is 8,200.

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

<i>Measure of reliability to be determined</i>	<i>Method</i>
Standard errors of estimates of employed persons.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 0.94.
Standard errors of estimates of unemployed persons.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 1.03.
Standard errors of estimates of persons not in the labour force.	Multiply the SE from Table A by 1.04.
Standard errors of rates (e.g. the unemployment rate which is based on the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the number of persons in the labour force).	Determine the RSE of the numerator (x) and the denominator (y) then apply the following formula. $RSE(x/y) = \sqrt{[RSE(x)]^2 + [RSE(y)]^2}$
Standard error of average hours worked.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the average is based, multiply this by 0.95.
Standard error of median duration of unemployment.	Determine the RSE for the number of persons on which the median is based, multiply this by 1.73.
Standard error of monthly movements.	Using Table B, look up the SE of the larger estimate.
Standard error of quarterly movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A), multiply this by 1.04.
Standard error of six montly movements.	Determine the standard error of the larger estimate (using Table A) and multiply this by 1.28.

# A

## STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions				Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions			
	Brisbane City		South and East Brisbane Statistical Division Balance		Brisbane (MSR)		South and East Moreton	
	Inner Ring	Outer Ring	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
300	240	230	230	200	290	230	220	230
500	320	300	300	270	370	300	290	300
700	380	360	360	320	430	360	350	370
1 000	460	440	430	390	510	430	420	440
1 500	570	540	540	480	610	540	530	550
2 000	670	630	630	570	700	630	620	650
2 500	760	720	710	640	770	710	700	730
3 000	840	790	790	710	840	790	770	810
3 500	910	860	860	770	900	860	840	880
4 000	980	930	920	830	960	920	900	940
5 000	1 100	1 050	1 040	940	1 060	1 040	1 020	1 070
7 000	1 340	1 270	1 260	1 130	1 230	1 260	1 230	1 290
10 000	1 630	1 550	1 540	1 380	1 430	1 530	1 500	1 570
15 000	2 050	1 940	1 930	1 740	1 710	1 930	1 890	1 970
20 000	2 410	2 280	2 270	2 040	1 930	2 270	2 220	2 320
30 000	3 030	2 870	2 850	2 570	2 290	2 850	2 790	2 920
40 000	3 570	3 390	3 360	3 030	2 580	3 360	3 290	3 440
50 000	4 060	3 850	3 820	3 440	2 830	3 820	3 740	3 910
100 000	6 050	5 740	5 700	5 130	3 760	5 690	5 570	5 830
150 000	7 660	7 260	7 210	6 480	4 420	7 200	7 050	7 380
200 000	9 060	8 580	8 520	7 670	4 950	8 520	8 340	8 720
300 000	11 490	10 880	10 810	9 730	5 800	10 800	10 580	11 060
500 000	15 520	14 710	14 610	13 140	7 060	14 600	14 290	14 950
1 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

...continued



# A

## STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FOR STATISTICAL REGIONS AND QUEENSLAND continued

Size of estimate	Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions						Balance of Queensland
	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs and South-West	Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	Northern and North-West	Far North	Queensland	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
300	240	220	240	230	250	330	310
500	310	280	310	300	330	420	390
700	370	340	370	360	390	490	460
1 000	450	410	450	440	480	570	540
1 500	560	510	570	550	590	680	650
2 000	660	600	660	640	690	780	740
2 500	750	680	750	720	780	850	800
3 000	820	750	830	800	870	930	900
3 500	900	820	900	870	940	990	950
4 000	970	880	970	940	1 020	1 050	1 000
5 000	1 090	990	1 100	1 060	1 150	1 150	1 100
7 000	1 320	1 200	1 320	1 280	1 390	1 330	1 300
10 000	1 610	1 460	1 610	1 560	1 690	1 550	1 500
15 000	2 020	1 840	2 020	1 950	2 120	1 830	1 800
20 000	2 370	2 160	2 380	2 300	2 500	2 070	2 050
30 000	2 990	2 720	3 000	2 890	3 140	2 440	2 400
40 000	3 520	3 200	3 530	3 410	3 700	2 750	2 750
50 000	4 000	3 640	4 010	3 870	4 210	3 010	3 000
100 000	5 960	5 420	5 980	5 770	6 270	3 980	4 000
150 000	7 540	6 860	7 560	7 300	7 940	4 670	4 700
200 000	8 920	8 110	8 940	8 640	9 390	5 230	5 300
300 000	11 310	10 290	11 340	10 950	11 900	6 130	6 250
500 000	15 290	13 910	15 330	14 810	16 090	7 480	7 650
1 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 000
2 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 050

# B

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

Size of estimate	Brisbane (MSR) Statistical Regions				Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions							
	Brisbane City		South and East		North and West		Brisbane (MSR)		South and		North and	
	Inner Ring	Outer Ring	Brisbane City	Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	Brisbane Statistical Division Balance	Brisbane (MSR)	East Moreton	West Moreton	Gold Coast		
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
300	230	220	200	210	370	210	210	210	210	210	220	220
500	280	280	260	260	440	260	270	270	260	260	270	270
700	330	320	300	310	490	310	210	210	300	300	310	310
1 000	380	380	350	360	550	360	360	360	350	350	370	370
1 500	460	450	420	430	630	430	430	430	420	420	440	440
2 000	520	520	470	490	700	490	490	490	480	480	500	500
2 500	580	570	520	540	750	540	540	540	530	530	550	550
3 000	630	620	570	580	800	580	590	590	570	570	600	600
4 000	710	700	650	660	880	660	670	670	650	650	680	680
5 000	790	780	710	730	940	730	740	740	720	720	750	750
7 000	910	900	830	850	1 050	850	860	860	830	830	880	880
10 000	1 050	1 050	950	1 000	1 200	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 050	1 050
15 000	1 300	1 250	1 150	1 200	1 350	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 150	1 150	1 250	1 250
20 000	1 450	1 450	1 300	1 350	1 500	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 350	1 400	1 400
30 000	1 750	1 700	1 600	1 600	1 700	1 600	1 650	1 650	1 600	1 600	1 650	1 650
50 000	2 200	2 150	2 000	2 050	2 000	2 050	2 050	2 050	2 000	2 000	2 100	2 100
100 000	2 950	2 950	2 700	2 750	2 550	2 750	2 800	2 800	2 700	2 700	2 850	2 850
150 000	3 550	3 500	3 250	3 300	2 900	3 300	3 350	3 350	3 250	3 250	3 400	3 400
200 000	4 050	4 000	3 650	3 750	3 200	3 750	3 800	3 800	3 700	3 700	3 900	3 900
300 000	4 850	4 800	4 400	4 500	3 650	4 500	4 550	4 550	4 400	4 400	4 650	4 650
500 000	6 050	6 000	5 500	5 650	4 300	5 650	5 700	5 700	5 550	5 550	5 800	5 800
1 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 000 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
												...continued

...continued

# B

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

Size of estimate	Balance of Queensland Statistical Regions							Balance of Queensland	Queensland
	Wide Bay-Burnett	Darling Downs and South-West	Mackay, Fitzroy and Central-West	Northern and North-West	Far North				
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
300	210	220	210	220	200		380	380	380
500	270	280	260	270	26		460	460	450
700	310	320	310	320	300		510	510	500
1 000	360	380	360	370	350		580	580	570
1 500	440	450	430	440	420		670	670	660
2 000	500	510	490	510	470		740	740	730
2 500	550	570	540	560	520		790	790	780
3 000	590	610	580	600	570		850	850	840
4 000	680	700	660	690	650		930	930	920
5 000	750	770	730	760	710		1 010	1 010	1 000
7 000	870	890	850	880	830		1 130	1 130	1 120
10 000	1 000	1 050	1 000	1 050	950		1 300	1 300	1 270
15 000	1 200	1 250	1 200	1 250	1 150		1 450	1 450	1 460
20 000	1 400	1 400	1 350	1 400	1 300		1 600	1 600	1 610
30 000	1 650	1 700	1 600	1 700	1 600		1 850	1 850	1 860
50 000	2 050	2 150	2 050	2 100	2 000		2 200	2 200	2 220
100 000	2 800	2 900	2 750	2 850	2 700		2 800	2 800	2 820
150 000	3 400	3 500	3 300	3 450	3 250		3 200	3 200	3 240
200 000	3 850	3 950	3 750	3 900	3 650		3 550	3 550	3 580
300 000	4 600	4 750	4 500	4 650	4 400		4 100	4 100	4 120
500 000	5 750	5 950	5 650	5 850	5 500		4 850	4 850	4 920
1 000 000	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	6 260
2 000 000	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	7 960

## GLOSSARY

<b>Attending school</b>	Persons aged 15 to 19 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at secondary or high schools.
<b>Attending tertiary educational institution full-time</b>	Persons aged 15 to 24 years who, during the reference week, were enrolled full-time at a TAFE college, university or other educational institution.
<b>Average hours worked</b>	Aggregate hours worked by a group divided by the number of persons in that group.
<b>Average duration of unemployment</b>	For a group of unemployed persons, the aggregate duration of unemployment divided by the number of persons in the group.
<b>Duration of unemployment</b>	The period from the time a person began looking for work or was stood down, to the end of the reference week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full-time for 2 weeks or more to the end of the reference week.
<b>Employed</b>	Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers);</li> <li>■ worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers);</li> <li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study or</li> <li>■ were employers, own account workers or contributing family workers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li> </ul>
<b>Former workers</b>	Unemployed persons who have previously worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but not in the past 2 years.
<b>Full-time workers</b>	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.
<b>Hours worked</b>	The total number of hours a group of employed persons has actually worked during the reference week, not necessarily hours paid.
<b>Job leavers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 years and <i>left that job voluntarily</i> , that is, because of unsatisfactory work arrangements, pay or hours; the job was seasonal, temporary or a holiday job and they left that job to return to studies; their last job was running their own business and they closed down or sold that business for reasons other than financial difficulties, or any other reasons.

<b>Job losers</b>	Unemployed persons who have worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the past 2 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 and they did not leave that job to return to studies, or their last job was running their own business and the business closed down from financial difficulties.
<b>Industry</b>	<p>From August 1994, Labour Force Survey industry data are classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). Like the previous Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), ANZSIC classifies businesses according to their economic activities, in a structure consisting of four levels (Division, Sub-division, Group and Class). Labour Force Survey data are coded at the group level, as was the practice under ASIC. To assist users in making comparisons with previously published data, a concordance was developed which shows for each ASIC Group, the corresponding ANZSIC Group or Groups. The concordance also shows the estimated employment attributable to each ANZSIC Group, compared with ASIC Group data, according to establishment unit employment data on the ABS Business Register at May 1994. Historical estimates of employment by ANZSIC Group have been compiled on the basis of the concordance, and are available on request. For further information about the application of ANZSIC, see <i>Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Introduction of ANZSIC for Industry Data</i> (6259.0) and <i>Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification, 1993</i> (1292.0).</p> <p>It has since been found that the concordance, which was based on preliminary investigations, did not provide the most appropriate conversion for certain Group level industries. An improved concordance has now been applied to historical Labour Force Survey estimates.</p> <p>This concordance is published in the <i>Information Paper: Labour Force Survey: Revisions to Historical ANZSIC Industry Data</i> (6259.0).</p>
<b>Labour force</b>	For any group, persons who were employed or unemployed, as defined.
<b>Labour force status</b>	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.
<b>Marital status</b>	Persons are classified as married (husband and wife) if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not married category comprises persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household.
<b>Median duration of unemployment</b>	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.
<b>Not in the labour force</b>	Persons who were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, persons in institutions (hospitals, jails, sanatoriums, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders

and persons whose only activity during the reference week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.

**Occupation** From August 1996, Labour Force Survey occupation data are classified according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition, a detailed description of which appears in *ASCO — Australian Standard Classification of Occupations, Information Paper* (1221.0). The new version of the classification replaces ASCO First Edition, which was adopted in the survey in August 1986.

**Participation rate** For any group, the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group. Participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated using population estimates which exclude those in institutions. Participation rates for persons classified by school or tertiary educational institution attendance are calculated using population estimates which include those in institutions.

**Part-time workers** Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the reference week.

**Seasonally adjusted series** A time series of estimates with the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation removed. See paragraph 26 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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

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

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

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

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

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



- were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week (including the whole of the reference week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

**Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation**      Unemployed persons who had worked full-time for 2 weeks or more in the last 2 years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job.

**Unemployed looking for full-time work**      Unemployed persons who actively looked for full-time work or were to resume a full-time job, from which they had been stood down.

**Unemployed looking for part-time work**      Unemployed persons who had actively looked for part-time work only or were to resume a part-time job, from which they had been stood down.

**Unemployment rate**      For any group, the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the same group.



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