

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra 526565 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616

For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra 526627 or State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTE. The survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 16 to 19. Standard errors are shown in Table 1 and on page 4.

In January 1980 an estimated 6,079,100 persons were employed — a fall of 140,800 since December 1979. About two thirds of the decrease was accounted for by part-time workers (95,100, of whom 64,600 were married women).

Of the estimated 222,800 teenagers who had left school between the beginning of 1979 and the survey date, 106,200 were employed in January 1980 (76,000 in full-time jobs), 67,800 were unemployed and 48,700 were not in the labour force. See Table 4 for details.

At the time of the January survey an estimated 174,200 teenagers were reported to have left school in November or December 1979 (but see footnote to Table 4). Of these 74,900 were employed in January and 56,600 were unemployed.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains preliminary estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the

Christmas and New Year holidays the December surveys commence a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January surveys commence a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except : members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the ILO.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week :

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

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In February 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,618,600 (4,190,600 males and 2,428,000 females) comprising 6,174,100 employed persons (3,960,100 males and 2,213,900 females) and 444,500 unemployed persons (230,400 males and 214,100 females).

An estimated 194,200 teenagers left school in November or December 1979. Of these 152,400 were in the labour force in February, 104,600 being employed and 47,800 being unemployed.

In February 1980 an estimated 52,400 part-time workers were actively looking for full-time work.

Information on monthly gross changes (flows) in employment ^{seasonally} is shown for the first time in Table 9. In future, tables on this topic will appear in issues of *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

NOTE. The survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 16 to 19. Standard errors are shown in Table 1 and on page 4.

In March 1980 the estimated number of persons in the labour force was 6,655,600, an increase of 37,000 over February 1980.

Employment increased by 69,100 persons in the same period, 54,300 of the increase being accounted for by part-time workers. Unemployment fell by 32,100 and the number of persons not in the labour force decreased by 22,200.

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- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

Following the large increase in March 1980, estimated total employment decreased in all States in April, to a level of 6,192,100 persons, 18,000 above the estimate for February. However, as the survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, large short-term fluctuations in them must be interpreted with care. See paragraphs 16 to 19.

The overall participation rate in April (61 per cent) returned to above the same level as a year ago.

Total unemployment was 7,900 below the March estimate.

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

NOON 2 JULY 1980

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

INQUIRIES

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MAIN FEATURES

In May 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,651,400 (4,201,100 males and 2,450,300 females), comprising 6,237,800 employed persons (3,981,200 males and 2,256,600 females) and 413,600 unemployed persons (219,900 males and 193,700 females).

The labour force participation rate in May was 61.5 per cent. For males the figure was 78.6 per cent, for married women 42.4 per cent, and for all females 44.7 per cent.

NOTE. Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 16 to 19 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.

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MAIN FEATURES

In June 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,638,800 (4,179,200 males and 2,459,600 females), comprising 6,232,700 employed persons (3,970,300 males and 2,262,400 females) and 406,000 unemployed persons (208,900 males and 197,100 females).

Of the 992,200 part-time workers, 144,900 (14.6 per cent) reported that they would have preferred to work more hours. Of these, 49,000 (4.9 per cent of total part-time workers) were actively looking for full-time work.

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MAIN FEATURES

In July 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,665,400 (4,189,500 males and 2,475,900 females), comprising 6,280,000 employed persons (3,984,200 males and 2,295,800 females) and 385,400 unemployed persons (205,300 males and 180,000 females).

Of the 6,280,000 employed persons, 5,267,700 were employed full-time and 1,012,400 part-time.

71.8 per cent (3,784,000) of the full-time workers were males and 80.2 per cent (812,200) of the part-time workers were females, 633,200 being married women.

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MAIN FEATURES

In August 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,639,000 (4,180,000 males and 2,459,000 females) comprising 6,246,700 employed persons (3,970,900 males and 2,275,800 females) and 392,300 unemployed persons (209,100 males and 183,200 females).

150,000 (14.7 per cent) of the 1,022,000 part-time workers would have preferred to work more hours. 50,700 (5.0 per cent) were actively looking for full-time work. (See Table 5.)

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6. *Unemployed persons* are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and :



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

In September 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,730,800 (4,221,100 males and 2,509,700 females) comprising 6,325,300 employed persons (4,010,000 males and 2,315,300 females) and 405,500 unemployed persons (211,100 males and 194,400 females).

For unemployed persons median duration of unemployment in September 1980 was 17.3 weeks (males 19.4 weeks, married women 9.9 weeks, other females 20.0 weeks).

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2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra (062) 52 6627 or State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In October 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,661,700 (4,195,600 males and 2,466,100 females) comprising 6,286,000 employed persons (4,000,800 males and 2,285,200 females) and 375,700 unemployed persons (194,800 males and 180,900 females).

Of the 147,600 part-time workers who would have preferred to work more hours, 25,900 had worked 1 to 5 hours in the survey week and 34,500 had worked 6 to 10 hours.

NOTE. *Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 18 to 21 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.*

As explained in paragraph 17 below, an investigation is being undertaken of methods and procedures used in producing the estimates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the ILO.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

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MAIN FEATURES

In November 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,665,500 (4,189,600 males and 2,476,000 females) comprising 6,308,500 employed persons (4,006,700 males and 2,301,800 females) and 357,000 unemployed persons (182,800 males and 174,100 females).

Between October and November 1980, employment increased by 22,500 and unemployment decreased by 18,700.

NOTE. Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 18 to 21 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the ILO.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1980 (PRELIMINARY)

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra (062) 52 6627 or State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In December 1980 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,821,500 (4,306,700 males and 2,514,900 females) comprising 6,389,500 employed persons (4,080,400 males and 2,309,100 females) and 432,000 unemployed persons (226,200 males and 205,800 females).

Between November and December 1980, the estimated number of persons aged 15-19 years in the labour force increased by 119,500 (employed +60,800, unemployed +58,600) while the number not in the labour force decreased by 120,300.

NOTE. Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 18 to 21 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.

As explained in paragraph 17 below, an investigation is being undertaken of methods and procedures used in producing the estimates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

NOON 5 MARCH 1981

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

INQUIRIES

If you want to know more about these statistics ring Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or our State office, or write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra (062) 52 6627 or State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTE. Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 18 to 21 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.

As explained in paragraph 17 below, an investigation is being undertaken of methods and procedures used in producing the estimates.

In January 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,649,400 (4,251,600 males and 2,397,800 females) comprising 6,219,100 employed persons (4,017,700 males and 2,201,300 females) and 430,400 unemployed persons (233,900 males and 196,500 females).

At the time of the January survey, an estimated 169,300 teenagers were reported to have left school in November or December 1980 (but see footnote to Table 3). Of these, 74,500 were employed in January (47,900 in full-time jobs), 47,300 were unemployed and 47,300 were not in the labour force.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

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- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

INQUIRIES

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For copies of this publication contact Information Services, Canberra (062) 52 6627 or State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTE. Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 18 to 21 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.

As explained in paragraph 17 below, an investigation is being undertaken of methods and procedures used in producing the estimates.

In February 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,744,800 (4,271,400 males and 2,473,400 females) comprising 6,320,700 employed persons (4,051,400 males and 2,269,300 females) and 424,100 unemployed persons (220,000 males and 204,100 females).

979,700 persons were employed part-time. Of these, 54,000 had actively looked for full-time work.

An estimated 191,500 teenagers left school in November or December 1980. Of these, 148,500 were in the labour force in February, 109,900 being employed and 38,600 being unemployed.

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
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EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

NOON 4 MAY 1981

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

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other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTE. Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 18 to 21 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.

As explained in paragraph 17 below, an investigation is being undertaken of methods and procedures used in producing the estimates.

In March 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,799,900 (4,278,900 males and 2,521,000 females) comprising 6,390,100 employed persons (4,075,700 males and 2,314,400 females) and 409,900 unemployed persons (203,200 males and 206,600 females).

Of the 79,200 unemployed persons looking for part-time work, 12,800 were aged 15-19 years and were attending school.

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

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other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTE. Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 18 to 21 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.

As explained in paragraph 17 below, an investigation is being undertaken of methods and procedures used in producing the estimates.

In April 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,765,400 (4,256,200 males and 2,509,200 females), comprising 6,389,400 employed persons (4,068,300 males and 2,321,100 females) and 376,000 unemployed persons (187,900 males and 188,100 females).

306,500 unemployed persons were looking for full-time work. Of these:

96,500 were aged 15-19 years (41,200 looking for their first job)

72,700 were aged 20-24 years

61,100 had been unemployed for at least a year.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

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commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

NOON 7 JULY 1981

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

PHONE INQUIRIES *for more information about these statistics*—contact Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.
other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTES. 1. *Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 17 to 20 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.*

2. *Statistics of government employment are included in this issue for the first time. See pages 10 to 11.*

In May 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,752,700 (4,257,100 males and 2,495,600 females), comprising 6,377,200 employed persons (4,064,200 males and 2,313,000 females) and 375,500 unemployed persons (192,900 males and 182,600 females).

The estimated number of persons employed part time was 1,042,200 (16.3 per cent of total employed persons). Of these, 635,800 were married females.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

Part 1 of this publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

PHONE INQUIRIES *for more information about these statistics*—contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.
other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTE. *Survey estimates are subject to sampling variability, as explained in paragraphs 17 to 20 below. Standard errors of estimates and of movements are shown in Table 1.*

In June 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,729,200 (4,244,300 males and 2,484,900 females), comprising 6,379,400 employed persons (4,062,800 males and 2,316,200 females) and 350,200 unemployed persons (181,500 males and 168,700 females).

The labour force participation rate in June 1981 was 60.9 per cent. For males the figure was 77.8 per cent, for married females 42.1 per cent, and for all females 44.4 per cent.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

Part 1 of this publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In July 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,763,800 (4,262,500 males and 2,501,300 females), comprising 6,388,900 employed persons (4,065,700 males and 2,323,300 females) and 374,800 unemployed persons (196,800 males and 178,000 females).

There were 1,033,000 part-time workers, of whom 142,500 preferred to work more hours. Of these, 45,500 had been actively looking for full-time work.

In July 137,800 part-time workers worked 1 to 5 hours in the survey week and a further 189,600 worked 6 to 10 hours.

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

Part I of this publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In August 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,733,400 (4,245,000 males and 2,488,400 females), comprising 6,356,300 employed persons (4,045,300 males and 2,311,000 females) and 377,100 unemployed persons (199,700 males and 177,400 females).

Of the 4,045,300 employed males, 3,823,800 (94.5 per cent) were full-time workers. For married women, the corresponding estimates were 1,417,800 and 777,400 (54.8 per cent), and for not-married females, 893,200 and 707,300 (79.2 per cent).

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

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other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In September 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,857,200 (4,297,500 males and 2,559,700 females), comprising 6,466,100 employed persons (4,088,000 males and 2,378,100 females) and 391,100 unemployed persons (209,500 males and 181,600 females).

There were 1,453,100 employed married females of whom 807,800 (55.6 per cent) were employed full-time and 645,300 (44.4 per cent) were employed part-time. Of the married women working part-time, 56,400 preferred to work more hours, and of these 10,000 had actively sought full-time employment in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week. The unemployment rate for married females was 4.8 per cent, compared with 7.1 per cent for all females, and 5.7 per cent for persons.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

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Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

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- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

In October 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,776,900 (4,249,400 males and 2,527,400 females), comprising 6,406,500 employed persons (4,049,700 males and 2,356,800 females) and 370,400 unemployed persons (199,700 males and 170,600 females).

Between October 1980 and 1981 the number of employed persons increased 120,500 (48,900 males, 71,600 females) of which 92,900 were full-time workers. In the same period unemployed persons decreased 5,300 whilst persons not in the labour force increased by 110,900 (58,900 males, 52,000 females). The unemployment rate decreased from 5.6 per cent to 5.5 per cent and the labour force participation rate decreased from 61.1 per cent to 60.9 per cent.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The survey includes all persons aged fifteen years and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIL INQUIRIES	<i>write to</i> Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In November 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,771,400 (4,243,500 males and 2,527,900 females), comprising 6,399,500 employed persons (4,043,100 males and 2,356,400 females) and 371,900 unemployed persons (200,400 males and 171,500 females).

In November 1981 there were 1,054,700 part-time workers of whom 137,400 worked 1 to 5 hours and 218,000 worked 6 to 10 hours. Of these two groups of part-time workers, 282,200 (79%) preferred not to work more hours and of the 73,200 (21%) who preferred to work more hours 30,300 had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week (See Table 5).

Between November 1980 and 1981 the number of employed persons increased by 91,000, unemployed by 14,900 and not in the labour force by 123,600.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The 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 visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions conform closely to the international standard definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

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- worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1981 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

In December 1981 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,905,900 (4,334,400 males and 2,571,600 females), comprising 6,472,600 employed persons (4,101,700 males and 2,370,900 females) and 433,300 unemployed persons (232,600 males and 200,700 females).

The following increases were recorded between December 1980 and 1981:

	Males	Females	Persons
Employed—			
full-time	36,000	55,100	91,100
total	21,300	61,800	83,100
Unemployed	6,400	†-5,100	1,300
Labour force	27,700	56,700	84,400
Not in the labour force	85,200	57,900	143,100
Population (15 years and over)	113,000	114,600	227,500

† Decrease.

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. 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 visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

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- worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

Part 1 of this publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The population survey

2. The survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

In January 1982 the estimated number of persons in the civilian labour force was 6,761,000 (4,299,600 males and 2,461,400 females), comprising 6,321,300 employed persons (4,061,000 males and 2,260,300 females) and 439,600 unemployed persons (238,600 males and 201,000 females).

At the time of the January survey, an estimated 159,900 teenagers were reported to have left school in November or December 1981. Of these, 69,400 (43.4 per cent) were employed in January, 47,700 were unemployed and 42,800 were not in the labour force.

commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. 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 visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
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PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

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AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS Canberra

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

NOON 6 APRIL 1982

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

NOTE. *Publication of seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment and other labour force data commences in this publication (Table 2). The calculation of seasonal factors is based on four years data, which is a relatively short time span when the pattern of movement is varying from year to year. As explained in the Appendix to this issue, the seasonally adjusted series is certain to be revised when a further year's data is available.*

Original and Seasonally adjusted estimates of main aggregates for February 1982 are as follows:

	Original	Seasonally adjusted
Employed (' 000)	6,397.5	6,412.8
Unemployed (' 000)		
Looking for full-time work	406.6	366.9
Looking for part-time work	77.8	73.0
Total	484.4	439.9
Labour force (' 000)	6,881.9	6,853.3
Unemployment rate total (per cent)	7.0	6.4
Participation rate (per cent)	61.4	61.2

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

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Scope

3. 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 visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

PHONE INQUIRIES *for more information about these statistics*—contact Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.
other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

Original and seasonally adjusted estimates of main aggregates for March 1982 are as follows:

	Original	Seasonally adjusted
Employed (' 000)	6,461.1	6,427.0
Unemployed (' 000)		
Looking for full-time work	374.3	364.8
Looking for part-time work	85.4	77.2
Total	459.7	442.0
Labour force (' 000)	6,920.8	6,867.3
Unemployment rate total (per cent)	6.6	6.4
Participation rate (per cent)	61.7	61.2

Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. 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 visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

Part 1 of this publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the Labour Force Survey part of the monthly Population Survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0).

The Population Survey

2. The Population Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In April 1982 there were an estimated 6,832,400 persons in the labour force—6,396,200 employed and 436,200 unemployed—and 4,413,400 persons not in the labour force.

Between March and April 1982, in seasonally adjusted terms, employment decreased by 51,300, unemployment decreased by 6,300 the labour force decreased by 56,000 and the labour force participation rate fell from 61.2 to 60.6 per cent.

In the period April 1981 to April 1982, employment increased by 6,800, unemployment increased by 60,200 and the labour force participation rate fell from 61.4 to 60.8 per cent.

Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

In May 1982 there were an estimated 6,854,700 persons in the labour force—6,404,800 employed and 449,900 unemployed—and 4,408,700 persons not in the labour force.

Between April and May 1982, in seasonally adjusted terms, employment increased by 26,900, unemployment increased by 18,500, the labour force increased by 46,500 and the labour force participation rate rose from 60.6 to 60.9 per cent.

In the period May 1981 to May 1982, employment increased by 27,600, unemployment increased by 74,400 and the labour force participation rate fell from 61.2 to 60.9 per cent.

Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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- MAIL INQUIRIES** *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

The following estimates were recorded for June 1982 (estimates for June 1981 are shown in brackets). Employed 6,378,700 (6,379,000); unemployed 447,800 (350,200); labour force 6,826,500 (6,729,200); not in labour force 4,455,900 (4,321,100); unemployment rate 6.6 per cent (5.2 per cent); labour force participation rate 60.5 per cent (60.9 per cent).

Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

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- were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
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PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

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Introduction

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The population survey

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

In July 1982 there were an estimated 6,842,200 persons in the labour force comprising 6,391,900 employed persons and 450,300 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,463,000 persons aged 15 and over not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 6.6 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.5 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms there was little overall movement in employment between June and July 1982.

Between July 1981 and July 1982 employment showed no significant overall movement, the increase in part-time employment being almost offset by the decrease in full-time employment. In this period unemployment increased 75,500 and persons not in the labour force by 157,600. The unemployment rate increased 1.1 percentage points and the labour force participation rate decreased by 0.6 percentage points.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

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Introduction

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Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

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MAIN FEATURES

In August 1982 there were an estimated 6,806,000 persons in the labour force comprising 6,347,600 employed persons and 458,500 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,521,300 persons aged 15 and over not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 6.7 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.1 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms there was a small downward movement in the total number of persons employed (3,600) between July and August. The decrease in male (19,300) employment was partially offset by an increase in female employment (18,300). There was also a small increase (3,600) in the total number of persons unemployed. Male unemployment continued to increase (17,300) but there was a decline in the number of unemployed females (10,300).

Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

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- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

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MAIN FEATURES

In September 1982 there were an estimated 6,920,000 persons in the labour force comprising 6,414,200 employed persons and 505,900 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,429,300 persons aged 15 and over not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 7.3 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 61.0 per cent.

The number of employed persons rose 66,600 between August and September. In seasonally adjusted terms, however the change (+1,800) between August and September was not statistically significant.

In the period September 1981 to September 1982, employment fell by 51,900, unemployment increased by 114,800 and the labour force participation rate fell from 61.7 to 61.0 per cent.

Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays the December 1978 and 1979 surveys commenced a week earlier than usual (with most interviews being conducted during the second week) and the January 1979 and 1980 surveys commenced a week later than usual. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
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PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

Note: The October population survey used a new sample which was selected on the basis of data obtained from the 1981 Census of Population and Housing. For a brief description of the effects of the new sample see paragraphs 18-21.

In October 1982 there were an estimated 6,937,000 persons in the labour force comprising 6,400,100 employed persons and 536,800 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,435,500 persons aged 15 and over not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 7.7 per cent (8.2 per cent seasonally adjusted) and the labour force participation rate was 61.0 per cent.

There was a decrease of 14,100 in the number of employed persons between September and October, but in seasonally adjusted terms there was a small increase (+10,200). Neither of these movements were statistically significant. There was a decrease of 53,800 in the number of full-time workers and an increase of 39,700 in the number of part-time workers.

In the period October 1981 to October 1982 the small fall in employment (-6,400) was not statistically significant, but unemployment increased by 166,400 and the unemployment rate increased from 5.5 per cent to 7.7 per cent. The labour force participation rate showed little change.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

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- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

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MAIN FEATURES

In November 1982 there were an estimated 6,902,600 persons in the labour force comprising 6,350,600 employed persons and 552,000 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,490,700 persons aged 15 and over not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 8.0 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.6 per cent.

There was a decrease of 49,500 in the number of employed persons between October and November 1982. In the same period the total number of unemployed increased by 15,200. The unemployment rate increased from 7.7 to 8.0 per cent while in seasonally adjusted terms it increased from 8.2 to 8.7 per cent.

In the period November 1981 to November 1982 employment fell by 48,900 (full-time workers fell by 99,300 part-time workers increased by 50,400), unemployment increased by 180,100 and the unemployment rate increased from 5.5 per cent to 8.0 per cent. There was little change in the labour force participation rate.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

Part 1 of this publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0) and these are revised in this issue.

The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations; overseas visitors holidaying in Australia; and members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

6. *Unemployed persons* are those aged 15 and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

NOON 27 JANUARY 1983

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1982 (PRELIMINARY)

PHONE INQUIRIES *for more information about these statistics*—contact Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.
other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

NOTE: *It is expected that from the January 1983 issue, this publication will contain preliminary unemployment estimates previously published in Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates (6201.0).*

In December 1982 there were an estimated 7,030,800 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,356,900 were employed and 674,000 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,384,000 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force.

In seasonally adjusted terms, employed persons decreased 64,700 (males 61,300) between November and December 1982, and the number of unemployed persons increased 42,000.

Between November and December 1982 there was an increase of 94,500 persons aged 15-19 who reported they were no longer at school. The number employed increased 36,000 and the unemployed increased 56,000.

Between December 1981 and December 1982, the number of employed persons decreased 115,700—males decreased 94,000 and females 21,800. Full-time employed decreased 200,900 but part-time employed increased 85,100. In the same period unemployment increased 240,700 (males 172,100, females 68,500) and persons not in the labour force increased 121,200. The unemployment rate increased from 6.3 per cent to 9.6 per cent and the labour force participation rate changed from 61.8 per cent to 61.6 per cent.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

Part 1 of this publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. More detailed estimates will be published in *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0). Preliminary unemployment estimates have been issued in advance of this publication in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates* (6201.0) and these are revised in this issue.

The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses,

flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.

Definitions

4. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his *actual activity* (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

5. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

NOON 10 FEBRUARY 1983

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1983 (PRELIMINARY)

(includes unemployment statistics previously shown in *Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates*, Cat. No. 6201.0)

PHONE INQUIRIES	for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.
	other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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MAIN FEATURES

Note: This publication includes preliminary estimates of unemployed persons as well as preliminary estimates of employed persons and persons not in the labour force. The publication "Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates" (6201.0) which in previous months contained the first release of unemployment estimates has been discontinued.

In January 1983 there were an estimated 6,855,900 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,164,400 were employed and 691,500 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,581,400 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10.1 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 59.9 per cent.

Between December and January, employment decreased 192,500, unemployment increased 17,500 and persons not in the labour force increased 197,400. The unemployment rate rose 0.5 percentage points and the participation rate fell 1.7 percentage points.

In seasonally adjusted terms, employed persons decreased 30,200 (males 18,200) between December 1982 and January 1983, while the number of unemployed persons showed little change. The participation rate fell 0.2 percentage points to 60.5 per cent.

The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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MAIN FEATURES

Note: This publication includes preliminary estimates of unemployed persons as well as preliminary estimates of employed persons and persons not in the labour force. The publication "Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates" (6201.0) which contained the first release of unemployment estimates has been discontinued from the December 1982 issue.

In February 1983 there were an estimated 7,001,900 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,255,600 were employed and 746,300 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,457,000 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10.7 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 61.1 per cent.

Between January and February, employment increased 90,900, unemployment increased 54,600 and persons not in the labour force decreased 123,900. The unemployment rate increased from 10.1 to 10.7 per cent and the participation rate increased from 59.9 to 61.1 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons showed little change between January 1983 and February 1983, while the number of unemployed persons increased 29,100. The unemployment rate increased from 9.2 to 9.6 per cent and there was little change in the participation rate.

The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



CONFIDENTIAL

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

PHONE INQUIRIES	for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.
	other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
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PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication is generally released in the third week following completion of interviews in the monthly population survey (see paragraph 2). Part 1 contains preliminary estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. Revised and more detailed estimates will be published in "The Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0)

MAIN FEATURES

Note: This publication includes preliminary estimates of unemployed persons as well as preliminary estimates of employed persons and persons not in the labour force. The publication "Unemployment, Australia, Preliminary Estimates" (6201.0) which contained the first release of unemployment estimates was discontinued from the December 1982 issue.

In March 1983 there were an estimated 7,032,600 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,301,000 were employed and 731,600 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,447,300 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10.4 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 61.3 per cent.

Between February and March, employment increased 46,000, unemployment decreased 15,700 and persons not in the labour force decreased 9,300. The unemployment rate decreased from 10.7 to 10.4 per cent and the participation rate increased from 61.1 to 61.3 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons increased from 669,500 in January 1983 to 701,800 in February 1983, and the unemployment rate increased from 9.6 per cent to 10.1 per cent. There was little change in either the level of employment or in the participation rate.

The population survey

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

Scope

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



CONFIDENTIAL

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1983 (PRELIMINARY)

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	other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In April 1983 there were an estimated 6,949,600 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,242,300 were employed and 707,300 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,545,400 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10.2 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.5 per cent.

Between March and April, employment decreased 58,500, unemployment decreased 24,300 and persons not in the labour force increased 97,900. The unemployment rate decreased from 10.4 to 10.2 per cent and the participation rate decreased from 61.3 to 60.5 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons decreased from 6,263,200 to 6,234,400 and the number of unemployed persons increased from 701,900 to 715,000. The unemployment rate increased from 10.1 per cent to 10.3 per cent, and the participation rate decreased from 60.7 per cent to 60.5 per cent.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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THE POPULATION SURVEY

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 33,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels,

motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1983 (PRELIMINARY)

PHONE INQUIRIES	for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.
	other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
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MAIN FEATURES

In May 1983 there were an estimated 6,979,600 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,261,000 were employed and 718,600 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,533,000 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10.3 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.6 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons was 6,257,100 and the number unemployed was 720,900. The unemployment rate remained at 10.3 per cent, and the participation rate was 60.6 per cent.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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	other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In June 1983 there were an estimated 6,945,500 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,254,400 were employed and 691,100 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,584,800 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10.0 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.2 per cent.

Between May and June, unemployment decreased 27,500 and persons not in the labour force increased 52,300. There was little change in the level of employment. The unemployment rate decreased from 10.3 to 10.0 per cent, and the participation rate fell from 60.6 to 60.2 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons was 6,263,000 and the number unemployed was 722,100. The unemployment rate remained at 10.3 per cent, and the participation rate remained at 60.6 per cent.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

NOON 11 AUGUST 1983

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

PHONE INQUIRIES	for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Godfrey Laurie on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.
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MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In July 1983 there were an estimated 6,969,200 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,284,400 were employed and 684,800 unemployed. There were an estimated 4,578,700 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 9.8 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.4 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons was 6,282,800 and the number unemployed was 718,700. The unemployment rate remained at 10.3 per cent, and the participation rate remained at 60.6 per cent.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

11.30 A.M. 8 SEPTEMBER 1983

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

CONFIDENTIAL

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

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MAIN FEATURES

In August 1983 there were an estimated 6,916,600 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,232,500 were employed and 684,100 were unemployed. There were an estimated 4,649,000 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 9.9 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 59.8 per cent.

Between July and August, employment decreased by 52,000 and the number not in the labour force increased by 70,300. The labour force participation rate decreased from 60.4 per cent to 59.8 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons decreased from 6,282,800 to 6,263,300 and the participation rate fell from 60.6 per cent to 60.3 per cent. The seasonally adjusted number of unemployed in August 1983 was 713,200 and the unemployment rate was 10.2 per cent.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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THE POPULATION SURVEY

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SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

11.30 A.M. 13 OCTOBER 1983

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In September 1983 there were an estimated 7,070,800 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,352,000 were employed and 718,700 were unemployed. There were an estimated 4,515,100 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10.2 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 61.0 per cent.

Between August and September, employment increased by 119,300, unemployment increased by 34,600, and persons not in the labour force decreased by 133,700. The unemployment rate increased from 9.9 to 10.2 per cent and the participation rate increased from 59.8 to 61.0 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons increased by 51,500 and the number of unemployed persons increased by 17,300. The unemployment rate increased from 10.2 to 10.4 per cent and the participation rate increased from 60.3 to 60.8 per cent.

Note. Statistics of government employees are included in this publication for the last time (Table 7). In future, the monthly statistics will be published in a new quarterly publication entitled "Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Preliminary" (6247.0) expected to be released in December 1983.

PART 1. LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

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SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In October 1983 there were an estimated 6,982,200 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,330,600 were employed and 651,600 were unemployed. There were an estimated 4,622,000 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 9.3 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.2 per cent.

Between September and October, employment decreased by 19,400, unemployment decreased by 67,100, and persons not in the labour force increased by 104,800. The unemployment rate decreased from 10.2 to 9.3 per cent and the participation rate decreased from 61.0 to 60.2 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons showed little change while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 36,400. The unemployment rate decreased from 10.4 to 9.9 per cent and the participation rate decreased from 60.8 to 60.4 per cent.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This publication is generally released in the third week following completion of interviews in the monthly population survey (see paragraph 2). It contains preliminary estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. Estimates for the current month are preliminary and subject to revision. Revised figures for the current month and more detailed estimates will be published in "The Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0).

THE POPULATION SURVEY

2. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 33,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels,

motels, etc.) and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

11.30 A.M. 8 DECEMBER 1983

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

In November 1983 there were an estimated 6,996,800 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,373,800 were employed and 623,000 were unemployed. There were an estimated 4,625,600 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 8.9 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 60.2 per cent.

Between October and November, employment increased by 43,000, unemployment decreased by 28,600, and persons not in the labour force showed little change. The unemployment rate decreased from 9.3 to 8.9 per cent and the participation rate remained at 60.2 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons increased by 44,700 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 15,800. The unemployment rate decreased from 9.9 to 9.6 per cent and the participation rate increased from 60.4 to 60.6 per cent.

Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 15 to 19. Also, attention is directed to paragraph 21 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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SCOPE

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1983 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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MAIN FEATURES

Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Also, attention is directed to paragraph 20 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

In December 1983 there were an estimated 7,141,500 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,453,800 were employed and 687,600 were unemployed. There were an estimated 4,499,300 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 9.6 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 61.3 per cent.

Between November and December, employment increased by 80,000, unemployment increased by 64,200, and persons not in the labour force decreased by 125,900. The unemployment rate increased from 8.9 to 9.6 per cent and the participation rate increased from 60.2 per cent to 61.3 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons increased by 32,000 while the number of unemployed persons decreased by 29,900. The unemployment rate decreased from 9.6 to 9.2 per cent, while there was little change in the participation rate.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This publication is generally released in the third week following completion of interviews in the monthly population survey (see paragraph 2). It contains preliminary estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. Estimates for the current month are preliminary and subject to revision. Revised figures for the current month and more detailed estimates will be published in "The Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0).

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SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except: members of the permanent defence forces; certain diplomatic personnel of overseas



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1984 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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	other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Also, attention is directed to paragraph 20 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

In January 1984 there were an estimated 6,970,100 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,252,600 were employed and 717,500 were unemployed. There were an estimated 4,689,300 persons aged 15 and over who were not in the labour force. The unemployment rate was 10.3 per cent and the labour force participation rate was 59.8 per cent.

Between December and January, employment decreased by 201,800, unemployment increased by 29,400, and persons not in the labour force increased by 191,000. The unemployment rate increased from 9.6 to 10.3 per cent and the participation rate decreased from 61.4 per cent to 59.8 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of employed persons decreased by 24,200 while the number of unemployed persons increased by 18,300. The unemployment rate increased from 9.2 to 9.5 per cent and the participation rate showed little change.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This publication is generally released in the third week following completion of interviews in the monthly population survey (see paragraph 2). It contains preliminary estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. Estimates for the current month are preliminary and subject to revision. Revised figures for the current month and more detailed estimates will be published in "The Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0).

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THE POPULATION SURVEY

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SCOPE

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1984 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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	other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

Note: Both the original and seasonally adjusted series have been revised in this issue (see paragraphs 14, 15 and 22). Generally speaking, the revisions are small; with downward revisions to the participation rate throughout 1983 and an upward revision to the unemployment rate in December 1983 (see paragraph 16). The latter revision, which was mainly because of seasonal reanalysis, somewhat reduces the estimate of the fall in unemployment previously published for December 1983. As always, care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 17 to 21. Attention is directed to paragraph 23 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

All of the changes mentioned below are in seasonally adjusted terms.

Between January and February 1984, there was a small fall in the rate of unemployment (9.5 per cent to 9.4 per cent) accompanied by a small rise in employment, with the labour force participation rate unchanged at 60.3 per cent. The number of unemployed males fell by 9,200, comprising decreases of 4,500 looking for full-time work and 4,700 looking for part-time work. The number of unemployed females rose by 3,200; those looking for full-time work increased by 4,100.

Compared with a year earlier, numbers unemployed decreased by 10,200 and numbers employed increased by 103,800.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

Labour force estimates in this bulletin have been aligned with revised population estimates arising from the 1981 Census of Population and Housing (see paragraphs 14 and 15). In addition, all seasonally adjusted series have been revised following the annual reanalysis which takes account of an additional 12 months' original data and of the revisions to the original series noted above (see paragraphs 22 and 23). This issue contains revised data relating to the period January 1983 to February 1984. The February 1984 issue of "The

Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0), which is expected to be published in early April, will include an appendix containing revised estimates from February 1978 on both an original and seasonally adjusted basis.

2. This publication contains preliminary estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. Estimates for the current month are preliminary and subject to revision. Revised figures for the current month and more detailed estimates will be published in "The Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0)



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1984 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Attention is directed to paragraph 20 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

Between February and March 1984, employment increased by 138,600 (comprising 60,000 full-time workers and 78,600 part-timers, mostly female) and unemployment decreased by 36,900. The number of persons aged 15-19 looking for their first full-time job fell by 25,800. The unemployment rate fell from 10.4 per cent to 9.7 per cent and the participation rate increased by 0.8 per cent (60.7 to 61.5 per cent).

In seasonally adjusted terms, employment rose by 69,600 (including an increase of 62,100 persons employed full time) and the participation rate increased from 60.3 per cent to 60.8 per cent. There was little change to the level of unemployment, and the unemployment rate now stands at 9.3 per cent.

Compared with a year earlier, employment has increased by 194,200, unemployment has fallen by 32,600, and the unemployment rate has decreased by 0.7 per cent.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This publication contains preliminary estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey. Estimates for the current month are preliminary and subject to revision. Revised figures for the current month and more detailed estimates will be published in "The Labour Force, Australia" (6203.0)

interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays, interviews for the December 1983 survey commenced on Monday 5 December. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

THE POPULATION SURVEY

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SCOPE

3. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 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 dependents) stationed in Australia.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1984 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

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MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Attention is directed to paragraph 20 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

Between March and April 1984, employment fell by 25,200 and unemployment decreased by 24,500 (including a reduction of 20,500 in persons looking for full-time work). The unemployment rate fell from 9.7 per cent to 9.5 per cent and the participation rate fell from 61.5 per cent to 61.0 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, unemployment increased by 16,200, and the unemployment rate rose from 9.3 per cent to 9.5 per cent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has now been within the range of 9.3 per cent to 9.5 per cent for five successive months. The participation rate rose from 60.8 per cent to 61.0 per cent, the highest level in the last year.

Over the twelve months to April 1984, employment has risen by 224,500, of which 152,700 was full-time employment. Unemployment has fallen by 32,800 (predominantly persons looking for full-time work). The unemployment rate has decreased by 0.7 percentage points.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1984 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Attention is directed to paragraph 20 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

Between April and May 1984, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 9.5 per cent to 8.9 per cent. The seasonally adjusted total number of unemployed fell by 43,400 to 635,200, the lowest level since November 1982. Most of the fall in the level of unemployment was due to a decrease of 32,800 in the number of unemployed females, comprising a drop of 14,100 looking for full-time work and 18,600 looking for part-time work. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for females fell by 1.1 percentage points to 9.3 per cent.

There was little change to the level of employment between April and May 1984 and, largely as a result of the fall in unemployment, the seasonally adjusted participation rate fell from 61.0 per cent to 60.6 per cent.

Over the twelve months to May 1984, employment has risen by 217,200, including an increase of 150,300 in the number of full-time workers. Unemployment has fallen by 83,300, almost entirely due to a decrease in the number of persons looking for full-time work, and the unemployment rate has dropped by 1.4 percentage points.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 12 JULY 1984

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1984 (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES)

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MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Attention is directed to paragraph 20 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

Between May and June 1984, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 8.9 per cent to 9.3 per cent. The seasonally adjusted total number of unemployed increased by 29,500 to 664,500.

Seasonally adjusted employment rose by 23,900 between May and June 1984. The number of seasonally adjusted full-time employed increased by 22,000. For females, seasonally adjusted employment increased by 18,500.

The seasonally adjusted participation rate rose from 60.6 per cent to 61.0 per cent.

Over the twelve months to June 1984, employment has risen by 232,500, of which 170,200 was an increase in full-time employment. The number of persons looking for full-time work has fallen by 74,400 and total unemployment has fallen by 59,100. The unemployment rate has dropped by 1.1 percentage points.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays, interviews for the December 1983 survey commenced on Monday 5 December. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1984, PRELIMINARY

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MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Attention is directed to paragraph 20 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

Between June and July 1984 the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed fell by 36,400, offsetting the increase in unemployment between May and June 1984 (+29,400). The fall in seasonally adjusted unemployment was mostly due to a decrease in the number of males, both those looking for full-time work and those looking for part-time work. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 9.3 per cent to 8.8 per cent and, with little change in the seasonally adjusted level of employment, the participation rate fell from 61.0 per cent to 60.7 per cent.

In original terms, employment rose by 27,400, unemployment fell by 38,800 and the unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points. Almost all of the change in the level of employment and of unemployment was due to higher employment and lower unemployment in New South Wales and Victoria.

Since July 1983, employment has risen by 231,100 (155,200 full-time and 75,900 part-time) and the number of persons unemployed has fallen by 91,900. The unemployment rate has fallen by 1.4 percentage points over the last twelve months.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1984, PRELIMINARY

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MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Attention is directed to paragraph 20 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

As on every other occasion since the labour force survey became monthly in 1978, full-time employment fell significantly between July and August. In 1984, the fall amounted to 54,000, while the fall in total employment in Australia was 64,200. An increase in the number of unemployed males of 23,700 between July and August was offset by a fall of 14,700 in the number of unemployed females and resulted in little change to the total number of unemployed. A decrease of 55,200 in the number of persons in the labour force had a major influence on the unemployment rate increasing from 8.4 per cent to 8.6 per cent and the participation rate falling from 60.5 per cent to 59.9 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms, total employment fell by 23,300 between July and August 1984 with little change to the level of full-time employment, but a fall of 27,800, mostly males, in part-time employment. Seasonally adjusted unemployment (634,300 persons or 8.9 per cent) showed little change. An increase in the number of unemployed males of 23,300 was offset by a fall in female unemployment of 17,400. The seasonally adjusted participation rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 60.4 per cent.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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THE POPULATION SURVEY

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THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA SEPTEMBER 1984, PRELIMINARY

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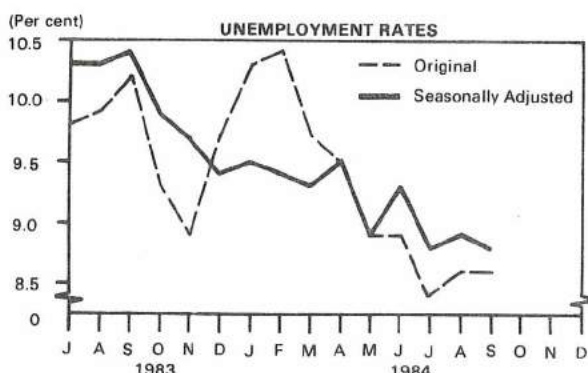
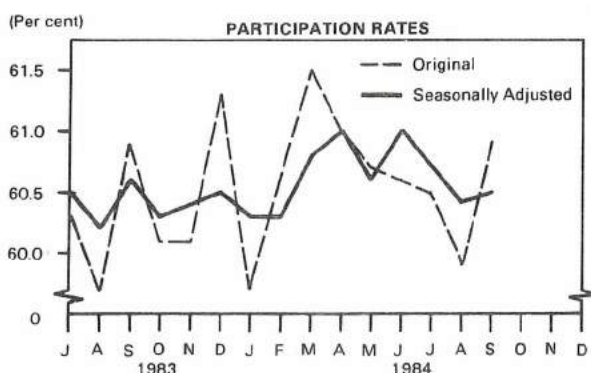
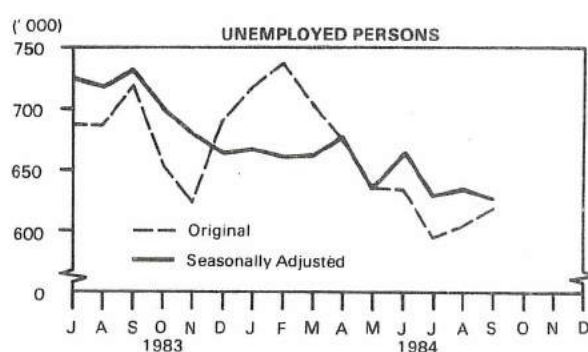
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MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Attention is directed to paragraph 19 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

The strong seasonal rise in employment which has occurred between August and September every year since 1978 occurred again this year. Total employment expanded by 111,800 persons. The contribution of part-time employment to this increase (43,000, including 33,200 females) was much larger than in recent years. Unemployment rose to 621,100, mainly due to an increase in persons looking for part-time work of 22,800. The participation rate recovered from its seasonally low August level to 60.9 per cent, and the unemployment rate remained steady at 8.6 per cent.

In seasonally adjusted terms total employment rose by 27,000, part-time employment rose by 52,300 and full-time employment fell by 25,300. Seasonally adjusted unemployment remained much the same at 628,000. The unemployment rate and the participation rate showed little change at 8.8 per cent and 60.5 per cent respectively.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 8 NOVEMBER 1984

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1984, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

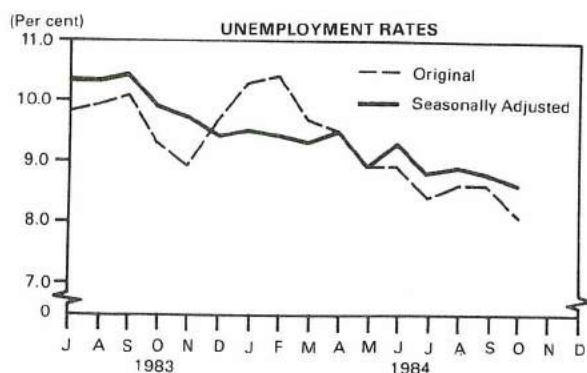
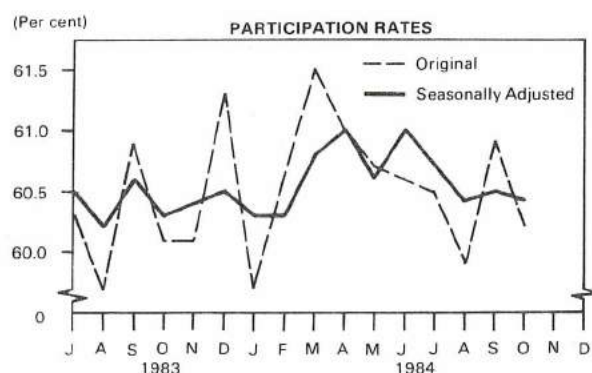
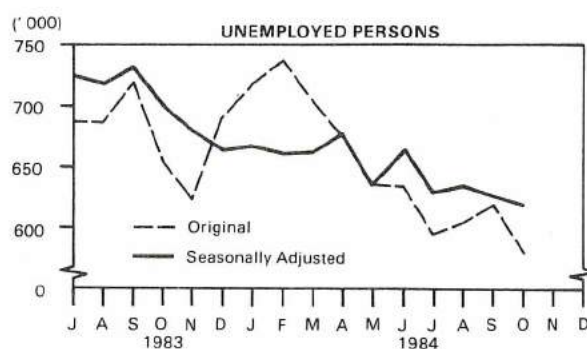
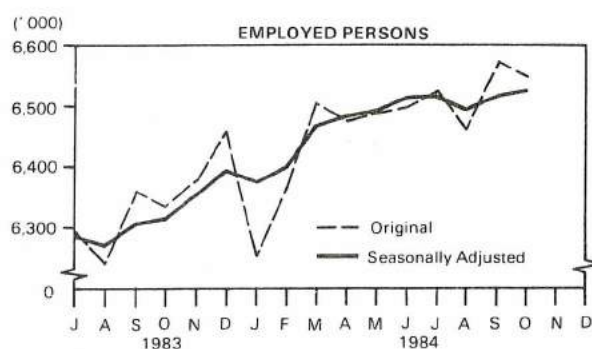
MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Attention is directed to paragraph 19 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

Between September and October 1984, falls in employment of 28,300 and unemployment of 42,500 contributed to a total decline in the labour force of 70,800 and to a decrease in the participation rate from 60.9 per cent to 60.2 per cent. The fall in unemployment between September and October 1984 was made up of decreases of 28,400 persons looking for full-time work and 14,200 persons seeking part-time work and was evident in all States and Territories. The unemployment rate fell by 0.5 percentage points for both males and females and now stands at 8.1 per cent (8.0 per cent for males and 8.4 per cent for females).

In seasonally adjusted terms, there was little change to employment, a rise in full-time employment being offset by a fall in the number of part-time workers. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 8.8 per cent in September 1984 to 8.6 per cent in October 1984 while the seasonally adjusted participation rate showed little change at 60.4 per cent.

Over the last twelve months, employment has risen by 208,400, unemployment has fallen by 74,300 and the unemployment rate has fallen from 9.3 per cent to 8.1 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 13 DECEMBER 1984

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1984, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

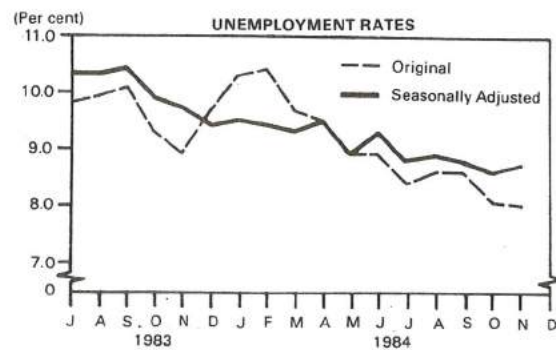
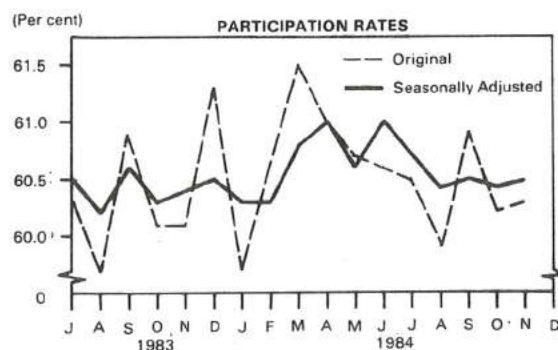
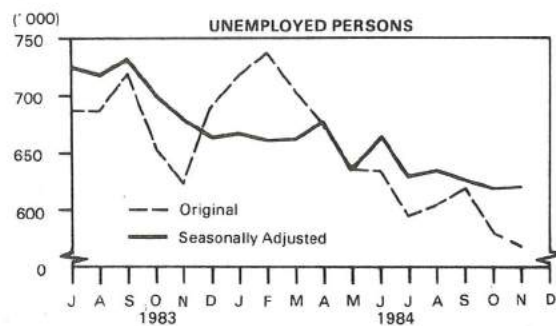
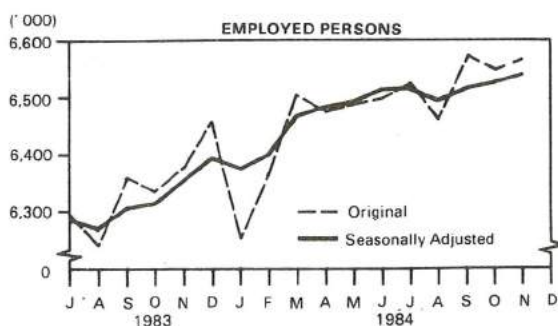
MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Attention is directed to paragraph 19 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

Between October and November 1984, there was little change to seasonally adjusted estimates of employment and unemployment. A rise (29,100) in the seasonally adjusted number of full-time workers was partly offset by a small fall in those working part time, leaving a small net rise in total employment. As the graph below shows, employment has now risen for the third consecutive month, although not all of the increases were statistically significant. Although there was little movement in the level of employment, which now stands at 621,000 (seasonally adjusted), the number of 15-19 year olds looking for their first full-time job rose by 11,000 between October and November. There was an offsetting fall of 13,600 in those aged 20 and over looking for full-time work.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in November stands at 8.7 per cent (8.2 per cent for males and 9.4 per cent for females). The unemployment rate has now remained within the range 8.6 per cent to 8.9 per cent for the last five months. The seasonally adjusted labour force participation rate has also shown little variation over the last four to five months and is 60.5 per cent in November.

Over the last twelve months, employment has increased by 187,000 (full-time by 129,500) and unemployment has fallen by 54,400 corresponding to a fall in the unemployment rate of 0.9 percentage points.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 10 JANUARY 1985

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1984, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

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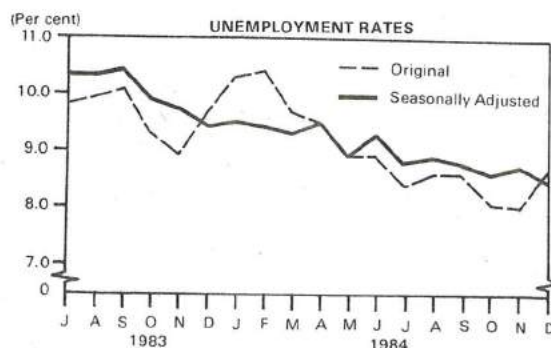
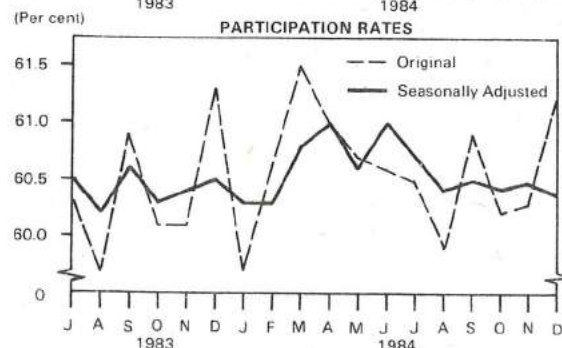
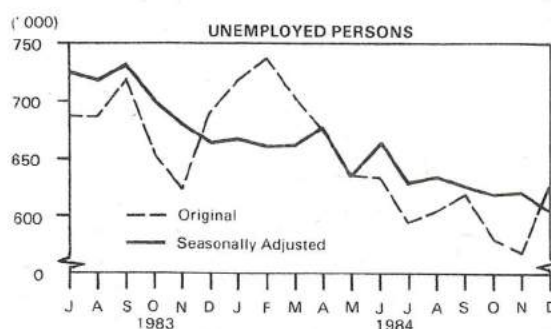
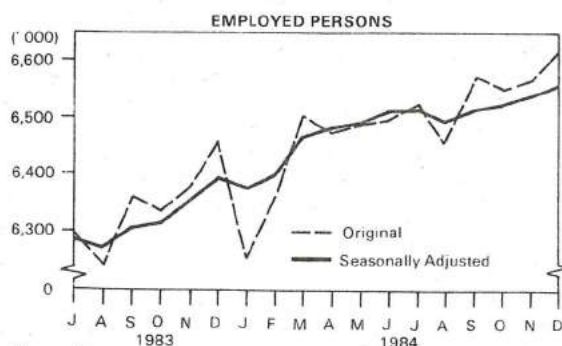
MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Attention is directed to paragraph 19 concerning interpretation of seasonally adjusted estimates.

Between November and December 1984 there was a fall of 19,800 in the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons looking for full-time work, due almost entirely to a decrease of 18,900 in the number of unemployed persons aged 15 to 19 looking for their first full-time job. This fall may be partly explained by a late finish to the school year in some States, notably Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, which resulted in a smaller than usual number of 15 to 19 year-olds looking for their first job. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 8.7 per cent to 8.5 per cent while there was little change in the participation rate. The number of unemployed persons looking for part-time work, and the number of employed persons also showed little change.

In original terms, employment rose by 57,800, an increase of 87,200 in full-time employment being partly offset by a decrease of 29,400 in part-time employment. Unemployment rose by 55,500, with increases for both those looking for full-time work (38,600) and those looking for part-time work (16,900). The unemployment rate increased from 8.0 to 8.6 per cent and the participation rate from 60.3 to 61.2 per cent.

Over the last twelve months, employment has increased by 167,400 (full-time by 127,500) and unemployment has decreased by 63,200. The unemployment rate has fallen from 9.7 to 8.6 per cent while the participation rate at 61.2 per cent is little different from a year ago.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 14 FEBRUARY 1985

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Allen Grant on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

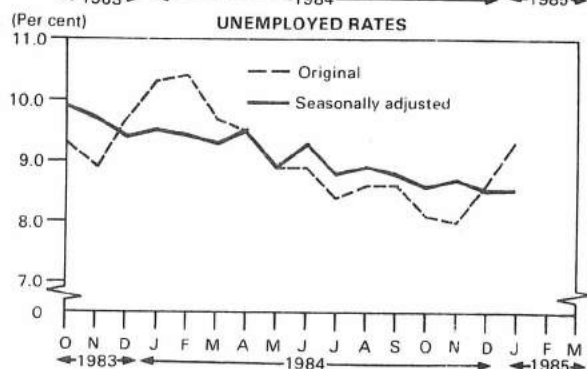
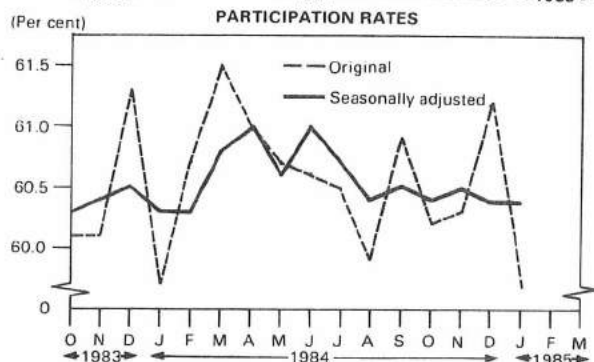
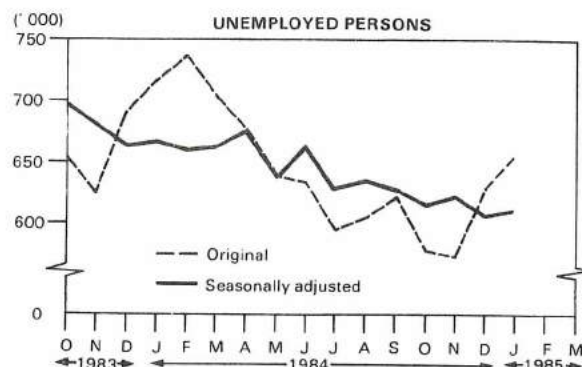
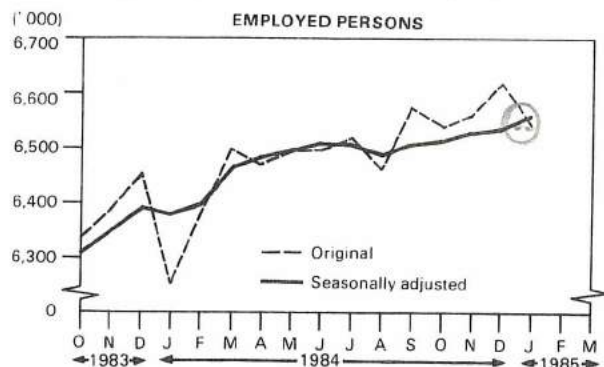
MAIN FEATURES

DUE TO AN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE IN THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN OFFICE OF THE ABS, SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DATA HAS NOT BEEN PROCESSED IN TIME FOR THIS PUBLICATION. PRELIMINARY AUSTRALIAN DATA CONTAINED IN THIS PUBLICATION HAVE BEEN ESTIMATED FROM INFORMATION FROM THE OTHER STATES AND TERRITORIES. CARE SHOULD THEREFORE BE TAKEN IN INTERPRETING THESE PRELIMINARY AUSTRALIAN ESTIMATES FOR JANUARY 1985 AND IN COMPARING THEM WITH PREVIOUS ESTIMATES. USERS ARE ADVISED THAT ESTIMATES WHICH CAN BE DERIVED FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA BY SUBTRACTION ARE NOT INTENDED TO REPRESENT THAT STATE AND SHOULD NOT BE USED.

In seasonally adjusted terms, there was little change to employment or unemployment between December 1984 and January 1985. A small rise of 24,000 in seasonally adjusted full-time employment was offset by a fall of 26,500 in those employed part time. In January 1985, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 8.5 per cent while the participation rate, which has shown little change for the last six months, remained at 60.4 per cent.

In original terms, employment fell by 195,800, comprising a fall of 51,100 in full-time employment (predominantly males) and a fall of 144,700 (mostly females) in part-time workers. Between December 1984 and January 1985 the number of unemployed rose by 28,300 with a rise of 44,200 in those looking for full-time work being partly offset by a fall of 15,900 in those looking for part-time work. There was little change in the number of 15-19 year olds seeking their first full-time job. In January 1985 unemployment stood at 655,400 - an unemployment rate of 9.3 per cent (up from 8.6 per cent in December 1984). The participation rate fell from 61.2 per cent to 59.7 per cent.

Over the past twelve months, employment has increased by 175,200, unemployment has fallen by 64,000 and the unemployment rate has fallen from 10.3 to 9.3 per cent.





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

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MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

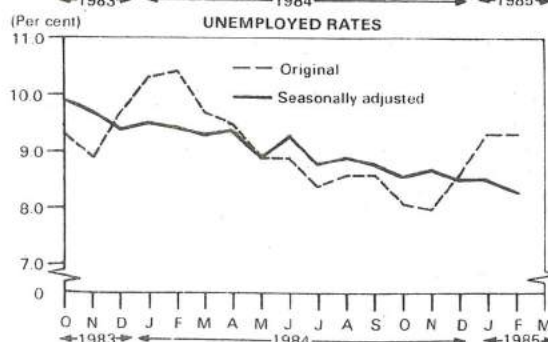
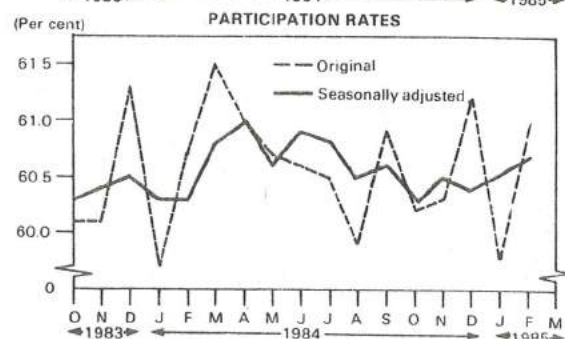
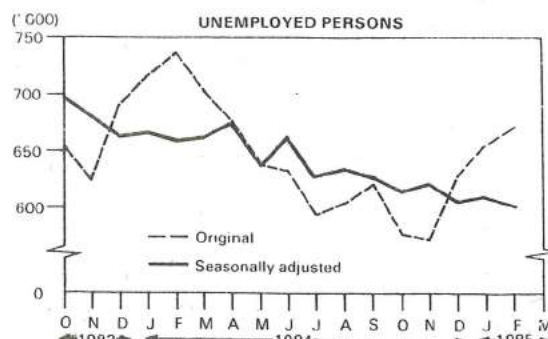
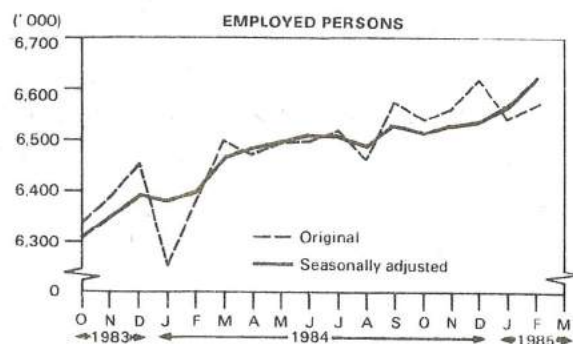
Note: This issue contains revised seasonally adjusted estimates. See paragraphs 18 and 19.

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

In seasonally adjusted terms, total employment rose by 45,200 between January and February 1985, the major contribution being an increase of 33,700 in part-time employment (males +12,700, females +21,000). There was a small decrease in seasonally adjusted unemployment. The unemployment rate, however, fell from 8.5 per cent to 8.3 per cent. The seasonally adjusted participation rate rose from 60.5 per cent to 60.7 per cent.

In original terms, employment rose strongly by 139,500 between January and February 1985, based on increases in both full-time and part-time employment. Full-time employment rose by 34,000 (almost entirely males) while part-time employment increased by 105,500 (93,400 of whom were females). Unemployment also rose between January and February, with a fall of 14,800 unemployed males being offset by a rise of 30,100 in the number of females looking for work (10,600 full time and 19,600 looking for part-time jobs). The unemployment rate in February 1985 was 9.3 per cent: 8.7 per cent for males (down from 9.1 per cent in January) and 10.1 per cent for females (up from 9.5 per cent in January). The participation rate increased from 59.8 per cent to 61.0 per cent.

Compared with a year ago, employment has risen by 210,900 (140,800 full time) and unemployment has fallen by 65,200. The unemployment rate has fallen by 1.1 percentage points, from 10.4 per cent to 9.3 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 11 APRIL 1985

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

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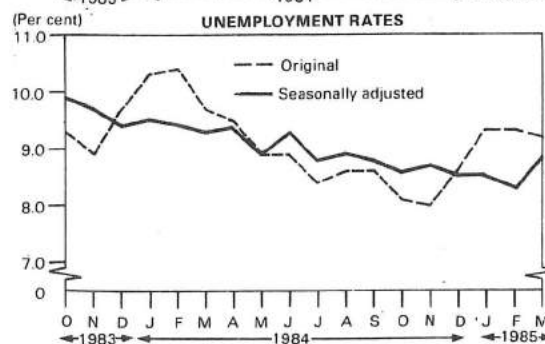
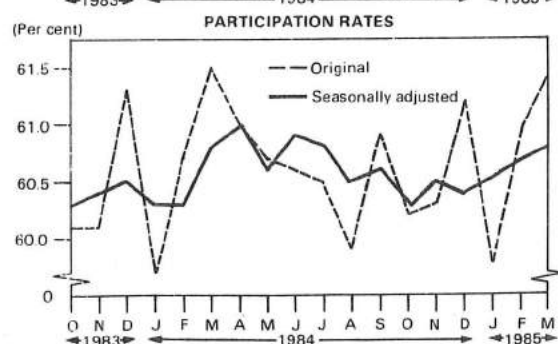
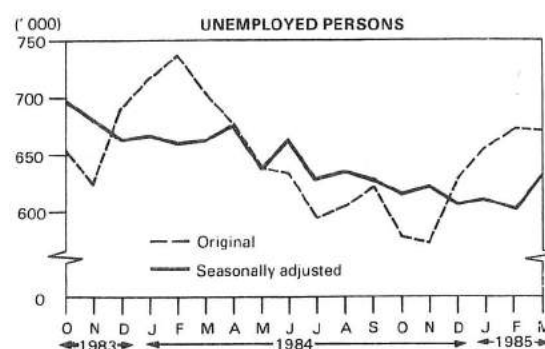
MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

In seasonally adjusted terms, unemployment in Australia rose by 30,000 between February and March 1985. This was primarily due to an increase of 24,800 in the number of unemployed males, of whom 22,000 were seeking full-time jobs. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 8.3 per cent to 8.8 per cent (8.5 per cent for males and 9.1 per cent for females). There was little change to the seasonally adjusted level of employment, a fall of 27,900 part-time workers being partially offset by a slight rise in full-time employment. The seasonally adjusted labour force participation rate in March 1985 was 60.8 per cent.

In original terms, a fall of 19,900 persons seeking full-time work was offset by a rise of 18,300 in those looking for part-time jobs, resulting in little overall movement in unemployment. The number of 15-19 year olds looking for their first full-time job fell by 14,100 to 63,700 in March 1985. Total employment rose by 59,100 in March, of whom 50,400 were females (36,000 part-time workers). The female participation rate rose from 46.2 per cent to 47.0 per cent and the participation rate for persons rose from 61.0 per cent to 61.4 per cent.

Since March 1984, employment has increased by 131,200 while unemployment has fallen by 29,000.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 9 MAY 1985

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

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MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

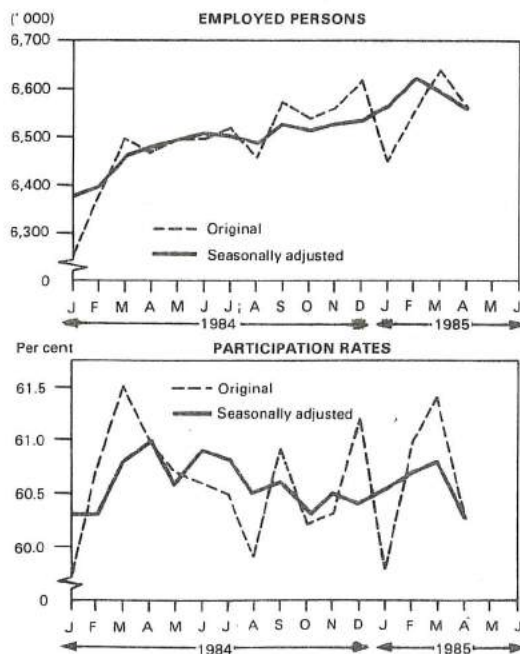
MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

Between March and April 1985, both employment and unemployment fell. Seasonally adjusted employment fell by 29,200, made up of a fall in full-time employment of 48,800 and a rise of 19,600 in part-time employment. There was a decrease of 19,800 in the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed between March and April 1985, made up almost entirely of decreases in both males and females looking for full-time work. Following a rise from 8.3 per cent to 8.8 per cent between February and March 1985, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 8.5 per cent in April. With falls in both employment and unemployment, the seasonally adjusted participation rate fell from 60.7 per cent to 60.3 per cent.

In original terms, the falls in both employment and unemployment between March and April were more pronounced. Total employment fell by 69,500 (of whom 47,800 were females). Full-time employment fell by 71,700 - 34,800 males and 36,900 females. Unemployment fell by 57,500, across all States and Territories. The fall comprised 45,700 persons looking for full-time work and 11,800 looking for part-time work. The unemployment rate now stands at 8.6 per cent, a decrease from 9.2 per cent in March 1985. A fall of 127,000 in the total labour force has led to a large fall in the participation rate from 61.4 per cent to 60.3 per cent.

In the twelve months since April 1984, there has been little change in the size of the labour force, an increase in employment of 86,000 being largely offset by a decrease in unemployment of 62,500. The number not in the labour force has increased by 154,600. The unemployment rate has decreased from 9.5 per cent in April 1984 to 8.6 per cent while the participation rate has fallen from 61.0 per cent to 60.3 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 6 JUNE 1985

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

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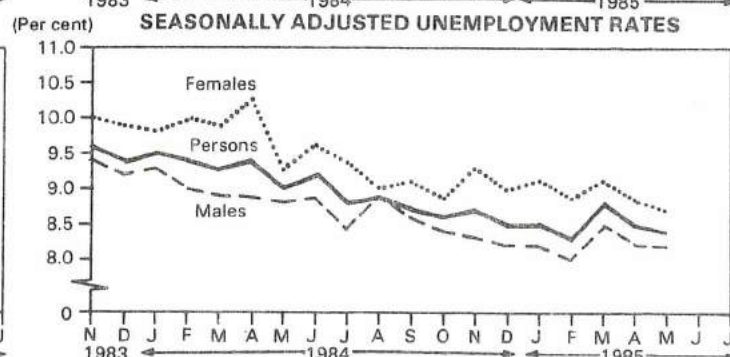
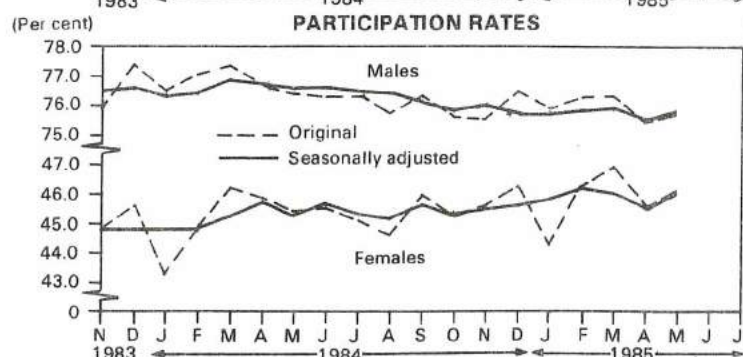
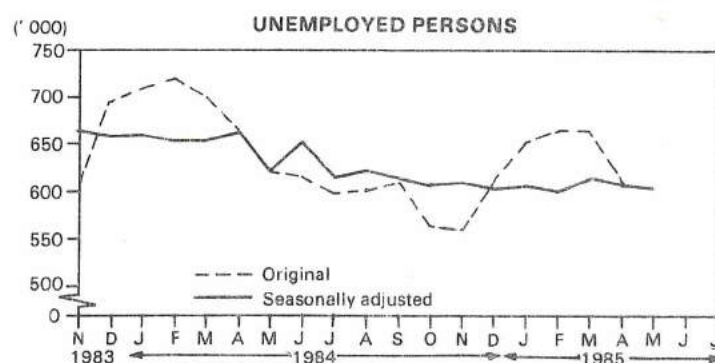
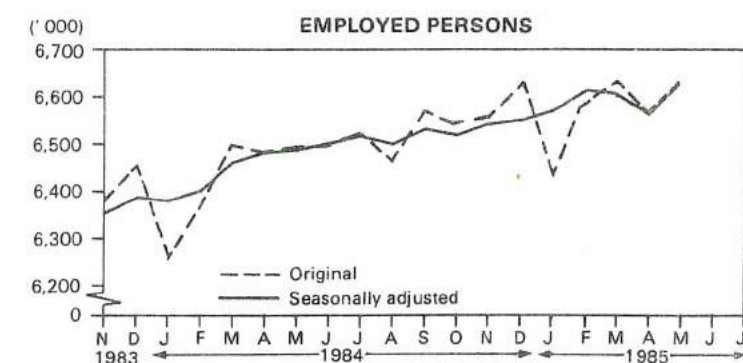
MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

Following falls during the previous two months, seasonally adjusted employment rose strongly by 64,700 between April and May 1985. The increase was evident in both full-time employment (+44,000, mostly males) and part-time employment (+20,700, all females). There was little change to either the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment or to the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate, which stood at 608,200 and 8.4 per cent respectively in May 1985. The seasonally adjusted participation rate returned to the level measured in March 1985 (60.7 per cent) following a decrease to 60.3 per cent in April.

The movements in original data were very similar to those in the seasonally adjusted aggregates, with a rise of 67,600 in employment being predominantly made up of increases in male full-time workers (30,900) and female part-time workers (26,800). There was little change to the level of unemployment but the unemployment rate declined from 8.6 per cent in April to 8.4 per cent in May 1985. The unemployment rate for females continued to fall and, although still higher than that for males, stood at 8.8 per cent in May. The participation rate rose from 60.3 per cent in April to 60.7 per cent in May 1985.

The last twelve months has seen an increase of 141,900 in employment (93,700 full time, mostly females) and a fall in unemployment of 29,300 (those looking for full-time work declined by 45,600). The unemployment rate has fallen from 8.9 per cent in May 1984 to 8.4 per cent in May 1985. While there has been no change to the participation rate over this period, a fall of 0.7 percentage points in the male participation rate has been offset by a similar rise for females.





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

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MAIN FEATURES

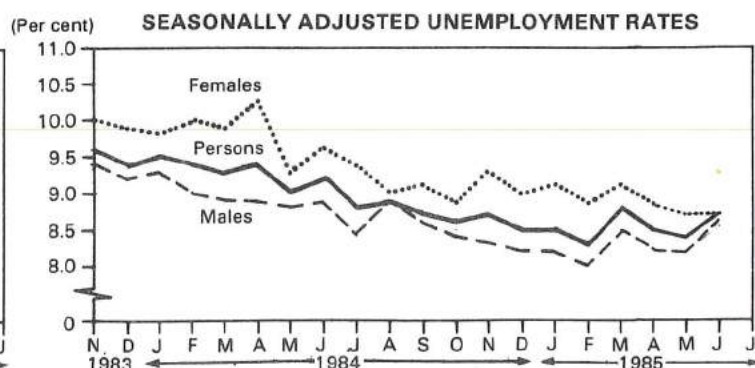
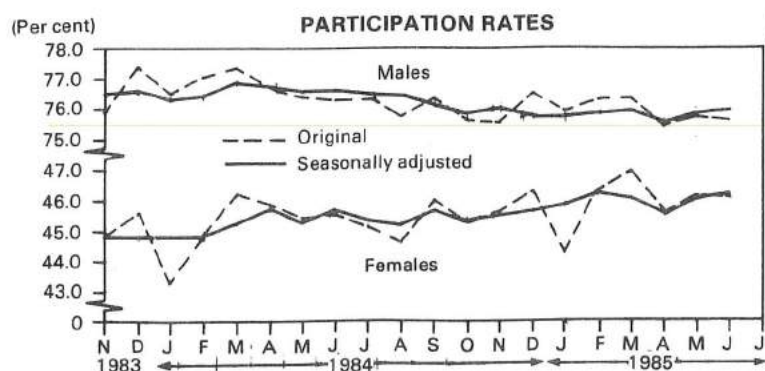
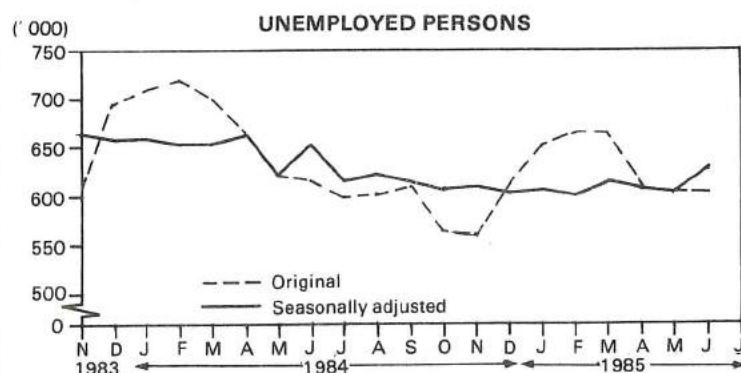
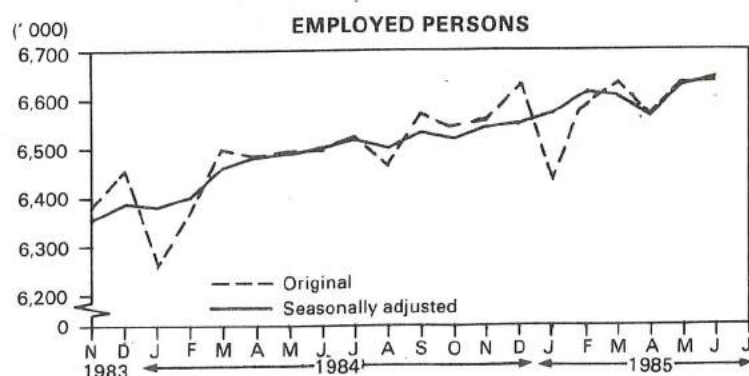
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of persons unemployed in June 1985 was 628,700, an increase of 20,500 over the previous month. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work increased by 23,700 of whom 21,700 were males.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 8.4 per cent in May 1985 to 8.7 per cent. There was no significant change in employment in seasonally adjusted terms. The participation rate was 60.8 per cent compared to 60.7 per cent in May.

In original terms, there was little change in the number of employed persons between May and June 1985. Although the number of unemployed persons aged 15 to 19 looking for their first full-time job increased by 5,100 to 54,500, there was little difference in the overall level of unemployment between May and June. The unemployment rate remained at 8.4 per cent and the participation rate was 60.6 per cent in June compared to 60.7 per cent in the previous month.

Between June 1984 and June 1985, employment increased by 133,100 while the number unemployed decreased by 27,300.





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

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MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

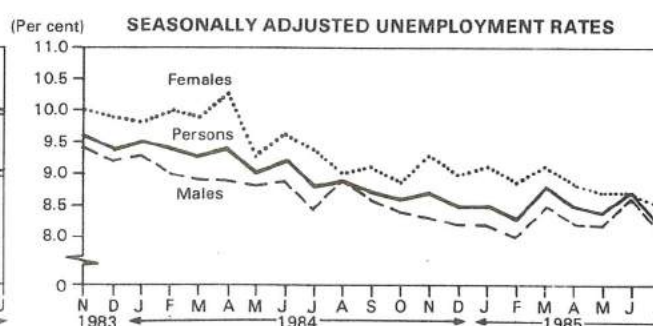
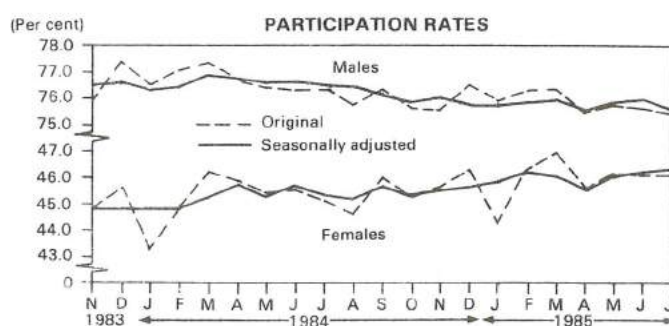
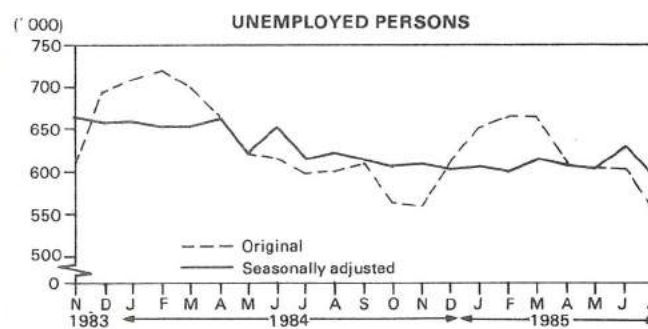
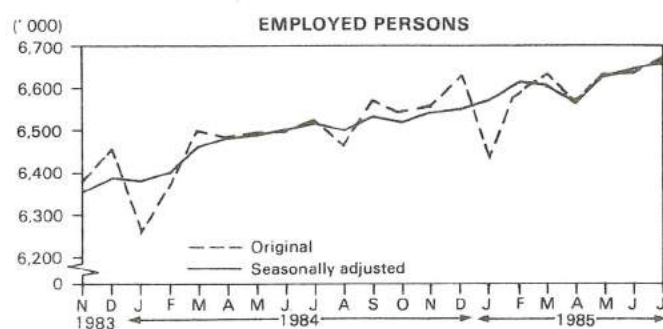
After an increase in June, seasonally adjusted unemployment fell between June and July by 29,800 persons to 598,800. This decrease was mostly attributable to males (23,100) and to persons seeking full-time work (27,200 persons). The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July decreased to 8.2 per cent from a level of 8.7 per cent in June. The number of persons employed, in seasonally adjusted terms, increased by 26,700 persons, of which most were in full-time employment (24,600 persons).

Movements in unemployment and employment were similar in original terms. The number of unemployed persons fell by 41,000 to 565,700 persons. The decrease was most noticeable in persons seeking full-time work (35,300). This represents an original unemployment rate of 7.8 per cent compared to 8.4 per cent in June. Employment grew by 42,600 persons to 6,674,500.

In both seasonally adjusted and original terms, there was little change in the participation rate, which stood at 60.7 per cent and 60.5 per cent respectively.

Between July 1984 and July 1985, the number of employed persons increased by 148,400 in original terms (103,200 full-time, 117,400 females). Unemployment fell by 30,000 persons in the 12 months, mainly as a result of a decrease of 38,500 in persons looking for full-time work. The unemployment rate dropped from 8.4 per cent in July 1984 to 7.8 per cent in July 1985, while the participation rate remained unchanged at 60.5 per cent.

The July 1985 seasonally adjusted unemployment level of 598,800 persons is the lowest since October 1982 (575,000 persons).





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

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MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

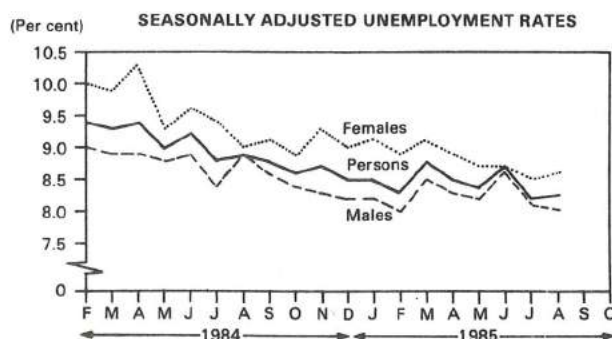
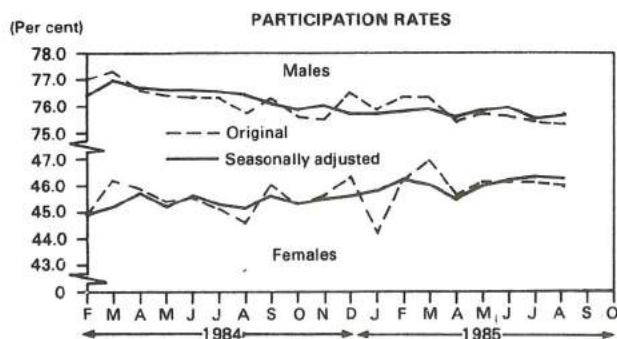
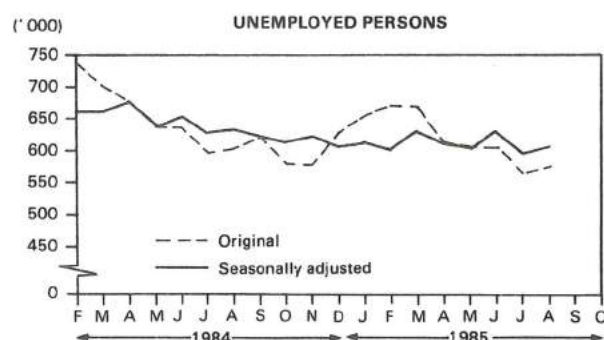
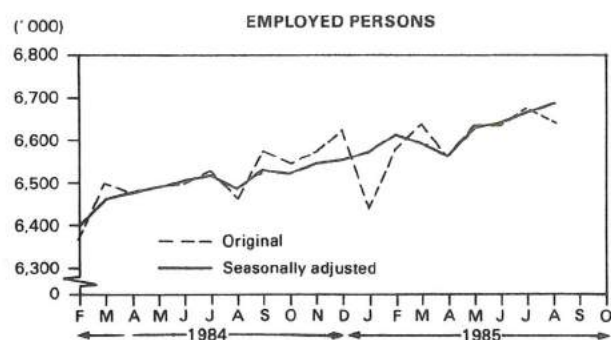
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

Following a decrease in seasonally adjusted unemployment between June and July, the number of unemployed persons changed little between July and August, standing at 602,200 persons with an unemployment rate of 8.3 per cent. While total seasonally adjusted employment also showed little change, the number of full-time employed males increased by 37,200.

In original terms, there was also little change in unemployment between July and August, with 571,200 unemployed persons representing an original unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent. Employment in original terms fell by 28,500 persons, the decrease being in full-time employment. The number of persons not in the labour force increased by 41,800 (30,400 females).

The seasonally adjusted participation rate moved only slightly to stand at 60.8 per cent in August. The original participation rate fell to 60.2 per cent from 60.5 per cent in July.

In the twelve months since August 1984, employment has grown by 183,700 persons in original terms, of which 124,300 were full-time employed workers. Over the period, an additional 107,100 females were employed. Unemployment fell by 33,400 persons. The unemployment rate dropped from 8.6 per cent in August 1984 to 7.9 per cent in August 1985 and the participation rate increased from 59.9 per cent to 60.2 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 10 OCTOBER 1985

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1985, PRELIMINARY

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MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

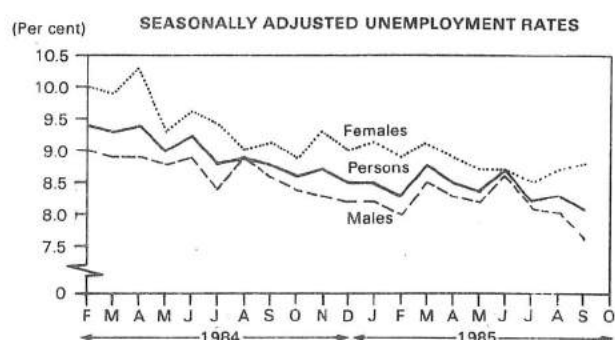
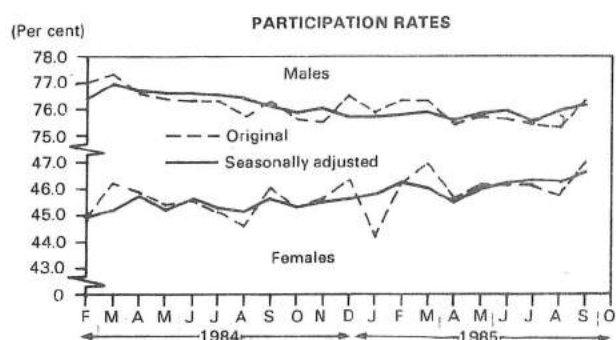
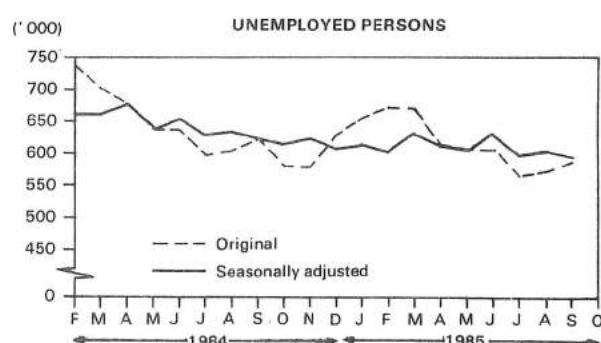
MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

Between August and September 1985, seasonally adjusted employment grew by 56,500 (40,500 part time), the largest August to September increase since the introduction of monthly labour force surveys. This increase was noticeable in both males (30,900) and females (25,600). The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 per cent to 8.1 per cent in September, with total seasonally adjusted unemployment standing at 592,800 persons. The seasonally adjusted participation rate increased from 60.8 per cent in August to 61.1 per cent in September.

As in previous years, employment in original terms grew between August and September 1985. Total employment grew by 138,300 (77,700 males and 60,600 females), with most of the rise (108,600) in full-time employment. Total unemployment grew by 16,500 persons in original terms, mainly due to an increase of 18,100 in females looking for part-time work. The original unemployment rate showed little change and stood at 8.0 per cent. With both employment and unemployment increasing and those not in the labour force decreasing by 136,000, the participation rate grew by 1.2 percentage points from 60.2 per cent in August to 61.4 per cent in September.

In the twelve months since September 1984, employment has grown by 211,500 persons, unemployment has fallen by 33,600 persons, the unemployment rate has dropped from 8.6 per cent to 8.0 per cent, and the participation rate has increased from 60.9 per cent to 61.4 per cent, with the female participation rate now standing at a record 47.0 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 7 NOVEMBER 1985

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1985, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

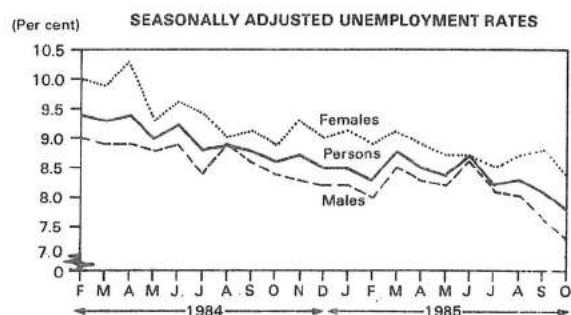
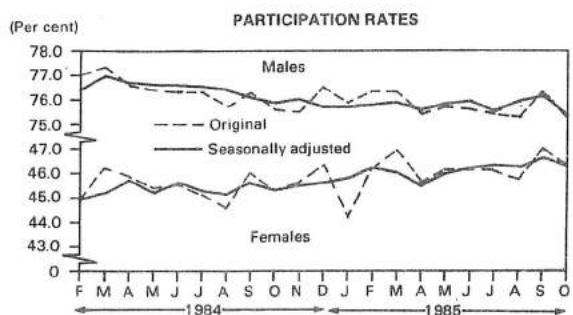
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

In October 1985, unemployment in Australia fell to its lowest level since September 1982. In seasonally adjusted terms, unemployment fell by 28,400 between September and October 1985. The fall in unemployment was evenly spread between males and females, and between those looking for full-time and part-time work. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 7.8 per cent in October 1985 (males 7.3 per cent and females 8.4 per cent). The number of unemployed 15 to 19 year-olds looking for their first full-time job fell by 7,300.

Following the substantial increase between August and September, seasonally adjusted employment showed a slight decline in October 1985. With both employment and unemployment declining, the seasonally adjusted participation rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 60.6 per cent.

In original terms, similar trends were evident. Employment fell by 43,900, due almost entirely to a fall in full-time employment, most notably in New South Wales and Victoria. Unemployment declined by 54,600 across all States and Territories, and the unemployment rate fell from 8.0 per cent in September 1985 to 7.3 per cent in October 1985. The labour force participation rate declined to 60.5 per cent.

The last twelve months has seen employment growth of 195,400 and a decline in unemployment of 45,700. The unemployment rate has fallen from 8.1 per cent in October 1984 to 7.3 per cent in October 1985.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 12 DECEMBER 1985

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1985, PRELIMINARY

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other inquiries including copies of publications - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.

MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

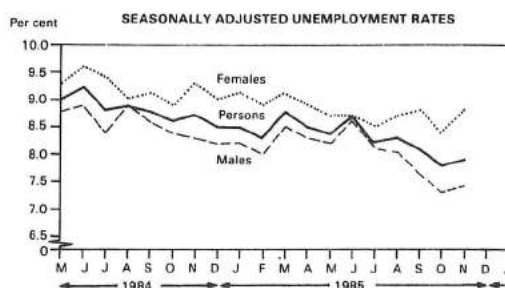
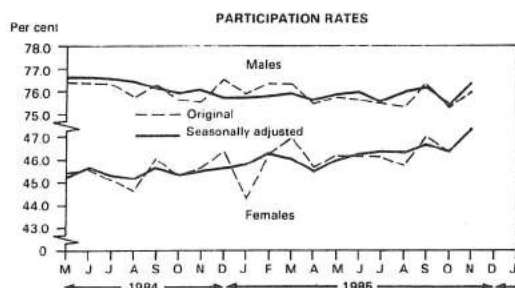
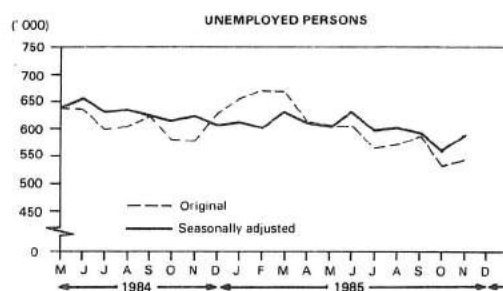
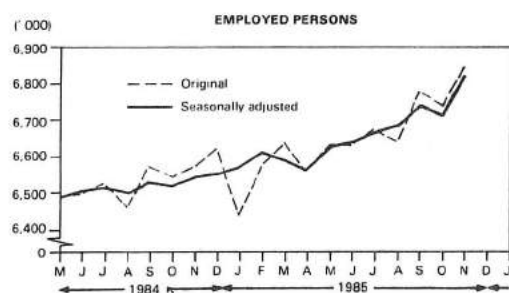
MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17.

Between October and November 1985, seasonally adjusted employment increased by 107,600 (62,200 males and 45,300 females), the largest monthly increase since the commencement of monthly labour force surveys in February 1978. The number of full-time workers grew by 75,300 (60,600 males). The number of unemployed persons increased by 24,400 in November (18,500 females). Most of this increase was in the number of persons seeking part-time work, which grew by 24,300 (15,500 females). The total number of unemployed persons stood at 588,900 in November, representing a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent. The seasonally adjusted participation rate increased from 60.6 per cent in October to 61.6 per cent in November.

Similar employment growth was evident in original terms. Following a decline in October, employment increased by 108,900 persons in November 1985 (47,800 males and 61,100 females; 66,200 full-time workers and 42,700 part-time). The increase was spread across all States, although most notably in Victoria (41,600) and New South Wales (35,300). Following last month's fall in unemployment, there was little change in the number of unemployed persons between October and November in original terms. The total number of unemployed stood at 541,300 persons which represents an unchanged unemployment rate of 7.3 per cent. The participation rate increased by 0.9 percentage points to 61.4 per cent.

Since November 1984 employment has increased by 283,000 persons and unemployment has fallen by 30,000 persons. Most of the growth in employment between November 1984 and November 1985 has been in full-time workers (180,000), with the total increase spread evenly between males and females. In this twelve-month period the unemployment rate has fallen from 8.0 per cent in November 1984 to 7.3 per cent in November 1985, and the participation rate has increased by 1.1 percentage points from 60.3 per cent in November 1984 to 61.4 per cent in November 1985.





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1985, PRELIMINARY

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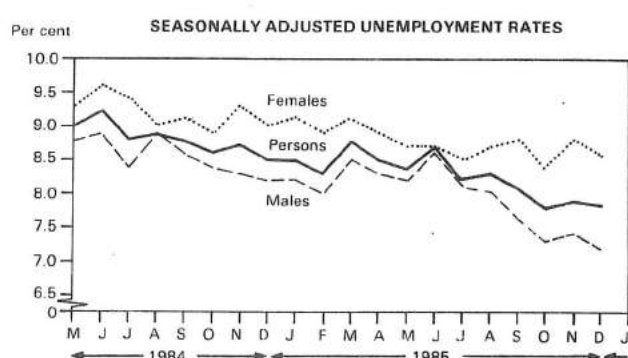
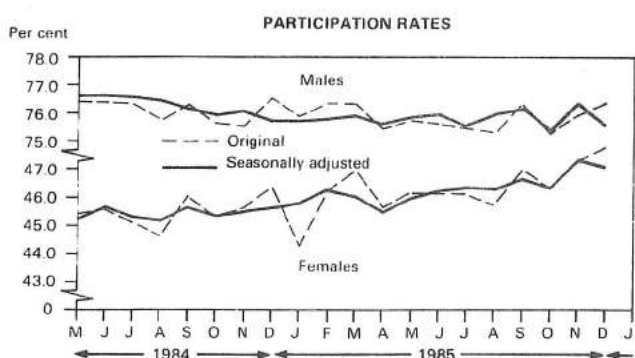
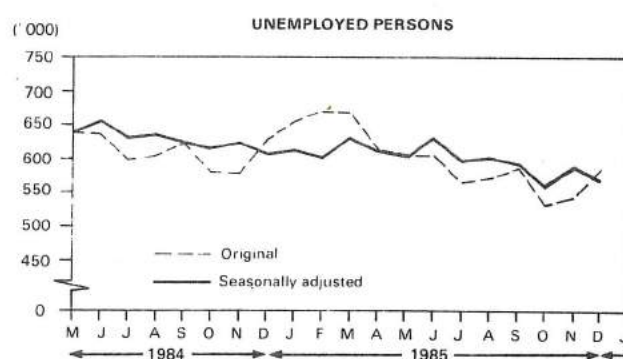
MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

MAIN FEATURES

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

In seasonally adjusted terms, at December 1985 there were an estimated 7,373,900 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,802,300 were employed and 571,600 were unemployed. Over the twelve months to December, in seasonally adjusted terms the labour force increased by 213,200 (3.0 per cent), employment grew by 249,400 (3.8 per cent) and unemployment fell by 36,200 (6.0 per cent). There was a decrease in the unemployment rate of 0.7 percentage points and an increase in the participation rate, also of 0.7 percentage points.

Between November and December 1985, the seasonally adjusted estimate of numbers employed fell slightly to 6,802,300 following the large rise which occurred between October and November. Seasonally adjusted unemployment fell from 588,700 to 571,600, resulting in an unemployment rate of 7.8 per cent in December. Over the same period, the seasonally adjusted participation rate fell from 61.6 per cent to 61.1 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 13 FEBRUARY 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1986, PRELIMINARY

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MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

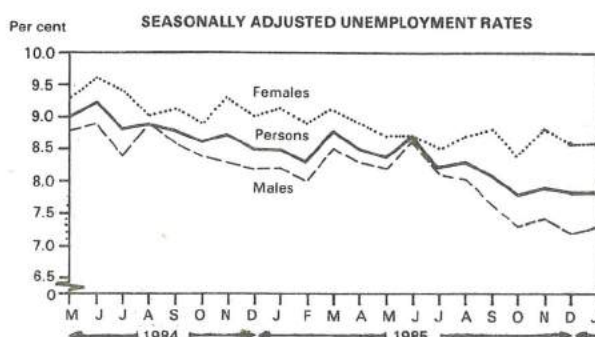
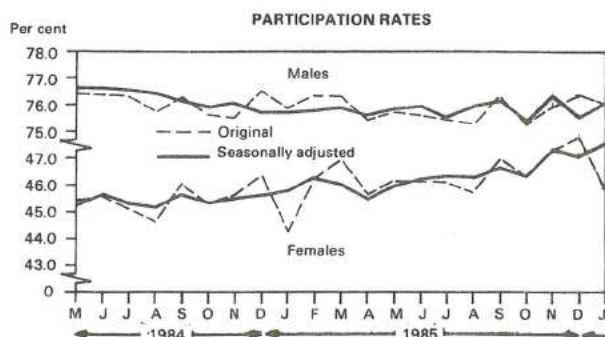
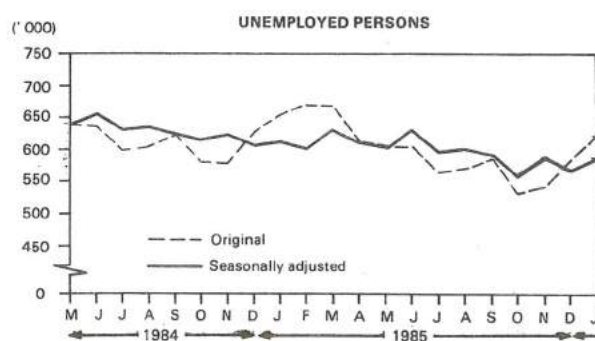
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, at January 1986 there were an estimated 7,445,900 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,862,500 were employed and 583,500 were unemployed.

In the twelve months January 1985 to January 1986, employment increased by 281,600 persons in original terms (130,300 males and 151,200 females), the majority of which were full-time employed persons (201,200). This is the largest January to January increase since monthly surveys commenced in February 1978. Unemployment decreased by 34,400 persons in original terms in the same twelve-month period. The original unemployment rate decreased from 9.3 per cent to 8.5 per cent, while the participation rate increased by 1.0 percentage points from 59.8 per cent to 60.8 per cent.

Between December 1985 and January 1986, seasonally adjusted employment increased by 60,200 persons (25,700 males and 34,400 females), resulting in an estimated 6,862,500 employed persons in January 1986. Seasonally adjusted unemployment increased slightly resulting in an estimated 583,500 persons unemployed (331,300 males and 252,200 females). This represents a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.8 per cent, which is unchanged from December 1985. The seasonally adjusted participation rate returned to its November 1985 level of 61.6 per cent, an increase of 0.5 percentage points from December 1985.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 13 MARCH 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1986, PRELIMINARY

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MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

Note: This issue contains revised seasonally adjusted estimates. See paragraph 18.

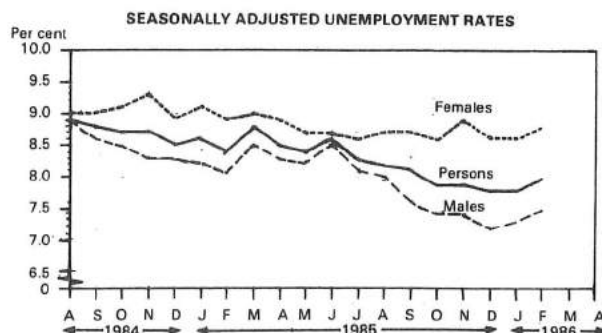
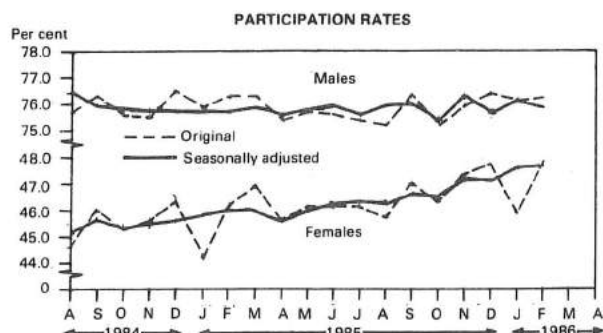
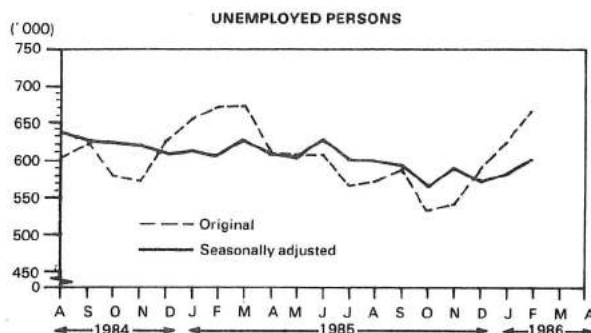
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, at February 1986 there were an estimated 7,455,800 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,855,900 were employed and 600,000 were unemployed.

Between February 1985 and February 1986, the number of employed persons increased by 251,100 in original terms (108,000 males and 143,200 females). This is the largest February to February increase since the commencement of monthly labour force surveys in February 1978. Full-time employment increased by 203,100 persons. The number of unemployed persons decreased only slightly in original terms from 673,600 in February 1985 to 663,100 in February 1986. In the same twelve-month period, the original unemployment rate decreased from 9.3 per cent to 8.9 per cent, while the participation rate increased from 61.0 per cent to 61.9 per cent as a result of increasing participation of females in the labour force.

Total seasonally adjusted employment changed little between January and February 1986, with an estimated 6,855,900 employed persons (4,183,300 males and 2,672,600 females) at February 1986. However, the number of female part-time workers decreased by 24,000. Unemployment increased by 16,700 persons (12,200 persons looking for full-time work) in seasonally adjusted terms, resulting in an estimated 600,000 unemployed persons (341,100 males and 258,900 females) at February 1986. This represents a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 8.0 per cent, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from January 1986. The seasonally adjusted participation rate remained at its January 1986 level of 61.6 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 10 APRIL 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1986, PRELIMINARY

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MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

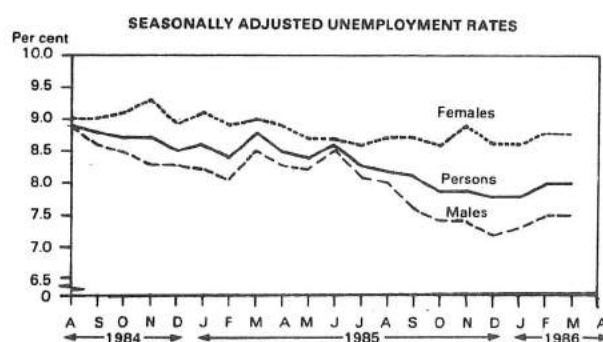
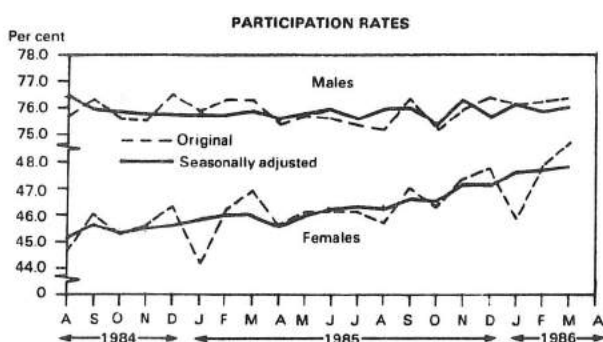
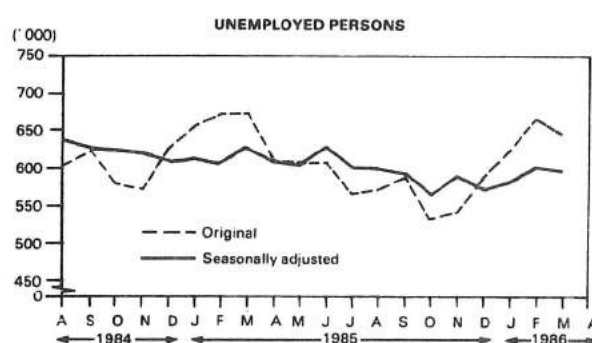
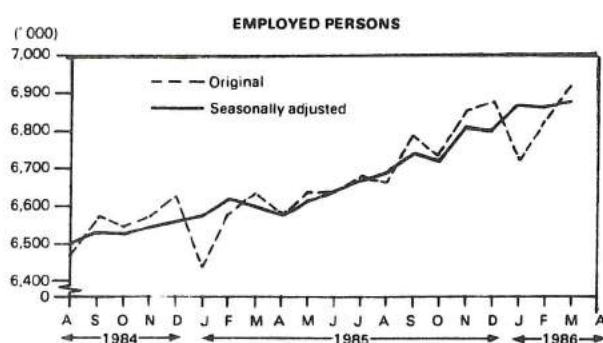
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, at March 1986 there were an estimated 7,478,600 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,883,000 were employed and 595,600 were unemployed.

Between March 1985 and March 1986, employment increased by 292,000 persons in original terms (132,200 males and 159,800 females), of which 187,000 were full-time employed persons. This is the largest March to March increase since the commencement of monthly labour force surveys in February 1978. Unemployment decreased by 31,300 persons in original terms over the same twelve month period, although the number of persons looking for full-time work fell by 49,700. The original unemployment rate decreased from 9.2 per cent to 8.5 per cent, and the participation rate increased from 61.4 per cent to 62.4 per cent as a result of a 1.9 percentage points increase in female labour force participation.

Total seasonally adjusted employment increased by 27,200 between February and March 1986, resulting in an estimated 6,883,000 employed persons (4,200,200 males and 2,682,800 females) at March 1986. The number of part-time employed persons increased by 42,100. Unemployment changed little in seasonally adjusted terms, with an estimated 595,600 unemployed persons (339,800 males and 255,900 females) at March 1986. This represents a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 8.0 per cent, which is unchanged from February 1986. The seasonally adjusted participation rate of 61.7 per cent is the highest since the commencement of monthly labour force surveys.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 8 MAY 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1986, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any of our State offices.

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MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

ON VIATEL selected statistics from this publication are available on VIATEL *656#.

NOTE. Estimates contained in this publication are based on a revised labour force survey questionnaire introduced during April 1986. In particular, users should note that the new questionnaire revises the definition of employed persons, and all figures in this publication have been revised to conform with the new definition. See paragraph 2 for more details.

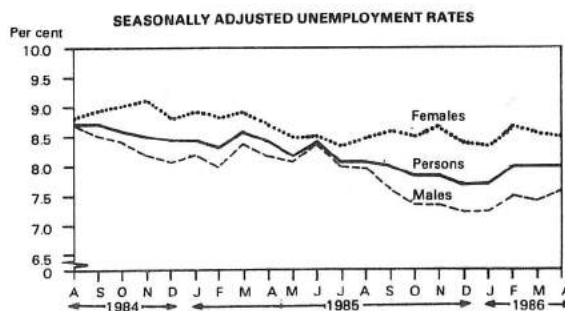
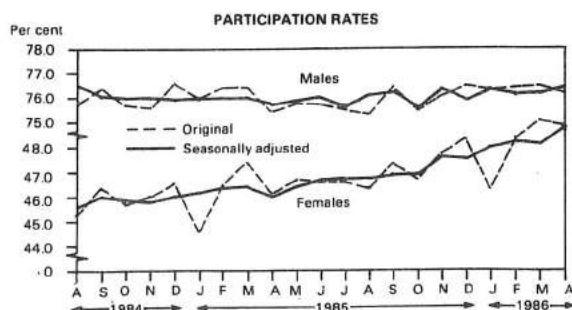
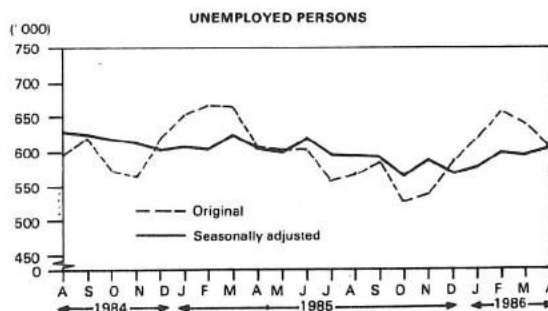
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month to month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, at April 1986 there were an estimated 7,579,100 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,978,300 were employed and 600,800 were unemployed.

In the twelve months April 1985 to April 1986, employment increased by 358,000 persons in original terms (145,700 males and 212,400 females). This is the largest April to April increase since the commencement of monthly surveys in February 1978. Full-time employed persons increased by 240,000. The number of unemployed persons changed little from 609,800 persons in April 1985 to 606,900 persons in April 1986, although the number of persons aged 15-19 looking for their first full-time job declined by 12,000 or 23.8 per cent. The original unemployment rate decreased from 8.5 per cent to 8.0 per cent over the same twelve-month period, and the participation rate increased from 60.6 per cent to 62.3 per cent primarily as a result of a 2.8 percentage points increase in female labour force participation.

Between March and April 1986, seasonally adjusted employment increased by 60,700. This increase was most noticeable for females (49,000) and part-time employed persons (34,200). Unemployment increased slightly in seasonally adjusted terms to an estimated 600,800 unemployed persons (345,200 males and 255,700 females). The number of persons aged 15-19 looking for their first full-time job decreased by 9,800 persons to an estimated 43,100 persons. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 7.9 per cent is unchanged from March 1986. The seasonally adjusted participation rate increased by 0.5 percentage points to 62.4 per cent, the highest since the commencement of monthly labour force surveys.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 12 JUNE 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1986, PRELIMINARY

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	* about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ON VIATEL	* key *656# for selected economic, social and demographic statistics on VIATEL.

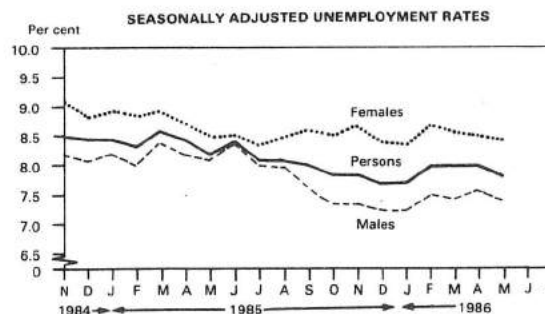
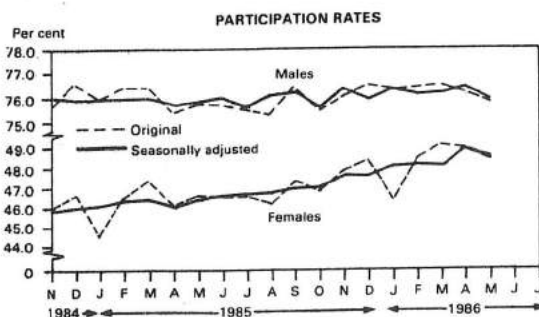
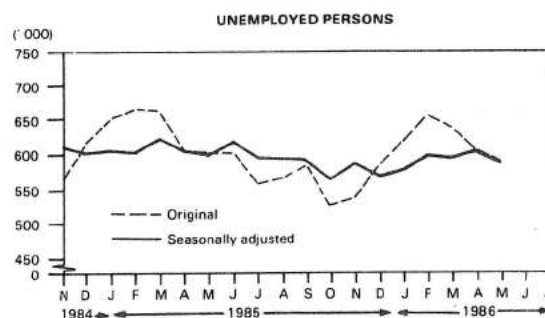
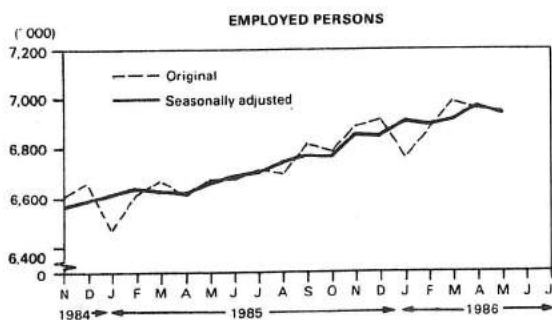
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month to month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, at May 1986 there were an estimated 7,528,800 persons in the labour force, of whom 6,939,400 were employed and 589,500 were unemployed.

Between May 1985 and May 1986, employment increased by 270,900 persons (163,100 females and 107,800 males) in original terms. This is the largest May to May increase since the commencement of monthly labour force surveys in February 1978. The number of full-time employed persons increased by 188,900. Unemployment decreased only slightly in original terms over the same twelve-month period, falling from 602,100 persons in May 1985 to 592,200 in May 1986. The number of persons looking for full-time work decreased by 15,900. The original unemployment rate fell from 8.3 per cent in May 1985 to 7.9 per cent in May 1986, however the original participation rate increased by 1 percentage point from 61.0 per cent to 62.0 per cent, almost entirely due to an increase of 1.9 percentage points in female participation.

Between April and May 1986, total seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 38,900. This decrease was spread evenly between males (18,700) and females (20,200), and between full-time (18,100) and part-time (20,800). The number of unemployed persons decreased only slightly in seasonally adjusted terms, from 600,800 in April to 589,500 in May. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate declined from 7.9 per cent in April to 7.8 per cent in May. The seasonally adjusted participation rate decreased by 0.5 percentage points from 62.4 per cent to 61.9 per cent. This is a return to the level recorded in February and March 1986.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 10 JULY 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1986, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	* about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
	* about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ON VIATEL	* key *656# for selected economic, social and demographic statistics on VIATEL.

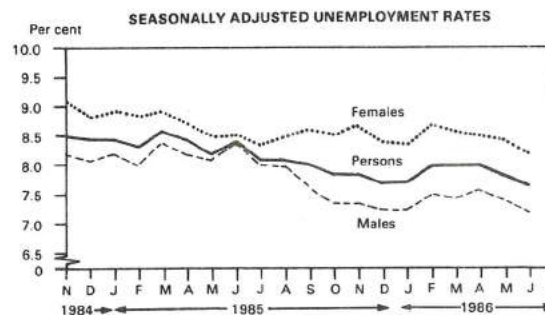
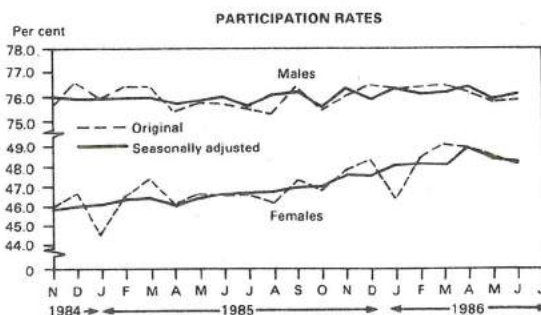
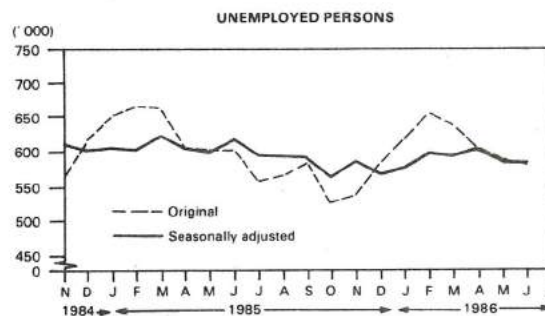
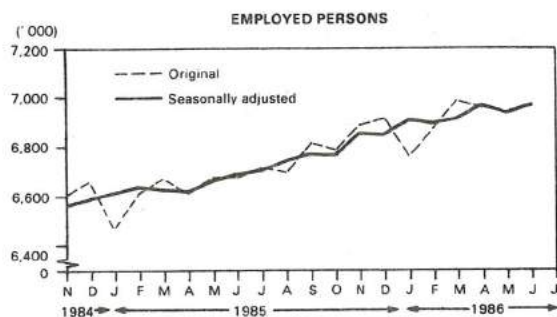
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month to month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,554,600 persons in the labour force in June 1986, of whom 6,979,200 were employed and 575,400 were unemployed.

In the twelve months between June 1985 and June 1986, the number of employed persons increased by 303,000 persons in original terms (145,100 males and 157,900 females). The majority of this increase was in full-time employment, which grew by 213,600 persons. Unemployment fell by 39,200 persons in original terms over the same twelve month period. However, the number of persons looking for full-time work decreased by 50,500 persons. The original unemployment rate declined from 8.3 per cent in June 1985 to 7.5 per cent in June 1986 and the original participation rate increased to 61.9 per cent from 60.9 per cent, with female participation increasing by 1.7 percentage points to 48.2 per cent.

Total seasonally adjusted employment increased by 39,400 between May and June 1986, returning to the level of total employment recorded in April 1986. The number of employed males increased by 35,800, and full-time employment increased by 29,800. The number of unemployed persons fell by 14,100 persons in seasonally adjusted terms, with an estimated 575,400 unemployed persons at June 1986. The number of persons looking for full-time work decreased by 16,700. In seasonally adjusted terms, the unemployment rate stood at 7.6 per cent in June 1986, compared with 7.8 per cent in May 1986. The seasonally adjusted participation rate increased slightly to stand at 62.0 per cent in June 1986.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 7 AUGUST 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1986, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	* about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
	* about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ON VIATEL	* key *656# for selected economic, social and demographic statistics on VIATEL.

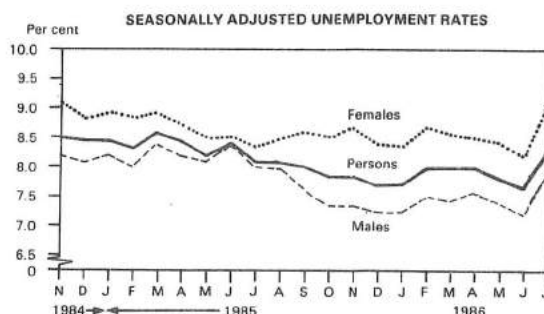
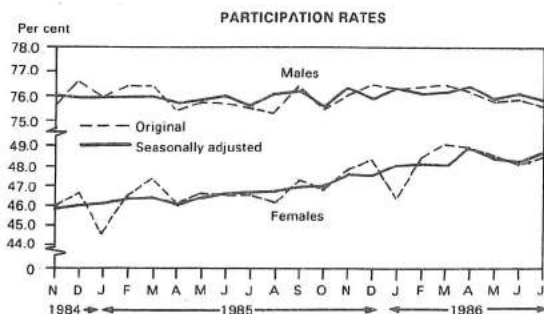
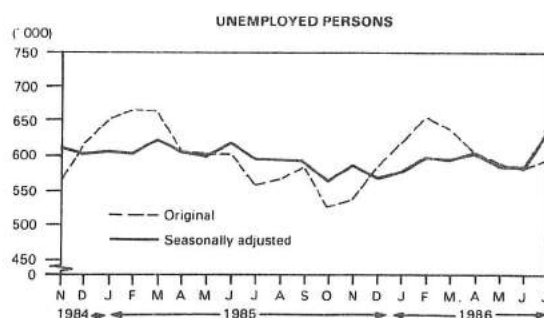
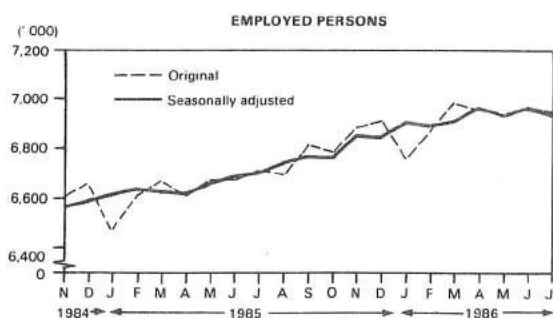
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month to month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,575,500 persons in the labour force in July 1986, of whom 6,943,100 were employed and 632,500 were unemployed.

Between July 1985 and July 1986, employment increased in original terms by 242,500 persons (96,700 males and 145,800 females). The number of persons employed full time increased by 159,100, while part-time employment increased by 83,400 (71,100 females). Over the same twelve-month period, unemployment grew by 35,300 persons in original terms, with the number of unemployed females increasing by 33,900. The number of persons looking for part-time work increased by 16,000 or 18.3 per cent. The original unemployment rate increased from 7.7 per cent in July 1985 to 7.9 per cent in July 1986. The original participation rate increased by 1.1 percentage points from 60.8 per cent to 61.9 per cent, however female participation increased by 2.0 percentage points from 46.5 per cent to 48.5 per cent in original terms.

Total seasonally adjusted employment decreased by 35,700 between June and July 1986, with the number of full-time employed males decreasing by 38,900. Unemployment increased by 56,600 in seasonally adjusted terms (26,500 males and 30,000 females), with the number of persons looking for full-time work growing by 51,300 (26,500 males and 24,700 females). The unemployment rate stood at 8.3 per cent (seasonally adjusted) at July 1986, compared with 7.6 per cent in June 1986. The seasonally adjusted participation rate increased slightly to stand at 62.1 per cent in July 1986.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 11 SEPTEMBER 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1986, PRELIMINARY

- PHONE INQUIRIES * about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
- * about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or any ABS State office.
- MAIL INQUIRIES * write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
- ON VIATEL * key *656# for selected economic, social and demographic statistics on VIATEL.

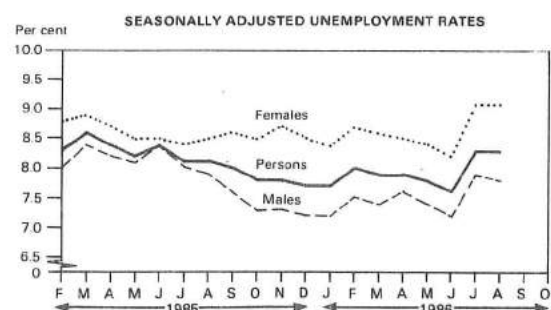
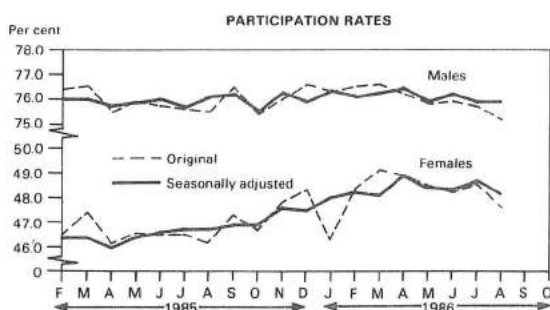
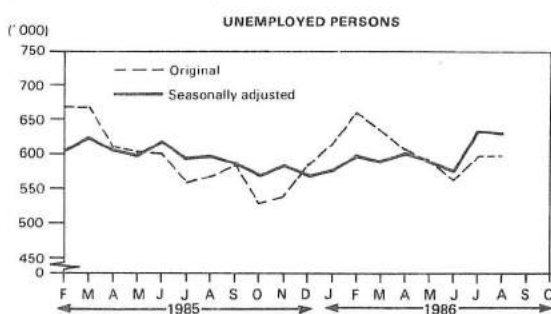
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month to month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,561,000 persons in the labour force in August 1986, of whom 6,934,000 were employed and 627,000 were unemployed.

In the twelve months between August 1985 and August 1986, the number of employed persons increased by 195,300 in original terms, (77,000 males and 118,300 females) with full-time employment increasing by 143,200 and part-time employment increasing by 52,100. For the same twelve-month period, unemployment increased by 28,100 in original terms, with the number of unemployed females increasing by 26,600. The number of unemployed persons looking for part-time work increased by 21,600. In original terms, the unemployment rate increased from 7.8 per cent in August 1985 to 8.0 per cent in August 1986. The original participation rate increased by 0.6 percentage points from 60.6 per cent to 61.2 per cent over the same period, with the female participation rate increasing from 46.2 per cent to 47.6 per cent while the male participation rate fell from 75.5 per cent to 75.2 per cent.

Between July 1986 and August 1986, total seasonally adjusted employment fell by 9,100, with full-time employment increasing by 22,100 and part-time employment decreasing by 31,200. The number of unemployed persons decreased by 5,500 in seasonally adjusted terms, with an estimated 627,000 unemployed persons at August 1986. The number of unemployed persons looking for full-time work decreased by 14,100 while the number of unemployed persons looking for part-time work increased by 8,500. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August 1986 remained the same as the July 1986 rate of 8.3 per cent. The seasonally adjusted participation rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 61.8 per cent between July 1986 and August 1986, with the female participation rate falling from 48.7 per cent to 48.2 per cent.





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1986, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	* about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
	* about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ON VIATEL	* key *656# for selected economic, social and demographic statistics on VIATEL.

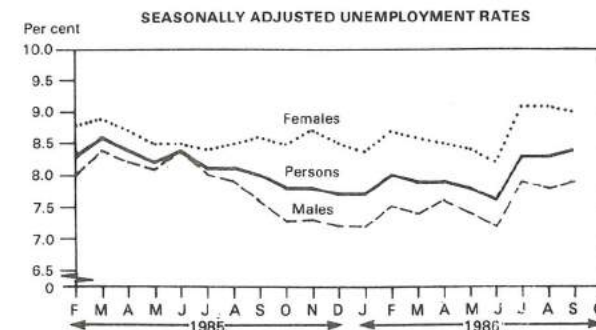
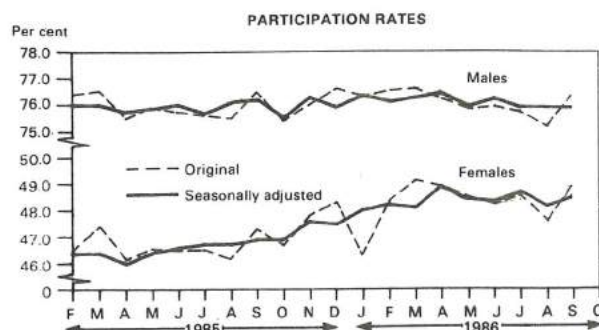
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month to month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,593,300 persons in the labour force in September 1986 of whom 6,959,100 were employed and 634,200 were unemployed.

In the twelve months September 1985 to September 1986, the number of employed persons increased by 190,300 persons in original terms (full-time 120,000 and part-time 70,300). The number of employed females grew by 129,300 and employed males by 61,000. Over the same twelve-month period, unemployment increased by 48,700 persons in original terms (26,400 females and 22,100 males). The number of persons looking for full-time work increased by 38,100. The original unemployment rate increased from 7.9 per cent in September 1985 to 8.3 per cent in September 1986, while the original participation rate increased by 0.7 percentage points from 61.7 per cent (September 1985) to 62.4 per cent (September 1986). Female participation increased from 47.3 per cent to 48.9 per cent.

Between August and September 1986, total seasonally adjusted employment increased by 25,000 persons. In total, unemployment increased marginally (7,300 persons) in seasonally adjusted terms, but the number of persons looking for full-time work increased by 23,200. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate and participation rate also increased slightly between August and September 1986. The unemployment rate increased from 8.3 per cent to 8.4 per cent and the participation rate from 61.8 per cent to 62.0 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 6 NOVEMBER 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1986, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	* about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
	* about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ELECTRONIC SERVICES	* on VIATEL - key *656#.
	* on AUSSTATS - phone(062) 526017. * on TELESTATS - phone(062) 52 5404.

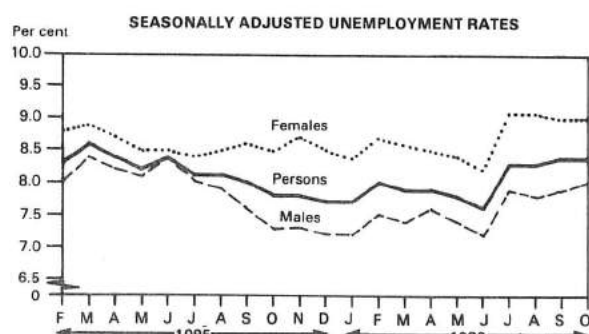
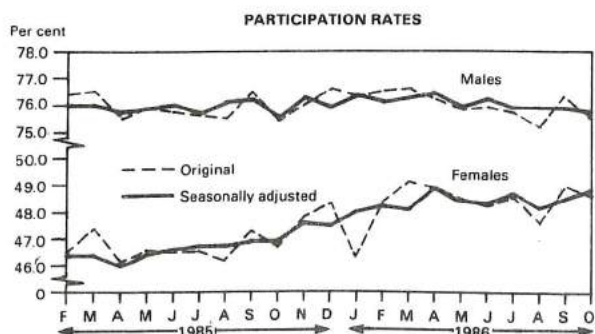
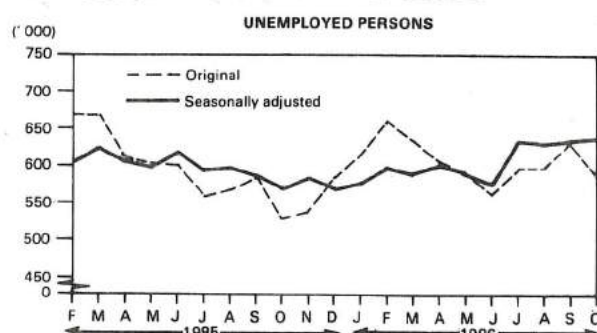
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,616,000 persons in the labour force in October 1986 of whom 6,979,600 were employed and 636,400 were unemployed.

Between October 1985 and October 1986, employment increased in original terms by 217,500 persons (71,900 males and 145,600 females). The number of persons employed full time increased by 165,300 (76,300 males and 88,900 females) over the same twelve-month period. Part-time employment grew by 52,200 persons. The number of unemployed persons increased by 61,500 (34,200 males and 27,200 females) in original terms between October 1985 and October 1986. The number of persons looking for full-time work grew by 45,200. The original unemployment rate increased by 0.6 percentage points from 7.2 per cent in October 1985 to 7.8 per cent in October 1986, while the original participation rate increased from 60.8 per cent (October 1985) to 61.8 per cent (October 1986).

Total seasonally adjusted employment increased marginally (20,900 persons) between September and October 1986. However, the number of full-time employed persons increased by 32,400, due almost entirely to a growth of 30,300 in female full-time employment (seasonally adjusted). The number of unemployed persons changed little in seasonally adjusted terms, standing at 636,400 in October 1986 compared with 634,100 in September 1986. Both the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate and seasonally adjusted participation rate were unchanged from their September 1986 levels of 8.4 per cent and 62.0 per cent respectively.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 11 DECEMBER 1986

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1986, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	* about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
	* about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ELECTRONIC SERVICES	* on VIATEL - key *656#. * on AUSSTATS - phone(062) 526017. * on TELESTATS - phone(062) 52 5404.

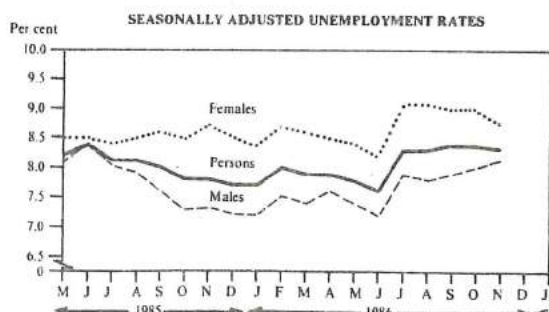
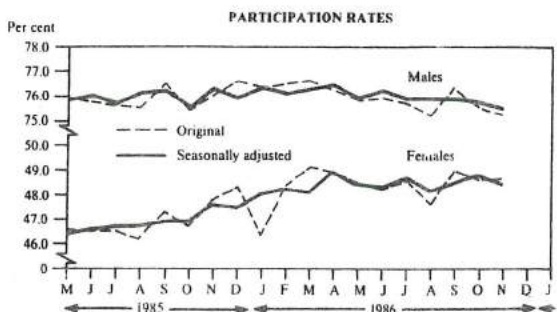
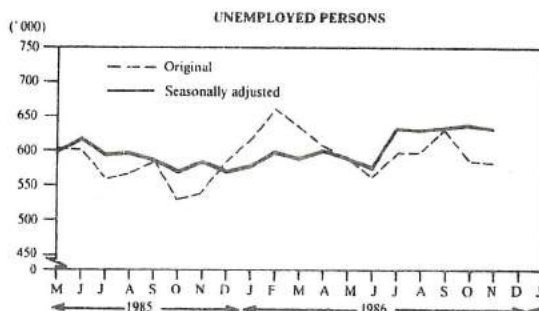
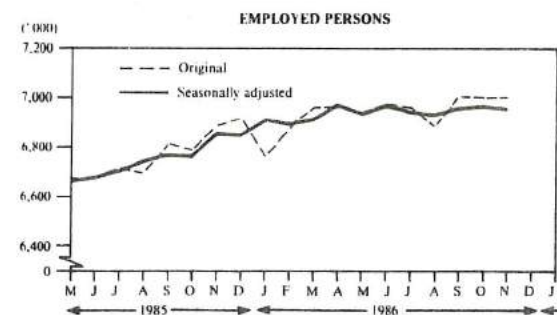
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 14 to 18. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,594,500 persons in the labour force in November 1986 of whom 6,962,000 were employed and 632,500 were unemployed.

Between November 1985 and November 1986, total employment increased in original terms by 116,300 persons (85,200 full time and 31,100 part time). Nearly all of this increase was in female employment which grew by 105,000 in original terms over the twelve-month period. The number of full-time employed females increased by 68,500 between November 1985 and November 1986. Unemployment also increased over the same twelve-month period, with an extra 46,100 persons unemployed (original) in November 1986 compared with November 1985. The increase in unemployment was most noticeable in the number of persons looking for full-time work, which increased by 49,400 persons, and in the total number of unemployed males (increase of 37,100). The original unemployment rate increased from 7.2 per cent in November 1985 to 7.7 per cent in November 1986, while the original participation rate was 61.7 per cent in both November 1985 and November 1986.

In seasonally adjusted terms, total employment showed little movement (a decrease of 17,500 persons, 18,200 full time) between October and November 1986. Unemployment also changed little in seasonally adjusted terms, standing at 632,500 persons in November 1986 compared with 636,700 persons in October 1986. However, the number of unemployed females decreased by 10,600. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased slightly from 8.4 per cent in October 1986 to 8.3 per cent in November 1986, while the seasonally adjusted participation rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points to stand at 61.7 per cent in November 1986.





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1986, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	* about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
	* about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
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	* on AUSSTATS - phone(062) 526017. * on TELESTATS - phone(062) 52 5404.

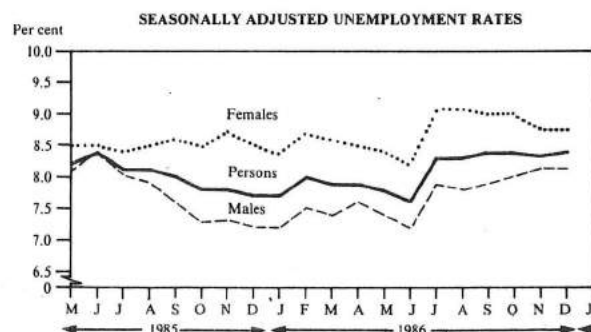
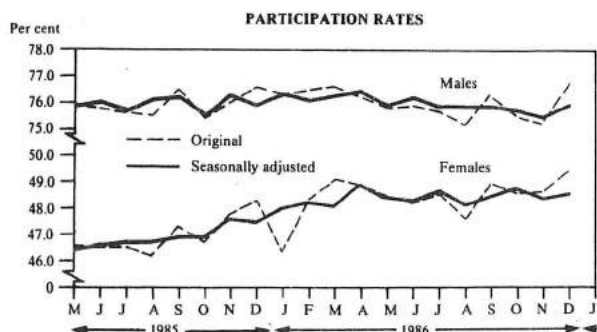
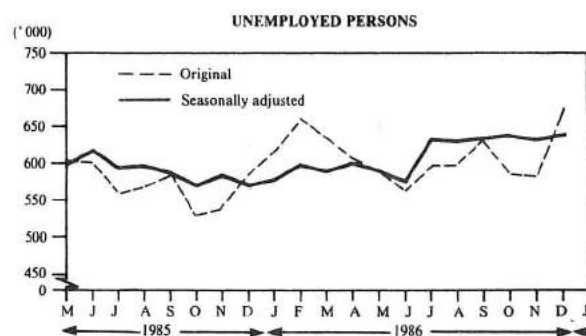
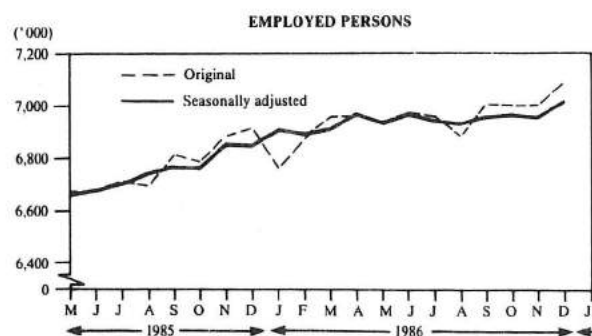
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,657,900 persons in the labour force in December 1986, of whom 7,017,700 were employed and 640,200 were unemployed.

For the twelve months from December 1985 to December 1986, the number of employed persons increased by 173,900 (31,600 full-time males, 54,000 full-time females, 26,600 part-time males and 61,800 part-time females). Unemployment increased by 71,200 in original terms during the same twelve-month period. The increase was largest for males, with an additional 53,400 unemployed, while there were an additional 17,800 unemployed females. The original unemployment rate increased from 7.8 per cent in December 1985 to 8.5 per cent in December 1986. The original participation rate also increased, from 62.2 per cent to 62.9 per cent in the same period.

Between November and December 1986, total seasonally adjusted employment rose by 55,600. This was due largely to an increase of 48,000 in part-time employment. The number of unemployed persons increased slightly in seasonally adjusted terms from 632,700 persons to 640,200 persons. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased marginally from 8.3 per cent in November 1986 to 8.4 per cent in December 1986, while the seasonally adjusted participation rate increased by 0.4 percentage points to 62.1 per cent in December 1986.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 12 FEBRUARY 1987

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1987, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	* about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
	* about other statistics and ABS services - contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 or any ABS State office.
MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ELECTRONIC SERVICES	* on VIATEL - key *656#.
	* on AUSSTATS - phone(062) 526017. * on TELESTATS - phone(062) 52 5404.

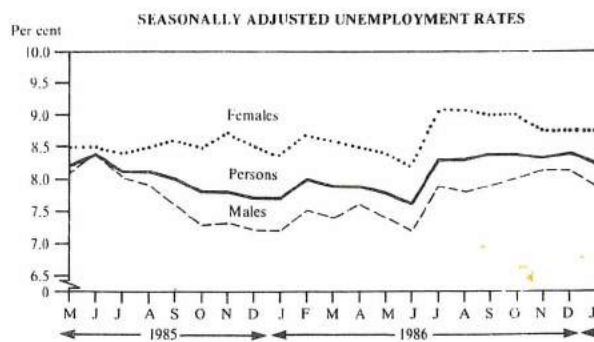
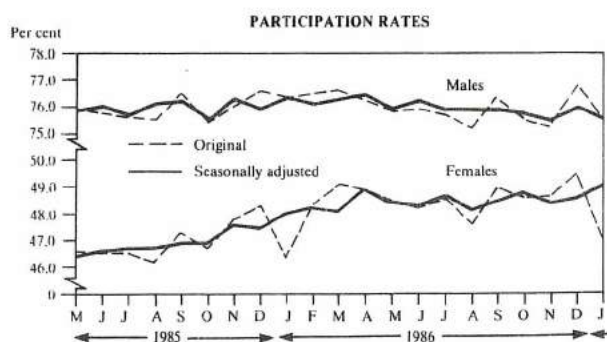
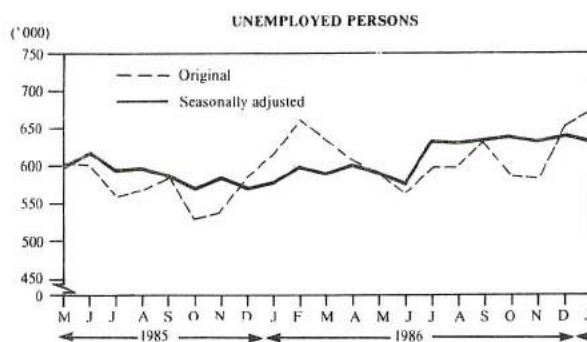
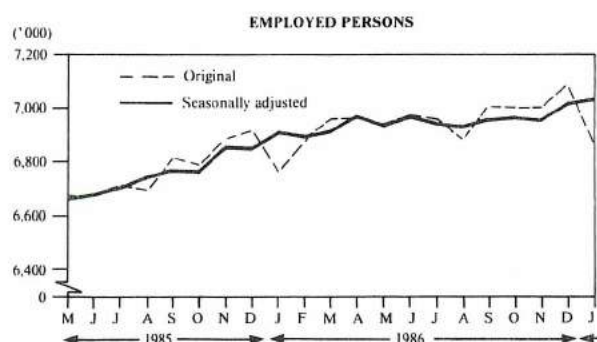
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as the short-term movement cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,668,700 persons in the labour force in January 1987, of whom 7,036,700 were employed and 632,000 were unemployed.

Between January 1986 and January 1987, the number of employed persons increased in original terms by 116,900 (97,500 females and 19,400 males). Most of this increase was in part-time employment, which grew by 71,200 over the twelve-month period. Unemployment also increased over the same period, with an additional 55,500 persons unemployed in January 1987 compared with January 1986. The increase was largest for persons looking for full-time work which increased by 50,300 and in the total number of unemployed males (increase of 37,400). The original unemployment rate increased from 8.3 per cent in January 1986 to 8.9 per cent in January 1987, while the original participation rate was 61.1 per cent in both January 1986 and January 1987.

In seasonally adjusted terms, total employment increased marginally (19,800) between December 1986 and January 1987, with most of this increase in full-time employed persons, which grew by 13,100. The number of unemployed persons decreased slightly in seasonally adjusted terms from 640,600 persons to 632,000 persons. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 8.4 per cent to 8.2 per cent in January 1987, while the seasonally adjusted participation rate remained unchanged at 62.1 per cent.





CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 12 MARCH 1987

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1987, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES	* about these statistics - contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office.
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MAIL INQUIRIES	* write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
ELECTRONIC SERVICES	* on VIATEL - key *656#.
	* on AUSSTATS - phone(062) 526017. * on TELESTATS - phone(062) 52 5404.

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in these estimates. Survey estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling variability as explained in paragraphs 13 to 17. Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted series in this publication as short-term movements cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

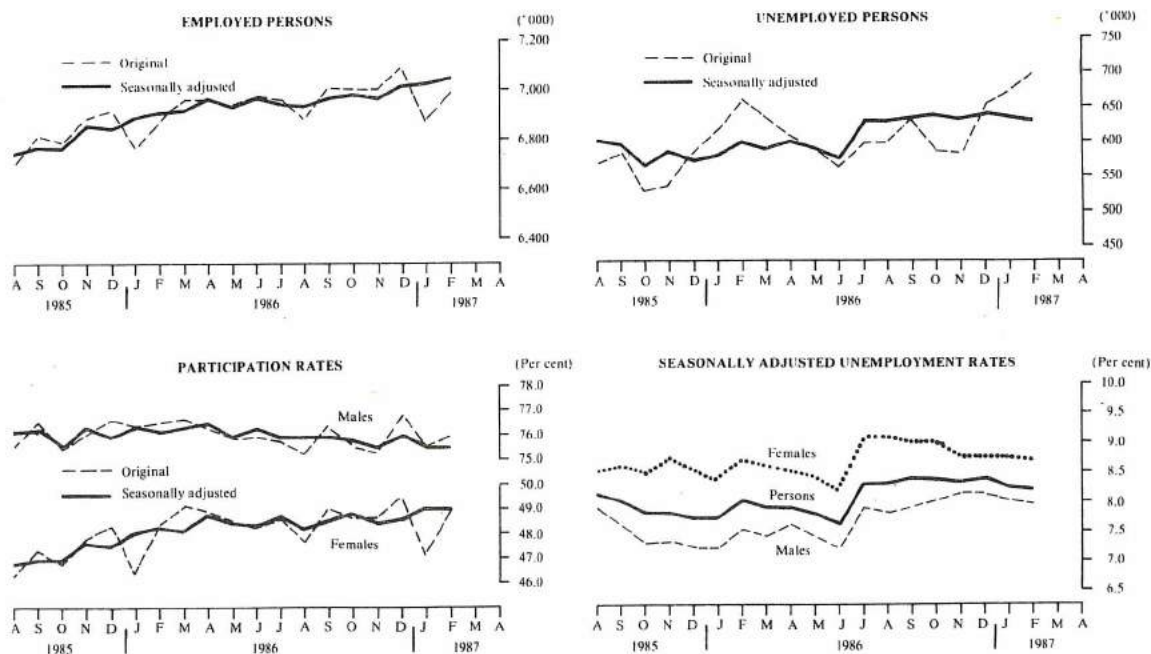
Tables 2 and 5 include revisions to seasonally adjusted data following the annual reanalysis of seasonal factors up to January 1987.

MAIN FEATURES

In seasonally adjusted terms, there were an estimated 7,672,600 persons in the labour force in February 1987, of whom 7,040,500 were employed and 632,100 were unemployed.

Between February 1986 and February 1987, total employment increased in original terms by 127,200 (42,200 full time and 85,000 part time). The bulk of this increase was in female employment, which grew by 87,600 in original terms over the twelve-month period. The number of females employed part time increased in original terms by 71,100 between February 1986 and February 1987. Unemployment also increased over the same twelve-month period, with an extra 41,300 persons unemployed (original) in February 1987 compared with February 1986. The increase in unemployment was most noticeable in the number of persons looking for full-time work, which increased by 36,800 and in the total number of unemployed males (increase of 29,400). The original unemployment rate increased from 8.7 per cent in February 1986 to 9.1 per cent in February 1987. The original participation rate remained at 62.2 per cent in the same period.

In seasonally adjusted terms, total employment increased by 20,100 between January 1987 and February 1987, with most of this increase in full-time employment which grew by 12,800. The number of unemployed persons decreased slightly in seasonally adjusted terms from 638,300 to 632,100 persons. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 8.3 per cent in January 1987 to 8.2 per cent in February 1987, while the seasonally adjusted participation rate remained unchanged at 62.0 per cent.





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1987, PRELIMINARY

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To assist users in interpreting underlying trends, this issue introduces estimates of trend for the major labour force series. For a brief explanation of the methodology, refer to paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

Care should be taken in the interpretation of the trend series, as the most recent data are subject to revision when subsequent months' data become available. Care should also be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 14 to 18.

MAIN FEATURES

The March 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,061,400, an increase of 20,000 compared with February. The trend estimates of employed persons show that the rate of growth in employment in the past few months has almost returned to the levels experienced in the period April 1983 to April 1986, following a levelling-off in

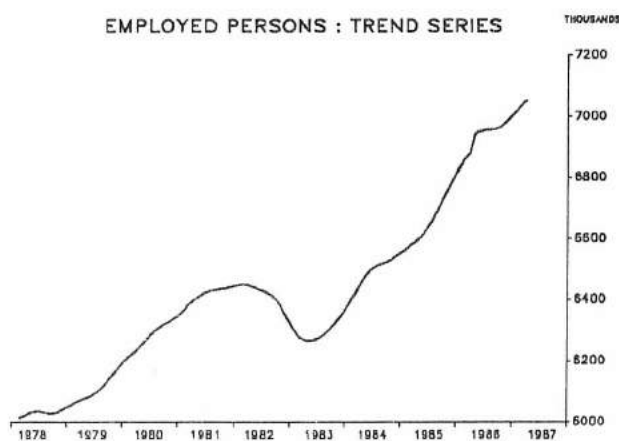
the rate of growth from April 1986 to September 1986.

Unemployment increased by 18,800 (seasonally adjusted) to 650,700 between February and March 1987 with increases of 5,900 and 13,000 in male and female unemployment respectively. Although this rise was the most significant monthly movement for several months, the trend estimates show that the plateau in the number of unemployed that has been experienced since November 1986 continues. It is too early to determine whether there has been any change in that underlying trend. Prior to reaching the current plateau, the trend estimate of unemployed persons showed a decline from July 1983 (722,900) to November 1985 (583,400), followed by a gradual increase to October 1986 (636,000).

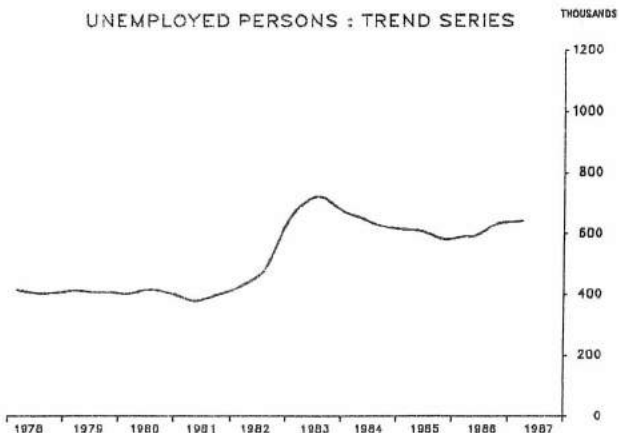
The March 1987 unemployment rate for persons was 8.4% (seasonally adjusted), up by 0.2 percentage points from February. However, the trend estimates show that the underlying trend remains unchanged. Following uniformly small monthly increases from April 1986 (7.8%), the trend estimate reached a level of 8.4% in October 1986 and has remained at that level since that time. The increases from April 1986 followed a period of steady decline in the unemployment rate from a peak of 10.3% in June 1983.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for March 1987 was 62.2%, compared with 62.0% for both January and February. Trend estimates show this rate has been relatively unchanged since April 1986. Before that, trend estimates showed steady increases from a turning point of 60.5% in November 1984. However, trend estimates for male and female participation rates are now moving in opposite directions. For males the trend shows a steady decline from April 1986 (76.2%) to November 1986 (75.7%). There has been no change from then to March 1987. The females rate has continually increased from April 1983 (44.6%) to March 1987 (48.9%).

EMPLOYED PERSONS : TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYED PERSONS : TREND SERIES





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1987, PRELIMINARY

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To assist users in interpreting underlying trends, this publication contains estimates of trend for the major labour force series. For a brief explanation of the methodology, refer to paragraphs 20 to 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

Care should be taken in the interpretation of the trend series, as the most recent data are subject to revision when subsequent months' data become available. Care should also be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 15 to 19.

MAIN FEATURES

The April 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,084,500, an increase of 24,300 compared with March 1987. Trend estimates of employed persons show continuing growth since September 1986, following the levelling-off in the rate of growth from April 1986 to September 1986, and a steady growth in employment in the

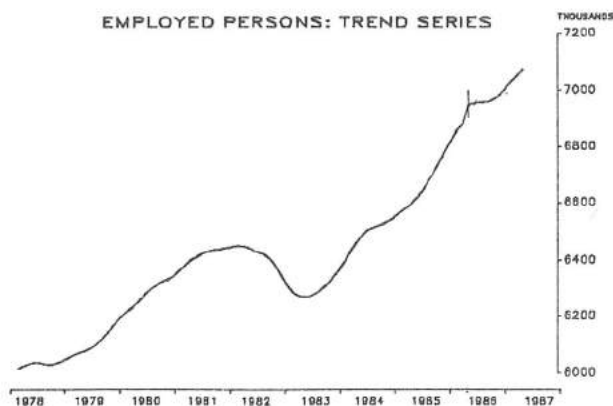
period April 1983 to April 1986. The trend estimates show that the growth in employment since September 1986 has occurred for both males and females (see the graphs on page 2). Similarly, growth in employment during this period has occurred in both the full-time and part-time labour markets.

The total number unemployed (seasonally adjusted) stood at 640,900 in April 1987. There was a decline of 11,500 in male unemployment compared with March 1987 and no discernible change in female unemployment. The trend estimates of unemployed persons show that the plateau since October 1986 continues. This period was preceded by a gradual increase in the trend estimate of unemployed persons from November 1985 (583,400) to October 1986 (636,300). The male and female trend estimates show a different picture (see graphs on page 3). While male unemployment increased from December 1985 (332,800) until December 1986 (371,500) and has since commenced decreasing, female unemployment has continued to gradually increase during this period. Prior to November 1985, the trend estimate of unemployed persons declined from July 1983 (722,900) to November 1985 (583,400).

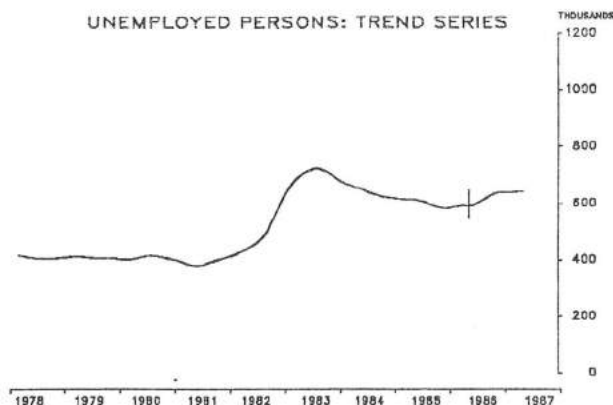
The April 1987 unemployment rate for persons was 8.3% (seasonally adjusted). The trend estimates show that, following a series of small monthly increases from April 1986 (7.8%), the unemployment rate reached a level of 8.4% in October 1986 and has remained at about that level since that time. During the period between June 1983 and April 1986, the unemployment rate showed a steady decline from a peak of 10.3% to 7.8%.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for April 1987 was 62.2%, the same as in March 1987. The trend estimates show the participation rate has been relatively unchanged since April 1986 (62.0%). Before that, trend estimates show a steady increase from a turning point of 60.5% in November 1984. Trend estimates for male and female participation rates continue to move in opposite directions, with the male participation rate declining and the female participation rate still rising.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1987, PRELIMINARY

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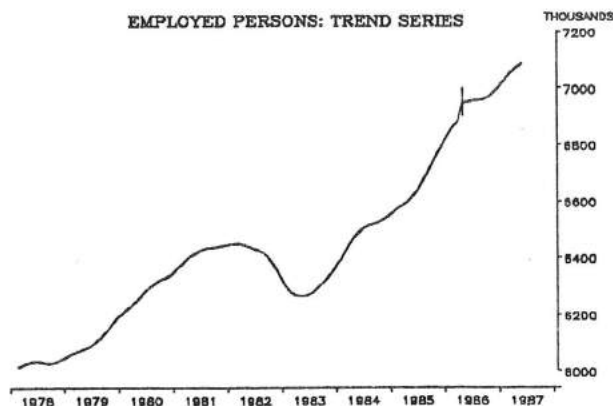
State seasonally adjusted series and trend series are included in this publication for the first time (see Tables 8 and 9).

Care should be taken in the interpretation of the trend series, as the most recent data are subject to revision when subsequent months' data become available. Care should also be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 15 to 19.

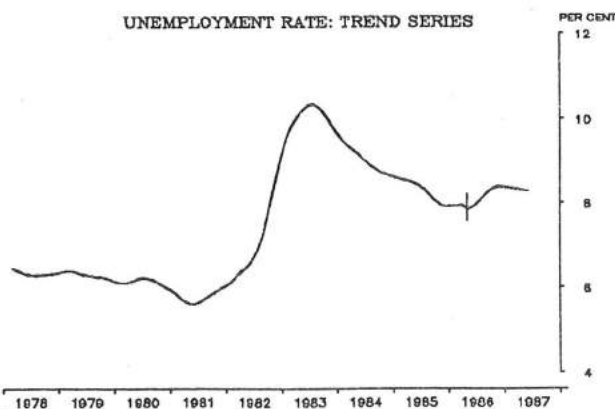
MAIN FEATURES

The May 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,077,900, which is 139,400 higher than in May 1986. The fall of 6,700 in employment between April 1987 and May 1987 is not statistically significant. The trend estimates show a pattern of continuing growth in employment between October 1986 and May 1987, following a levelling off in growth between April 1986 and September 1986.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 14.

They indicate that the growth in employment since September 1986 occurred for both males and females and for both full and part-time workers.

The number of unemployed persons was 633,400 in May 1987. While there was only a marginal fall (7,400) in unemployment (seasonally adjusted) between April and May 1987, there were more significant changes in some of the component series. Unemployed males looking for full-time work increased by 10,900, with the number looking for part-time work declining by 2,800 giving an overall rise in male unemployment of 8,000. Female unemployment decreased between April and May 1987 in both the number looking for full-time work (down 7,200) and part-time work (down 8,200), giving an overall fall in female unemployment of 15,400. The trend estimates of unemployed persons have remained stable at about 640,000 from November 1986, following a period of steady increases from November 1985 (583,400) to October 1986 (636,300).

The May 1987 unemployment rate for persons was 8.2% (seasonally adjusted). Since July 1986, successive monthly estimates of the unemployment rate have been in the range 8.2% to 8.4%. The rate for females dropped sharply from 9.1% to 8.6% reflecting a fall in unemployment, a slight rise in employment and a drop of 0.3 percentage points in the participation rate for females. Trend estimates show the unemployment rate has remained steady at either 8.3% or 8.4% since September 1986.

The State trend estimates show that the unemployment rate for all persons has remained very steady in recent months in each State except Victoria, where there has been a decline in the trend unemployment rate from 7.0% in November 1986 to 6.4% in May 1987. Victoria also has a lower unemployment rate than any other State.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for May 1987 was 62.0% compared with 62.2% for both March and April. The trend estimates show that the participation rate for persons has been relatively unchanged since April 1986. The estimate has held steady at 62.1% for the last five months.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1987, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of the trend series, as the most recent data are subject to revision when subsequent months' data become available. Care should also be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 15 to 19.

MAIN FEATURES

The June 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,116,400, an increase of 38,800 compared with May 1987. The major component of this increase was growth in male employment of 30,000. The trend estimates of employed persons show a pattern of continuing growth in employment since September 1986, following the levelling-

off in growth between April 1986 and September 1986, and a steady growth in employment in the period April 1983 to April 1986.

The State trend estimates of employed persons (see graphs on page 2) show varying pictures with respect to growth in employment. In New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia there has been steady growth in employed persons in recent months. The South Australian trend estimates of employed persons have changed little since May 1986. The Queensland and Tasmanian trend estimates of employed persons have shown small decreases in recent months.

The total number of unemployed (seasonally adjusted) stood at 618,700, a decrease of 15,300 compared with May 1987. This fall was made up entirely of a decrease in the number of persons looking for full-time work, including a fall of 9,700 for females. The trend estimates of unemployed persons were relatively unchanged at about 640,000 between November 1986 and March 1987, and since then have shown successive small falls.

The June 1987 unemployment rate was 8.0% (seasonally adjusted) down by 0.2 percentage points from May 1987. The June 1987 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is the lowest for twelve months. The trend estimates show that during the last year the unemployment rate reached a peak (8.4%) in the period October 1986 to January 1987, and since then has steadily declined. This feature is evident in the trend estimates for both male and female unemployment rates.

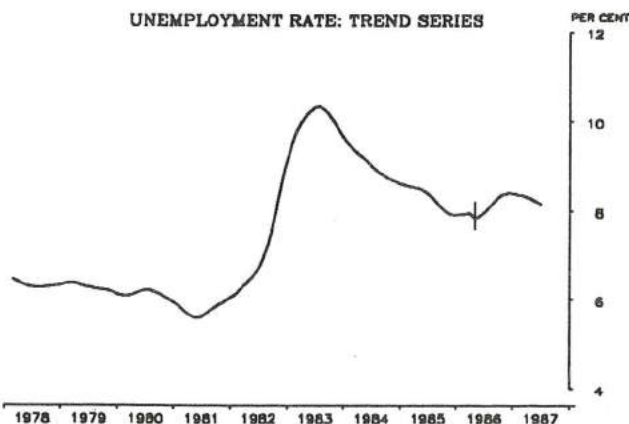
The State trend estimates show that the unemployment rate for all persons has remained fairly steady in recent months in each State except for Victoria, where there has been a decline in the trend unemployment rate from 7.0% in November 1986 to 6.2% in June 1987. Victoria also has a lower unemployment rate than any other State.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for June 1987 was 62.1%. The trend estimates show that the participation rate for persons has been relatively unchanged since April 1986.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 14.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 6 AUGUST 1987

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1987, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements. In particular, it is possible that the seasonality of employment, unemployment and labour force participation has been affected by the changed pattern of school holidays in some States. The impact of any such effect cannot be assessed at this stage.

MAIN FEATURES

Full-time employment grew by 47,800 (seasonally adjusted) between June and July, whilst part-time employment decreased by 18,800. The July 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,145,600. The trend estimates of employed persons show a pattern of continuing strong growth.

Trend estimates of persons employed full time show varying

patterns of change by age (see page 2). The number of teenagers employed full time has decreased over the past 9 years. Male teenage full-time employment has fluctuated around the 245,000 level since 1984. While female teenage full-time employment had averaged around 190,000 between January 1984 and January 1987, trend estimates have shown a distinct decline since then. Trend estimates of persons aged 20 and over employed full time indicate relatively steady growth for males and a stronger rate of growth for females.

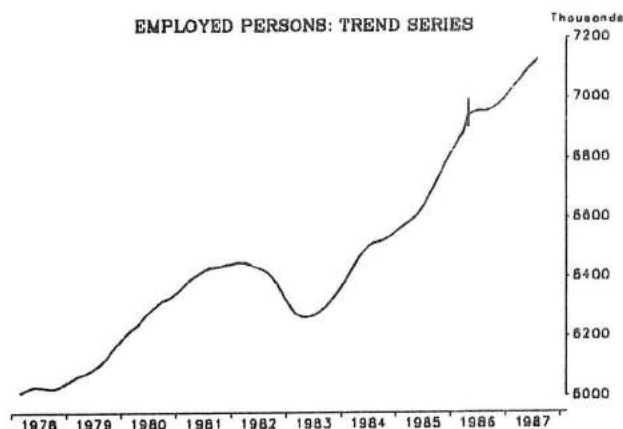
Unemployment increased by 25,800 (seasonally adjusted) to 644,500 in July 1987 with the major component (15,900) of this increase coming from females looking for full-time work. The trend estimates of unemployed persons were relatively unchanged at about 640,000 between November 1986 and March 1987, and since then have shown successive marginal falls.

The July 1987 unemployment rate was 8.3% (seasonally adjusted), an increase of 0.3 percentage points from June 1987. The major component of the increase in the unemployment rate was 0.6 percentage points in female unemployment accompanied by a 0.4 percentage points increase in the participation rate. In comparison, the trend estimates show that, following a series of small monthly increases from April 1986 (7.8%), the unemployment rate reached a level of 8.4% in the period October 1986 to January 1987, and since then has declined slightly.

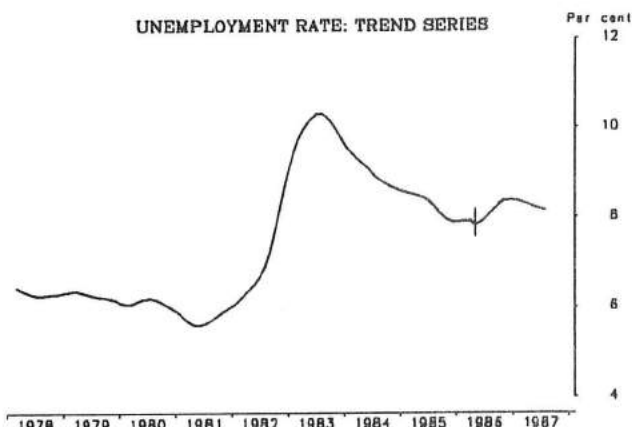
Trend estimates of unemployed persons looking for full-time work, by age, also show varying patterns of unemployment levels (see page 3). The numbers of teenage males and females looking for full-time work have remained relatively unchanged since February 1986. Trend estimates of males and females aged 20 and over, looking for full-time work, have also remained relatively unchanged in recent months.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for July 1987 was 62.4%, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from June. Increased labour force participation in New South Wales was the strongest contributor to this rise. The trend estimates show that the participation rate for persons has been relatively unchanged since April 1986.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 14.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1987, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements. In particular, it is possible that the seasonality of employment, unemployment and labour force participation has been affected by the changed pattern of school holidays in some States. The impact of any such effect cannot be assessed at this stage.

MAIN FEATURES

The seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons for August 1987 was 7,131,300. Full-time employment stood at 5,713,500 (seasonally adjusted) which was very similar to the June estimate of 5,717,000. However, it was significantly lower than the estimate of 5,764,800 persons employed full time in July. The trend estimate of total employment shows the pattern of steady employment growth over the past year

continuing, although at a reduced rate in recent months. A similar pattern is evident in the trend estimates of persons employed full time. Trend estimates of persons employed part time show that growth has continued over the past year, and that during the past six months the rate of growth has remained relatively stable.

The State trend estimates of employed persons (see graphs on page 2) show varying pictures with respect to growth in employment. In New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia there has been continuing growth in the number of employed persons since the beginning of this year, although the rate of this growth has weakened in New South Wales and Victoria over the past few months. The South Australian trend estimates of employed persons have been showing small increases in employment since February 1987. The Queensland and Tasmanian trend estimates of employed persons have changed little during 1987.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons was 629,500 in August 1987. Since the beginning of this year the trend estimates of unemployed persons have shown a steady decline, most of which has been due to the decrease in the number of unemployed males aged 20 and over who are looking for full-time work. The trend estimates of the number of persons looking for part-time work and the number of unemployed teenagers looking for their first full-time job have remained relatively unchanged throughout this year.

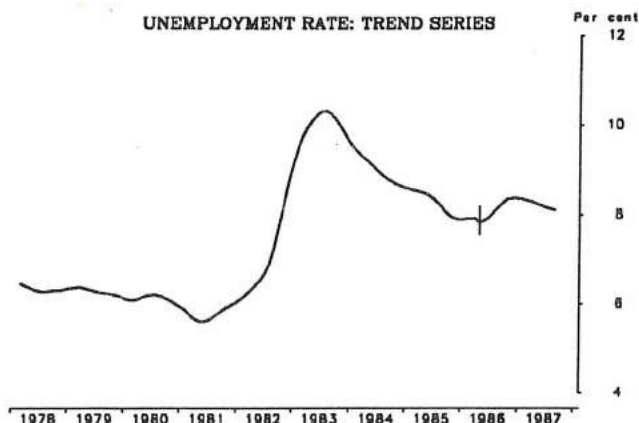
The August 1987 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 8.1%. Since December 1986, there has been a gradual decline in the trend unemployment rate, mainly due to the improvement in the labour market for males. The State trend estimates show that Victoria is the only State in which the unemployment rates have changed significantly during 1987, having declined from 6.8% in January 1987 to 6.1% in August. The trend estimates of the unemployment rate for August 1987 in the other States are Western Australia 7.8%, New South Wales 8.9%, South Australia 9.2%, Tasmania 9.6% and Queensland 9.7%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for all persons for August 1987 was 62.1%, a level which has been relatively unchanged since April 1986.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 14.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 8 OCTOBER 1987

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1987, PRELIMINARY

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MAIN FEATURES

Particular care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements from August to September 1987. A new sample is being introduced from September to December 1987, which will increase the standard error on these estimates and which would tend to increase, by a small amount, the estimate of the number of unemployed persons for September, compared with August. See paragraphs 15 to 18. In addition, it is possible that the seasonality of employment, unemployment and labour force participation has been affected by the changed pattern of school holidays in some States. The impact of any such effect cannot be assessed at this stage.

The September 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,122,300. The levels of full-time and part-time employment remained relatively unchanged between August and September 1987. Over the past year the trend estimate of total employment has shown a pattern of steady employment growth, although at a reduced rate in recent months. Over the past three years, trend estimates of males employed full time have shown a much slower rate of growth than the corresponding estimates for females (see

graphs on page 2). The rate of growth in part-time employment has been similar for males and females and has been greater than the rate of growth in full-time employment over the past three years.

The total number of unemployed (seasonally adjusted) stood at 596,300, a decrease of 33,200 compared with August 1987. Trend estimates of unemployed persons show that since the beginning of this year the total number of unemployed persons has fallen each month. The fall has been mainly attributable to a reduction in the number of unemployed males looking for full-time work. Trend estimates show that the number of unemployed females either looking for full-time or part-time work has decreased marginally since the beginning of the year.

The September 1987 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.7%, down 0.4 percentage points from August 1987. The trend estimates show that during the last 12 months the unemployment rate reached a peak (8.4%) in the period October 1986 to January 1987 and since then has steadily declined. The September trend estimate of the unemployment rate is the lowest since April 1986. Since the beginning of the year there have been marginal decreases in the unemployment rates, for both males and females looking for full-time or part-time work.

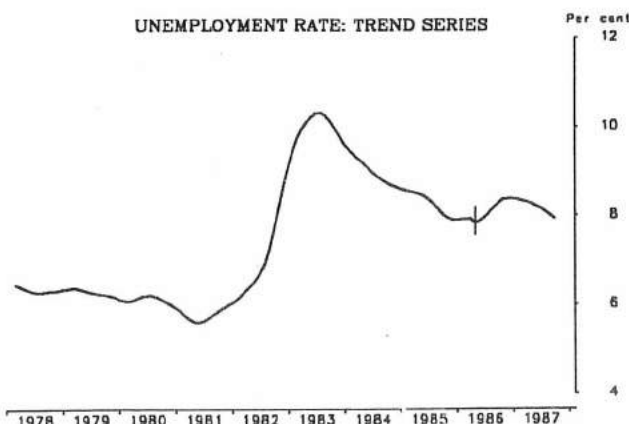
The State trend estimates of the unemployment rate show marginal decreases in the unemployment rate for all States over recent months. The unemployment rate for Victoria has decreased significantly since the beginning of the year and now stands at 5.9%. The trend estimates of the unemployment rate for September 1987 in the other States are Western Australia 7.4%, New South Wales 8.7%, South Australia 8.8%, Tasmania 9.4% and Queensland 9.7%.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for September 1987 was 61.6%, a decrease of 0.5 percentage points from August. Reduced labour force participation in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia was the strongest contributor to this decrease. The trend estimates show that the participation rate for persons has remained relatively unchanged since April 1986. Trend estimates for male and female participation rates show varying patterns. The male participation rate has been steadily falling over recent years, while the female participation rate has been increasing. Since the beginning of this year however, the female participation rate has remained relatively unchanged.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 14.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 12 NOVEMBER 1987

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1987, PRELIMINARY

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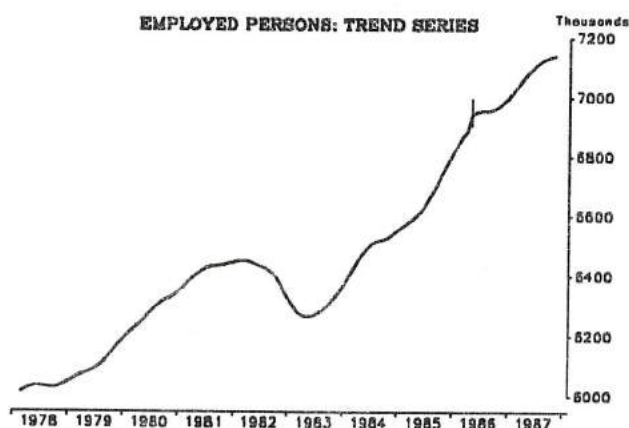
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements from September to October 1987. A new sample is being introduced from September to December 1987, which will increase the standard error on these estimates. See paragraphs 15 to 18. In addition, it is possible that the seasonality of employment, unemployment and labour force participation has been affected by the changed pattern of school holidays in some States. The impact of any such effect cannot be assessed at this stage.

MAIN FEATURES

The October 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,138,800. The trend estimate of total employ-

ment shows the pattern of employment growth over the past year continuing, although the rate of growth is now declining.

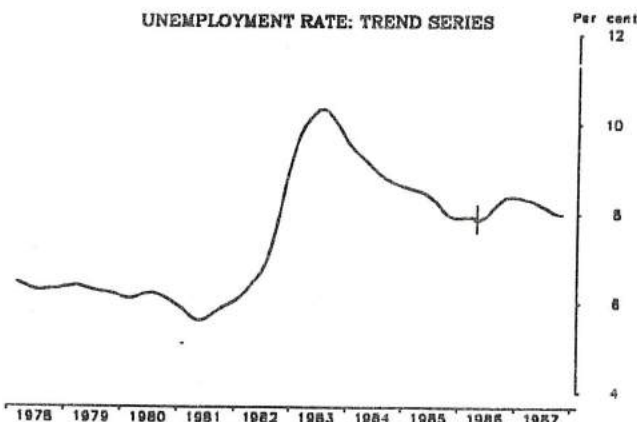
EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



Trend estimates show that the composition of full-time employment continues to change over time with growth confined largely to those aged 20 years and over, particularly females. The number of 15-19 year-olds employed full time is falling, particularly the number of 15-19 year-old females employed full time, contributing to falling labour force participation rates for these groups (see graphs on page 2).

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons was 634,700 in October 1987, an increase of 38,400 compared with September 1987. Since the beginning of this year the trend estimates show that the number of unemployed persons has been decreasing. This has been due primarily to a decrease in the number of unemployed males aged 20 and over who are looking for full-time work.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



The seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate for October 1987 was 8.2%, up 0.5 percentage points from September, returning it to the levels experienced in recent months. The trend estimates show that the slow decline in the unemployment rate since January 1987 continues. That decline has resulted from decreases in the unemployment rate of persons aged 15-19 years and persons aged 20 years and over looking for full-time work which more than offset an increase in the unemployment rate for persons looking for part-time work.

The October 1987 seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate was 62.0%. The trend estimates show that the participation rate for persons has remained relatively unchanged since April 1986.

Indicates break in series - see paragraph 14.



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 10 DECEMBER 1987

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1987, PRELIMINARY

PHONE INQUIRIES

• *about these statistics* — contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office

• *about other statistics and ABS services* — contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 or any ABS State office

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• *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616 or any ABS State Office

ELECTRONIC SERVICES

• on VIATEL — key *656#

• on AUSSTATS — phone (062) 52 6017

• on TELESTATS — phone (062) 52 5404

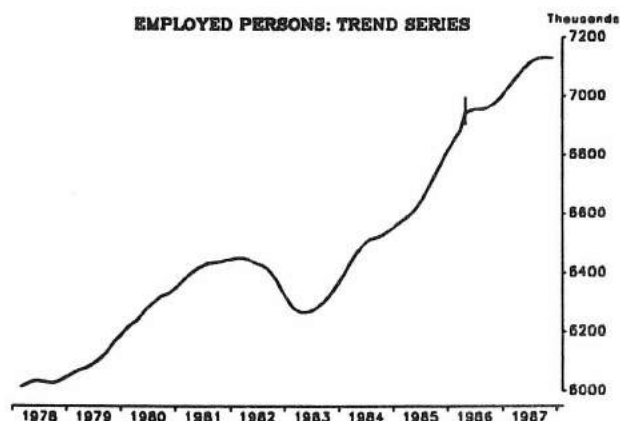
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements from October to November 1987. A new sample is being introduced from September to December 1987, which will increase the standard error on these estimates. See paragraphs 15 to 18. In addition, it is possible that the seasonality of employment, unemployment and labour force participation has been affected by the changed pattern of school holidays in some States. The impact of any such effect cannot be assessed at this stage.

MAIN FEATURES

The November 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,114,600. The trend estimates of

employed persons show that the continuing growth which has occurred for most of this year has tapered off. In recent months the declining trend in male employment, both full-time and part-time, has been counterbalanced by an increase in female employment.

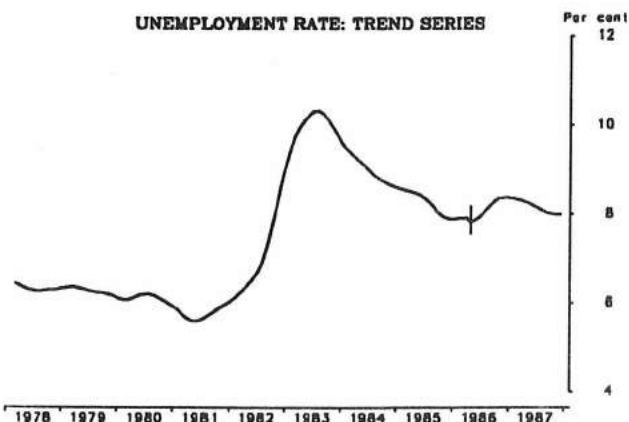
EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



The State trend estimates of employed persons (see graphs on page 2) show varying pictures with respect to growth in employment. In New South Wales and Western Australia there has been continuing growth in the number of employed persons since the beginning of this year, although the rate of growth has slowed in New South Wales in the past few months. In Tasmania the number of employed persons has increased steadily, by small amounts, since June of this year, while in Queensland and South Australia the number has changed little during 1987. In Victoria, following a period of steady growth in the early part of the year, the number of employed persons has fallen.

The total number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) stood at 618,500 for November 1987. Throughout 1987 the underlying trend has been one of decline although the rate of decline has slowed in recent months.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



The November 1987 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 8.0%. Having slowly declined throughout this year the trend estimate of the unemployment rate has been unchanged for the past three months. All States have experienced falls in the unemployment rate in the past six months with the falls in New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania being the more significant.

The November 1987 seasonally adjusted participation rate was 61.5%. The trend estimates show that the participation rates for persons declined over recent months, resulting mainly from a decline in male participation rates.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1987, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 15 to 18 and 24 to 28.

MAIN FEATURES

The December 1987 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,228,800, a substantial increase of 114,200 on the November 1987 estimate. Increases were experienced in all States, the largest increase of 50,800 being recorded in New South Wales. In recent months the trend in

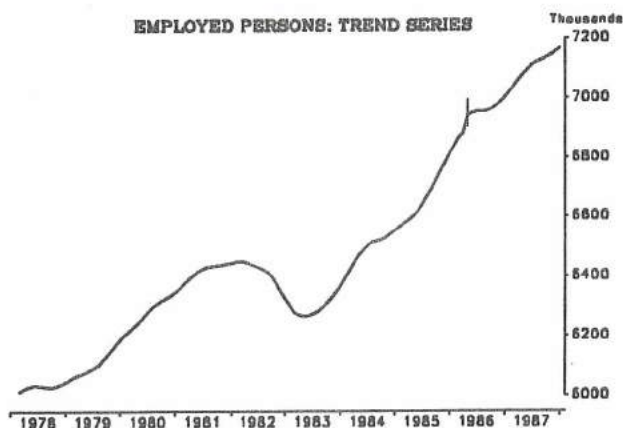
employment has been one of little growth. Whilst the increase recorded in December 1987 is significant it is too early to say that the strong growth in employment experienced early in 1987 has returned. Most of the monthly increase in employment was in full-time employment with both males and females recording significant increases. The increase for females continues the trend of strong growth in female full-time employment experienced throughout 1987. The increase for males is against the trend in recent months of virtually no growth in male full-time employment. The growth of both male and female part-time employment continues at a steady rate.

The total number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 609,800 in December 1987, 8,700 lower than recorded in November 1987. Trend estimates of unemployed persons show a steady decrease in the total number unemployed during 1987, with the fall mainly being attributable to a continued reduction in the number of males looking for full-time work. The trend estimates for males looking for part-time work show a gradual increase throughout 1987. Trend estimates show that the number of unemployed females looking for either full-time or part-time work has decreased marginally since the beginning of the year.

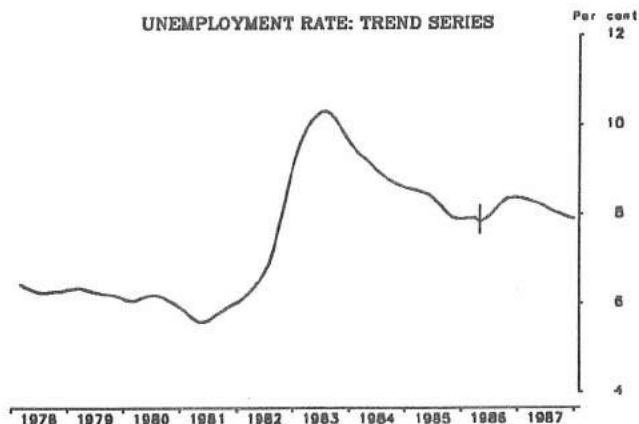
The December 1987 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.8%, down 0.2 percentage points from November 1987. Throughout 1987, the trend in the unemployment rate for persons seeking full-time work was one of decline, the rate having fallen by half a percentage point from December 1986.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for December 1987 was 62.3%, a significant increase on the November 1987 estimate. Trend estimates of the male participation rate have gradually declined in the latter half of 1987, whilst trend estimates of the female participation rate have been relatively constant throughout the year.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 14.



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Canberra



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 11 FEBRUARY 1988

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1988, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 15 and 21 to 25.

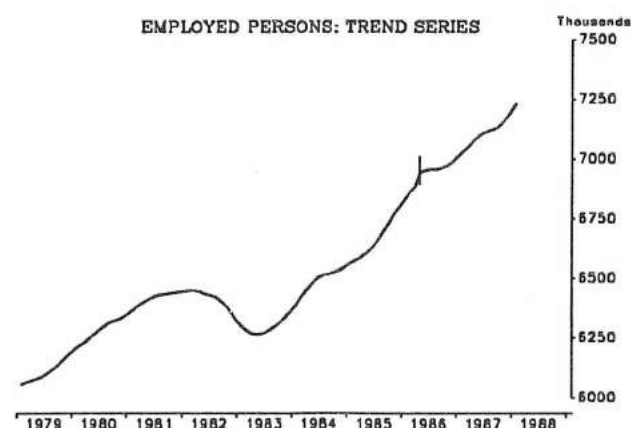
MAIN FEATURES

For the second successive month employment has grown strongly. In seasonally adjusted terms employment grew by 68,000 between December 1987 and January 1988 to reach 7,296,900, with about half the increase being in full-time employment. The increase in female employment (up 48,500)

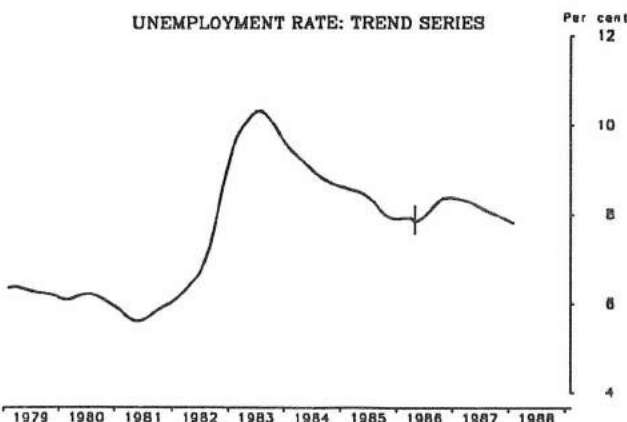
was predominantly in part-time employment whilst an increase in male full-time employment (up 23,700) was partially offset by a small fall in part-time employment.

Employment grew in all States with the most prominent increase occurring in New South Wales (up 42,600 in seasonally adjusted terms).

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Trend estimates of employment show a return to the strong rates of growth experienced in the early months of 1987. Strong growth is being experienced for males and females aged 20 years and over and particularly for females aged 15-19 years which show a marked upturn since a low point in August 1987, but not for males aged 15-19 years (see graphs, page 2).

The total number of unemployed persons (seasonally adjusted) was 614,600 in January 1988. Trend estimates of unemployed persons show the underlying trend has been one of decline since January 1987, with falls mainly attributable to a continued reduction in the number of males looking for full-time work.

The January 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.8%, unchanged from December 1987. Victoria continues to experience the lowest levels of unemployment (6.2%) whilst substantial falls have been recorded in New South Wales in the past few months. Over the past twelve months there has been a downwards trend in the unemployment rate, the trend estimate having fallen by 0.6 percentage points since January 1987.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for January 1988 was 62.8%, a substantial increase on the December 1987 estimate (62.3%) and a higher rate than achieved throughout 1987. The rate for females (50.3%) exceeded 50% in seasonally adjusted terms for the first time, while the rate for males was steady at 75.6%. Trend estimates show the participation rate for females has been steadily increasing in the past six months, and the rate for males has remained virtually unchanged in that period.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1988, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 15 and 21 to 26. Tables 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, and 10 include revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend data following the annual reanalysis of seasonal factors up to January 1988.

MAIN FEATURES

The February 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,261,700, a decrease of 34,300 on the January estimate - entirely due to a fall in the number of part-time employed. Full-time employment remained steady at 5,833,600 following strong rises recorded in December and January. Decreasing female employment accounted for about 80 percent of the fall in the number of employed persons.

Trend estimates of employment show continued strong rates of growth.

The State trend estimates of employed persons (see graphs on page 2) show contrasting patterns with respect to growth in employment. Except for South Australia, all States have experienced marked growth in the number of employed persons since early 1986. For example, there has been continuing growth in New South Wales and, for the most part, in Western Australia in that time, whereas in Victoria and Queensland strong gains early in the period were followed by several months during 1987 when employment levels showed little change.

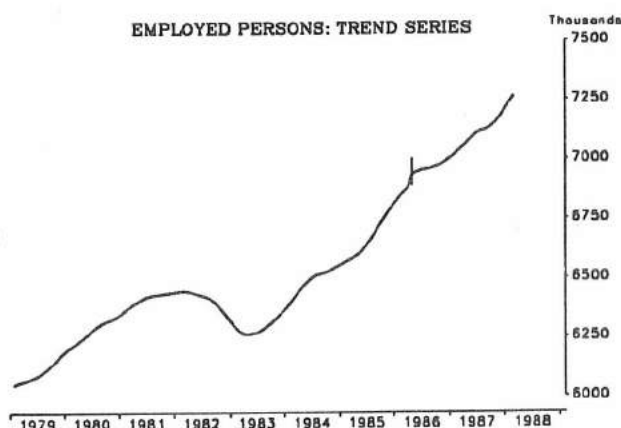
The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons in February 1988 was 583,700, a decrease of 30,400 on the January estimate. Unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell in all States except South Australia and Tasmania. Since the beginning of 1987 trend estimates of unemployed persons show a continuing pattern of decline, mainly attributable to a reduction in the number of males looking for full-time work.

There was a significant fall in the unemployment rate. The February 1988 (seasonally adjusted) estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.4%, down 0.4 percentage points from January 1988. In seasonally adjusted terms the estimate of the unemployment rate is the lowest since August 1982. In the States, there were significant decreases in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Queensland (from 10.0% in January 1988 to 9.0% in February 1988) and for New South Wales (from 7.6% to 7.1%).

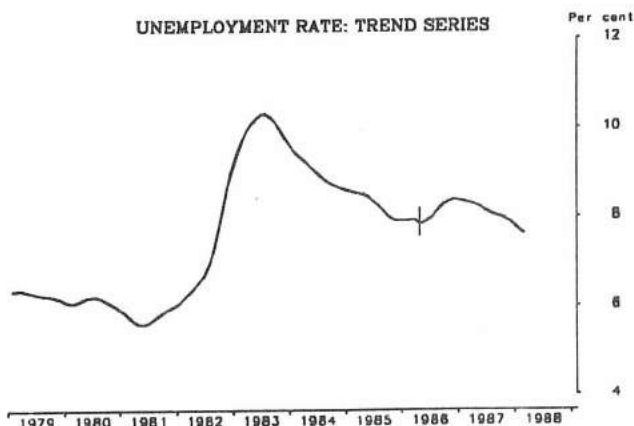
The national trend estimate of the unemployment rate has been falling since January 1987. New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland unemployment rate trend estimates have also shown this pattern. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for the other States have remained relatively unchanged over the past six to eight months.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for February 1988 was 62.2%, down 0.6 percentage points on the January 1988 estimate.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1988, PRELIMINARY

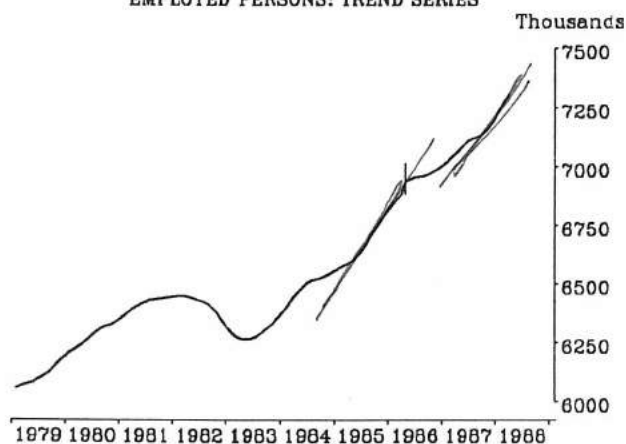
PHONE INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>about these statistics</i> — contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office• <i>about other statistics and ABS services</i> — contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 or any ABS State office
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ELECTRONIC SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• on VIATEL — key *656#• on AUSSTATS — phone (062) 52 6017• on TELESTATS — phone (062) 52 5404

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 15 and 21 to 25.

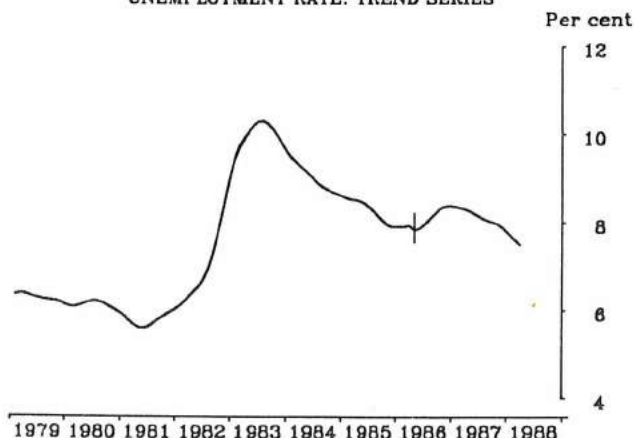
MAIN FEATURES

The March 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,311,000, an increase of 49,300 on the February

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



estimate. The trend estimates of employed persons show that the rate of growth in employment in the past six months is comparable with the rate experienced in the period June 1983 to April 1986, following a slowing down of the rate of growth from April 1986 to October 1987.

The total number of unemployed (seasonally adjusted) stood at 588,200. For the second successive month the seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of unemployed persons was below 600,000. Trend estimates of unemployed persons show successive monthly falls since March 1987 mainly attributable to a reduction in the number of males looking for full-time work, and to a lesser extent the number of females looking for full-time work. By contrast, trend estimates of the number of persons looking for part-time work have increased over this period.

The March 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.4%, unchanged from February 1988. Trend estimates show that the unemployment rate has declined over the past year, the rate having fallen by 0.8 percentage points since March 1987. At 19.5 percent, the trend estimate of the unemployment rate for 15 to 19 year old persons looking for full-time work is the lowest since August 1982.

The participation rate (seasonally adjusted) for March 1988 was 62.5%, an increase of 0.3 percentage points from February 1988. Trend estimates show increases since November 1987, following a period of little change between April 1986 and November 1987. Both the male and female rates have increased in recent months.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1988, PRELIMINARY

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• on TELESTATS — phone (062) 52 5404

Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 23 to 27.

MAIN FEATURES

The April 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,342,800 - an increase of 32,000 compared with the March 1988 estimate. The main components of this change were a rise in full-time employed males of 32,300; a fall in part-time employed males of 15,900; and a rise in part-time employed fe-

males of 15,200. Trend estimates of employment continue to show strong growth.

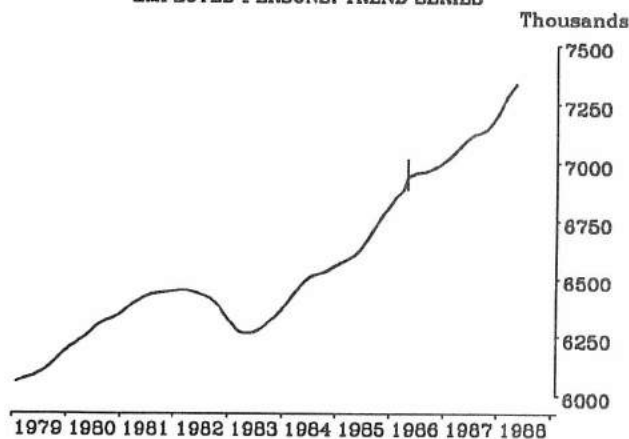
Trend estimates show the number of employed females aged 20 and over as growing strongly since early 1983, and a steady but lesser rate of growth for males in the same age group (see graphs page 2). For employed males aged 15-19, recent trend estimates of employment have shown increases, although levels are lower than those from 1979 to 1981. For the period since 1979, the estimate of employed females aged 15-19 was lowest in mid-1987, and levels have remained relatively unchanged in recent months.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons for April 1988 was 628,600 an increase of 40,300 since March 1988. The number of males and females unemployed increased by 23,600 and 16,700 respectively between March and April 1988. Trend estimates of the number of unemployed persons show successive decreases since the beginning of 1987.

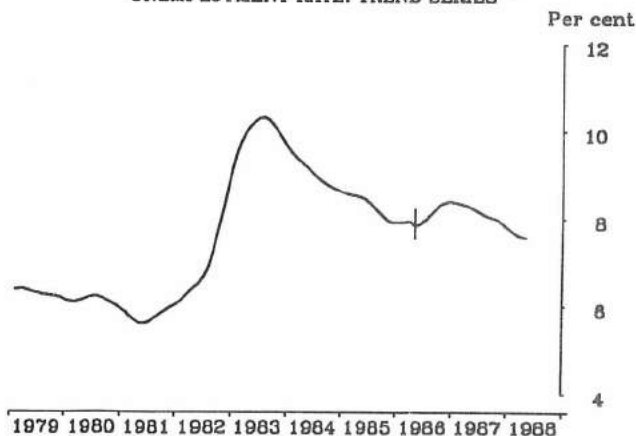
The April 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of the unemployment rate was 7.9%, an increase of 0.5 percentage points from March 1988. However, the underlying trend is still one of decline. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for 15-19 year-old males and females looking for full-time work continue to fall, with noticeable decreases in these rates occurring over the past 10 months (see graph page 3). The decline in trend estimates of full-time unemployment rates for males and females aged 20 and over has been more gradual.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for April 1988 was 62.9%, an increase of 0.4 percentage points on the March 1988 estimate. For the second time this year the female participation rate exceeded 50% in seasonally adjusted terms. For males, the trend estimates continue to increase.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES





THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1988, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 23 to 27.

MAIN FEATURES

The May 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,319,400. Although this is 23,000 less than recorded in April 1988 the decrease is not statistically significant. Trend estimates of employment show continuing strong rates

of growth, particularly in the number of males employed full-time.

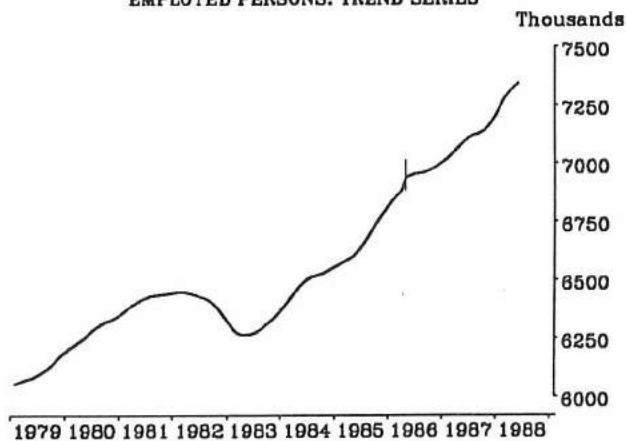
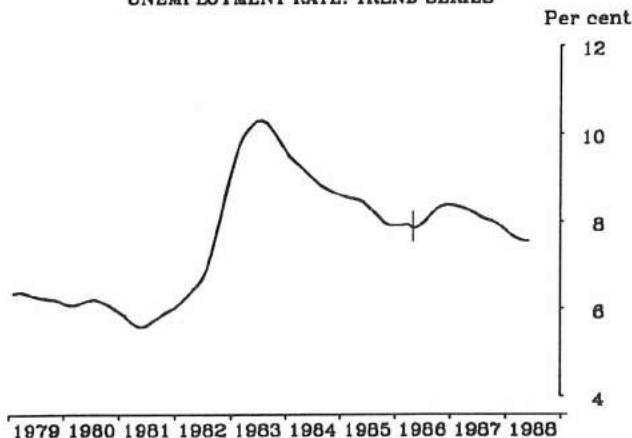
The State trend estimates of employed persons (see graph on page 2) show contrasting patterns with respect to growth in employment. Except for South Australia, all States have experienced marked growth in the number of employed persons since early 1986. There was strong growth in New South Wales during the second half of 1987 and early 1988. From October 1987, the number of employed persons in Queensland shows strong growth, following a period of little change during the preceding six months of 1987.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons in May 1988 was 591,900, a decrease of 36,600 from April 1988. Since the beginning of 1987 the underlying trend for estimates of unemployed persons has been generally one of decline, mainly attributable to a reduction in the number of persons looking for full-time work.

The May 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of the unemployment rate was 7.5%, a decrease of 0.4 percentage points from April 1988. The underlying trend continues to be one of decline.

The May 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate for Victoria was 6.6%, New South Wales 7.6%, Queensland 8.0%, Western Australia 8.1%, Tasmania 8.3%, and South Australia 8.9%. Trend estimates of unemployment rates have decreased markedly during 1988 in Queensland, increased in both Victoria and Western Australia and have been stationary in the other States.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for May 1988 was 62.3%, down 0.6 percentage points on the April 1988 estimate.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES**



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Canberra



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 7 JULY 1988

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1988, PRELIMINARY

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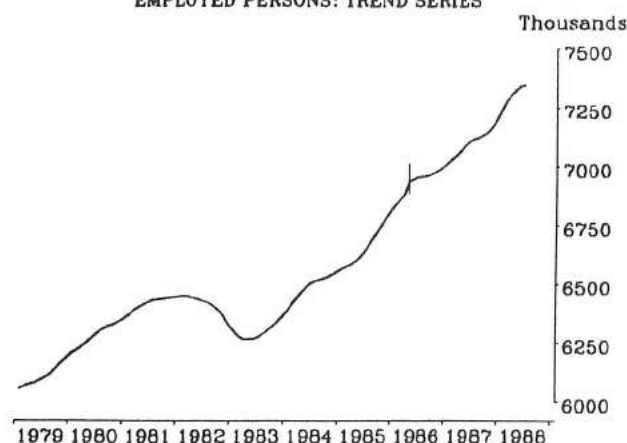
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 23 to 27.

MAIN FEATURES

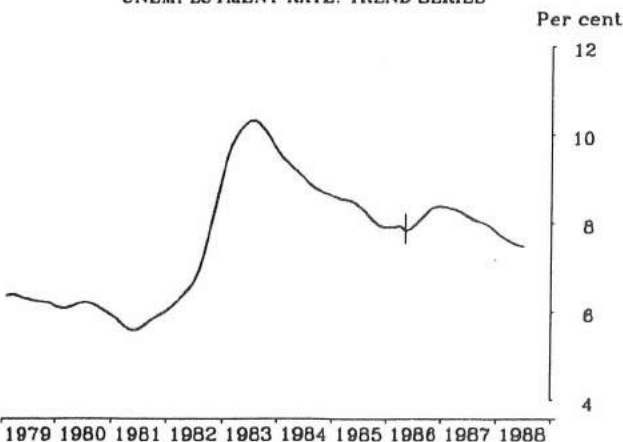
The June 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,354,300, an increase of 35,600 compared with the May 1988 estimate. The main components of this change were a rise in full-time employed males of 25,100 and a rise in part-time employed females of 8,800. Trend estimates of employment continue to show strong growth.

Trend estimates of employment for males and females, by full-time/part-time status are shown in the graphs on page 2. The graphs show the rate of growth in the number of males employed full time in the past five years was about half that for females. Also, in this period, much stronger growth has occurred in the part-time labour market, particularly for females employed part time.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



The June 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of the total number of unemployed persons stood at 584,800. Trend estimates of unemployed persons show successive monthly falls since December 1986 mainly attributable to a reduction in the number of males looking for full-time work, and, to a lesser extent, to the number of females looking for full-time work. By contrast, trend estimates of the number of persons looking for part-time work have generally increased over this period.

The June 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.4% - the rate for males was 6.9% and for females 8.1%. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.9% is the lowest rate for males since September 1982. The underlying trend for the unemployment rate is one of decline.

The graphs on page 3 show unemployment rates for males and females by full-time/part-time status. The trend estimates of the unemployment rate for males looking for full-time work have been decreasing since December 1986. Similarly, the rate for females has fallen each month since April 1987.

The June 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate for Victoria was 6.1%, New South Wales and Western Australia 7.5%, Queensland 8.2%, Tasmania 8.7% and South Australia 9.1%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for June 1988 was 62.5%.

| Indicates break in series - see paragraph 15.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1988, PRELIMINARY

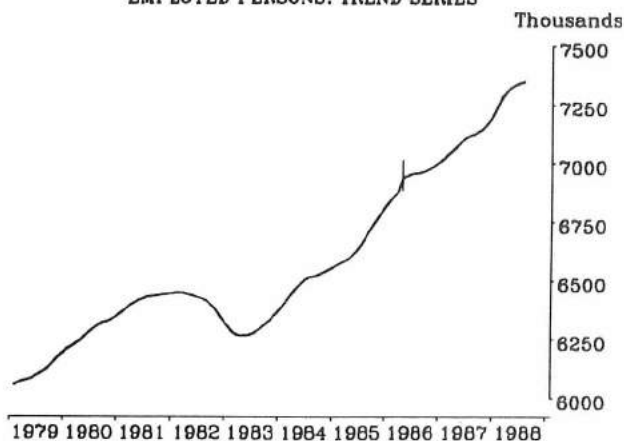
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FLOPPY DISK SERVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data contained in this publication are also available on floppy disk — contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office

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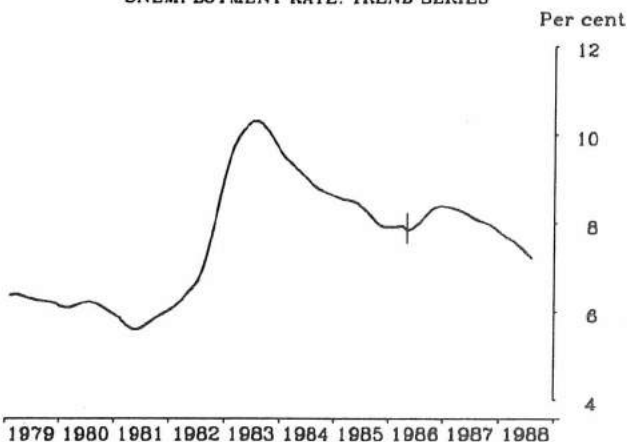
MAIN FEATURES

The July 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,345,000. Compared with June 1988, small rises in male and female full-time employment were offset by slightly greater falls in part-time employment. Trend estimates of employment continue to show growth, principally in the number of full-time employed males.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Trend estimates of females aged 20 and over employed full time show that the strong growth rate experienced since early 1983 has slowed in recent months (see graphs on page 2). The graphs show full-time employment of females aged 15-19 increasing strongly since late 1987, while for males aged 15-19 full time employment levels have remained relatively unchanged during this period.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons for July 1988 was 540,600, a significant decrease of 44,200 since the previous month. The number of males and females unemployed fell by 14,200 and 30,000 respectively. Trend estimates of unemployed persons show successive decreases since December 1986. In recent months, trend estimates of males and females looking for full-time and part-time work each show a decreasing trend. Trend and seasonally adjusted estimates of the number of unemployed persons are now at their lowest levels since 1982.

The July 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.9%, a decline of 0.5 percentage points since June 1988, and the lowest seasonally adjusted unemployment rate since July 1982. The underlying trend continues to be one of decline. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for 15-19 year-old males and females looking for full-time work have shown notable decreases since July 1987, while the corresponding trend estimates for males and females aged 20 and over have also declined, but more gradually (see graphs on page 3).

The July 1988 seasonally adjusted State estimates of the unemployment rate were: Victoria 5.5%, Western Australia 6.7%, New South Wales 7.1%, Queensland 7.4%, South Australia 8.6% and Tasmania 9.6%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for July 1988 was 61.9%, a fall of 0.6 percentage points since the previous month.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1988, PRELIMINARY

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MAIL INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>write to</i> Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616 or any ABS State Office
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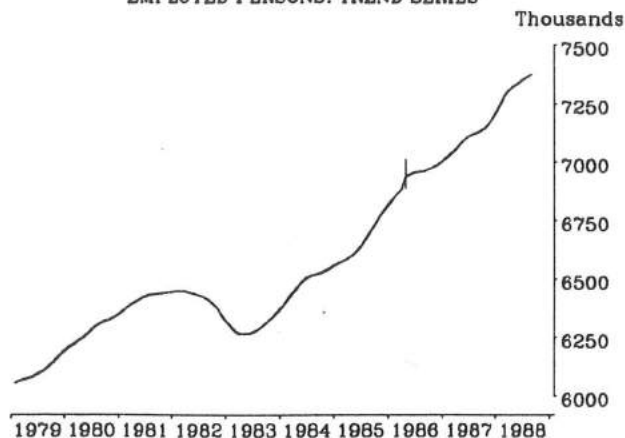
Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 23 to 27.

MAIN FEATURES

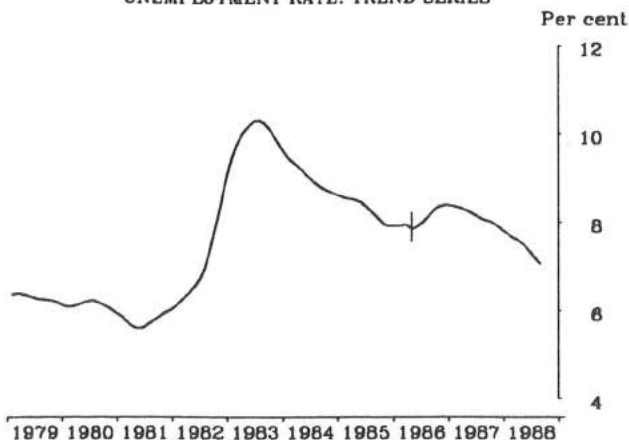
The August 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,395,900, an increase of 50,900 compared with the July 1988 estimate. The increase was essentially due to a rise (52,000) in the number of employed females in both full-

time (18,400) and part-time (33,600) employment. Trend estimates of employment show continuing growth.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 15.

Trend estimates of employed persons show differing patterns from State to State (see graphs on page 2). Following a period of strong growth, employment in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania has now levelled off. Trend estimates of the number of employed persons in Queensland and Western Australia continue to grow strongly. In South Australia, the underlying trend is now one of growth, after showing little change during late 1986 and 1987.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons in August 1988 was 554,600 persons, an increase of 14,000 since July 1988. The main component of the increase was a rise of 15,200 in the number of females unemployed, of whom 13,400 were looking for full-time work. The underlying trend continues to be one of decline, with trend estimates of males and females looking for full-time and part-time work all decreasing.

The August 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.0% - little different from the July estimate of 6.9%. Trend estimates show continuing decline, having fallen by one percentage point from August 1987.

The August 1988 seasonally adjusted estimates of unemployment rates for the States were: Victoria 6.1%, Western Australia 6.8%, New South Wales 7.4%, Queensland 7.6%, South Australia 8.5% and Tasmania 9.0%. State trend estimates of the unemployment rate have decreased in all States during 1988.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for August 1988 was 62.3%, a rise of 0.4 percentage points since the previous month - essentially due to increasing participation by females in the labour force. The female participation rate reached 50% for the third time this year.



THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1988, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 23 to 27.

MAIN FEATURES

The September 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,442,800, an increase of 46,600 compared with the August 1988 estimate. The main component of this change was an increase in full-time employment of

32,600, with the majority of this increase occurring in the number of females employed full time.

Trend estimates of employment continue to show strong growth. In the past year, trend estimates show that growth in the number of males employed full time (3.1 per cent) was less than that for females employed full time (4.4 percent).

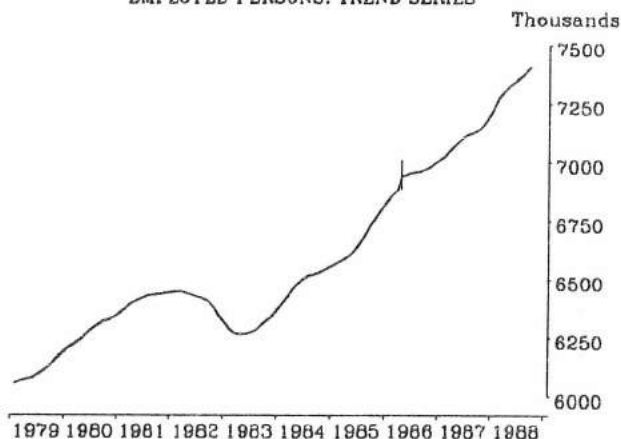
The September 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of the total number of unemployed persons was 558,600. The trend estimate of unemployed persons in September continues the successive monthly falls since December 1986; this is mainly attributable to a reduction in the number of both males and females looking for full-time work. The trend in the number of persons looking for part-time work has been one of decline since April 1988.

The September 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.0% - the rate for males was 6.6% and for females, 7.6%. The female rate of 7.6% is the lowest rate since December 1981. The trend estimates of the unemployment rate for persons looking for full-time work have continued to decline. Similarly, the rates for both males and females looking for part-time work have fallen since April 1988.

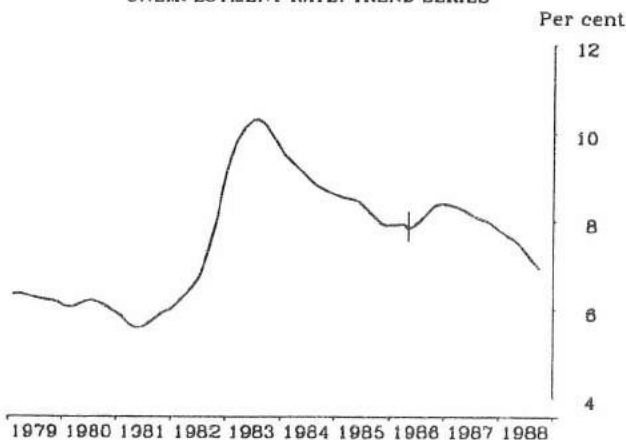
In September 1988 the seasonally adjusted State estimates of the unemployment rate were: Victoria 5.5%, Western Australia 6.6%, New South Wales 7.3%, Queensland 8.2%, South Australia 8.3% and Tasmania 9.6%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for September 1988 was 62.6%. The seasonally adjusted female participation rate was above 50 per cent for the fourth time this year, confirming the increasing trend in female participation.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 15.



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Canberra



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 10 NOVEMBER 1988

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1988, PRELIMINARY

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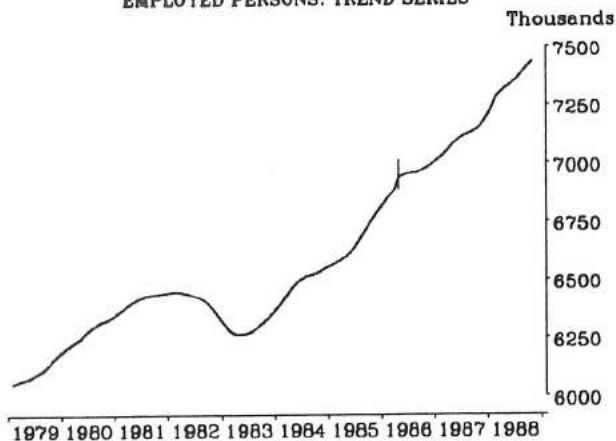
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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 23 to 27.

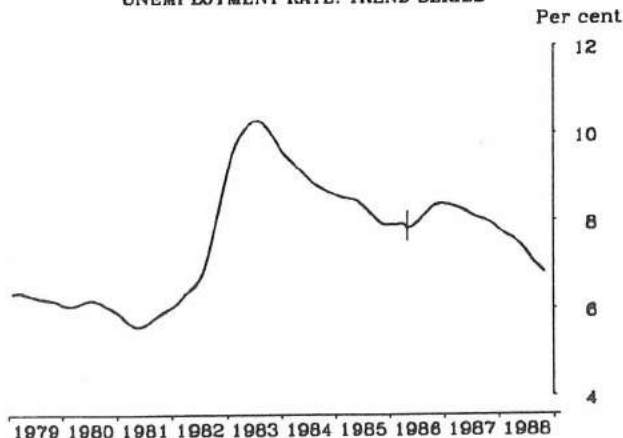
MAIN FEATURES

The October 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,445,100, virtually unchanged from the September estimate. A large increase in full-time employment (53,900 persons) was offset by falls in part-time employment, for both males and females. Trend estimates of employment show continued growth for both males and females.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Trend estimates of females aged 20 and over employed full time show continued strong growth (see graphs on page 2). The graphs show that full-time employment of females aged 15-19 has declined since July 1988 while for males aged 15-19 full-time employment the trend is increasing. The number of males aged 20 and over employed full time continues to increase.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons for October 1988 was 548,100. Compared with September 1988 the number of unemployed persons seeking part-time work was unchanged, whereas the number seeking full-time work was 10,800 lower - however, this decrease was not statistically significant. Trend estimates of unemployed persons continue to show successive decreases since December 1986. Trend estimates of the number of unemployed persons are at their lowest levels since September 1982. Trend estimates of unemployment for 15-19 year-old males and females looking for full-time work have decreased significantly since July 1987. The corresponding estimates for males and females aged 20 and over have also declined, but more gradually, particularly in the case of females (see graphs on page 3).

The October 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.9%. The male unemployment rate was 6.5% the lowest since August 1982 and the female unemployment rate was 7.4% the lowest since October 1981. The underlying trend continues to be one of decline.

The October 1988 seasonally adjusted State estimates of the unemployment rate were: Victoria 5.6%, Western Australia 6.6%, New South Wales 6.9%, Queensland 7.6%, South Australia 8.0% and Tasmania 10.1%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for October 1988 was 62.4%. For the third successive month the seasonally adjusted female participation rate was 50% or more.



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Canberra



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 8 DECEMBER 1988

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1988, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 22 to 26.

MAIN FEATURES

The November 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,453,000, virtually unchanged from the October estimate. A fall in full-time employment of 23,600 (which is not statistically significant), was offset by a large increase in part-time employment of 31,500 persons. Trend estimates of total employment show continued growth for both

males and females - 3.3% and 4.9% respectively from November 1987.

Trend estimates of employed persons show differing patterns from State to State (see graphs on page 2). Following periods of little change, the trend in employment in New South Wales and Victoria is now increasing. Trend estimates of the number of employed persons in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia continue to grow strongly. In Tasmania the trend in employment continues to decline from the peak in May 1988.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons in November 1988 was 533,400 persons, a decrease of 14,700 since October 1988. The main component of the decrease was a fall of 15,200 in the number of persons looking for full-time work, of whom 12,700 were males. The underlying trend for the number of unemployed persons continues to decline, (down 12.3% from November 1987). Trend estimates of males and females looking for full-time work continue to decrease while those for males and females looking for part-time work have steadied.

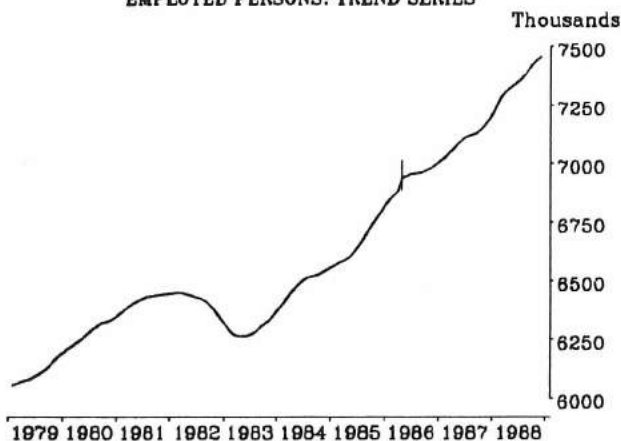
The November 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.7%, a decrease from the October estimate of 6.9% and the lowest estimate since May 1982. Trend estimates have continued to decrease throughout 1988.

The November 1988 seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rates for the States: Victoria 5.1%, New South Wales 6.9%, Western Australia 6.9%, Queensland 7.5%, South Australia 7.6% and Tasmania 10.0%.

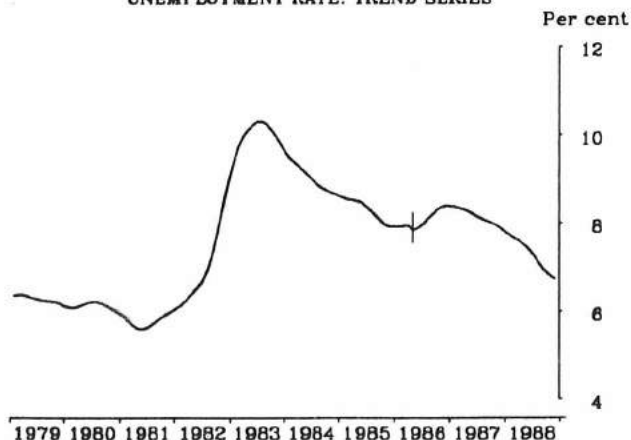
In general, throughout 1988 the trend estimates of the unemployment rates for the mainland States have been decreasing. For Tasmania, the trend estimate of the unemployment rate has continued to increase since June 1988.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for November 1988 was 62.3%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 15.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 12 JANUARY 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1988, PRELIMINARY

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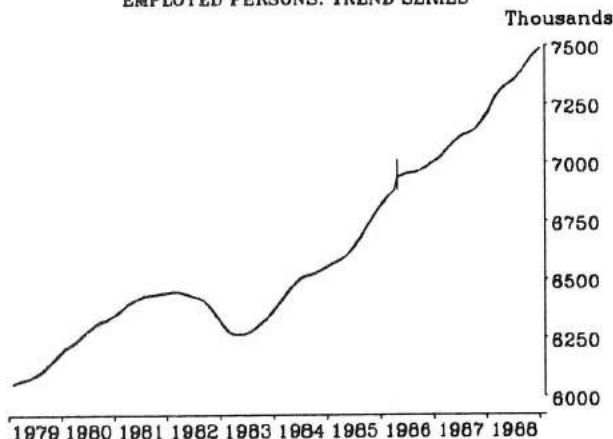
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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 22 to 26.

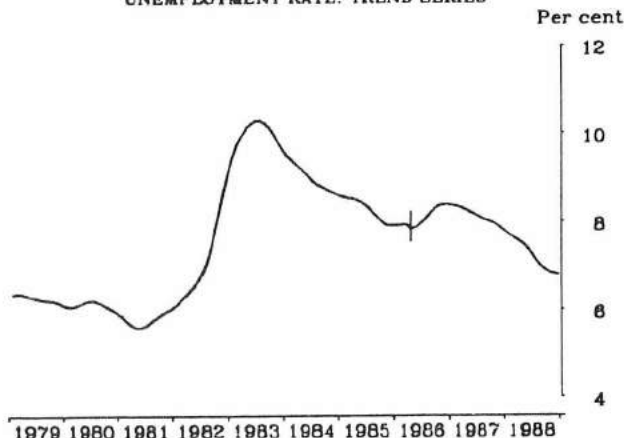
MAIN FEATURES

The December 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,510,400, an increase of 57,400 on the November 1988 estimate. The main component of this change was a rise in part-time employed females of 31,300. Continued growth is evident in the underlying trend.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Trend estimates of employment (see graphs on page 2) show the rate of growth in the number of females employed full time in the past five years was about twice that for males. Also, for both males and females in this period, much stronger growth has occurred in the numbers employed part time.

The December 1988 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of the total number of unemployed persons was 558,400, an increase of 25,000 on the November 1988 estimate. The increase was mainly attributable to a rise of 12,400 in the number of males looking for full-time work, and a rise of 8,100 in the number of females looking for part-time work. Trend estimates of unemployed persons (see graphs on page 3) continue to decline. During the past two years the number of persons looking for full-time work has been steadily decreasing. The number of persons looking for part-time work has exhibited a fluctuating trend that has been increasing during the past five months.

The December 1988 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.9% - up 0.2 percentage points from November 1988. Throughout 1988, the trend in the unemployment rate has been one of decline, the rate having fallen by one percentage point since December 1987.

The December 1988 seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rates for the States: Victoria 5.4%, Western Australia 6.7%, New South Wales 7.2%, Queensland 7.7%, South Australia 7.7% and Tasmania 9.8%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for December 1988 was 62.8%, up 0.6 percentage points from November 1988. The participation rate for females, 50.5%, was the highest since the survey results were first published in 1966. Trend estimates of the participation rate for females have been 50% or above since September 1988.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 9 FEBRUARY 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JANUARY 1989, PRELIMINARY

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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 22 to 26.

MAIN FEATURES

The January 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,565,100, a substantial increase of 54,700 on the December 1988 estimate. The large increase in employment was due to a substantial rise in part-time employment - 54,200 persons. Females employed part time showed an in-

crease of 45,100, the largest monthly increase since February 1978. Trend estimates of employment show continued steady growth for both males and females.

Trend estimates of males aged 15-19 employed full time show continued strong growth and the corresponding estimates for females have been relatively stable in the past six months (see graphs on page 2). The graphs show that for both males and females aged 20 and over full-time employment continues to grow, with the growth rate for the number of females higher than the rate for males.

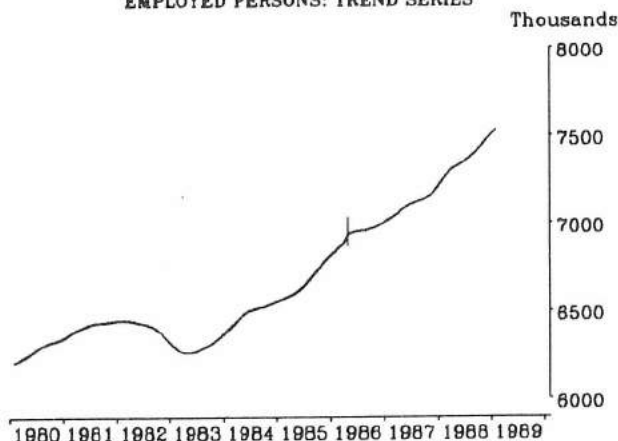
The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons for January 1989 was 571,200. The rise of 12,800 between December 1988 and January 1989 in the number of unemployed persons is not statistically significant. Trend estimates of unemployed persons looking for full-time work (see graphs on page 3) have generally decreased since January 1988. The rate of decrease in the number of males and females aged 15-19 looking for full-time work has been greater than that for males and females aged 20 and over.

The January 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 7.0%, similar to the December 1988 estimate. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate have been relatively unchanged over the last six months.

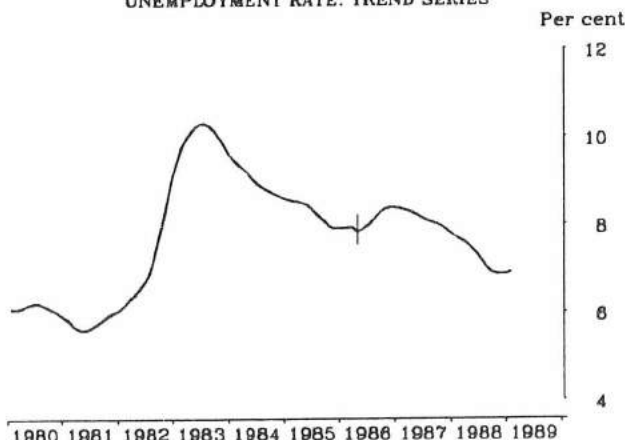
The January 1989 seasonally adjusted State estimates of the unemployment rate were: Victoria 5.6%, Western Australia 6.1%, New South Wales 7.2%, Queensland 7.9%, South Australia 8.1% and Tasmania 10.5%

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for January 1989 was 63.2%, an increase of 0.4 percentage points from the December 1988 estimate. The January 1989 participation rate is the highest seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate since results were first published in 1966.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 9 MARCH 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1989, PRELIMINARY

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Note: Small amendments have been made to many of the historical estimates up to January 1989, resulting from revisions to population benchmarks following the 1986 Census of Population and Housing, and the annual reanalysis of seasonal factors. See paragraphs 14, 16 and 22 to 27.

MAIN FEATURES

The February 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,617,800, an increase of 44,800 on the January 1989 estimate. The main component of this change was a rise in full-time employment of 32,800 persons. Trend estimates of total employment show continued growth for both males

and females - 3.0% and 5.2% respectively for the twelve months since February 1988.

Trend estimates of employed persons show differing patterns from State to State (see graphs on page 2). There has been steady growth in employment in all mainland States in the past twelve months. Trend estimates for Queensland and Western Australia show strongest growth since February 1988 - 7.8% and 7.0% respectively. In Tasmania the employment trend is one of decline - a 2.8% fall since February 1988.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons in February 1989 was 551,400, a decrease of 14,200 since January 1989. The main component was a fall of 14,900 in the number of females looking for part-time work. Trend estimates of the number of unemployed persons have steadied in recent months. Trend estimates of persons looking for full-time work continue to decrease while estimates for persons looking for part-time work have shown successive small rises since August 1988.

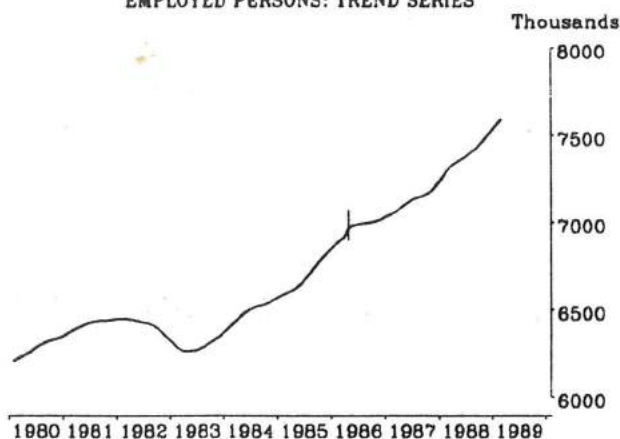
The February 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.7%, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the January estimate. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate have remained below 7.0% since September 1988.

The February 1989 seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rates for the States are: Victoria 5.8%, Western Australia 5.8%, New South Wales 6.6%, Queensland 7.5%, South Australia 8.1% and Tasmania 10.8%

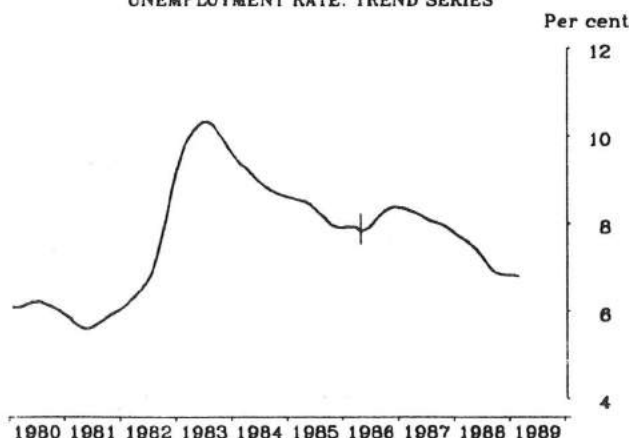
For the past four months, trend estimates of the unemployment rate for the mainland States have generally remained steady, except for Western Australia where they continue to decrease. For Tasmania, the trend estimates of the unemployment rate have continued to increase since July 1988.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for February 1989 was 63.1%.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 15.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 6 APRIL 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MARCH 1989, PRELIMINARY

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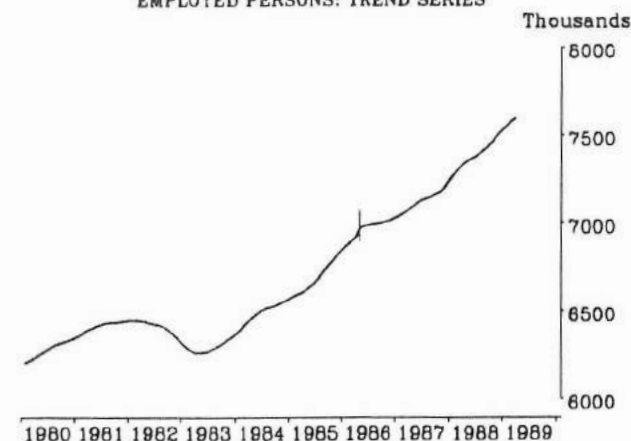
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Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data - see paragraphs 16 and 22 to 26. See also paragraphs 14, 16 and 22 to 26 for details of revisions to historical estimates, introduced in the February 1989 issue of this publication.

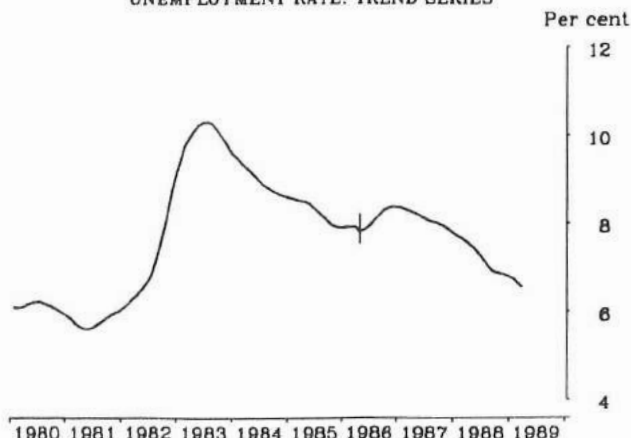
MAIN FEATURES

The March 1989 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of employed persons was 7,569,900, a decrease of 47,900 compared with the February 1989 estimate. This was mainly attributable to a fall in part-time employment of 38,900, which included a decrease of 28,200 for females employed part time. Employ-

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



ment estimates (seasonally adjusted) decreased in all States, except for South Australia.

Trend estimates of employment continue to grow steadily. In the past year, trend estimates show increases in full-time employment of 2.6 per cent for males and 3.9 per cent for females.

The March 1989 estimate (seasonally adjusted) of the number of unemployed persons was 501,300, a significant decrease of 50,100 from the February 1989 estimate. The number of males and females looking for full-time work fell by 18,200 and 16,600 respectively. The seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of unemployed persons is at its lowest level since August 1982. Trend estimates of the number of males and females looking for full-time work continue to show a steady decline, having fallen by 13.2 per cent and 13 per cent respectively since March 1988.

The March 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.2%, a fall of 0.5 percentage points from February 1989, and is the lowest seasonally adjusted unemployment rate since January 1982. The underlying trend continues to be one of decline.

The March 1989 seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rate for the States were: Victoria 5.0%, Western Australia 5.8%, New South Wales 6.6%, Queensland 6.7%, South Australia 7.0% and Tasmania 9.7%. The largest monthly decreases in the State unemployment rates from February 1989 occurred in South Australia and Tasmania with Victoria and Queensland also showing large decreases.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for March 1989 was 62.2%, a fall of 0.9 percentage points since the previous month, brought about by significant decreases in the levels of both employment and unemployment.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 11 MAY 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1989, PRELIMINARY

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Note: The ordering of tables 9, 10 and 11 in this publication has changed, and the glossary and explanatory notes now appear on pages 16 to 19. Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 5, 7 and 14 to 18.

MAIN FEATURES

The April 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,663,300, a substantial increase of 93,400 on the March 1989 estimate. The large increase in employment was due to significant rises in both full-time employment (+73,500 persons) and part-time employment (+19,900 per-

sons). The main component was an increase of 54,800 in the number of males employed full time. Trend estimates of employment show continued steady growth for both males and females.

Trend estimates of males aged 15-19 employed full time have shown continued growth since August 1988, while estimates of full-time employment of females aged 15-19 have declined steadily since July 1988. Trend estimates for both males and females aged 20 and over employed full time show continued growth (see graphs on page 2).

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons for April 1989 was 497,500. This is the first time that the seasonally adjusted estimate of the number of unemployed persons has been below 500,000 since August 1982. The fall of 4,000 between March 1989 and April 1989 in the number of unemployed persons is not statistically significant. The number of unemployed males looking for full-time work fell by 11,300 between March 1989 and April 1989, while there was a small increase in the number of unemployed persons looking for part-time work. Trend estimates of the number of unemployed males and females continue to decrease.

The April 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.1%, similar to the March 1989 estimate of 6.2%. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate have continued to decline since November 1988. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for 15-19 year-old males looking for full-time work have shown marked decreases in recent months (see graphs on page 3), while the trend estimates for females have increased since October 1988. Estimates of the unemployment rate for both males and females aged 20 and over looking for full-time work continue to show a downward trend.

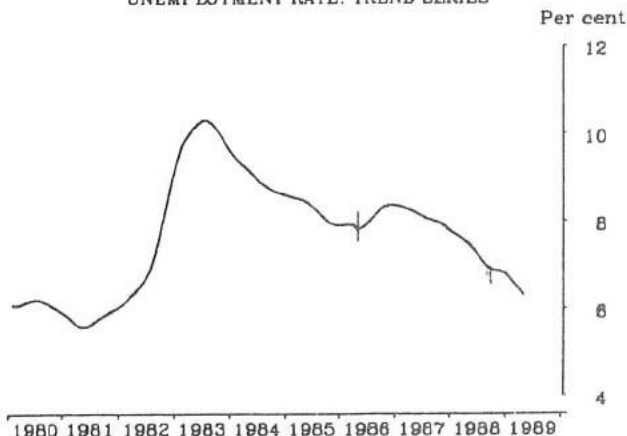
The April 1989 seasonally adjusted State estimates of the unemployment rate were: Victoria 5.0%, Western Australia 5.4%, New South Wales 6.4%, Queensland 7.1%, South Australia 7.4% and Tasmania 9.2%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for April 1989 was 62.8%, an increase of 0.6 percentage points from the March 1989 estimate.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Indicates break in series - see paragraph 6.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 8 JUNE 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1989, PRELIMINARY

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Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 5, 7 and 14 to 18. Scheduled release dates for future issues of this publication are given in paragraph 24.

MAIN FEATURES

The May 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,721,000, an increase of 58,100 on the April 1989 estimate. The main component of this change was a rise in female employment of 45,900, including an increase of 28,700 in the number of females employed part-time. Trend estimates of total employment show continued growth for both

males and females - 3.4% and 5.7% respectively for the twelve months since May 1988.

Trend estimates of employed persons show differing patterns from State to State (see graphs on page 2). There has been steady growth in employment in all States in recent months. Trend estimates for Queensland and Western Australia show the strongest growth since May 1988 - 6.7% and 6.2% respectively. In Tasmania the employment trend estimates show a fall of 2.6% in the twelve months since May 1988, although recent estimates show employment growth.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons in May 1989 was 516,300, an increase of 19,000 since April 1989. The main component was a rise of 13,000 in the number of females looking for full-time work. Trend estimates of the number of unemployed persons have steadily declined in recent months. Trend estimates of persons looking for full-time work continue to decrease steadily while estimates for persons looking for part-time work have shown successive small falls since January 1989.

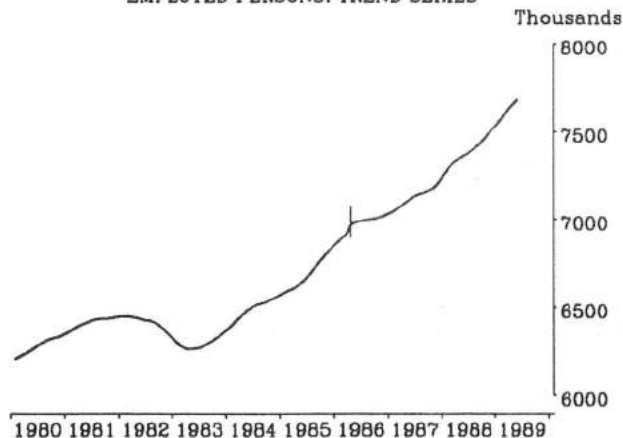
The May 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.3%, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the April 1989 estimate. The underlying trend however is still one of decline.

The May 1989 seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rate for the States were: Victoria 5.0%, Western Australia 5.4%, New South Wales 6.7%, Queensland 6.8%, South Australia 8.1% and Tasmania 8.7%.

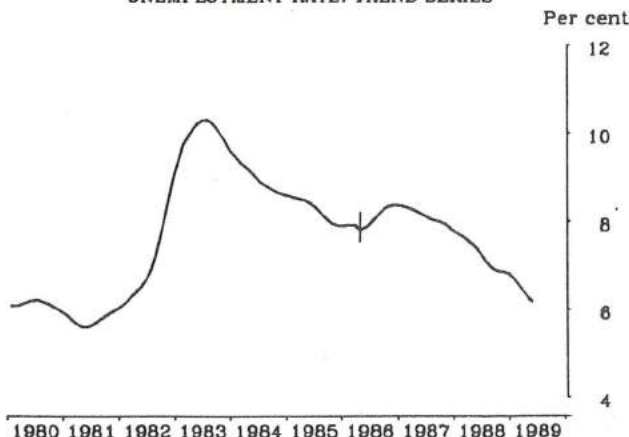
For the past twelve months, trend estimates of the unemployment rates for the mainland States have generally declined steadily. For Tasmania, the trend estimates of the unemployment rate have continued to decline since January 1989.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for May 1989 was 63.3%, the highest level recorded by the survey. For females, the seasonally adjusted participation rate of 51.4% was also the highest since the survey commenced.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 13 JULY 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1989, PRELIMINARY

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Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 14 to 18. Scheduled release dates for future issues of this publication are given in paragraph 24.

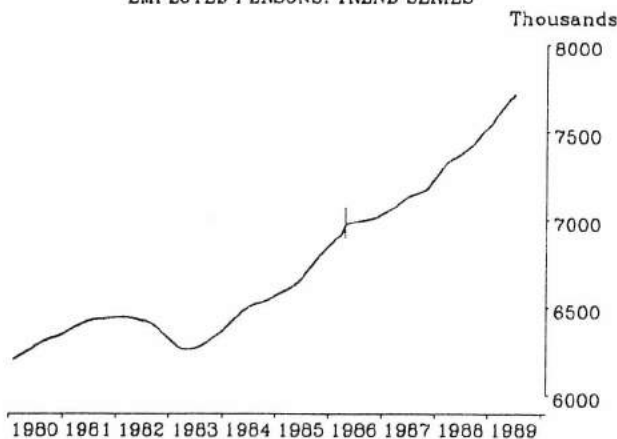
MAIN FEATURES

The June 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,723,200, virtually unchanged from the May 1989 estimate. There was very little change in the number of males employed while the number of females in full-time employment increased by 22,300 with a corresponding fall in the number of females in part-time employment of 21,000. Trend estimates of total

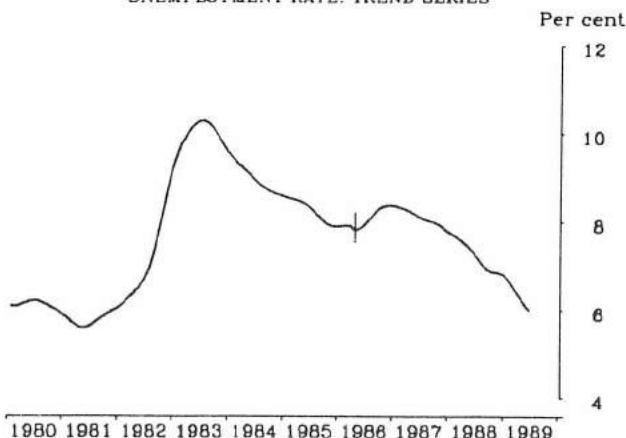
employment show continued growth for both males and females.

Trend estimates of employed persons show differing patterns of growth (see graphs on page 2). The rate of growth in the number of males employed part-time appears to be the strongest while the rate of growth in both males and females employed full-time is also strong. The rate of growth of females employed part-time appears to have steadied in the last 6 months.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons in June 1989 was 489,300, a significant decrease of 27,000 since May 1989. Both the numbers of unemployed males and females fell significantly since May 1989, by 11,100 and 15,800 respectively. The main component of the overall decrease in unemployed persons was a fall in the number of persons looking for full-time work of 18,000. Trend estimates of unemployed persons continue to decline steadily, principally due to successive falls in the number of persons looking for full-time work.

The June 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.0%, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points from the May 1989 estimate. For females the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.6% in June 1989 is at its lowest level since November 1976. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for males and females looking for full-time work continue to decline steadily (see graphs on page 3). Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for females looking for part-time work have recently begun to decline while for males looking for part-time work the recent upward trend has levelled off.

The June 1989 seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rates for the States were: Victoria 4.6%, Western Australia 5.8%, New South Wales 6.3%, Queensland 6.7%, South Australia 7.5% and Tasmania 9.5%. The unemployment rate for Victoria is the lowest since February 1978 when seasonally adjusted State data commenced.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for June 1989 was 63.0%, a fall of 0.3 percentage points from May 1989.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 10 AUGUST 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, JULY 1989, PRELIMINARY

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Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 14 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes. Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11 now show estimates for the latest 15 months.

MAIN FEATURES

The July 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,749,000, an increase of 25,800 on the June 1989 estimate. The increase in employment was due to a significant rise in part-time employment (21,300 persons), with

the number of males in part-time employment increasing by 11,000 and females increasing by 10,400. Trend estimates of employment continue to grow for both males and females.

Trend estimates of males and females aged 15-19 employed full time are both showing continued growth, with estimates of full-time employment of females aged 15-19 showing a stronger rate of growth than that for males. Trend estimates for both males and females aged 20 and over employed full time show continued growth, with a stronger rate of growth amongst females (see graphs on page 2).

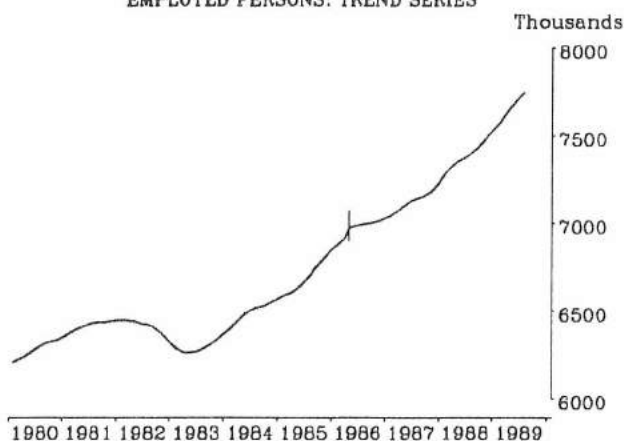
The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons for July 1989 was 506,500, an increase of 17,200 on the June 1989 estimate. The main components of the overall increase were an increase in the number of females looking for full-time work of 9,100 and an increase in the number of males looking for part-time work of 7,800. The trend in the number of unemployed males and females is still one of decline.

The July 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate was 6.1%, similar to the June 1989 estimate of 6.0%. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for 15-19 year-old males looking for full-time work have shown a less rapid decline in recent months, while the trend estimates for females are now declining (see graphs on page 3). Estimates of the unemployment rate for males aged 20 and over looking for full-time work continue to decline while those for females continue to remain steady.

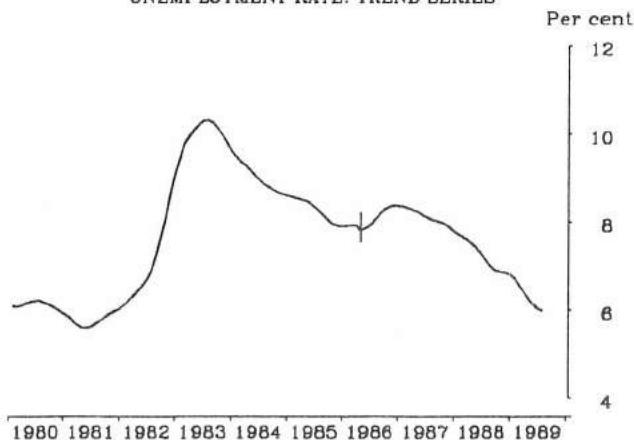
The July 1989 seasonally adjusted State estimates of the unemployment rate were: Victoria 4.8%, Western Australia 5.5%, New South Wales 6.5%, Queensland 6.7%, South Australia 7.6% and Tasmania 9.1%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the participation rate for July 1989 was 63.2%, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the June 1989 estimate.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 7 SEPTEMBER 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1989, PRELIMINARY

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Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 14 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN FEATURES

The August 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of **employed persons** was 7,800,000, a substantial increase of 51,000 on the July 1989 estimate. The increase consisted of a rise in the number of males and females employed of 23,300 and 27,600 respectively, with the main components of the rise being an increase of 25,700 in the number of females employed part time, and an increase of 17,400 in the number of males employed full time. Trend estimates for total employment

show continued growth at a steady rate for both males and females in recent months.

Trend estimates of employed persons show differing patterns from State to State (see graphs on page 2). There has been continued growth in all States in recent months. Trend estimates for New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania continue to grow at a steady rate in 1989. In Victoria and Western Australia the employment trend estimates are showing a slowing in the rate of growth, with the trend estimates of employed persons in Western Australia showing small successive increases since February 1989.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of **unemployed persons** in August 1989 was 492,400, a decrease of 14,100 since July 1989. The main component of this decrease was a fall of 12,200 in the number of females looking for full-time work. This is the third occasion in 1989 that the seasonally adjusted estimate has been below 500,000, as it was in August 1982. Trend estimates of the number of unemployed males have continued to decline steadily, while the trend estimates for females have levelled off over the last four months.

The August 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the **unemployment rate** was 5.9%, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the July 1989 estimate. The seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate for August 1989 is the lowest since October 1981. The underlying trend is one of decline with a recent slowing in the rate of decrease.

The August 1989 seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rate for the States were: Victoria 4.6%, Western Australia 5.8%, New South Wales 6.1%, South Australia 6.6%, Queensland 7.0% and Tasmania 8.7%. For South Australia it is the lowest seasonally adjusted unemployment rate since April 1978.

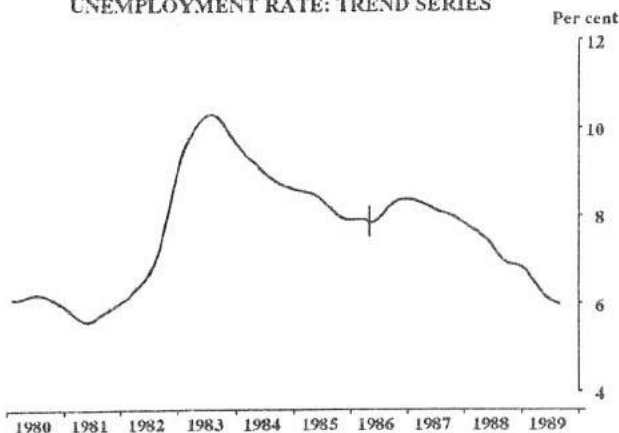
In South Australia, trend estimates of the unemployment rate continue to decline steadily. For New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania the trend in 1989 is still a declining one but at a slower rate in recent months. In Queensland and Western Australia the trend in the unemployment rate has levelled off.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the **participation rate** for August 1989 was 63.4%, the highest level ever recorded by the survey. The rise in the participation rate this month is principally due to the rise in the number of employed persons.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 12 OCTOBER 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, SEPTEMBER 1989, PRELIMINARY

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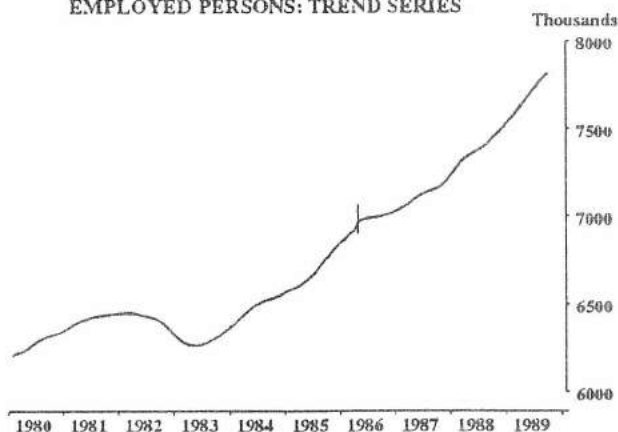
Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 14 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN FEATURES

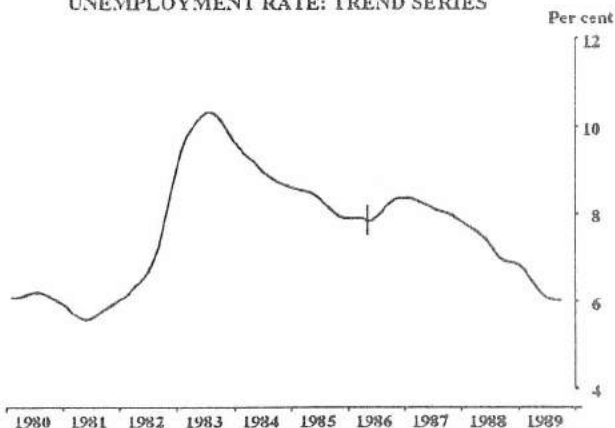
The September 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of **employed persons** was 7,813,800, a small increase of 13,800 on the August 1989 estimate. The main component of this increase was a rise in the number of persons employed part time of 25,800 since August 1989, with this increase being made up of increases in both males and

females employed part time by 11,900 and 14,000 respectively. The increase in part time employment was largely offset by a fall in the number of males employed full time of 15,900 since August 1989. Trend estimates of total employment show continued growth for both males and females, although at a slower rate in recent months.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



Trend estimates of employed persons show differing patterns of growth (see graphs on page 2). The rate of growth in the number of males employed part time is the strongest, while the rate of growth in females employed part time is also strong. The rate of growth in both males and females employed full time is steady, while not as strong as that for part-time employment.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of **unemployed persons** in September 1989 was 505,400, an increase of 13,100 since August 1989. The main components of the overall increase since August 1989 were small increases in both the numbers of unemployed males and females looking for full-time work of 4,600 and 5,400 respectively. Trend estimates of unemployed males and females have remained steady, with small successive rises in the number of persons looking for part-time work in recent months.

The September 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the **unemployment rate** was 6.1%, an increase of 0.2 percentage points from the August 1989 estimate. For males and females the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has remained relatively stable in recent months. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate for males and females looking for full-time work have recently levelled off (see graphs on page 3.) Unemployment rate trend estimates for females looking for part-time work have also levelled off recently, while those for males have shown small successive falls in recent months.

The September 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the **unemployment rates** for the States were: Victoria 4.9%, New South Wales 6.2%, South Australia 6.2%, Western Australia 6.7%, Queensland 7.0% and Tasmania 9.1%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the **participation rate** for September 1989 was 63.5%. The participation rate for females was 51.7%, the highest ever recorded by the survey. It has been at least 50% throughout 1989, and over 51% for the past five months.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 9 NOVEMBER 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1989, PRELIMINARY

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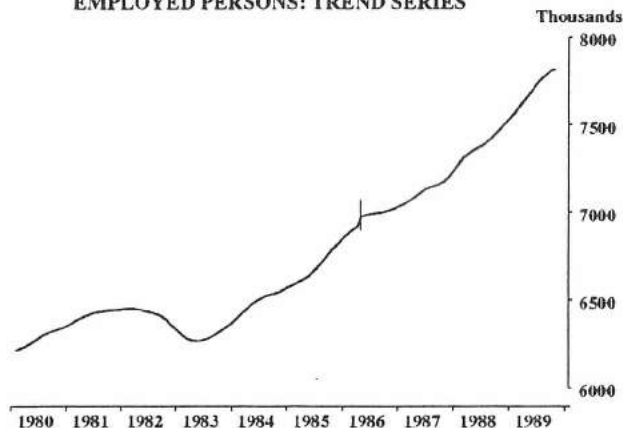
Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 14 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN FEATURES

The October 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of **employed persons** was 7,805,800, a small decrease (8,000) from the September 1989 estimate. There was an increase of 15,700 in the number of males employed, with a fall in the number of females employed of 23,700.

The increase in employed males was principally due to an increase of 19,100 in the number of males employed full time, while the main component of the decrease in employed females was a fall in the number of females employed part time of 16,100 since September 1989. Trend estimates of total employment continue to grow, but with a slowing in the rate of growth for both males and females.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES

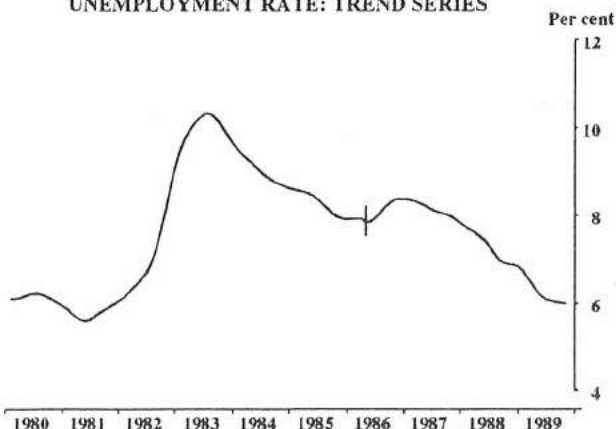


Trend estimates for both males and females aged 15-19 employed full time show continued decline with the estimates for females declining at a greater rate than those for males (see graphs on page 2). The graphs show that for both males and females aged 20 and over full-time employment continues to grow, with the growth rate for females higher than the rate for males but with recent months showing a slowing in the growth rate for females.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of **unemployed persons** for October 1989 was 494,200, a fall of 11,200 from September 1989. The main contributor to this fall was a reduction in the number of males looking for full-time work of 13,900.

Trend estimates of unemployed males and females looking for full-time work show differing patterns (see graphs on page 3). While the number of males aged 15-19 looking for full-time work continues to grow strongly, the number of females aged 15-19 looking for full-time work is declining. The estimated number of males aged 20 and over looking for full-time work is declining, while for females aged 20 and over there has been little change over the last six months.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



The October 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the **unemployment rate** was 6.0%, a fall of 0.1 percentage points since September 1989. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate have remained relatively unchanged over the last six months.

The October 1989 seasonally adjusted State estimates of the unemployment rate were: Victoria 4.6%, New South Wales 5.8%, Western Australia 6.1%, Queensland 7.1%, South Australia 7.1%, and Tasmania 8.0%.

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the **participation rate** for October 1989 was 63.3%, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the September 1989 estimate.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 7 DECEMBER 1989

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1989, PRELIMINARY

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Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 13 to 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN FEATURES

The estimated number of **employed persons** was 7,842,800 (seasonally adjusted) in November 1989, an increase of 36,800 on the October 1989 estimate. There was a strong rise in full-time employment of 42,200 persons, 28,700 of which was increased female full-time employment. Part-time employment showed a mar-

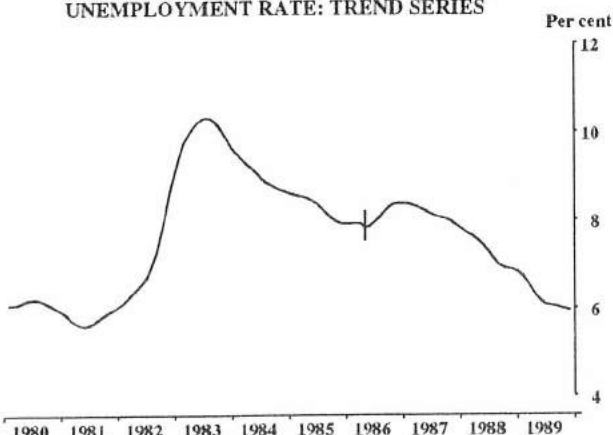
ginal decrease. Trend estimates of total employment show continued growth but the rate of growth has slowed in recent months.

Trend estimates of employed persons show differing rates of growth from State to State (see graphs on page 2). In recent months all States have shown successive monthly increases in trend estimates of employment but with a slowing in the rate of growth in each State.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



The seasonally adjusted estimate of **unemployed persons** in November 1989 was 491,500. This estimate was a slight decrease from the October 1989 estimate and was the net result of a small rise in unemployed persons looking for full-time work, offset by a fall in those looking for part-time work. Trend estimates of the number of unemployed persons continue to show small decreases from month to month.

The **unemployment rate** stood at 5.9% (seasonally adjusted) for November 1989 - the second time this year that it has been below 6%. Previously the unemployment rate had not been lower than 6% since October 1981. Trend estimates of the unemployment rate have been steady for the past five months, but show a full percentage point decrease on the November 1988 estimate.

The seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rate for the States, November 1989, were: Victoria 5.0% (up from 4.6% in October), Western Australia 5.5% (down from 6.1% in October), New South Wales 5.6% (down from 5.8% in October), Queensland 6.8% (compared with 7.1% last month), South Australia 7.6% (up from 7.1% in October), and Tasmania 8.7% (compared with 8.0% last month).

In New South Wales and Tasmania, trend estimates of the unemployment rate continue to decline steadily. For Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia the trend in the unemployment rate has shown increases in recent months. In South Australia the trend in the unemployment rate has levelled off over the last three months.

The seasonally adjusted November 1989 estimate of the **participation rate** was 63.5%, equal to the September 1989 estimate, which was the highest ever recorded for the survey. The participation rate for females stood at 51.7%, also a record high together with the September 1989 estimate, and was the seventh consecutive month that the rate for females was above 51%.

CATALOGUE NO. 6202.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 11 JANUARY 1990

THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1989, PRELIMINARY

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- on TELESTATS — phone (062) 52 5405 Main Economic Indicator inquiries, (062) 52 5404 Foreign Trade statistics inquiries.

FLOPPY DISK SERVICE

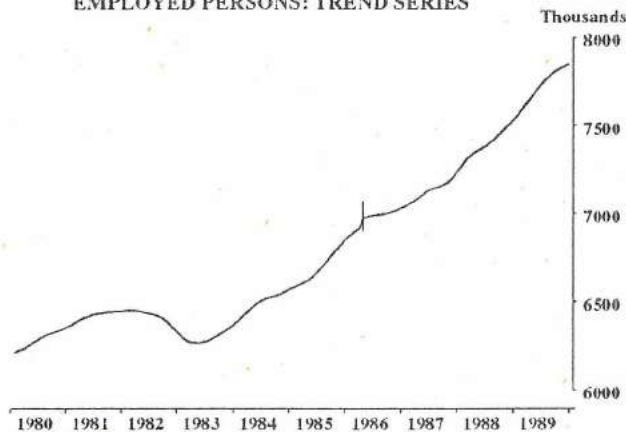
- Data contained in this publication are also available on floppy disk — contact Mr Mark Smith on Canberra (062) 52 6525 or any ABS State office

Note: Care should be taken in the interpretation of month-to-month movements in the original and seasonally adjusted data. See paragraphs 13 to 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

MAIN FEATURES

The December 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of **employed persons** was 7,845,500, virtually unchanged from the November 1989 estimate. Female employment rose by 19,200, including an increase of 13,900 in female full-time employment. For males, employment fell by 16,500 in seasonally adjusted terms, as a result of a decrease of 22,400 in full-time employment and a small rise in part-time employment.

EMPLOYED PERSONS: TREND SERIES



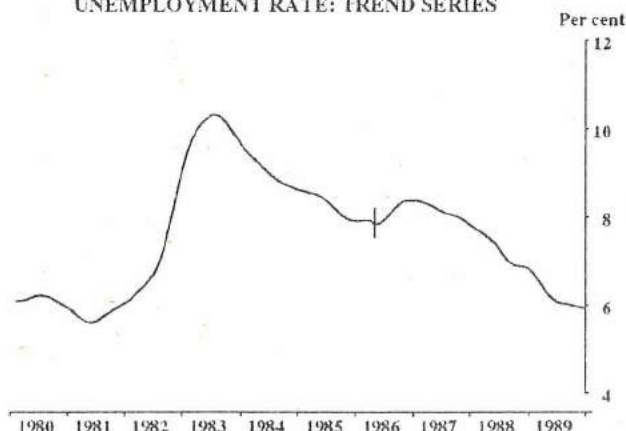
Trend estimates of total employment show a pattern of continued growth over the past year, although the rate of growth has slowed in recent months.

The strong growth in trend estimates of employed persons during the previous five years continued through 1989 (see graphs on page 2). Most of the increase in the past twelve months was in full-time employment, with males and females recording increases of 2.5% and 4.8% respectively. Although the growth in the number of females employed part time was the main contributor to a significant increase in part-time employment, the percentage increase in the number of males employed part time (14.3%) was more than twice that of females (6.5%).

The seasonally adjusted estimate of **unemployed persons** in December 1989 was 496,300, a small increase on the November 1989 estimate. The main component of this increase was a significant rise in the number of males looking for full-time work of 17,600, offset by a decrease in the number of persons looking for part-time work (9,000) and in the number of females looking for full-time work.

The trend estimate of unemployed persons was steady in December 1989. This follows a series of monthly decreases since November 1988. The decrease in trend estimates of unemployment during 1989 was mainly attributable to a reduction in the number of males looking for full-time work.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: TREND SERIES



The December 1989 seasonally adjusted estimate of the **unemployment rate** was 6.0%. The seasonally adjusted female unemployment rate fell to 6.5% - the lowest level since November 1976. For males, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 5.6% - an increase of 0.3 percentage points compared with November 1989.

The December 1989 (November 1989) seasonally adjusted estimates of the unemployment rate for the States were: Victoria 4.5% (5.0%), New South Wales 5.9% (5.6%), Western Australia 6.6% (5.5%), Queensland 6.7% (6.8%), South Australia 6.8% (7.6%), and Tasmania 9.1% (8.7%).

The seasonally adjusted December 1989 estimate of the **participation rate** was 63.5%. The participation rate for females stood at 51.8%, a record high, and is 1.3 percentage points higher than the December 1988 estimate.