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CHAPTER 20

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter is contained in the *Labour Report* (6.7) and other publications of this Bureau. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications listed in the *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics* (1.8). Detailed information on the labour force and on employment and unemployment is contained in mimeographed bulletins *The Labour Force* (6.22, annual and 6.20, quarterly) and *Employment and Unemployment* (6.4, monthly). Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* (1.4), the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (1.5), and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (1.3). Preliminary estimates of unemployment and of the labour force are issued quarterly in *Unemployment* (6.35) and *The Labour Force* (6.32) respectively, and preliminary employment estimates are issued in a monthly statement *Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (6.12).

THE LABOUR FORCE

This chapter contains a number of series relating to the labour force and its components. The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation and occupational status (i.e. whether employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners or unpaid helpers) and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of population. Information about the labour force questions in the population census of June 1971 and a table showing the industry and occupational status of the labour force are given on this and the following four pages.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year (see pages 693-705). The survey provides, in addition to particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry and hours of work.

Detailed industry estimates for each State and Territory are obtained only in respect of wage and salary earners, through a monthly collection from employers. These estimates, which exclude employees in agriculture and private domestic service, are based on benchmarks derived from the population census, and other data but they do not agree exactly with census figures at relevant dates, partly because of a different method of allocating employees to industries. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners, and in particular the reason for differences between estimates and census data, is given on pages 720-1.

The population census

General

For the 1971 Census of Population and Housing the term 'labour force' is used in place of 'work force' in conformity with the Bureau's quarterly population survey and with international usage.

The labour force is defined as those persons aged 15 years and over who answered 'yes' to any of the following questions on the 1971 Census schedule:

- (a) Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?
- (b) Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?
- (c) Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the WHOLE of last week?
- (d) Did this person look for work last week?

Thus the labour force comprises those persons who worked, those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, those who were temporarily laid off without pay for the whole of the reference week and those who did not work, did not have a job and were actively looking for work.

Persons helping but not receiving wages or salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week are excluded from the labour force. Bonded trainees (including trainee teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions are also excluded, even though such institutions were conducted by their employer.

The unemployed members of the labour force are those persons who answered 'No' to questions (a) and (b) and 'Yes' to question (d) and those who answered 'Yes' to question (a), 'No' to question (b) and 'Yes' to question (c). Thus the unemployed consist of those who did no work during the reference week and either looked for work (having no job) or were temporarily laid off from a job.

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition any labour force activity during the previous week, however little results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the questions on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966 and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the completion of the census questionnaire by the householder. This tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates, or if the 1971 Census figures for wage and salary earners are compared with estimates of employed wage and salary earners shown on pages 721-4.

Occupational status, employment status and labour force status

At the 1971 Census the terms *occupational status*, *employment status* and *labour force status* were used, and the relationship between these terms is illustrated by the following classifications.

<i>Occupational status</i>	<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Labour force status</i>
Employer	Employed	In the labour force
Self-employed		
Employee		
Helper		
Looking for first job	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Other unemployed		
Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force

Prior to the 1971 Census unemployed persons were classified according to their last job held. For the 1971 Census however, details of occupation and industry were sought only in respect of *employed* persons.

Occupation

Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works, e.g. a carpenter employed by a steel-making establishment would have the occupation of 'carpenter' and industry 'steel manufacture'; an electrician working at an oil refinery would have the occupation of 'electrician' but his industry would be that of 'oil refining' (*see Industry*).

In accordance with the International Standard Classifications of Occupations the structure of the Australian classification used for the 1971 and previous censuses is based primarily on the nature of the work done. The 1971 classification was prepared from the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1958 (revised 1966). The changes in the revised classification were given careful consideration in the preparation of the 1971 Australian classification. A number of new entries have been created to maintain convertibility to the international classification and others created to give more precise codes in certain occupation groups.

Industry

Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed.

For the 1971 Census the classification of industry was based on the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* Preliminary Edition (ASIC). For the purposes of the population census an 'undefined' category was added, where appropriate, to individual divisions, subdivisions and groups of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules.

At the 1966 and previous Censuses, industry was determined from the respondent's own stated description of the 'kind of industry, business or service' in which he worked. With the adoption of ASIC for the 1971 Census comparability with previous censuses is greatly impaired, not only because of changes in the classification itself but also because in 1971 the industry coding in general was not determined from the stated description. Instead the name and address of the establishment at which the respondent worked, in general, provided the industry code for employees of that establishment. However, in a number of cases, owing to deficient replies concerning name and address of employer or because the establishment had not been pre-coded for industry, recourse still had to be made in coding to the respondent's own description of the industry in which he worked.

**EMPLOYED POPULATION(a), INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971**

Industry (division)	Occupational Status				Total	Proportion of total (per cent)
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (unpaid)		
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	52,681	139,286	120,951	5,300	318,218	8.87
Mining	436	1,566	68,349	96	70,447	1.96
Manufacturing	14,818	11,315	876,910	231	903,274	25.19
Electricity, gas and water	36	28	83,685	1	83,750	2.34
Construction	31,074	40,516	320,024	194	391,808	10.92
Wholesale and retail trade	62,243	48,403	489,315	750	600,711	16.75
Transport and storage	10,025	24,111	204,131	132	238,399	6.65
Communication	29	102	78,184	1	78,316	2.18
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18,263	12,200	174,766	290	205,419	5.73
Public administration and defence . . . . .	..	..	214,219	..	214,219	5.97
Community services	11,526	3,350	207,249	1,331	223,456	6.23
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	14,218	11,717	83,231	304	109,470	3.05
Other and not stated	2,443	7,828	137,658	1,110	149,039	4.16
Total males employed	217,792	300,422	3,058,672	9,640	3,586,526	100.00
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	11,888	27,182	19,916	9,203	68,189	4.12
Mining	52	84	5,416	24	5,576	0.34
Manufacturing	3,657	3,846	304,308	533	312,344	18.89
Electricity, gas and water	7	4	7,490	1	7,502	0.45
Construction	2,779	1,564	15,575	503	20,421	1.23
Wholesale and retail trade	24,879	25,954	333,214	3,330	387,377	23.42
Transport and storage	1,413	1,790	29,806	305	33,314	2.01
Communication	17	81	25,068	3	25,169	1.52
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,058	3,733	151,897	311	157,999	9.55
Public administration and defence . . . . .	..	..	68,933	..	68,933	4.17
Community services	2,014	4,536	330,936	3,707	341,193	20.63
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	10,391	7,110	139,280	1,260	158,041	9.56
Other and not stated	491	1,753	62,459	3,141	67,844	4.10
Total females employed	59,646	77,637	1,494,298	22,321	1,653,902	100.00
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	64,569	166,468	140,867	14,503	386,407	7.37
Mining	488	1,650	73,765	120	76,023	1.45
Manufacturing	18,475	15,161	1,181,218	764	1,215,618	23.20
Electricity, gas and water	43	32	91,175	2	91,252	1.74
Construction	33,853	42,080	335,599	697	412,229	7.87
Wholesale and retail trade	87,122	74,357	822,529	4,080	988,088	18.86
Transport and storage	11,438	25,901	233,937	437	271,713	5.18
Communication	46	183	103,252	4	103,485	1.97
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	20,321	15,933	326,663	501	363,418	6.93
Public administration and defence . . . . .	..	..	283,152	..	283,152	5.40
Community services	13,540	7,886	538,185	5,038	564,649	10.77
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24,609	18,827	222,511	1,564	267,511	5.10
Other and not stated	2,934	9,581	200,117	4,251	216,883	4.14
Total persons employed	277,438	378,059	4,552,970	31,961	5,240,428	100.00

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the census were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force', are not included in this table.

EMPLOYED POPULATION(a), BY OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA: CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

<i>Occupation (major group)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total (per cent)</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	309,329	227,179	536,508	10.24
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	306,842	42,032	348,874	6.66
Clerical workers	300,712	529,696	830,408	15.85
Sales workers	217,991	203,895	421,886	8.05
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	341,128	62,778	403,906	7.71
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	33,797	90	33,887	0.65
Workers in transport and communication	251,033	39,757	290,790	5.55
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	1,456,850	223,841	1,680,691	32.07
Service, sport and recreation workers	144,371	243,191	387,562	7.39
Members of armed services	62,605	2,591	65,196	1.24
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	161,868	78,852	240,720	4.59
Total employed	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428	100.00

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force', are not included in this table.

The population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August and November of each year in all States and Territories. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods. Information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion. Prior to the reselection of the sample in 1972 (using data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing), the sample framework was extensively redesigned with a view to improving its efficiency, thus enabling economies to be made in the overall size of the sample. There are now about 30,000 households in the sample, representing two-thirds of one per cent of all households in Australia.

A description of the labour force survey and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given in this section. Data from supplementary surveys are published in mimeographed bulletins which are available on request. Results of the principal surveys held in the past have been published in earlier issues of the Year Book. Supplementary surveys for which results are contained in this chapter are leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions, February 1974; child care, May 1973; multiple jobholding, August 1973; labour mobility, November 1972; superannuation, February 1974; and labour force experience during 1972. Reference to a survey covering ex-service personnel and their dependants conducted in November 1971 is made in Chapter 5, Repatriation, page 122.

The labour force survey

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964. Estimates are published quarterly in the mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force* (6.20) and in the preliminary statements *The Labour Force* (6.32) and *Unemployment* (6.35). More comprehensive statistics have been published in special bulletins entitled *The Labour Force* (6.22), covering the period 1964 to 1968, and single years thereafter.

The survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week,' which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in the tables in this section are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force. Definitions of these categories are as follows:

- (i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
 - (a) did any work 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 fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
 - (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or because they were on strike.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (iii) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,
 - (a) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week); or
 - (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off *during* survey week, but did some work at his job during that week, is classified as employed.

- (iv) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (e.g. school or university), retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

Figures of total population fifteen years of age and over for each sex are derived from the official population estimates, which in turn are based on results of population censuses. Figures of marital status and all labour force characteristics of these populations are derived from the sample survey data. For this and other reasons, including differences in timing, methods of collection (personal interview in the survey, self-enumeration in the census) and, in some cases, concepts and definitions, the survey estimates of marital status and labour force characteristics may not agree closely with the corresponding census figures.

Estimates of total population, revised on the basis of the 1971 Census of Population, indicate that the estimates that were used for the population surveys in mid-1971 were, overall, some 55,000 persons too high. The revised estimates classified by age, which are necessary to enable the revision of labour force estimates to be carried out, are not yet available. Caution should be exercised in using the estimates in this Year Book as indicators of long-term change. A preliminary assessment of the effect of the revised population estimates indicates that it will be necessary to reduce the level of the estimated labour force from mid-1971 onwards by about 28,000 persons (mostly males). Successively smaller revisions will be made to the estimates for earlier periods back to mid-1966.

Industry estimates published in Year Book No. 58 and previous issues were based on the Classification and Classified List of Industries used at the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. Industry is now coded by use of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Industry estimates shown in this issue for May 1973 and May 1974, are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those shown in earlier issues.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates which appear in the following tables are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this section. A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is therefore given below:

The standard errors in the table are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures thus give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 3,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 94,000 to 106,000.

STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of estimate
4,000	800	20.0
5,000	900	18.0
10,000	1,200	12.0
20,000	1,600	8.0
50,000	2,300	4.6
100,000	3,000	3.0
200,000	4,000	2.0
500,000	6,000	1.2
1,000,000	8,000	0.8
2,000,000	10,000	0.5

The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Estimates for females also tend to have higher standard errors than estimates of equivalent size for males in similar employment categories.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. Percentages quoted in the following tables, and any other percentages calculated from figures shown, have generally somewhat lower proportional standard errors than have the estimates which form the numerators of the percentages, particularly where the percentages are large.

As the standard errors in the table show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the following tables, estimates less than 4,000 have not been shown. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

The imprecision due to sampling variability, which is measured by the standard error, should not be confused with inaccuracies that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by interviewers and respondents. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or only a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER(a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS
AUSTRALIA**

May—	Employed(b)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agriculture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
MALES									
1970 . . .	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971 . . .	341.9	3,342.2	3,684.1	44.0	1.2	3,728.1	82.9	767.1	4,495.2
1972 . . .	345.3	3,371.3	3,716.6	61.0	1.6	3,777.6	82.5	800.1	4,577.7
1973 . . .	309.4	3,453.7	3,763.1	50.7	1.3	3,813.8	82.0	839.0	4,652.8
1974 . . .	307.4	3,523.1	3,830.5	45.3	1.2	3,875.8	81.8	863.9	4,739.7
MARRIED WOMEN									
1970 . . .	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971 . . .	50.3	990.2	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.3	3,026.8
1972 . . .	51.7	1,012.8	1,064.5	27.8	2.5	1,092.3	35.2	2,011.8	3,104.1
1973 . . .	54.5	1,099.9	1,154.4	25.9	2.2	1,180.3	37.3	1,980.8	3,161.1
1974 . . .	48.4	1,195.2	1,243.6	25.6	2.0	1,269.2	39.4	1,949.4	3,218.6
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
1970 . . .	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971 . . .	11.6	706.5	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.8	1,530.4
1972 . . .	11.1	670.2	681.2	21.4	3.0	702.6	45.6	839.4	1,542.0
1973 . . .	10.5	672.9	683.4	23.6	3.3	707.0	45.1	859.1	1,566.1
1974 . . .	10.8	687.5	698.3	24.4	3.4	722.6	45.3	872.9	1,595.6
ALL FEMALES									
1970 . . .	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971 . . .	61.8	1,696.6	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
1972 . . .	62.8	1,683.0	1,745.8	49.2	2.7	1,794.9	38.6	2,851.2	4,646.1
1973 . . .	65.0	1,772.8	1,837.8	49.5	2.6	1,887.3	39.9	2,839.9	4,727.2
1974 . . .	59.2	1,882.7	1,941.9	50.0	2.5	1,991.8	41.4	2,822.3	4,814.1
PERSONS									
1970 . . .	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971 . . .	403.7	5,038.8	5,442.5	82.7	1.5	5,525.1	61.0	3,527.3	9,052.4
1972 . . .	408.1	5,054.3	5,462.4	110.2	2.0	5,572.6	60.4	3,651.2	9,223.8
1973 . . .	374.4	5,226.5	5,600.9	100.2	1.8	5,701.1	60.8	3,678.9	9,380.0
1974 . . .	366.6	5,405.8	5,772.4	95.3	1.6	5,867.7	61.4	3,686.2	9,553.8

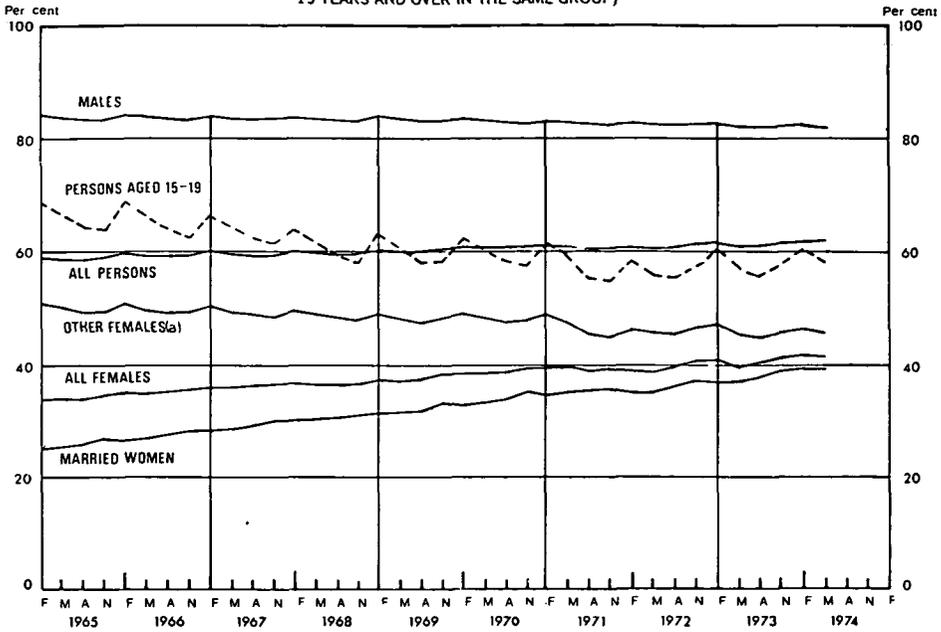
(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 693. (b) For definitions see page 694. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

NOTE. Discontinuity indicated by horizontal line. At the 1971 population census, trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have been likewise excluded from the labour force estimates from August 1971. In consequence there is a break in the labour force series between May and August 1971, the numbers of males and females excluded being approximately 7,000 and 17,000 respectively.

Discontinuity between 1972 and 1973 was caused by a change in the basis of industry coding. Industry is now coded according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). See page 695.

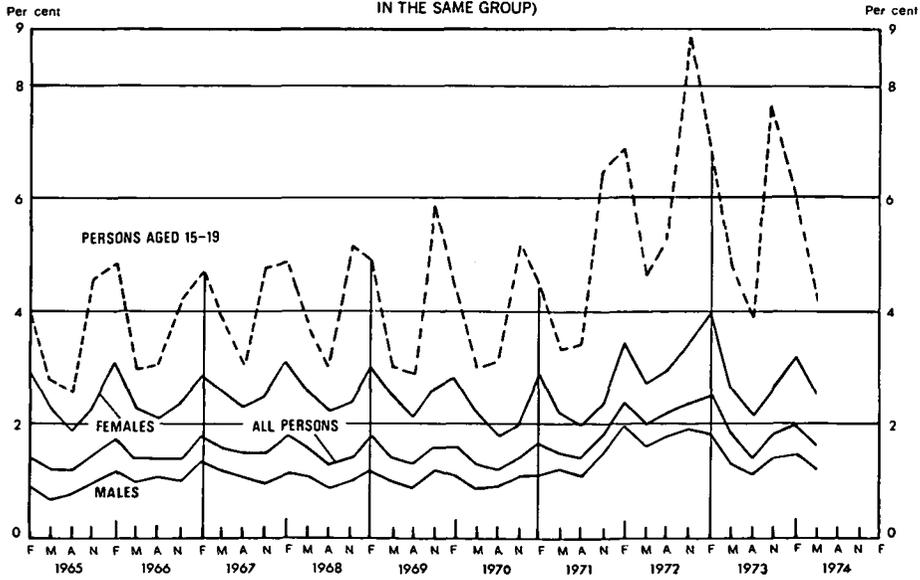
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

(THE LABOUR FORCE IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN THE SAME GROUP)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(THE UNEMPLOYED IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE IN THE SAME GROUP)



(a) Never married, widowed and divorced.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974

<i>Birthplace and year of arrival</i>	<i>Employed(b) (‘000)</i>	<i>Unemployed(b)</i>		<i>Total labour force(b)</i>		
		<i>Number (‘000)</i>	<i>Per cent of labour force</i>	<i>Number (‘000)</i>	<i>Per cent of population(c)</i>	
MALES						
Born in Australia	2,773.6	30.2	1.1	2,803.8	81.8	
Born outside Australia	1,056.8	15.1	1.4	1,072.0	85.1	
Arrived before 1955	353.3	*	*	356.5	76.7	
1955 to 1961	228.9	*	*	230.8	90.7	
1962 to 1966	164.9	*	*	168.0	89.2	
1967 to 1972	254.5	5.2	2.0	259.7	91.1	
Jan. 1973 to May 1974	55.2	*	*	56.9	84.3	
MARRIED WOMEN						
Born in Australia	856.4	17.3	2.0	873.7	36.8	
Born outside Australia	387.2	8.3	2.1	395.5	47.4	
Arrived before 1955	99.9	*	*	101.0	38.2	
1955 to 1961	88.4	*	*	90.7	49.8	
1962 to 1966	68.0	*	*	69.3	50.1	
1967 to 1972	112.5	*	*	114.8	55.1	
Jan. 1973 to May 1974	18.5	*	*	19.7	48.1	
ALL FEMALES						
Born in Australia	1,433.6	37.2	2.5	1,470.8	40.6	
Born outside Australia	508.3	12.8	2.5	521.1	46.6	
Arrived before 1955	124.4	*	*	125.8	33.2	
1955 to 1961	113.6	*	*	117.1	50.8	
1962 to 1966	87.5	*	*	90.7	51.5	
1967 to 1972	150.7	*	*	153.9	56.8	
Jan. 1973 to May 1974	32.1	*	*	33.6	53.4	
PERSONS						
Born in Australia	4,207.2	67.4	1.6	4,274.6	60.6	
Born outside Australia	1,565.1	27.9	1.8	1,593.0	67.0	
Arrived before 1955	477.7	4.5	0.9	482.3	57.2	
1955 to 1961	342.5	5.4	1.5	347.9	71.7	
1962 to 1966	252.4	6.3	2.5	258.7	71.0	
1967 to 1972	405.2	8.4	2.0	413.6	74.4	
Jan. 1973 to May 1974	87.3	*	*	90.5	69.4	

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 694. (c) See note (c) to table on page 696. Persons in institutions for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their usual place of residence, have been omitted from the civilian population since it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace or the year of arrival in Australia for such persons.

* Estimates less than, or based on a figure less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974**

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19 . . .	7.9	24.2	32.1	350.5	302.0	652.6	358.4	326.2	684.6
20-24 . . .	204.7	188.6	393.3	314.1	160.6	474.7	518.8	349.3	868.0
25-34 . . .	782.2	355.6	1,137.8	181.6	82.2	263.8	963.8	437.8	1,401.6
35-44 . . .	683.6	333.2	1,016.8	70.6	46.3	116.9	754.1	379.5	1,133.6
45-54 . . .	638.9	269.1	908.0	78.1	61.6	139.8	717.1	330.7	1,047.8
55-59 . . .	240.2	66.4	306.6	32.9	33.6	66.5	273.1	100.0	373.0
60-64 . . .	174.0	23.8	197.8	22.8	20.9	43.7	196.8	44.7	241.5
65 and over . . .	74.7	8.4	83.1	19.1	15.3	34.4	93.8	23.6	117.4
Total . . .	2,806.2	1,269.2	4,075.4	1,069.6	722.6	1,792.2	3,875.8	1,991.8	5,867.7

PER CENT OF POPULATION(e)

15-19 . . .	87.4	44.3	50.4	59.3	57.6	58.5	59.7	56.3	58.1
20-24 . . .	97.4	52.7	69.2	87.4	82.5	85.7	91.1	63.2	77.3
25-34 . . .	98.7	41.9	69.3	92.8	80.3	88.5	97.5	46.0	72.3
35-44 . . .	98.4	49.7	74.4	87.6	70.5	79.9	97.3	51.5	75.0
45-54 . . .	96.3	42.7	70.2	82.4	58.8	70.0	94.6	45.0	70.2
55-59 . . .	90.8	27.4	60.5	79.4	45.2	57.4	89.3	31.5	59.9
60-64 . . .	76.3	13.4	48.7	60.4	21.1	31.9	74.0	16.1	44.5
65 and over . . .	21.8	3.5	14.3	14.3	3.6	6.1	19.7	3.6	10.3
Total . . .	87.5	39.4	63.4	69.7	45.3	57.3	81.8	41.4	61.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974
('000)**

Industry group(b)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture	313.4	60.0	373.4
Manufacturing	1,014.0	370.4	1,384.4
Construction	508.8	28.7	537.5
Wholesale and retail trade	677.6	499.6	1,177.2
Transport and storage	269.8	38.5	308.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	237.9	197.8	435.7
Community services(c)	273.2	450.9	724.0
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	141.6	215.8	357.4
Other industries	436.7	123.2	559.9
Looking for first job	*	6.9	9.8
Total	3,875.8	1,991.8	5,867.7

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) The industry estimates are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). See page 695. (c) Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE^(a), BY OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974
(^{'000})

<i>Occupation group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional and technical	407.2	286.4	693.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	324.3	38.5	362.8
Clerical	322.8	675.4	998.2
Sales	242.6	258.8	501.5
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	369.4	54.5	423.9
Transport and communication	296.1	51.1	347.1
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. ^(b)	1,724.9	284.7	2,009.5
Service, sport and recreation	185.7	335.5	521.2
Looking for first job	*	6.9	9.8
Total	3,875.8	1,991.8	5,867.7

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to previous table.

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED^(a) BY EMPLOYED PERSONS^(b): AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974

<i>Industry division^(c)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>Other females^(d)</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture	51.9	29.0	35.1	30.1	48.4
Manufacturing	40.2	33.6	37.5	34.6	38.7
Construction	40.2	21.7	35.1	23.7	39.3
Wholesale and retail trade	42.3	31.7	33.2	32.3	38.1
Transport and storage	40.6	27.4	34.5	30.2	39.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	38.6	29.1	34.5	31.9	35.6
Community services ^(e)	35.3	25.3	32.3	28.0	30.8
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	41.1	27.2	30.2	28.2	33.3
Other industries	36.5	28.9	33.9	31.2	35.4
Total	40.7	29.5	33.6	31.0	37.4
Wage and salary earners	39.0	29.0	33.6	30.8	36.1
Other ^(f)	49.6	32.7	33.9	32.8	45.8
Full-time workers	41.6	37.4	37.0	37.2	40.4
Part-time workers	15.5	16.0	13.5	15.6	15.5

(a) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the average hours figures. (b) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 694. (c) The industry estimates are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). See page 695. (d) Never married, widowed and divorced. (e) Comprises health, education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. (f) Employers, self-employed and unpaid family helpers.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b), AUSTRALIA
(^{'000})

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Average hours worked(d)		
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over	Total	Full-time workers	All persons
MALES										
1970 . . .	217.3	165.3	157.0	320.6	1,449.3	547.1	774.3	3,630.8	..	41.2
1971 . . .	225.9	175.3	149.2	322.9	1,461.2	561.6	797.8	3,693.9	42.0	41.1
1972 . . .	224.3	155.1	128.3	316.9	1,620.6	513.4	758.0	3,716.6	41.7	40.9
1973 . . .	239.3	176.2	180.0	333.5	1,482.1	539.0	812.9	3,763.1	41.9	40.9
1974 . . .	263.7	198.4	142.1	352.3	1,436.9	588.6	848.4	3,830.5	41.6	40.7
MARRIED WOMEN										
1970 . . .	68.4	285.0	68.7	121.6	311.0	51.6	56.2	962.5	..	30.6
1971 . . .	86.0	299.8	74.6	125.2	341.7	55.3	57.7	1,040.4	..	30.2
1972 . . .	86.0	293.1	76.6	127.6	373.6	53.8	53.9	1,064.5	38.1	30.5
1973 . . .	103.4	344.6	87.9	142.8	362.7	55.0	57.9	1,154.4	37.3	29.4
1974 . . .	113.3	371.9	93.1	157.1	372.2	71.5	64.5	1,243.6	37.4	29.5
OTHER FEMALE(S)(e)										
1970 . . .	51.2	72.9	43.6	153.7	315.9	56.2	27.4	720.9	..	34.5
1971 . . .	59.8	73.9	40.4	149.1	310.0	56.6	28.1	718.0	..	33.9
1972 . . .	39.6	74.1	34.3	135.8	320.2	47.2	29.9	681.2	37.7	34.8
1973 . . .	46.5	82.6	41.4	143.9	295.5	45.1	28.5	683.4	36.7	33.9
1974 . . .	48.1	92.4	38.3	145.7	290.6	52.6	30.6	698.3	37.0	33.6
ALL FEMALE(S)										
1970 . . .	119.7	357.8	112.3	275.3	626.9	107.8	83.6	1,683.4	..	32.2
1971 . . .	145.8	373.7	115.1	274.3	651.7	112.0	85.9	1,758.4	37.4	31.7
1972 . . .	125.6	367.3	111.0	263.3	693.8	101.0	83.8	1,745.8	37.9	32.2
1973 . . .	149.9	427.1	129.3	286.7	658.3	100.1	86.5	1,837.8	37.0	31.1
1974 . . .	161.4	464.3	131.4	302.7	662.8	124.1	95.1	1,941.9	37.2	31.0
PERSONS										
1970 . . .	336.9	523.1	269.3	595.9	2,076.2	654.9	857.9	5,314.2	..	38.3
1971 . . .	371.7	549.0	264.3	597.2	2,112.9	673.6	883.7	5,452.3	40.8	38.1
1972 . . .	349.9	522.3	239.3	580.3	2,314.4	614.5	841.8	5,462.4	40.7	38.1
1973 . . .	389.2	603.3	309.3	620.2	2,140.4	639.1	899.4	5,600.9	40.6	37.7
1974 . . .	425.1	662.7	273.6	655.1	2,099.7	712.7	943.5	5,772.4	40.4	37.4

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the average hours figures. (e) Never married, widowed and divorced.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS(b), BY REASON, AUSTRALIA
(^{'000})

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more				Usually work less than 35 hours			
	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons		
MALES								
1970 . . .	261.1	93.3	61.0	415.4	7.2	117.0	124.2	
1971 . . .	281.2	90.0	53.0	424.2	10.5	115.6	126.1	
1972 . . .	264.5	89.6	43.0	397.0	10.5	100.1	110.6	
1973 . . .	336.4	95.9	34.1	466.4	10.3	118.9	129.2	
1974 . . .	290.6	117.1	60.8	468.5	5.7	130.0	135.7	
FEMALES								
1970 . . .	115.3	36.6	7.3	159.2	13.7	416.8	430.5	
1971 . . .	135.0	36.3	8.1	179.4	14.9	440.3	455.2	
1972 . . .	115.6	32.6	8.6	156.9	17.0	430.0	447.0	
1973 . . .	161.0	33.4	7.7	202.1	18.7	485.6	504.2	
1974 . . .	132.0	50.8	14.3	197.1	12.9	547.3	560.1	
PERSONS								
1970 . . .	376.5	129.9	68.2	574.6	20.9	533.8	554.8	
1971 . . .	416.2	126.3	61.1	603.6	25.4	555.9	581.3	
1972 . . .	380.1	122.2	51.6	553.9	27.5	530.0	557.5	
1973 . . .	497.4	129.3	41.8	668.4	28.9	604.4	633.4	
1974 . . .	422.6	167.9	75.1	665.6	18.6	677.2	695.8	

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 694.

(b) See note (b) to previous table.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS
(Per cent)

May—	State capital cities(b)			Other areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.3	1.6
1971	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.7
1972	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	3.4	1.9
1973	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	3.6	2.1
1974	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	3.9	2.2

(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The figures relate to persons residing within the boundaries of the relevant Statistical Divisions. Explanatory notes on the delimitation of urban boundaries are shown on pages 140-1. Maps showing the boundaries of the capital city Statistical Divisions were published in *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1966—Field Count Statement No. 4*, and *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971—Field Count Statement Nos 3 to 8*.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), AUSTRALIA

May—	Age (years)		Duration of unemployment(b)				Looking for—		Total ('000)		
	15-19		20 and over		Under 2 weeks ('000)	2 and under 4 weeks ('000)	4 and under 13 weeks ('000)	13 weeks and over ('000)		Full-time work(c) ('000)	Part-time work(d) ('000)
	Number unemployed ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number unemployed ('000)	Per cent of labour force							
MALES											
1970	8.2	2.4	25.7	0.8	8.6	13.6	8.3	*	31.5	*	33.9
1971	12.0	3.4	32.0	0.9	7.5	17.7	13.7	5.1	41.5	*	44.0
1972	14.6	4.4	46.4	1.3	10.8	17.0	21.0	12.1	58.6	*	61.0
1973	14.5	4.2	36.2	1.0	9.4	15.8	16.1	9.4	45.1	5.6	50.7
1974	10.3	2.9	35.0	1.0	8.8	15.7	14.2	6.5	41.0	4.3	45.3
FEMALES											
1970	11.4	3.6	26.3	1.9	10.2	9.0	13.3	5.2	23.9	13.8	37.7
1971	10.1	3.1	28.6	1.9	9.3	11.3	11.6	6.4	26.7	11.9	38.7
1972	14.7	4.8	34.4	2.3	10.0	12.4	18.3	8.4	37.1	12.1	49.2
1973	16.3	5.2	33.2	2.1	11.2	13.6	15.0	9.7	33.1	16.3	49.5
1974	18.0	5.5	31.9	1.9	14.2	12.9	15.8	7.1	30.8	19.2	50.0
PERSONS											
1970	19.5	3.0	52.0	1.1	18.8	22.6	21.6	8.6	55.3	16.2	71.5
1971	22.1	3.3	60.6	1.2	16.8	29.0	25.3	11.5	68.3	14.4	82.7
1972	29.4	4.6	80.8	1.6	20.9	29.5	39.4	20.5	95.7	14.5	110.2
1973	30.8	4.7	69.4	1.4	20.6	29.4	31.1	19.1	78.3	21.9	100.2
1974	28.3	4.1	67.0	1.3	23.1	28.6	30.0	13.6	71.8	23.5	95.3

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of survey week. (c) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (d) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), BY AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT^(b),
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974

(Weeks)

Age	Males		Married	Other	All	Persons
			women	females ^(c)	females	
15-19 years	6.9	*	7.9	7.8	7.5	
20 years and over	8.4	6.5	7.9	6.8	7.6	
All unemployed persons	8.0	6.5	7.9	7.2	7.6	

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 694. (b) Periods of unemployment are recorded only in complete weeks; the averages shown are affected accordingly. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Based on a figure less than 4,000. See footnote * to page 703.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974

Age group (years)	Number unemployed ('000)			Per cent of labour force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
BORN IN AUSTRALIA						
Total	30.2	37.2	67.4	1.1	2.5	1.6
15-19	7.6	15.8	23.4	2.5	5.7	4.0
20 and over	22.6	21.3	43.9	0.9	1.8	1.2
20-24	8.9	7.5	16.4	2.2	2.7	2.4
25-34	*	6.2	10.1	*	2.1	1.1
35 and over	9.8	7.6	17.4	0.7	1.2	0.9
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	15.1	12.8	27.9	1.4	2.5	1.8
15-19	*	*	4.8	*	*	5.0
20 and over	12.5	10.6	23.1	1.2	2.2	1.5
20-24	*	*	4.9	*	*	2.7
25-34	4.4	*	8.2	1.5	*	1.9
35 and over	6.1	*	10.0	1.0	*	1.1

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 694.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See footnote * page 703.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY MAJOR ACTIVITY, AUSTRALIA
(^{'000})

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc.	Retired or voluntarily idle	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
MALES						
1970	10.7	234.2	391.8	45.6	49.3	731.5
1971	13.9	246.5	415.1	36.5	55.3	767.3
1972	11.6	275.2	424.5	36.2	52.6	800.1
1973	9.7	269.0	462.1	41.6	56.7	839.0
1974	8.4	269.4	481.9	51.3	52.9	863.9
MARRIED WOMEN						
1970	1,919.2	*	22.0	*	10.4	1,958.4
1971	1,923.8	*	21.6	*	11.6	1,962.3
1972	1,969.2	4.4	21.3	*	13.1	2,011.8
1973	1,934.1	5.4	25.4	5.9	10.0	1,980.8
1974	1,901.4	8.3	26.7	4.8	8.2	1,949.4
OTHER FEMALES(b)						
1970	416.9	186.9	101.1	16.5	56.9	778.3
1971	436.7	193.8	103.4	13.4	50.4	797.8
1972	442.4	221.9	103.9	13.2	58.0	839.4
1973	445.3	223.4	114.8	18.2	57.5	859.1
1974	448.1	220.3	121.1	19.9	63.5	872.9
ALL FEMALES						
1970	2,336.1	190.3	123.1	19.9	67.3	2,736.7
1971	2,360.5	197.1	125.0	15.5	62.0	2,760.1
1972	2,411.6	226.3	125.1	17.0	71.2	2,851.2
1973	2,379.4	228.8	140.2	24.1	67.4	2,839.9
1974	2,349.5	228.6	147.8	24.8	71.7	2,822.3
PERSONS						
1970	2,346.8	424.4	514.9	65.5	116.6	3,468.2
1971	2,374.5	443.5	540.1	52.0	117.3	3,527.4
1972	2,423.2	501.5	549.6	53.2	123.7	3,651.2
1973	2,389.1	497.8	602.3	65.7	124.1	3,678.9
1974	2,357.9	497.9	629.8	76.1	124.6	3,686.2

(a) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * on page 703.

NOTE. For an explanation of the discontinuity in the series (indicated by horizontal line), see NOTE on page 696.

Leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions

Surveys based on the population survey sample (see page 693) have been carried out in February of each year since 1964 in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 24 who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time during the previous year. Estimates for the years 1964 to 1973 have been published in previous issues of the Year Book. Estimates for February 1974 are shown below.

The main survey questions were designed to distinguish among persons who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, those who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in this section as 'leavers'.

The estimates relate to all persons in the age group 15 to 24 years, except members of the permanent armed forces and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Certain categories of persons covered by the survey were not asked the survey questions. These comprised persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purposes of this survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, and persons reported as permanently unable to work. An estimate of the total number of such persons is shown in the first table in this section.

All persons covered by the survey were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the labour force were further questioned about their occupation and industry. Occupational status is shown for 'leavers', but not for persons returning to full-time education. Although many of these latter persons were in the labour force at the time of the surveys, their numbers would not give a useful indication of the extent of vacation employment because, in the years 1971, 1972 and 1974, the 'survey week' extended from the second week in February to the first week in March. Hence, between the first and last survey weeks, the level of vacation jobholding would have decreased substantially.

For further details reference should be made to the periodic mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions* (6.9).

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS^(a), BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1974 (⁰⁰⁰)

	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc., full time in previous year ^(b) —			
Returning to full-time education	283.3	246.9	530.2
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	119.4	109.9	229.4
Total	402.7	356.8	759.6
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year ^(b)	722.7	753.7	1,476.5
In hospitals, etc. ^(c)	12.1	*	15.8
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	1,137.5	1,114.3	2,251.8

^(a) At the time of the survey. ^(b) Excludes some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and some inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., at the time of the survey, and persons permanently unable to work. ^(c) Estimated numbers of persons within the scope of the survey for whom the hospital, sanatorium, gaol, reformatory, etc., was regarded as their dwelling, and persons who were reported as permanently unable to work. Particulars of attendance at schools, etc., were not obtained in respect of such persons.

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATE AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY, 1974
(^{'000})**

	<i>Persons aged 15-19 years</i>			<i>Persons aged 15-24 years</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
New South Wales	37.4	33.7	71.1	44.6	40.0	84.6
Victoria	24.5	23.8	48.3	28.9	28.8	57.7
Queensland	15.7	14.9	30.6	17.3	17.3	34.6
South Australia	10.0	7.8	17.8	11.3	8.9	20.2
Western Australia	9.4	7.9	17.3	11.2	8.4	19.6
Tasmania	*	4.3	8.2	4.6	4.9	9.5
Australia(b)	102.2	93.1	195.3	119.4	109.9	229.4
Time of leaving—						
January-June 1973	11.5	9.2	20.7	12.9	10.2	23.1
July-October 1973	14.1	15.1	29.2	15.9	16.1	32.0
November 1973	44.4	41.4	85.8	54.2	50.9	105.1
December 1973(c)	32.2	27.5	59.7	36.5	32.8	69.3

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc., full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. See also footnote (b) to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc., in January or February 1974.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 706.

**'LEAVERS'(a) BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1974
(^{'000})**

	<i>Age at time of leaving (years)</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19 and over</i>	
Attended school in 1973—							
Males	4.4	32.8	27.5	21.1	10.2	*	97.8
Females	*	31.0	25.9	12.3	5.9	*	79.0
Persons	7.6	63.8	53.4	33.3	16.1	*	176.8
Attended any educational institution(b) in 1973—							
Males	4.4	33.0	28.4	22.1	12.3	19.4	119.4
Females	*	32.0	30.4	16.9	8.9	18.6	109.9
Persons	7.6	64.9	58.7	39.0	21.2	38.0	229.4

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) Includes school.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 706.

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY WHO ATTENDED FULL-TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION FEBRUARY 1974, AUSTRALIA
(*000)

	<i>Institution attended full-time in previous year</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>School</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>College of advanced education (b)</i>	<i>Technical college</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Males—						
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)—						
At same type of institution	199.8	42.6	14.6	*	*	259.6
At different type of institution	22.6	*	*	*	*	23.7
Total	222.4	43.5	14.7	*	*	283.3
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')						
Total males	320.2	53.3	22.6	4.7	*	402.7
Females—						
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)—						
At same type of institution	173.2	22.3	15.5	*	*	214.6
At different type of institution	30.3	*	*	*	*	32.3
Total	203.5	23.1	16.5	*	*	246.9
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')						
Total females	282.4	30.0	27.8	10.3	6.3	356.8
Persons—						
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)—						
At same type of institution	373.0	64.9	30.1	*	*	474.2
At different type of institution	52.8	*	*	*	*	55.9
Total	425.8	66.6	31.2	*	*	530.2
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')						
Total persons	602.6	83.3	50.4	15.0	8.3	759.6

(a) As the survey is conducted in February, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended. (b) Includes teachers colleges.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 706.

Survey of multiple jobholding, August 1973

In August 1973 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 693), was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. The results of earlier surveys of multiple jobholding were given in Year Book No. 54, pages 1162-6 (August 1966 and 1967), and in Year Book No. 58, pages 707-10 (May 1971).

In these surveys persons were classified as *multiple jobholders* if, during the survey week, they:

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were temporarily absent, and
 - (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner. Work as an unpaid family helper or service in the reserve defence forces was not regarded as a second job.
- Persons who by nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given on pages 695-6 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Multiple Jobholding*, August 1973 (6.19).

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS, AUGUST 1973(a)

	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	150.1	40.5	190.6	3.9	2.1	3.3
New South Wales	50.4	15.4	65.7	3.6	2.2	3.2
Victoria	37.9	9.5	47.3	3.6	1.8	3.0
Queensland	19.4	6.4	25.8	3.6	2.6	3.3
South Australia	19.8	4.3	24.1	5.6	2.3	4.5
Western Australia	13.5	*	16.6	4.4	*	3.6
Tasmania	5.7	*	6.7	5.0	*	4.0
Capital cities (b)	77.8	27.6	105.4	3.3	2.1	2.9
Other areas	72.3	12.9	85.1	4.9	2.1	4.1
Married	123.5	25.7	149.2	4.5	2.2	3.8
Not married(c)	26.6	14.8	41.4	2.5	2.1	2.3
Age (years)—						
15-19	5.8	5.2	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
20-24	21.7	7.1	28.8	4.3	2.1	3.4
25-34	50.6	11.8	62.5	5.4	2.9	4.6
35-44	36.7	8.5	45.2	4.9	2.3	4.0
45-54	24.1	5.2	29.3	3.4	1.6	2.8
55 and over	11.1	*	13.7	1.9	*	1.9
Born in Australia	119.1	31.5	150.6	4.3	2.2	3.6
Born outside Australia	31.0	9.0	40.0	2.9	1.8	2.6
United Kingdom and Ireland	11.7	4.4	16.0	3.0	2.3	2.8
Other countries	19.3	4.6	23.9	2.9	1.5	2.4
Arrived in Australia						
Before 1955	11.6	*	14.5	3.2	*	2.9
1955-1961	7.9	*	9.6	3.4	*	2.7
1962-1966	4.8	*	7.4	2.9	*	2.9
After 1966	6.7	*	8.5	2.2	*	1.8
Occupation of main job—						
Professional and technical	23.1	7.6	30.7	6.1	2.8	4.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	10.3	*	11.1	3.3	*	3.2
Clerical	14.5	14.0	28.4	4.8	2.2	3.1
Sales	12.8	4.7	17.5	5.1	1.9	3.5
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	19.7	*	20.8	5.2	*	4.7
Transport and communication	11.5	*	12.6	3.8	*	3.5
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. (d)	51.1	*	53.5	3.0	*	2.7
Service, sport and recreation	7.1	8.9	16.0	3.8	2.7	3.1
Occupation of second job—						
Professional and technical	22.7	7.5	30.2	..	..	..
Administrative, executive and managerial	6.7	*	7.5	..	..	..
Clerical	7.5	7.7	15.2	..	..	..
Sales	13.1	5.2	18.3	..	..	..
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	33.5	*	35.6	..	..	..
Transport and communication	10.9	*	12.1	..	..	..
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. (d)	22.1	*	23.4	..	..	..
Service, sport and recreation	33.5	14.8	48.3	..	..	..

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities as defined in *Census of Population and Housing*, 30 June 1971, see pages 140-1. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Less than 4,000 or based on an estimate less than 4,000. Not published because subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

NOTE. State figures do not include the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory. However, the estimates for the Territories are included in all other dissections.

Labour force experience during 1972

In February 1973 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 693), was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about the labour force experience during 1972 of civilians aged fifteen years and over. Information obtained included the length of time (in 1972) during which persons were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed and other aspects of labour force experience. The results of an earlier survey of labour force experience, conducted in February 1969, were given in Year Book No. 57, pages 695-700.

Each person was assigned to a labour force category for each week in 1972, on the basis of his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during that week. The principal categories appearing in the tables are as follows:

- (i) *Persons in the labour force.* A person was classified as having been in the labour force during any week in which he was employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed person.* A person was classified as having been employed during a week if, in that week, he: (a) did any work 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 fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or (c) had a job, business or farm, but was on paid leave (including sick leave).
- (iii) *Unemployed persons.* A person was classified as having been unemployed during a week if, in that week, he did not work at all, and either: (a) did not have a job or business and was looking for work, or (b) was laid off from his job without pay for the whole week.
- (iv) *Persons out of the labour force* are all those who, in any week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed", as defined above. For the purposes of this survey a person who was on strike and who did no work during a week was classified as out of the labour force in that week.

A person was classified as having worked mostly full time in 1972 if the number of weeks in which he worked 35 hours or more (*full-time work*) exceeded or was equal to the number of weeks in which he worked less than 35 hours (*part-time work*). If the number of weeks worked full time was less than the number of weeks worked part time he was classified as having worked mostly part time. When absent on paid leave (including paid sick leave) he was classified according to the usual hours worked in the job from which he was absent.

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given on pages 695-6 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Force Experience During 1972*, February 1973 (6.26).

CIVILIAN POPULATION(a), FEBRUARY 1973, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1972 (^{'000})

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Civilian population in February 1973 (a)	4,576.7	3,127.3	4,650.8	9,227.5
In the labour force at some time during 1972—				
For the whole year	3,411.8	831.3	1,362.7	4,774.5
For part of the year	537.6	591.6	853.1	1,390.7
<i>Total</i>	3,949.4	1,422.9	2,215.7	6,165.1
Employed at some time during 1972—				
Mostly full-time	3,779.6	921.8	1,590.5	5,370.2
Mostly part-time	140.2	480.7	583.5	723.6
<i>Total</i>	3,919.8	1,402.5	2,174.0	6,093.8
Unemployed at some time during 1972—				
One period of unemployment	251.3	116.7	228.3	479.5
Two periods	40.1	10.1	25.3	65.4
Three periods	20.1	6.1	11.9	32.0
Four or more periods	27.3	5.8	10.5	37.7
<i>Total</i>	338.7	138.7	275.9	614.6
Out of the labour force for the whole of 1972	627.3	1,704.4	2,435.1	3,062.4

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1972, BY DURATION OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE YEAR
(^{'000})

<i>Duration of employment (weeks)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1 and under 4	48.8	39.2	74.9	123.6
4 " " 13	96.6	120.8	185.9	282.6
13 " " 26	72.2	121.7	158.2	230.5
26 " " 39	126.5	150.9	205.4	331.9
39 " " 49	227.3	137.0	202.1	429.4
49 " " 52	99.1	29.5	51.0	150.1
52	3,249.2	803.5	1,296.5	4,545.7
Total	3,919.8	1,402.5	2,174.0	6,093.8

(a) See note (a) to table above.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED (a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1972 BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(^{'000})

<i>Duration of unemployment (weeks)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
1 and under 2	52.0	34.4	64.7	116.7
2 " " 4	81.5	32.4	69.0	150.5
4 " " 8	84.6	31.6	65.1	149.8
8 " " 13	53.4	16.7	29.5	82.8
13 " " 26	40.0	12.5	25.7	65.7
26 and over	27.2	11.1	21.9	49.1
Total	338.7	138.7	275.9	614.6

(a) See note (a) to first table above.

Labour mobility

In November 1972 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 693), was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about changes of employment or job location and other aspects of the mobility of the labour force.

For the purposes of the survey, a *job* was defined as: (i) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer, in a particular locality; or (ii) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality. Thus, a change of job may have involved a change of employer without a change of job locality; a change of locality without a change of employer; or a change in both employer and locality. For example, the movement of an employer's operations to premises in a different locality would entail a change of job for employees who moved to the new location. Promotion or transfer of an employee which involved a move to premises in a different locality would also constitute a change of job. In capital cities and major towns, each suburb was considered to be a different locality; otherwise, each town and each country area associated with a town constituted a separate locality. It should be noted, however, that for a person who worked at different sites for the same employer (for example, a construction worker), his base of operations (i.e. his employer's office, depot, yard, etc.) was considered to be his place of work.

A *temporary job* was defined as a job of a temporary nature (e.g. relieving for someone who was away) in which the occupant had worked less than 13 weeks at the time of the survey.

In this survey definitions of 'employed', 'unemployed', and therefore 'labour force status', were slightly changed. The definitions used were:

- (a) *The labour force* comprised all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.
- (b) *Employed persons* comprised all those who, during survey week, did any work 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 fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or were laid off from their jobs without pay.
A person who held more than one job was counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.
- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprised all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who did not have a job or business and were looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week).
- (d) *Person not in the labour force* were all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined. This category therefore included persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week was also classified as not in the labour force.

The reason for changing the usual definitions was that interviewers had to be given reasonably simple criteria to judge whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, so that they could ask the correct sequence of questions in the labour mobility survey. Thus, some persons, recorded in the labour force survey as looking for work but not taking active steps to find work (classified for that survey as not in the labour force) were, for the purposes of this survey, classified as unemployed. Similarly, some persons who were temporarily laid off by their employer for the whole of the survey week without pay were classified as employed in this survey, whereas in the labour force survey they are classified as unemployed.

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given on pages 695-6 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Mobility*. November 1972 (Preliminary Statement) (6.34).

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF JOBS(b) HELD IN PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1972

Number of jobs(b) held in previous twelve months	Employed (^{'000})	Un- employed (^{'000})	Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Total non- institutional population(a)		
			(^{'000})	(Per cent)		(^{'000})	(Per cent)	
MARRIED MEN								
None—looking for first job	..	*	*	*	..	*	*	
other . . . . .	..	*	*	*	298.1	301.0	9.7
One	2,310.6	12.3	2,322.9	84.3	41.9	2,364.8	76.3	
Two	329.9	5.1	335.0	12.2	*	338.2	10.9	
Three	63.2	*	64.4	2.3	*	64.7	2.1	
Four	13.2	*	13.5	0.5	*	13.7	0.4	
Five	5.5	*	5.5	0.2	*	5.5	0.2	
Six and over	9.7	*	10.4	0.4	*	11.1	0.4	
Total	2,732.2	22.9	2,755.1	100.0	344.4	3,099.5	100.0	
OTHER MALES(c)								
None—looking for first job	..	17.9	17.9	1.7	..	17.9	1.2	
other . . . . .	..	4.7	4.7	0.5	345.6	350.3	24.0
One	777.1	16.6	793.7	75.7	52.1	845.8	58.0	
Two	160.6	4.4	165.0	15.7	7.3	172.3	11.8	
Three	35.3	*	37.5	3.6	*	39.8	2.7	
Four	9.2	*	9.7	0.9	*	9.9	0.7	
Five	8.4	*	9.5	0.9	*	10.3	0.7	
Six and over	9.1	*	10.8	1.0	*	11.2	0.8	
Total	999.5	49.1	1,048.7	100.0	408.9	1,457.6	100.0	
ALL MALES								
None—looking for first job	..	18.4	18.4	0.5	..	18.4	0.4	
other . . . . .	..	7.6	7.6	0.2	643.7	651.3	14.3
One	3,087.7	28.9	3,116.6	81.9	94.0	3,210.6	70.5	
Two	490.5	9.6	500.0	13.2	10.5	510.6	11.2	
Three	98.5	*	101.8	2.7	*	104.5	2.3	
Four	22.4	*	23.2	0.6	*	23.6	0.5	
Five	13.8	*	15.0	0.4	*	15.8	0.4	
Six and over	18.9	*	21.2	0.6	*	22.3	0.5	
Total	3,731.7	72.1	3,803.8	100.0	753.3	4,557.1	100.0	

For footnote see end of table next page.

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF JOBS(b) HELD IN PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1972—*continued*

Number of jobs(b) held in previous twelve months	Un-		Total labour force		Not in labour force (^{'000})	Total non- institutional population(a)		
	Employed (^{'000})	employed (^{'000})	(^{'000})	(Per cent)		(^{'000})	(Per cent)	
MARRIED WOMEN								
None—looking for first job other . . . . .	..	*	*	*	..	*	*
One	976.0	10.1	10.1	0.9	1,728.3	1,738.3	55.9	
Two	140.6	13.8	989.9	84.4	188.8	1,178.7	37.9	
Three	18.2	*	142.8	12.2	16.1	158.9	5.1	
Four and over	8.5	*	18.5	1.6	*	20.3	0.7	
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,143.3</i>	<i>29.0</i>	<i>1,172.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,937.8</i>	<i>3,110.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	
OTHER FEMALES(c)								
None—looking for first job other . . . . .	..	17.4	17.4	2.4	..	17.4	1.2
One	546.9	*	*	*	727.5	731.1	48.2	
Two	114.4	11.2	558.0	76.3	48.8	606.8	40.0	
Three	23.2	*	117.3	16.0	6.5	123.8	8.2	
Four and over	9.5	*	24.4	3.3	*	25.4	1.7	
<i>Total</i>	<i>693.9</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>731.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>785.2</i>	<i>1,516.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	
ALL FEMALES								
None—looking for first job other . . . . .	..	19.6	19.6	1.0	..	19.6	0.4
One	1,522.9	13.6	13.6	0.7	2,455.8	2,469.4	53.4	
Two	255.0	25.0	1,547.9	81.3	237.6	1,785.5	38.6	
Three	41.4	5.1	260.2	13.7	22.5	282.7	6.1	
Four	9.6	*	42.8	2.3	*	45.7	1.0	
Five and over	8.4	*	10.4	0.6	*	11.9	0.3	
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,837.3</i>	<i>66.3</i>	<i>1,903.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,723.0</i>	<i>4,626.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	
ALL PERSONS								
None—looking for first job other . . . . .	..	38.0	38.0	0.7	..	38.0	0.4
One	4,610.6	21.2	21.2	0.4	3,099.5	3,120.7	34.0	
Two	745.5	53.9	4,664.4	81.7	331.6	4,996.1	54.4	
Three	139.9	14.7	760.2	13.3	33.1	793.2	8.6	
Four	31.9	4.8	144.7	2.5	5.5	150.2	1.6	
Five	17.4	*	33.6	0.6	*	35.6	0.4	
Six and over	23.7	*	18.7	0.3	*	20.0	0.2	
<i>Total</i>	<i>5,569.0</i>	<i>138.4</i>	<i>5,707.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>3,476.3</i>	<i>9,183.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) For definition see page 712. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced.
 * Less than 4,000 or based on an estimate less than 4,000. Not published because subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS(a): OCCUPATION AND DURATION OF CURRENT JOB(b)
NOVEMBER 1972
(^{'000})**

<i>Duration of current job(b)</i>	<i>Professional and technical, etc.</i>	<i>Administrative, executive and managerial</i>	<i>Clerical</i>	<i>Sales</i>	<i>Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.</i>	<i>Transport and communication</i>	<i>Tradesmen, etc., n.e.c.(c)</i>	<i>Service, sport and recreation</i>	<i>Total</i>
MALES									
<i>Under 13 weeks—</i>									
Temporary	4.7	*	5.5	7.5	15.5	6.6	39.5	5.0	87.3
Permanent	12.3	12.4	14.0	22.2	14.7	21.7	142.0	12.0	251.4
<i>Total under 13 weeks</i>	17.0	15.4	19.6	29.7	30.2	28.3	181.4	17.0	338.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	11.6	10.7	11.0	16.3	13.9	13.1	86.2	7.7	170.4
26 weeks and under 1 year	35.2	17.7	26.5	22.2	19.1	20.6	130.7	12.7	284.7
<i>Under 1 year</i>	63.8	43.8	57.1	68.2	63.2	62.0	398.3	37.4	793.8
1 year and under 2 years	55.9	35.3	45.0	40.6	29.2	29.6	231.6	30.0	497.3
2 years and under 3 years	40.6	26.6	33.3	25.9	20.9	26.2	160.8	20.0	354.3
3 years and under 4 years	31.2	18.7	24.3	14.9	18.3	21.9	116.1	11.1	256.6
4 years and under 5 years	22.1	14.5	16.5	10.3	16.0	12.4	83.6	11.0	186.3
5 years and over	158.1	162.4	127.0	82.6	229.5	135.5	680.1	68.3	1,643.4
<i>Total</i>	371.8	301.5	303.2	242.5	377.1	287.5	1,670.4	177.8	3,731.7
FEMALES									
<i>Under 13 weeks—</i>									
Temporary	6.6	*	18.1	15.8	4.5	*	8.2	18.3	73.6
Permanent	16.2	*	60.6	30.4	*	4.8	35.9	32.0	182.5
<i>Total under 13 weeks</i>	22.7	*	78.7	46.2	6.4	6.3	44.1	50.3	256.0
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	15.0	*	38.0	19.8	*	*	19.1	23.1	121.8
26 weeks and under 1 year	40.7	*	66.6	32.1	*	4.8	22.3	39.0	212.3
<i>Under 1 year</i>	78.4	5.9	183.3	98.1	12.1	14.4	85.5	112.4	590.2
1 year and under 2 years	48.3	5.4	110.2	51.4	4.7	10.2	42.7	61.6	334.5
2 years and under 3 years	36.7	*	88.8	20.9	4.5	6.9	28.6	31.6	221.5
3 years and under 4 years	20.2	*	50.7	20.8	*	*	18.6	23.3	143.8
4 years and under 5 years	15.7	*	32.8	11.1	*	*	12.2	14.7	92.9
5 years and over	59.7	19.7	127.0	49.4	41.4	13.5	70.9	72.8	454.4
<i>Total</i>	259.0	40.2	592.7	251.7	68.6	50.2	258.5	316.4	1,837.3
PERSONS									
<i>Under 13 weeks—</i>									
Temporary	11.2	*	23.7	23.3	20.0	8.1	47.6	23.3	160.8
Permanent	28.5	13.3	74.6	52.6	16.6	26.5	177.9	44.0	433.9
<i>Total under 13 weeks</i>	39.7	16.9	98.3	75.9	36.6	34.6	225.5	67.3	594.7
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	26.6	11.8	48.9	36.1	16.2	16.4	105.3	30.9	292.2
26 weeks and under 1 year	76.0	21.0	93.1	54.3	22.5	25.4	153.0	51.7	497.0
<i>Under 1 year</i>	142.3	49.7	240.3	166.3	75.3	76.4	483.8	149.9	1,384.0
1 year and under 2 years	104.2	40.7	155.2	92.0	33.9	39.8	274.3	91.6	831.8
2 years and under 3 years	77.3	30.0	122.1	46.9	25.4	33.1	189.4	51.5	575.8
3 years and under 4 years	51.4	22.4	74.9	35.7	22.0	25.0	134.7	34.4	400.4
4 years and under 5 years	37.8	16.7	49.4	21.4	18.2	14.4	95.7	25.7	279.2
5 years and over	217.8	182.1	254.0	132.0	270.8	149.0	751.0	141.1	2,097.8
<i>Total</i>	630.8	341.6	895.9	494.2	445.6	337.7	1,928.9	494.2	5,569.0

(a) See note (a) to table above. (b) For definition see page 712. (c) Includes miners and quarrymen, metal trades workers, building workers, and other tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote to table on page 714.

Survey of child care, May 1973

In May 1973 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 693), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain, for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility for the care of children under twelve years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiry was directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

For the purposes of the survey, a *child care centre* was defined as a registered or unregistered establishment, other than a private dwelling, where care was provided for five or more children below compulsory school age. Some other common names given to these centres are 'child minding centre', 'creche', 'cot room', 'day nursery' and 'nursery school'. Centres such as pre-schools and kindergartens were also included in this category. A *home care centre* was defined as one operated on a commercial basis in a private dwelling, in which the proprietor generally lived.

The *person responsible* for the care of a child under twelve years of age was defined as the person who, being a member of the household to which the child belonged, ranked highest in the following list:

- (a) Child's mother, step-mother, foster mother, female guardian
- (b) Child's father, step-father, foster father, male guardian
- (c) Any other person considered by the respondent as being responsible for the child.

The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, according to the definitions customarily used in the population survey. (For detailed definitions see page 694.)

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given on pages 695-6 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Child Care*, May 1973 (Preliminary Statement) (17.11). Results of an earlier survey of child care, conducted in May 1969, were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Child Care*, May 1969 (17.2).

PERSONS (a) RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, MAY 1973
(^{'000})

Number of children under 12 years of age	In the labour force			Not in the labour force	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total		
One	242.9	7.8	250.7	359.3	610.0
Two	187.6	5.4	192.9	367.1	560.0
Three	70.0	*	72.1	187.8	259.9
Four or more	22.0	*	22.5	83.5	106.0
Total	522.5	15.8	(b)538.3	997.7	1,536.0

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15-59 years. (b) Comprises 9,700 males and 528,600 females.

* Less than 4,000. Not published because subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

PERSONS (a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MAY 1973
(^{'000})

	Responsible for children under 6 years of age			Total	Not responsible for any children under 6	Total
	One child under 6	Two children under 6	Three or more children under 6			
Responsible for children aged 6-11—						
One child	59.4	16.4	*	76.9	151.5	228.4
Two children	27.6	6.9	*	35.5	79.5	115.0
Three or more children	7.6	*	*	9.5	25.6	35.1
Total	94.7	24.2	*	121.9	256.6	378.4
Not responsible for any children aged 6-11	99.2	54.1	6.5	159.8	..	159.8
Total	193.9	78.3	9.5	281.7	256.6	538.3

(a) See note (a) to previous table.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote* to previous table.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE WHO WERE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY TYPE OF CARE ARRANGEMENTS AND USUAL DAILY PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON FROM HOME, MAY 1973
(^{'000})

Type of care arrangement	Usual daily period of absence of responsible person (hours)						Worked at home (c)	Total
	Under 5	5 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and over	Varied daily		
Nursery, creche, care centre, home care centre, etc. . . .	*	6.3	5.5	11.2	7.1	*	..	35.9
Child at school	4.6	11.4	5.2	7.5	4.7	5.8	..	39.2
At home with relatives(b) or friends	22.1	23.5	13.7	20.9	15.5	18.0	..	113.6
Relatives, not at child's home	4.4	8.0	6.5	10.6	12.8	7.9	..	50.2
Other, not at child's home	*	4.6	6.6	12.7	10.3	5.7	..	42.1
Person responsible worked at home(c) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	70.1	70.1
Other arrangements	4.0	*	*	*	*	4.7	..	14.5
Total	41.1	56.8	38.3	64.1	51.0	44.1	70.1	365.5

(a) See note (a) to first table above. (b) Includes brothers and sisters of the children. (c) Includes working in a shop or other business on the same premises in which the person lived.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote* to first table above.

Survey of superannuation, February 1974

In February 1974 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 693), was conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about employed persons covered by superannuation-type schemes and those not so covered, and about other persons who were receiving or had received benefits from such schemes.

A *superannuation, provident, pension or retirement scheme* is any fund, association, scheme or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire.

A *superannuation pension* is a payment received on a regular basis (e.g. fortnightly) from any superannuation or similar scheme by the member or his or her dependants. A lump sum payment is an amount paid to a member of a scheme, or to his or her dependants, on ceasing employment or membership of the scheme. It does *not* include annual leave, sick leave or other payments on terminating employment, e.g. bonuses. It may be only a refund of the member's contributions with or without interest added, or it may include an employer's contribution.

For this survey the estimates related to all persons aged 15 years and over, except members of the permanent armed forces and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, and for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, were included in the survey. Inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc. were excluded.

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given on pages 695-6 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Superannuation*, February 1974 (Preliminary Statement) (6.41).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

**CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a): EMPLOYMENT
STATUS AND SUPERANNUATION COVER, FEBRUARY 1974
(^{'000})**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
EMPLOYED			
Total employed	3,811.2	1,936.9	5,748.1
<i>Covered in present job</i>	1,358.3	293.0	1,651.3
<i>Not covered in present job</i>	2,452.9	1,643.9	4,096.8
Receiving or had received benefit	289.6	157.7	447.2
From own previous job	288.9	151.2	440.1
From job of other person	*	6.5	7.2
No benefit received	2,163.3	1,486.2	3,649.5
Covered in previous job(b)	57.2	20.2	77.3
Not covered in previous job	1,084.1	782.4	1,866.5
No previous permanent or long-term job	1,022.0	683.7	1,705.7
UNEMPLOYED			
Total unemployed	56.3	64.0	120.2
<i>Receiving or had received benefit</i>	6.3	6.8	13.2
From own previous job	6.3	6.4	12.8
From job of other person	*	*	*
<i>No benefit received</i>	49.9	57.1	107.0
Covered in previous job(b)	*	*	*
Not covered in previous job	25.5	31.2	56.6
No permanent or long-term job	23.0	25.0	47.9
NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
Total not in the labour force	798.3	2,767.1	3,565.5
<i>Receiving or had received benefit</i>	167.4	263.9	431.3
From own previous job	166.8	206.0	372.8
From job of other person	*	57.8	58.5
<i>No benefit received</i>	630.9	2,503.3	3,134.2
Covered in previous job(b)	9.0	31.2	40.2
Not covered in previous job	314.0	1,289.9	1,603.9
No permanent or long-term job	307.9	1,182.2	1,490.2
TOTAL			
Total civilian population aged 15 years and over	4,665.8	4,768.0	9,433.8
<i>Covered in present job</i>	1,358.3	293.0	1,651.3
<i>Not covered in present job or no present job</i>	3,307.5	4,475.0	7,782.5
Receiving or had received benefit	463.3	428.4	891.7
From own previous job	462.0	363.6	825.7
From job of other person	*	64.7	66.0
No benefit received	2,844.2	4,046.6	6,890.8
Covered in previous job(b)	67.6	52.3	120.0
Not covered in previous job	1,423.6	2,103.5	3,527.0
No permanent or long-term job (other than present job if any)	1,352.9	1,890.9	3,243.8

(a) For scope of the survey see page 717. (b) Persons who stated that they were covered in their previous job but had not received any benefit at the time of the survey.

* Less than 4,000. Not published because subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

PERSONS WHO WERE RECEIVING OR HAD RECEIVED BENEFIT FROM A SUPER-
ANNUATION-TYPE SCHEME(a): TYPE AND SOURCE OF BENEFIT, FEBRUARY 1974
(*000)

Type of benefit	Males		Females		Persons			
	Own job	Total (b)	Own job	Spouse's job	Total (c)	Own job	Spouse's job	Total (c)
Pension only	68.3	68.9	10.1	38.7	49.3	78.4	39.1	118.2
Lump sum only	372.7	373.4	351.8	19.1	371.6	724.4	19.7	745.0
Pension and lump sum	21.0	21.0	*	5.7	7.5	22.8	5.7	28.5
Total	462.0	463.3	363.6	63.5	428.4	825.7	64.5	891.7

(a) See note (a) to table on page 718. (b) Includes persons whose benefits were provided by another person's job.
(c) Includes persons whose benefits were provided by another person's job (other than spouse's).

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 718.

NOTE. A person covered by superannuation, etc., in his present job was not asked whether he was also receiving or had received a benefit from a previous job. Such persons were excluded from the estimates in this table.

In the following table *manual occupations* comprise farmers, fishermen, hunters and timber-getters; miners and quarrymen; most transport and communication workers; tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers; and most service, sport and recreation workers.

Non-manual occupations comprise professional, technical, administrative, executive, managerial, clerical and sales workers, wool classers, certain transport and communication workers such as ships' officers, aircraft pilots, stationmasters, postmasters, etc., and photographers.

Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, radio and television, police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a): SUPERANNUATION COVER, OCCUPATIONAL STATUS
AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION, FEBRUARY 1974

Occupational status and type of occupation	Males			Females			Persons		
	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not covered	Total
NUMBER ('000)									
Employers and self-employed	58.0	563.2	621.1	5.1	185.1	190.2	63.0	748.3	811.3
Wage and salary earners—									
Private	735.4	1,598.9	2,334.3	153.2	1,232.8	1,386.0	888.5	2,831.7	3,720.3
Government	565.0	290.8	855.8	134.8	226.0	360.8	699.8	516.8	1,216.5
Total	1,300.3	1,889.7	3,190.1	288.0	1,458.8	1,746.7	1,588.3	3,348.5	4,936.8
Total employed	1,358.3	2,452.9	3,811.2	293.0	1,643.9	1,936.9	1,651.3	4,096.8	5,748.1
Manual workers	640.4	1,866.3	2,506.7	41.9	647.1	689.0	682.3	2,513.4	3,195.7
Non-manual workers	717.9	586.6	1,304.5	251.2	996.8	1,248.0	969.1	1,583.4	2,552.5

PER CENT OF TOTAL

Employers and self-employed	9.3	90.7	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	7.8	92.2	100.0
Wage and salary earners—									
Private	31.5	68.5	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0
Government	66.0	34.0	100.0	37.4	62.6	100.0	57.5	42.5	100.0
Total	40.8	59.2	100.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	32.2	67.8	100.0
Total employed	35.6	64.4	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0	28.7	71.3	100.0
Manual workers	25.5	74.5	100.0	6.1	93.9	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0
Non-manual workers	55.0	45.0	100.0	20.1	79.9	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

The figures in this section generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force; they therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private domestic service. For the sake of brevity, wage and salary earners are referred to in the tables as 'employees'. Defence forces are included in the table on page 721.

The estimates, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmarks') derived for the purpose from the population census of June 1966. Month-to-month changes shown by current data (*see below*) are linked to the benchmark data to derive monthly estimates, which are published in the Bulletin *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4).

Although the series measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and current data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

Concepts and definitions

The concepts and definitions applicable to these estimates are those which were adopted at the 1966 population census and conform closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. At the census the following questions were asked in respect of all persons fifteen years of age and over:

'Did the persons have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)?'

'Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?'

Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week, a person who answered 'yes' to either of these questions was classified as employed. Persons in this category who were stated to be 'working for wages or salary', except members of the defence forces, persons employed in agriculture or private domestic service, and crews of overseas ships, have been included in the benchmarks for the current series. For further details *see* Year Book No. 58, pages 691-2.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Government employees comprise not only administrative employees, but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, radio and T.V., police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, etc.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1966) are obtained from three main sources, namely (a) current payroll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals); the balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census. Since then the percentage covered by direct collections has increased, and at June 1974 was estimated to be about 90 per cent.

Payroll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the Australian and State Pay-roll Tax Acts, 1971-1974).

Industry

The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1966. The estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from returns from employers relating to establishments or enterprises, but the June 1966 benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules. The latter do not in all cases provide precise information to allow accurate coding of industry. Industry dissections of the census totals of wage and salary earners were therefore adjusted to be consistent as far as possible with industry coding at the establishment level. For this reason, and because crews of overseas ships were excluded from the benchmark figures, the estimates for June 1966 differ from those published in census bulletins which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population, and in other publications which contain population census results.

Adoption of new benchmarks and revision of current estimates

As results from each successive population census become available it is customary to derive from them new benchmarks for the monthly employment series, and to revise the published estimates for all periods subsequent to the date of the previous census. Indications are that if 1971 census totals were to be used as benchmarks for the employment series, the level of the monthly estimates would have to be significantly reduced. However, evidence from census post-enumeration surveys indicates that the filling in of census questionnaires by householders tends to identify a smaller number of persons as being in the labour force than do other methods of measurement (e.g. household surveys conducted by personal interview), and that components of the total labour force, such as employed wage and salary earners, tend to be affected in the same way. This tendency may have increased between the 1966 and 1971 censuses.

Comparison between census results and the monthly estimates of employed wage and salary earners is affected not only by the discrepancy referred to above but also by the accumulation of errors in the intercensal employment estimates and differences in the methods of industry classification. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification was adopted in coding the industry of employees covered by the 1971 population census, whereas in the monthly estimates the 1966 census classification is still used (see above).

It is intended that June 1971 benchmarks for the employment series will be established by the use of census and other relevant data, and the current series from July 1966 will be revised. The revision is expected to reduce the level of the current estimates.

In due course the estimates for periods prior to June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 census basis not being available.

NOTE. At the June 1971 population census, trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. The employment estimates for that month include approximately 7,000 male and 17,000 female trainees. For subsequent periods trainee teachers have been excluded from the estimates.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND DEFENCE FORCES: AUSTRALIA
EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

June—	Civilian employees				Total
	Private	Government(a)	Total	Defence Forces(b)	
MALES					
1970	2,084.3	803.3	2,887.6	81.5	2,969.1
1971	2,142.9	818.0	2,960.9	80.5	3,041.4
1972(c)	2,135.7	837.2	2,972.9	78.3	3,051.2
1973	(d)2,170.0	857.5	(d)3,027.5	71.0	(d)3,098.5
1974	2,253.5	866.2	3,119.7	64.7	3,184.4
FEMALES					
1970	1,177.4	275.4	1,452.8	2.7	1,455.5
1971	1,225.8	291.1	1,516.9	2.7	1,519.6
1972(c)	1,248.5	285.6	1,534.1	2.8	1,536.9
1973	1,324.1	302.7	1,626.8	3.1	1,629.9
1974	1,422.4	330.2	1,752.6	2.9	1,755.5
PERSONS					
1970	3,261.7	1,078.7	4,340.4	84.2	4,424.6
1971	3,368.7	1,109.1	4,477.8	83.2	4,561.0
1972(c)	3,384.2	1,122.8	4,507.0	81.1	4,588.1
1973	(d)3,494.1	1,160.2	(d)4,654.3	74.1	(d)4,728.4
1974	3,675.9	1,196.4	4,872.3	67.6	4,939.9

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation on page 723. (b) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. (c) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE above. (d) Affected by industrial disputes.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA
 EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

Industry group	June—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	65.2	69.4	69.8	70.0	71.4
Manufacturing	1,020.6	1,034.5	1,021.0	(a)1,022.4	1,048.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	105.2	106.7	108.2	109.1	110.1
Building and construction	351.3	361.4	365.8	366.7	371.0
Transport and storage	218.3	222.8	220.5	222.3	229.5
Communication	90.4	92.2	93.8	96.9	100.3
Finance and property	118.6	123.2	124.7	129.2	134.0
Wholesale and other commerce	208.0	209.7	209.5	212.0	217.6
Retail trade	209.9	214.7	221.8	234.6	245.7
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	132.1	137.8	142.7	148.3	152.9
Health, hospitals, etc.	44.6	47.1	49.9	52.0	55.3
Education(b)	96.9	103.3	101.2	109.1	115.3
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	108.4	114.7	119.4	126.4	133.1
Other(c)	118.2	123.3	124.6	128.5	135.0
<i>Total(b)</i>	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.9	(a)3,027.5	3,119.7
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0
Manufacturing	355.9	357.4	348.0	362.0	389.2
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9
Building and construction	16.0	17.6	18.2	19.6	21.3
Transport and storage	27.1	28.4	28.3	29.4	31.4
Communication	26.5	27.4	28.0	28.7	31.1
Finance and property	90.2	94.0	94.5	98.7	108.0
Wholesale and other commerce	83.9	86.7	86.2	88.8	95.3
Retail trade	229.1	235.5	246.6	269.3	288.5
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	60.2	63.2	66.8	71.2	79.6
Health, hospitals, etc.	177.5	191.0	207.1	219.5	233.5
Education(b)	137.8	148.3	138.8	148.6	163.2
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	153.3	165.0	167.8	179.0	191.7
Other(c)	83.0	89.0	90.8	98.6	105.9
<i>Total(b)</i>	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.1	1,626.8	1,752.6
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	69.4	74.2	74.5	74.7	76.4
Manufacturing	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0	(a)1,384.5	1,437.7
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	113.4	115.1	116.6	117.8	119.0
Building and construction	367.3	379.0	384.0	386.3	392.2
Transport and storage	245.4	251.2	248.8	251.7	261.0
Communication	117.0	119.6	121.8	125.6	131.3
Finance and property	208.8	217.3	219.2	227.9	242.0
Wholesale and other commerce	291.9	296.5	295.6	300.8	312.9
Retail trade	438.9	450.2	468.4	503.9	534.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	192.3	201.0	209.4	219.5	232.5
Health, hospitals, etc.	222.1	238.1	257.0	271.5	288.8
Education(b)	234.7	251.7	240.0	257.7	278.5
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	261.7	279.7	287.1	305.4	324.8
Other(c)	201.2	212.3	215.5	227.1	240.8
<i>Total(b)</i>	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.0	(a)4,654.3	4,872.3

(a) Affected by industrial disputes. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 721. (c) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
(^{'000})

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
MALES									
1970 . .	1,083.1	801.0	377.5	266.6	216.5	88.5	19.3	35.1	2,887.6
1971 . .	1,108.3	812.7	390.8	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.1	2,960.9
1972(b)	1,103.7	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,972.9
1973 . .	(c)1,118.5	(c)833.4	413.7	278.8	228.0	90.2	20.9	44.0	(c)3,027.5
1974 . .	1,142.2	857.0	432.9	287.2	237.7	92.5	22.5	47.7	3,119.7
FEMALES									
1970 . .	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8
1971 . .	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9
1972(b)	572.6	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.1
1973 . .	605.5	467.7	201.7	147.7	125.3	41.9	10.4	26.6	1,626.8
1974 . .	646.0	499.6	219.5	164.0	135.9	44.9	12.4	30.3	1,752.6
PERSONS									
1970 . .	1,633.1	1,227.1	548.9	396.5	324.0	127.8	27.4	55.7	4,340.4
1971 . .	1,680.3	1,252.7	573.1	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.5	4,477.8
1972(b)	1,676.3	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.0
1973 . .	(c)1,724.0	(c)1,301.1	615.4	426.5	353.3	132.1	31.3	70.6	(c)4,654.3
1974 . .	1,788.2	1,356.6	652.4	451.2	373.6	137.4	34.9	78.0	4,872.3

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See Note on page 721. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

Government employees

The numbers of civilian employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) in each State and Territory at June 1974 are shown in the following table. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees, but also employees on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, and departmental hospitals and institutions.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES: JUNE 1974(a)EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
(^{'000})

State or Territory	Australian Government			State Government(b)			Local Government(c)			Total		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
New South Wales . .	85.6	32.5	118.1	166.0	71.7	237.7	47.3	6.8	54.1	298.9	111.1	409.9
Victoria	71.8	24.8	96.6	127.6	48.6	176.2	18.1	4.0	22.2	217.6	77.4	295.0
Queensland	28.2	10.7	38.9	77.7	26.3	104.0	19.5	2.0	21.5	125.4	39.0	164.4
South Australia . .	24.1	7.0	31.1	54.9	31.1	86.0	4.6	0.9	5.5	83.5	39.1	122.6
Western Australia .	16.1	6.2	22.3	53.2	22.5	75.7	6.5	1.2	7.7	75.9	29.9	105.8
Tasmania	5.7	1.9	7.6	18.8	7.4	26.1	2.5	0.4	2.9	27.0	9.7	36.6
Northern Territory .	9.6	5.7	15.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	9.8	5.7	15.5
Australian Capital Territory(d)	28.1	18.4	46.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.1	18.4	46.5
Australia	269.3	107.2	376.5	498.2	207.6	705.8	98.7	15.4	114.1	866.2	330.2	1,196.4

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation above. (b) Excludes employees engaged in agriculture (2.9 thousand in June 1974). (c) Excludes employees in private homes of government emergency housekeeper services, and in agriculture (together comprising 1.9 thousand persons in June 1974). (d) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES(a): AUSTRALIA

EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE

('000)

June—	Australian Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1970	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.3	177.1	644.4	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.3	275.4	1,078.7
1971	249.5	88.9	338.3	476.7	188.7	665.4	91.9	13.4	105.4	818.0	291.1	1,109.1
1972	253.0	91.8	344.8	481.8	180.0	661.7	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.2	285.6	1,122.8
1973	261.3	96.9	358.1	490.4	190.9	681.3	105.8	15.0	120.8	857.5	302.7	1,160.2
1974	269.3	107.2	376.5	498.2	207.6	705.8	98.7	15.4	114.1	866.2	330.2	1,196.4

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation on page 723. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 721.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1973* (Sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the C.E.S. are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs. The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention, 1948, of the International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices accord substantially with the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Manpower Development Operations Divisions of the Department of Labor and Immigration. The Central Administration is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 169 Employment Offices of the C.E.S. in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 147 C.E.S. agents in the smaller country centres. The Employment Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 59; Victoria, 41; Queensland, 28; South Australia, 19; Western Australia, 17; Tasmania, 5. The New South Wales figure includes one office in Canberra while the South Australian figure includes three offices in the Northern Territory.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. The C.E.S. provides vocational guidance free of charge in all States and has a staff of qualified psychologists for this function. Guidance is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people who are leaving school and adults experiencing employment difficulties, as well as ex-servicemen and handicapped persons. In New South Wales the C.E.S. provides vocational guidance to adults, including ex-servicemen and the handicapped, while the State Department of Labour and Industry provides a vocational guidance service within the school system and for young persons leaving school.

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1973* must register at an Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Australian Government under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and recommending the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required. Since 1951 it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Australian and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its twenty-eighth year of operation in May 1974. During 1973 there were 1,341,955 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 1,135,529 were referred to employers and 596,073 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 979,076.

Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons registered with the C.E.S. at the Friday nearest the end of the month, who claimed when registering that they were not employed, and who were seeking full-time employment, i.e. 35 hours or more per week. They include persons referred to employers but whose employment was still unconfirmed, and persons who had recently obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. All recipients of unemployment benefit are included. A change of definition has resulted in a different treatment of school leavers. Before July 1973, school leavers comprised all persons under the age of 21 who, at the time of registering with the C.E.S., (i) had ceased full-time primary or secondary education within the previous three months; or (ii) were still at school but notified the C.E.S. that they would leave school before the end of the school year if a full-time job were available. As from July 1973 (August for New South Wales) school leavers comprise all persons under the age of 21 who, at the time of registering with C.E.S. had ceased full-time primary or secondary education within the previous six months.

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labor and Immigration)

June(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1970	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515
1971	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239
1972	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201
1973	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376
1974(d)	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory. (d) The discontinuity between June 1973 and 1974 is caused by a change in definition of school leavers. This change in definition is explained above.

Job vacancies

The following table shows the number of vacancies registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service. The figures refer to vacancies which employers claimed were available immediately or would be available by the end of the following calendar month.

VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labor and Immigration)

June(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1970	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	974	39,865
1971	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771
1972	8,695	8,411	3,024	2,093	1,564	699	24,486
1973	21,532	16,522	6,986	5,152	3,302	1,014	54,508
1974	23,160	23,561	6,180	4,899	3,302	1,078	62,180

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

