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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 the ABS. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications listed in the *Publications of the Australian Bureau of 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) and the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (1.5). 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 689–702). 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 households employing staff, are based on benchmarks established by analysing data from the 1971 population census and other relevant sources, such as special returns from government bodies and the Bureau's economic censuses and surveys. 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 717–18.

### 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 718-21.

#### 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. . . . .		
Other unemployed . . . . .	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
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<sup>(a)</sup>, 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)		
<b>MALES</b>						
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	190	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
<b>Total males employed</b>	<b>217,792</b>	<b>300,422</b>	<b>3,058,672</b>	<b>9,640</b>	<b>3,586,526</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
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
<b>Total females employed</b>	<b>59,646</b>	<b>77,637</b>	<b>1,494,298</b>	<b>22,321</b>	<b>1,653,902</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>						
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
<b>Total persons employed</b>	<b>277,438</b>	<b>378,059</b>	<b>4,552,970</b>	<b>31,961</b>	<b>5,240,428</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(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<sup>(a)</sup>, BY OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA: CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Occupation (major group)	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of total (per cent)
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
<b>Total employed . . . . .</b>	<b>3,586,526</b>	<b>1,653,902</b>	<b>5,240,428</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(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 survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. 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 four survey weeks are chosen so as to fall within the limits of the calendar month or with minimum encroachment into the adjacent months.

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, May 1975; multiple jobholding, August 1975; labour force experience during 1975; labour mobility, February 1976; frequency of pay, August 1974; annual leave, August 1974; school leavers, 1970 to 1974, employment status in May 1975 and persons not in the labour force, November 1975. Summaries of results of a survey of income distribution, 1973-74, conducted in November 1974 and of a survey of weekly earnings of employees conducted in August 1975 are shown in Chapter 10, Labour, Wages and Prices. A survey of journey to work and journey to school conducted in August 1974 is referred to in Chapter 12, Transport and Communication. Reference is also made to a survey of chronic illnesses, injuries and impairments conducted in May 1974 in Chapter 14, Public Health.

### The labour force survey

The first Australia-wide labour force survey was carried out in February 1964. Estimates are published quarterly in *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 generally 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 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.

Previously, *unemployed persons* comprised 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 full-time or part-time 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.
- (iii) *Unemployed persons*, for May 1976, comprise all those who either,
  - (a) during the survey week did not work and did not have a job, but could have taken one had it been available, and had been looking for full-time or part-time work in the four weeks up to and including the survey week (including persons who would have been prevented from taking a job in the survey week by their own temporary illness or injury, or by their having made arrangements to start after the survey week in a new job in which they would have preferred to start in the survey week); or
  - (b) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been temporarily stood down without pay for four weeks or less (including the whole of the survey week).

Estimates for May 1976 on pages 692 to 702 are based on the revised definitions of *unemployed, labour force* and *not in labour force*. For further details see the May issue of *The Labour Force* (6.20).

- (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 inactive, 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.

**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 figures in this table will not give a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate since they are averages based on calculations for a limited number of past surveys over a wide range of labour force characteristics. However, they will provide 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 for Australia obtained from the sample is 100,000 the standard error is 3,000; i.e. there are then 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 between 94,000 and 106,000.

**STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES**

Size of estimate (persons)	N.S.W. No.	Vic. No.	Qld No.	S.A. No.	W.A. No.	Tas. No.	N.T. No.	A.C.T. No.	Australia	
									No.	Per cent of estimate
1,500						250	300	300		
2,000					400	250	350	350		
2,500				500	450	250	400	400		
3,000			600	500	450	300	400	450		
4,000	900	900	700	500	500	300	450	550	800	20.0
5,000	1,000	1,000	750	550	550	350	500	600	900	18.0
10,000	1,300	1,300	900	800	700	400	650	800	1,200	12.0
20,000	1,600	1,600	1,200	1,100	1,000	400	900	1,050	1,600	8.0
50,000	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	500	1,300	1,500	2,300	4.6
100,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	600		2,000	3,000	3.0
200,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000				4,000	2.0
500,000	5,000	5,000	3,500	3,200	3,000				6,000	1.2
1,000,000	8,000	8,000							8,000	0.8
2,000,000									10,000	0.5

— Estimates below the levels indicated have not been published—see below.

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. However, the percent standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be lower than the per cent standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The per cent standard errors of the numerators can be obtained from the table above.

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 the lowest levels shown in the above table have not been included. Although figures for these small components can in some cases 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)		
<b>MALES</b>									
1973 . . .	305.1	3,429.2	3,734.3	50.4	1.3	3,784.7	81.9	836.9	4,621.6
1974 . . .	305.9	3,499.5	3,805.4	45.2	1.2	3,850.6	81.8	856.6	4,707.2
1975 . . .	297.6	3,474.3	3,771.9	124.5	3.2	3,896.3	81.1	910.7	4,807.0
1976(e) . . .	284.2	3,543.9	3,828.1	132.4	3.3	3,960.5	81.0	930.1	4,890.6
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>									
1973 . . .	54.7	1,103.3	1,157.9	26.1	2.2	1,184.1	37.5	1,976.6	3,160.7
1974 . . .	48.9	1,197.5	1,246.5	25.6	2.0	1,272.1	39.5	1,948.7	3,220.8
1975 . . .	52.1	1,185.5	1,237.6	51.0	4.0	1,288.6	39.8	1,951.0	3,239.6
1976(e) . . .	57.1	1,230.7	1,287.8	50.9	3.8	1,338.8	41.0	1,924.4	3,263.2
<b>OTHER FEMALES(d)</b>									
1973 . . .	10.7	672.9	683.5	23.7	3.4	707.3	45.3	852.4	1,559.6
1974 . . .	10.9	687.3	698.2	24.5	3.4	722.7	45.6	863.7	1,586.3
1975 . . .	10.3	690.8	701.1	54.1	7.2	755.2	45.3	910.5	1,665.6
1976(e) . . .	10.6	714.0	724.6	64.2	8.1	788.8	46.0	926.8	1,715.6
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>									
1973 . . .	65.3	1,776.1	1,841.5	49.9	2.6	1,891.4	40.1	2,828.9	4,720.3
1974 . . .	59.9	1,884.8	1,944.7	50.1	2.5	1,994.7	41.5	2,812.4	4,807.1
1975 . . .	62.4	1,876.3	1,938.7	105.1	5.1	2,043.8	41.7	2,861.5	4,905.3
1976(e) . . .	67.8	1,944.7	2,012.5	115.1	5.4	2,127.6	42.7	2,851.2	4,978.8
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1973 . . .	370.4	5,205.4	5,575.8	100.3	1.8	5,676.1	60.8	3,665.8	9,341.9
1974 . . .	365.8	5,384.3	5,750.1	95.2	1.6	5,845.3	61.4	3,669.0	9,514.3
1975 . . .	360.0	5,350.6	5,710.6	229.6	3.9	5,940.1	61.2	3,772.1	9,712.3
1976(e) . . .	352.0	5,488.6	5,840.6	247.6	4.1	6,088.1	61.7	3,781.3	9,869.4

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 689. (b) For definitions see page 690. (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. (e) Revised definition of unemployed, labour force, and not in labour force. See page 690.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER(a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
MAY 1976**

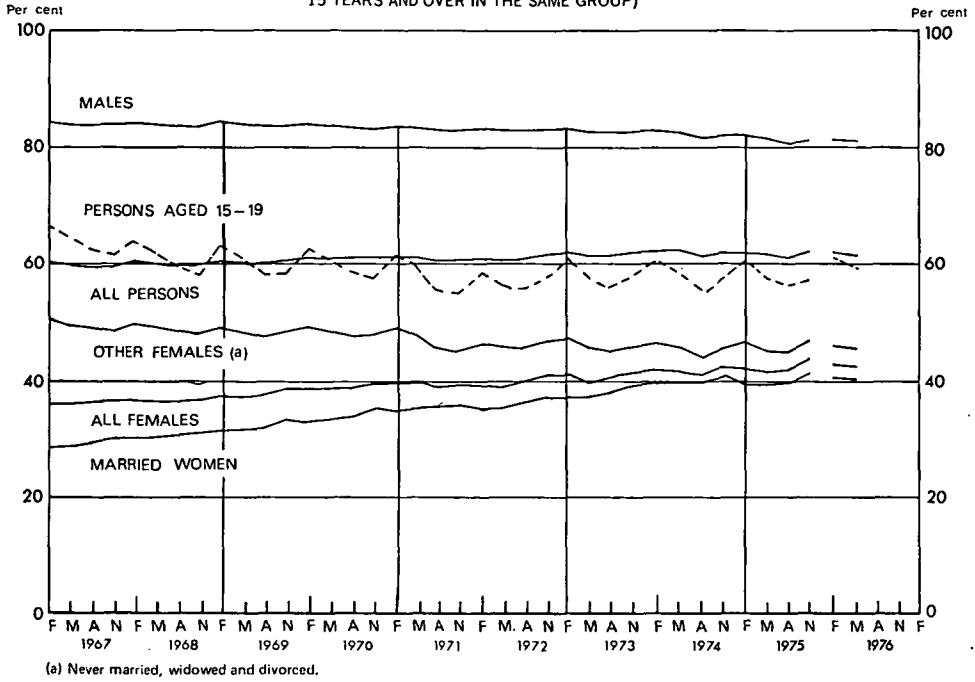
State or Territory	Employed(b)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ( <sup>'000</sup> )
	Agriculture ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Other industries ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Total ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Number ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Per cent of labour force(c)	Number ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Per cent of population(d)		
<b>MALES</b>									
New South Wales .	84.1	1,278.2	1,362.3	57.9	4.1	1,420.3	81.0	333.4	1,753.7
Victoria .	62.9	975.5	1,038.4	(e)27.0	(e)2.5	1,065.3	81.1	249.1	1,314.4
Queensland .	59.0	491.8	550.8	19.5	3.4	570.3	79.4	147.7	718.0
South Australia .	32.2	320.7	352.9	10.5	2.9	363.4	80.8	86.6	450.0
Western Australia .	34.9	298.4	333.3	10.4	3.0	343.7	83.0	70.3	414.0
Tasmania .	9.3	102.2	111.5	3.7	3.2	115.1	79.6	29.5	144.6
Northern Territory	1.5	24.0	25.5	*	*	26.3	81.8	5.8	32.1
Australian Capital Territory .	*	53.0	53.4	2.7	4.9	56.1	88.0	7.7	63.8
<b>Australia .</b>	<b>284.2</b>	<b>3,543.9</b>	<b>3,828.1</b>	<b>132.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3,960.5</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>930.1</b>	<b>4,890.6</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
New South Wales .	21.0	697.7	718.7	42.3	5.6	761.0	42.5	1,029.0	1,790.0
Victoria .	14.4	543.3	557.7	29.0	4.9	586.7	43.2	770.3	1,357.0
Queensland .	13.4	248.4	261.8	15.9	5.7	277.7	38.2	449.3	727.0
South Australia .	6.7	187.8	194.5	8.2	4.0	202.6	43.8	259.8	462.4
Western Australia .	9.1	168.7	177.8	12.5	6.6	190.3	47.3	211.8	402.1
Tasmania .	3.1	51.7	54.8	4.7	7.9	59.5	40.4	87.7	147.2
Northern Territory	*	12.7	12.8	*	*	13.3	50.1	13.2	26.5
Australian Capital Territory .	*	34.5	34.5	2.1	5.7	36.5	54.9	30.1	66.6
<b>Australia .</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>1,944.7</b>	<b>2,012.5</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>2,127.6</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>2,851.2</b>	<b>4,978.8</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>									
New South Wales .	105.1	1,975.9	2,081.0	100.2	4.6	2,181.2	61.6	1,362.5	3,543.7
Victoria .	77.3	1,518.8	1,596.1	(e)56.0	(e)3.4	1,652.1	61.8	1,019.3	2,671.4
Queensland .	72.4	740.2	812.6	35.4	4.2	847.9	58.7	597.1	1,445.0
South Australia .	38.9	508.5	547.4	18.7	3.3	566.1	62.0	346.4	912.4
Western Australia .	44.0	467.2	511.2	22.9	4.3	534.1	65.4	282.0	816.1
Tasmania .	12.3	153.9	166.3	8.3	4.8	174.6	59.8	117.2	291.8
Northern Territory	1.6	36.8	38.3	*	*	39.5	67.5	19.1	58.6
Australian Capital Territory .	*	87.5	87.8	4.8	5.2	92.7	71.1	37.7	130.4
<b>Australia .</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>5,488.6</b>	<b>5,840.6</b>	<b>247.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>6,088.1</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>3,781.3</b>	<b>9,869.4</b>

(a) For a note on persons excluded see page 689. (b) For definitions see page 690. (c) The number of unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (d) 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). (e) This estimate appears low; as pointed out on page 691, there is one chance in twenty that it could be more than two standard errors below the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census.

\* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. For an explanation of the standard error of the estimates see page 691.

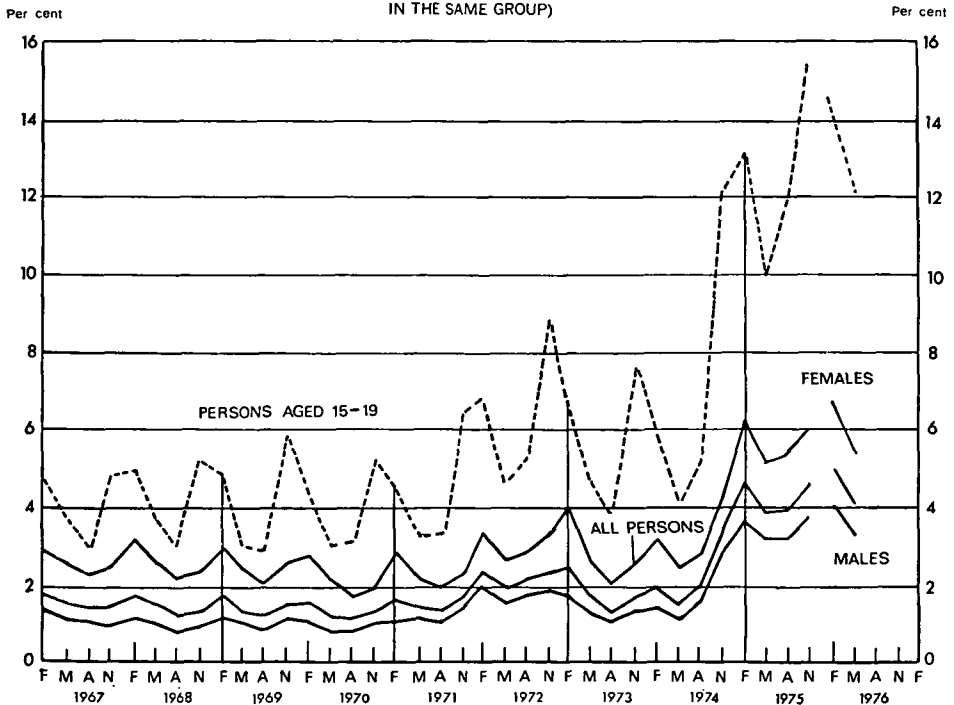
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

(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)



**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BIRTHPLACE AND PERIOD OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1976**

Birthplace and period of arrival	Employed(b) ( <sup>000</sup> )	Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)	
		Number ( <sup>000</sup> )	Per cent of labour force	Number ( <sup>000</sup> )	Per cent of population(c)
<b>MALES</b>					
Born in Australia . . . . .	2,785.6	96.6	3.4	2,882.2	81.1
Born outside Australia . . . . .	1,042.5	35.8	3.3	1,078.3	84.1
Arrived before 1955 . . . . .	301.4	6.2	2.0	307.6	71.6
1955 to 1961 . . . . .	232.7	7.2	3.0	239.9	92.1
1962 to 1967 . . . . .	209.0	7.3	3.4	216.4	90.0
1968 to 1974 . . . . .	267.6	13.0	4.6	280.6	90.5
Jan. 1975 to May 1976 . . . . .	31.8	*	*	33.9	80.1
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>					
Born in Australia . . . . .	894.6	31.5	3.4	926.0	38.5
Born outside Australia . . . . .	393.3	19.5	4.7	412.8	48.6
Arrived before 1955 . . . . .	86.3	*	*	88.9	36.0
1955 to 1961 . . . . .	96.9	4.8	4.7	101.7	51.3
1962 to 1967 . . . . .	86.0	4.0	4.4	90.0	53.5
1968 to 1974 . . . . .	113.4	5.6	4.7	119.0	56.5
Jan. 1975 to May 1976 . . . . .	10.7	*	*	13.2	51.1
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>					
Born in Australia . . . . .	1,495.0	84.9	5.4	1,579.9	42.1
Born outside Australia . . . . .	517.5	30.2	5.5	547.7	47.6
Arrived before 1955 . . . . .	107.0	*	*	110.9	31.5
1955 to 1961 . . . . .	122.0	6.8	5.3	128.8	52.1
1962 to 1967 . . . . .	113.9	6.6	5.5	120.4	53.5
1968 to 1974 . . . . .	157.4	9.6	5.7	166.9	58.1
Jan. 1975 to May 1976 . . . . .	17.2	*	*	20.6	52.1
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Born in Australia . . . . .	4,280.6	181.5	4.1	4,462.1	61.1
Born outside Australia . . . . .	1,560.0	66.0	4.1	1,626.0	66.8
Arrived before 1955 . . . . .	408.4	10.0	2.4	418.5	53.6
1955 to 1961 . . . . .	354.7	14.1	3.8	368.7	72.6
1962 to 1967 . . . . .	322.9	13.9	4.1	336.8	72.3
1968 to 1974 . . . . .	424.9	22.5	5.0	447.5	74.9
Jan. 1975 to May 1976 . . . . .	49.1	5.5	10.1	54.5	66.6

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 690. (c) See note (c) to table on page 692. Persons in institutions for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their usual place of residence, have been omitted 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 in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS  
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1976**

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19 . . .	6.7	22.7	29.5	378.7	313.9	692.6	385.4	336.6	722.0
20-24 . . .	187.6	179.2	366.8	335.3	190.5	525.8	522.9	369.7	892.6
25-34 . . .	818.7	378.0	1,196.7	208.9	100.6	309.5	1,027.7	478.6	1,506.2
35-44 . . .	686.9	360.5	1,047.4	79.0	53.3	132.3	765.9	413.8	1,179.7
45-54 . . .	654.1	300.5	954.6	81.1	65.4	146.5	735.2	365.9	1,101.1
55-59 . . .	231.7	65.8	297.6	32.9	28.8	61.7	264.6	94.6	359.3
60-64 . . .	157.2	23.8	181.0	25.5	20.4	45.9	182.7	44.2	227.0
65 and over .	60.3	8.2	68.5	15.9	15.9	31.7	76.1	24.1	100.2
<b>Total .</b>	<b>2,803.3</b>	<b>1,338.8</b>	<b>4,142.1</b>	<b>1,157.2</b>	<b>788.9</b>	<b>1,946.1</b>	<b>3,960.5</b>	<b>2,127.6</b>	<b>6,088.1</b>

**PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)**

15-19 . . .	90.9	51.0	56.7	61.5	56.6	59.2	61.9	56.2	59.1
20-24 . . .	97.4	53.9	69.9	87.6	82.6	85.7	90.9	65.7	78.4
25-34 . . .	98.4	42.5	69.5	93.0	77.8	87.5	97.2	47.0	72.6
35-44 . . .	98.0	52.9	75.8	91.7	72.2	82.7	97.3	54.8	76.5
45-54 . . .	95.7	47.0	72.2	82.6	57.8	69.3	94.1	48.6	71.8
55-59 . . .	89.5	28.0	60.2	77.1	37.8	52.0	87.8	30.4	58.6
60-64 . . .	68.3	12.3	42.6	60.2	21.4	33.4	67.0	15.3	40.4
65 and over .	16.9	3.3	11.3	11.7	3.6	5.5	15.5	3.5	8.5
<b>Total .</b>	<b>85.9</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>61.7</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 690. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group (labour force participation rate).

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY INDUSTRY(b), AUSTRALIA, MAY 1976  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

Industry division or sub-division(b)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture . . . . .	292.5	70.3	362.8
Forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	19.7	*	20.2
Mining . . . . .	77.5	5.3	82.8
Manufacturing . . . . .	970.1	347.3	1,317.4
Construction . . . . .	495.6	37.3	532.9
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	699.1	495.4	1,194.5
Transport and storage . . . . .	291.7	43.8	335.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	257.1	211.5	468.6
Community services(c) . . . . .	316.3	531.0	847.3
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc. . . . .	163.1	237.6	400.7
Other industries(d) . . . . .	367.5	131.3	498.8
Looking for first job . . . . .	10.5	16.2	26.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,960.5</b>	<b>2,127.6</b>	<b>6,088.1</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 690. (b) The industry estimates are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). (c) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. (d) Comprises electricity, gas and water; communication; and public administration and defence.

\* 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 in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1976**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

<i>Occupation group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional and technical . . . . .	421.3	323.0	744.3
Administrative, executive and managerial . . . . .	317.6	39.5	357.2
Clerical . . . . .	333.2	706.8	1,040.0
Sales . . . . .	249.8	281.2	530.9
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc. . . . .	348.3	67.4	415.7
Transport and communication . . . . .	304.1	46.7	350.8
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b) . . . . .	1,766.4	263.4	2,029.9
Service, sport and recreation . . . . .	209.3	383.4	592.8
Looking for first job . . . . .	10.5	16.2	26.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,960.5</b>	<b>2,127.6</b>	<b>6,088.1</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 690. (b) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

**AVERAGE HOURS WORKED(a) BY EMPLOYED PERSONS(b), AUSTRALIA, MAY 1976**

<i>Industry division or sub-division(c)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>Other females(d)</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Agriculture . . . . .	52.0	27.7	33.5	28.6	47.5
Forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	41.4	*	*	*	40.8
Mining . . . . .	39.9	*	*	32.9	39.5
Manufacturing . . . . .	38.4	32.6	36.2	33.5	37.2
Construction . . . . .	38.9	18.3	35.1	21.2	37.6
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	40.6	28.9	31.0	29.7	36.2
Transport and storage . . . . .	39.1	26.4	36.8	30.6	38.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	38.7	27.7	34.6	30.9	35.2
Community services(e) . . . . .	34.1	23.3	30.8	26.2	29.2
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	38.8	25.0	29.0	26.4	31.4
Other industries(g) . . . . .	34.8	31.0	34.3	32.6	34.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>35.8</b>
Wage and salary earners . . . . .	37.4	27.1	32.3	29.1	34.4
Other(f) . . . . .	48.8	29.7	34.3	30.3	44.3
Full-time workers . . . . .	40.5	36.3	36.5	36.4	39.4
Part-time workers . . . . .	14.2	14.9	13.0	14.5	14.5

(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 690. (c) The industry estimates are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). (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. (g) Comprises electricity, gas and water; communication; and public administration and defence.

\* See note \* to the second table on the previous page.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b), AUSTRALIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked(d)	
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		Full-time workers (e)	All persons
<b>MALES</b>										
1973 . . . . .	237.5	175.2	178.4	332.3	1,471.0	534.7	805.1	3 734.3	41.9	40.9
1974 . . . . .	261.3	196.7	140.7	351.1	1,426.5	585.8	843.4	3,805.4	41.7	40.7
1975 . . . . .	270.3	208.6	161.3	369.4	1,551.7	469.6	740.9	3,771.9	40.8	39.8
1976 . . . . .	299.1	225.6	154.7	395.4	1,529.5	507.9	715.9	3,828.1	40.5	39.3
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>										
1973 . . . . .	104.0	344.9	87.7	143.7	364.5	54.9	58.2	1,157.9	37.3	29.4
1974 . . . . .	113.5	372.2	93.3	158.1	373.1	71.8	64.6	1,246.5	37.4	29.5
1975 . . . . .	133.2	379.3	93.7	164.3	361.7	48.8	56.6	1,237.6	36.4	28.2
1976 . . . . .	149.0	422.1	97.2	159.7	350.0	50.5	59.2	1,287.8	36.3	27.4
<b>OTHER FEMALES(f)</b>										
1973 . . . . .	46.2	82.4	41.0	144.2	296.2	44.9	28.6	683.5	36.7	33.9
1974 . . . . .	47.9	92.3	38.2	145.7	290.8	52.5	30.7	698.2	37.0	33.6
1975 . . . . .	45.0	98.7	37.8	152.9	289.3	49.5	27.8	701.1	37.1	33.4
1976 . . . . .	58.6	114.6	39.9	152.2	283.0	45.1	31.1	724.6	36.5	32.3
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>										
1973 . . . . .	150.3	427.2	128.8	287.9	660.7	99.8	86.8	1,841.5	37.0	31.1
1974 . . . . .	161.4	464.5	131.4	303.9	663.9	124.3	95.3	1,944.7	37.2	31.0
1975 . . . . .	178.2	478.0	131.5	317.2	651.1	98.3	84.4	1,938.7	36.7	30.1
1976 . . . . .	207.7	536.7	137.1	311.9	633.1	95.7	90.3	2,012.5	36.4	29.2
<b>PERSONS</b>										
1973 . . . . .	387.8	602.5	307.2	620.2	2,131.7	634.5	891.9	5,575.8	40.6	37.7
1974 . . . . .	422.7	661.2	272.1	654.9	2,090.4	710.1	938.6	5,750.1	40.4	37.4
1975 . . . . .	448.5	686.5	292.9	686.6	2,202.8	567.8	825.4	5,710.6	39.7	36.5
1976 . . . . .	506.8	762.3	291.8	707.3	2,162.6	603.5	806.3	5,840.6	39.4	35.8

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 690. (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) Persons who usually work 35 hours a week or more and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during survey week. (f) Never married, widowed and divorced.

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

May—	<i>Usually work 35 hours or more</i>				<i>Usually work less than 35 hours</i>			
	<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>			<i>Total</i>	<i>Reason for working less than 35 hours</i>			<i>Total</i>
	<i>Leave or holiday</i>	<i>Own illness or injury</i>	<i>Other reasons</i>		<i>Lack of work</i>	<i>Other reasons</i>		
<b>MALES</b>								
1973 . . .	333.2	95.1	33.8	462.1	10.2	118.9	129.1	
1974 . . .	287.6	116.1	60.4	464.0	5.7	128.9	134.6	
1975 . . .	323.2	107.8	66.4	497.4	15.3	127.5	142.9	
1976 . . .	349.7	121.6	35.0	506.3	21.8	151.4	173.2	
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1973 . . .	160.8	33.5	7.7	202.0	18.7	485.5	504.2	
1974 . . .	132.2	50.6	14.2	197.1	12.9	547.4	560.3	
1975 . . .	146.6	37.9	14.4	198.8	27.2	561.7	588.9	
1976 . . .	162.4	44.1	12.3	218.8	36.4	626.4	662.8	
<b>PERSONS</b>								
1973 . . .	494.0	128.6	41.5	664.1	28.9	604.4	633.3	
1974 . . .	419.8	166.7	74.6	661.1	18.6	676.3	694.9	
1975 . . .	469.7	145.7	80.8	696.2	42.5	689.2	731.8	
1976 . . .	512.1	165.7	47.3	725.0	58.2	777.7	836.0	

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 690.

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



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

May—	State capital cities(b)			Other areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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
1975 . . . . .	3.4	5.1	4.0	2.9	5.3	3.6
1976(c) . . . . .	3.3	5.1	3.9	3.5	6.2	4.3

(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 142-3. 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*. (c) Based on revised definition of unemployed. See page 690.

## 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							
<b>MALES</b>											
1973 . . . . .	14.7	4.2	35.7	1.0	9.3	15.7	16.0	9.3	44.9	5.5	50.4
1974 . . . . .	10.4	2.9	34.8	1.0	8.7	15.8	14.1	6.6	40.8	4.3	45.2
1975 . . . . .	30.8	8.5	93.7	2.7	12.1	21.4	48.4	42.6	117.4	7.1	124.5
1976(e) . . . . .	41.7	10.8	90.7	2.5	9.0	22.4	38.3	62.7	123.3	9.2	132.4
<b>FEMALES</b>											
1973 . . . . .	16.5	5.3	33.4	2.1	11.3	13.8	15.1	9.7	33.4	16.5	49.9
1974 . . . . .	18.2	5.6	31.9	1.9	14.2	12.9	15.8	7.2	30.9	19.2	50.1
1975 . . . . .	38.7	11.7	66.4	3.9	13.6	17.8	36.5	37.3	74.1	31.0	105.1
1976(e) . . . . .	45.7	13.6	69.4	3.9	9.5	20.7	39.2	45.6	79.1	36.0	115.1
<b>PERSONS</b>											
1973 . . . . .	31.2	4.7	69.1	1.4	20.6	29.5	31.2	19.0	78.3	22.0	100.3
1974 . . . . .	28.6	4.2	66.7	1.3	23.0	28.6	29.9	13.7	71.7	23.5	95.2
1975 . . . . .	69.5	10.0	160.1	3.1	25.7	39.2	84.9	79.8	191.5	38.1	229.6
1976(e) . . . . .	87.4	12.1	160.1	3.0	18.5	43.1	77.6	108.3	202.4	45.2	247.6

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 690. (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 for the whole week from full-time jobs. (d) Includes persons laid off for the whole week from part-time jobs. (e) Revised definition of unemployed. See page 690.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT(b),  
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1976

(Weeks)

Age	Males	Married women	Other females(c)	All females	Persons
15-19 years . . . . .	15.6	14.4	18.6	18.4	17.1
20 years and over . . . . .	19.4	14.6	19.0	15.9	17.9
<b>All unemployed persons . . . . .</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 690. (b) Periods of unemployment are recorded only in completed weeks; this procedure results in a slight lowering of the figures shown for average duration of unemployment. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced.

## UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1976

Age group (years)	Number unemployed ('000)			Per cent of labour force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>BORN IN AUSTRALIA</b>						
15-19 . . . . .	36.0	39.2	75.2	10.7	13.5	12.0
20 and over—						
20-24 . . . . .	20.6	16.6	37.2	4.8	5.5	5.1
25-34 . . . . .	16.8	13.8	30.7	2.3	4.2	2.9
35 and over . . . . .	23.2	15.3	38.5	1.7	2.3	1.9
<i>Total 20 and over</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>181.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA</b>						
15-19 . . . . .	5.7	6.5	12.2	12.0	14.3	13.1
20 and over—						
20-24 . . . . .	6.0	5.2	11.2	6.2	7.5	6.7
25-34 . . . . .	8.9	6.6	15.5	2.9	4.5	3.4
35 and over . . . . .	15.2	11.8	27.0	2.4	4.2	3.0
<i>Total 20 and over</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 690.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY MAJOR ACTIVITY, AUSTRALIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc.	Retired or voluntarily inactive	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
<b>MALES</b>						
1973 . . . . .	9.5	271.4	458.7	41.0	56.4	836.9
1974 . . . . .	8.2	268.8	476.5	50.7	52.4	856.6
1975 . . . . .	8.5	277.3	525.2	43.6	56.1	910.7
1976(c) . . . . .	12.5	269.2	548.5	44.0	55.9	930.1
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>						
1973 . . . . .	1,930.3	5.4	25.2	5.9	9.8	1,976.6
1974 . . . . .	1,901.0	8.3	26.5	4.8	8.1	1,948.7
1975 . . . . .	1,893.5	9.8	29.8	5.0	12.8	1,951.0
1976(c) . . . . .	1,867.1	12.2	30.9	5.3	8.8	1,924.4
<b>OTHER FEMALES(b)</b>						
1973 . . . . .	439.3	225.1	112.9	18.2	56.8	852.4
1974 . . . . .	442.4	220.7	118.6	19.9	62.1	863.7
1975 . . . . .	451.5	239.9	130.8	17.0	71.2	910.5
1976(c) . . . . .	492.3	246.6	108.1	13.8	65.9	926.8
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>						
1973 . . . . .	2,369.6	230.6	138.2	24.1	66.6	2,828.9
1974 . . . . .	2,343.4	228.9	145.1	24.7	70.2	2,812.4
1975 . . . . .	2,345.1	249.6	160.6	22.1	84.1	2,861.5
1976(c) . . . . .	2,359.4	258.8	139.1	19.2	74.7	2,851.2
<b>PERSONS</b>						
1973 . . . . .	2,379.1	502.0	596.8	65.0	122.9	3,665.8
1974 . . . . .	2,351.6	497.7	621.7	75.5	122.6	3,669.0
1975 . . . . .	2,353.6	526.9	685.8	65.6	140.1	3,772.1
1976(c) . . . . .	2,371.9	528.0	687.5	63.2	130.6	3,781.3

(a) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Revised definition of not in labour force. See page 690.

### Leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions

Surveys based on the quarterly population survey (*see* page 689) were carried out in February each year for the period 1964 to 1974 and in May 1975 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 1974 have been published in previous issues of the Year Book.

In 1975, the questions asked differed from those in other surveys in this series. In addition to information on leavers from educational institutions, the survey in May 1975 obtained information about a number of other aspects of education.

The information about the type of courses attended in 1975 related to courses actually attended at the time of the survey. In earlier surveys conducted in February (before the commencement of the academic year for some institutions) the information was of necessity partly a reflection of expectations.

For the May 1975 survey, *leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions* were defined as persons who, at the time of the survey, were not attending an educational institution full-time in a course normally lasting at least one academic year, and who had completed or withdrawn from such a course at an Australian educational institution in 1974 or 1975. *Non-leavers* were defined as persons who, at the time of the survey, were attending an Australian educational institution full time in a course normally lasting at least one academic year and who had done so in 1974.

For surveys prior to 1975, *leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions* were defined as persons who had attended an educational institution full time in the previous year, and who had not returned, or did not intend to return, to full-time education in the current year. *Non-leavers* were defined as those who were continuing their full-time education in the current year.

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.

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

**CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS<sup>(a)</sup>, BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR  
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1975  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Attended school, university, etc., full time in previous year <sup>(b)</sup> —			
Returned to full-time education . . . . .	316.0	283.6	599.6
Did not return to full-time education ('leavers') . . . . .	123.1	115.3	238.4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>439.2</b>	<b>398.9</b>	<b>838.1</b>
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year <sup>(b)</sup>	726.0	748.0	1,474.0
In hospitals, etc. <sup>(c)</sup> . . . . .	12.5	4.3	16.8
<b>Total persons aged 15 to 24 years . . . . .</b>	<b>1,177.7</b>	<b>1,151.2</b>	<b>2,328.9</b>

(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.

NOTE. Definitions used in this survey differ from those used in other surveys in this series. *See* text above.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATE AND TERRITORY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1975  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	<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 . . . . .	34.6	37.3	71.8	44.0	42.6	86.6
Victoria . . . . .	23.3	24.8	48.2	29.5	28.5	58.0
Queensland . . . . .	17.3	14.8	32.1	19.1	16.4	35.5
South Australia . . . . .	11.2	10.0	21.1	13.1	11.7	24.9
Western Australia . . . . .	9.0	8.8	17.8	11.4	10.8	22.1
Tasmania . . . . .	2.9	3.3	6.3	3.5	3.7	7.2
Australian Capital Territory . . . . .	*	*	2.4	1.7	*	2.9
<b>Australia(b)</b> . . . . .	<b>100.2</b>	<b>100.7</b>	<b>200.8</b>	<b>123.1</b>	<b>115.3</b>	<b>238.4</b>

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey. For definition see page 703. See also NOTE to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory.

\* Estimates are not published as they would be subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction they should not be regarded as reliable.

'LEAVERS'(a) BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1975  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	<i>Age (years)</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>20 and over</i>	
<b>Attended school in 1974—</b>							
Males . . . . .	20.7	36.1	23.7	13.4	4.0	*	100.6
Females . . . . .	18.4	34.5	22.3	12.9	*	*	90.5
<b>Persons . . . . .</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>191.1</b>
<b>Attended any educational institution(b) in 1974—</b>							
Males . . . . .	20.7	36.1	24.3	14.4	6.1	21.7	123.1
Females . . . . .	18.4	35.4	27.4	15.5	4.6	14.0	115.3
<b>Persons . . . . .</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>51.7</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>238.4</b>

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

\* See note \* to previous table.

**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 RETURNED TO FULL TIME EDUCATION MAY 1975, 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>	
<b>Males—</b>						
Returned to full-time education in 1975(a)—						
At same type of institution . . . . .	229.4	37.7	18.3	*	*	289.4
At different type of institution . . . . .	25.7	*	*	*	*	26.7
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>255.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>316.0</b>
Did not return to full-time education in 1975 ('leavers')(a) . . . . .						
<b>Total males . . . . .</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>439.2</b>
<b>Females—</b>						
Returned to full-time education in 1975(a)—						
At same type of institution . . . . .	200.6	20.7	25.7	*	*	249.8
At different type of institution . . . . .	32.4	*	*	*	*	33.8
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>283.6</b>
Did not return to full-time education in 1975 ('leavers')(a) . . . . .						
<b>Total females . . . . .</b>	<b>323.5</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>398.9</b>
<b>Persons—</b>						
Returned to full-time education in 1975(a)—						
At same type of institution . . . . .	430.0	58.3	44.0	5.3	*	539.2
At different type of institution . . . . .	58.1	*	*	*	*	60.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>488.0</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>599.6</b>
Did not return to full-time education in 1975 ('leavers')(a) . . . . .						
<b>Total persons . . . . .</b>	<b>679.1</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>838.1</b>

(a) Definitions used in this survey differ from those used in other surveys in this series. See text on page 703. (b) Includes teachers colleges.

\* See note \* to first table on previous page.

**Multiple jobholding**

In August 1975 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 689), 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), Year Book No. 58, pages 707-10 (May 1971), and Year Book No. 60, pages 708-9 (August 1973).

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 691-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in *Multiple Jobholding*, August 1975 (6.10).

## MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS, AUGUST 1975(a)

	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>197.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>
New South Wales	45.8	13.1	58.9	3.3	1.8	2.8
Victoria	45.5	11.4	56.9	4.3	2.0	3.5
Queensland	17.4	6.8	24.2	3.1	2.5	2.9
South Australia	17.3	6.8	24.1	4.8	3.5	4.4
Western Australia	17.8	5.0	22.8	5.4	2.9	4.5
Tasmania	5.2	1.5	6.7	4.5	2.7	3.9
Australian Capital Territory	2.7	*	3.1	5.1	*	3.5
Capital cities (d)	86.2	31.6	117.8	3.6	2.2	3.1
Other areas	65.7	13.6	79.3	4.5	2.1	3.8
Married	120.0	28.0	148.0	4.3	2.2	3.6
Not married(e)	31.9	17.1	49.1	2.9	2.3	2.6
Age (years)—						
15-19	8.6	5.5	14.1	2.4	1.7	2.1
20-24	23.7	8.0	31.7	4.7	2.2	3.7
25-34	52.7	12.9	65.6	5.3	2.8	4.5
35-44	33.1	9.5	42.6	4.4	2.4	3.7
45-54	25.7	6.1	31.7	3.5	1.8	3.0
55 and over	8.2	*	11.3	1.5	*	1.6
Born in Australia	123.2	35.0	158.2	4.4	2.3	3.6
Born outside Australia	28.7	10.3	38.9	2.7	1.9	2.5
United Kingdom and Ireland	13.9	4.8	18.7	3.6	2.4	3.2
Other countries	14.9	5.4	20.2	2.3	1.6	2.0
Arrived in Australia						
Before 1955	7.7	*	9.9	2.4	*	2.3
1955-1961	7.2	*	9.4	3.1	*	2.7
1962-1967	6.2	*	8.7	3.0	*	2.7
1968-August 1975	7.7	*	10.9	2.6	*	2.3
Occupation of main job—						
Professional and technical	26.6	8.6	35.1	6.7	2.9	5.1
Administrative, executive and managerial	10.9	*	11.9	3.4	*	3.3
Clerical	15.5	17.5	33.1	4.9	2.5	3.3
Sales	11.8	5.7	17.5	5.0	2.2	3.5
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	17.4	*	19.5	4.9	*	4.6
Transport and communication	10.7	*	11.2	3.5	*	3.2
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. (f)	50.3	*	51.6	2.9	*	2.6
Service, sport and recreation	8.8	8.4	17.2	4.4	2.3	3.0
Occupation of second job—						
Professional and technical	27.6	9.6	37.2			
Administrative, executive and managerial	*	*	*			
Clerical	7.3	10.6	17.9			
Sales	12.9	5.9	18.7			
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	30.3	*	32.7			
Transport and communication	8.6	*	9.7			
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. (f)	27.8	*	29.1			
Service, sport and recreation	34.1	14.0	48.1			

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Multiple jobholders in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (c) Includes the Northern Territory. (d) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities as defined in Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971, see pages 142-3. (e) Never married, widowed and divorced. (f) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

\* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for some of these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

### Labour force experience

In February 1975 and 1976 surveys based on the quarterly population survey (see page 689) were conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about the labour force experience during the previous year of civilians aged fifteen years and over. Information obtained included the length of time (in the previous year) 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 earlier surveys of labour force experience, conducted in February 1969 and 1973 were given in Year Book No. 57, pages 695-700 and Year Book No. 60, pages 710-1, respectively.

A summary of the results of the survey conducted in February 1976 is shown below. The results of the survey conducted in February 1975 were published in *Labour Force Experience During 1974*, February 1975 (6.26).

Each person was assigned to a labour force category for each week in 1975, 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 1975 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 691-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in *Labour Force Experience During 1975*, February 1976 (6.26).

#### PERSONS EMPLOYED (a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1975, 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 . . . . .	41.5	31.8	59.7	101.2
4 " " 13 . . . . .	104.1	118.8	177.3	281.4
13 " " 26 . . . . .	100.6	131.6	181.5	282.0
26 " " 39 . . . . .	169.9	171.4	242.5	412.4
39 " " 49 . . . . .	274.9	150.4	236.1	511.0
49 " " 52 . . . . .	90.7	35.8	55.6	146.3
52 . . . . .	3,238.6	910.2	1,396.4	4,635.0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,020.3</b>	<b>1,550.1</b>	<b>2,349.0</b>	<b>6,369.3</b>

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



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

## PERSONS UNEMPLOYED(a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1975, 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	31.5	23.7	45.1	76.6
2 " "	68.8	36.0	68.3	137.1
4 " "	98.0	36.7	80.1	178.0
8 " "	84.5	30.3	56.1	140.6
13 " "	76.9	27.8	54.9	131.8
26 " "	66.1	23.0	50.2	116.3
52 " "	14.4	8.3	15.6	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>440.2</b>	<b>185.8</b>	<b>370.3</b>	<b>810.5</b>

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

## CIVILIAN POPULATION(a), FEBRUARY 1976, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1975

('000)

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Civilian population in February 1976(a)	4,811.4	3,257.6	4,893.0	9,704.3
In the labour force at some time during 1975	4,078.5	1,597.9	2,440.2	6,518.7
For the whole year	3,487.5	957.6	1,514.6	5,002.1
For part of the year	591.0	640.3	925.6	1,516.6
Employed at some time during 1975	4,020.3	1,550.1	2,349.0	6,369.3
Mostly full-time—				
No part-time work	3,805.7	925.5	1,553.6	5,359.2
Some part-time work	57.5	37.6	56.8	114.3
Mostly part-time—				
No full-time work	136.3	556.7	690.4	826.7
Some full-time work	20.8	30.2	48.2	69.0
Number of jobs held during 1975—				
One	3,276.3	1,360.2	1,999.1	5,275.4
Two	542.3	153.5	269.6	811.8
Three	120.2	22.9	47.4	167.6
Four	38.0	6.5	16.2	54.2
Five	20.3	*	6.3	26.6
Six or more	23.2	4.5	10.5	33.6
Unemployed at some time during 1975	440.2	185.8	370.3	810.5
One period of unemployment	326.8	149.9	301.7	628.5
Two periods	54.0	14.9	36.0	90.0
Three periods	28.6	8.9	14.7	43.3
Four or more periods	30.8	12.0	17.9	48.8
Out of the labour force for the whole of 1975	732.9	1,659.7	2,452.8	3,185.6

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

\* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they are 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.

### Labour mobility

In February 1975 and 1976 surveys based on the quarterly population survey (*see* page 689) were conducted throughout Australia to obtain information about changes of employment or job location and other aspects of the mobility of the labour force.

A summary of the results of the survey conducted in February 1976 is shown below. The results of the survey conducted in February 1975 were published in *Labour Mobility*, February 1975 (6.43).

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 three months at the time of the survey.

The definitions of labour force categories used in this survey are the same as those used in the quarterly population survey. *See* page 689.

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given on pages 691-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in *Labour Mobility*, February 1976 (6.43).

#### LABOUR MOBILITY: SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS(a)

	Males	Females	Persons
Civilian population (b) in February 1976 . . . . .	4,811.4	4,893.0	9,704.3
<i>In the labour force at some time during 1975</i> . . . . .	4,078.5	2,440.2	6,518.7
Employed at some time during 1975 . . . . .	4,020.3	2,349.0	6,369.3
Number of employers worked for (c) (or businesses) during 1975—			
1 . . . . .	3,416.6	2,045.4	5,462.0
2 . . . . .	444.7	240.2	684.9
3 . . . . .	99.0	39.8	138.8
4 and over . . . . .	60.0	23.6	83.6
Not employed at the end of 1975 . . . . .	271.1	419.4	690.5
Employed at the end of 1975 . . . . .	3,749.1	1,929.6	5,678.7
For one year or more in job held at the end of 1975 . . . . .	2,964.2	1,402.9	4,367.1
For less than one year in job held at the end of 1975 . . . . .	784.9	526.7	1,311.6
Did not have a previous job in the year . . . . .	165.9	252.7	418.6
Had a previous job in the year . . . . .	619.0	274.0	893.0
Did not change usual residence when obtaining job held at the end of 1975 . . . . .	629.1	456.2	1,085.4
Changed usual residence when obtaining job held at the end of 1975 . . . . .	155.8	70.5	226.2
Left a job in 1975 . . . . .	889.9	693.3	1,583.2
Did not leave a job in 1975 . . . . .	3,130.4	1,655.7	4,786.1
<i>Out of the labour force for the whole of 1975</i> . . . . .	732.9	2,452.8	3,185.6

(a) For definitions, *see* text above. (b) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. (c) Not including second jobs of multiple jobholders.

NOTE. The estimates relate to labour mobility in 1975 of persons covered by the survey in February 1976. Because of emigration, deaths and other exits not all persons employed in 1975 were covered. Labour mobility may relate to experience outside Australia.

**PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup> EMPLOYED AT SOME TIME IN 1975: NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS  
OR BUSINESSES IN 1975 AND CHANGE IN LOCATION WHILE WITH THE  
SAME EMPLOYER OR IN THE SAME BUSINESS IN 1975**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

<i>Change in location while with the same employer or in the same business in 1975</i>	<i>Number of employers or businesses in 1975</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 and over</i>	
<b>MALES</b>					
Did not change location . . . . .	3,274.0	422.9	94.0	55.4	3,846.3
Changed location . . . . .	142.5	21.9	5.0	4.6	174.0
Number of changes—					
1 . . . . .	117.5	17.2	4.5	* *	139.5
2 . . . . .	12.1	*			17.0
3 . . . . .	5.3	*	*	*	7.4
4 and over . . . . .	7.7	*	*	*	10.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,416.6</b>	<b>444.7</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>4,020.3</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Did not change location . . . . .	1,997.1	230.8	37.4	22.4	2,287.8
Changed location . . . . .	48.3	9.4	*	*	61.2
Number of changes—					
1 . . . . .	39.6	7.3	*	*	48.9
2 and over . . . . .	8.6	*	*	*	12.3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,045.4</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>2,349.0</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Did not change location . . . . .	5,271.2	653.7	131.4	77.8	6,134.1
Changed location . . . . .	190.8	31.3	7.4	5.7	235.2
Number of changes—					
1 . . . . .	157.1	24.6	4.2	*	188.5
2 . . . . .	15.0	5.3	* *	* *	21.5
3 . . . . .	6.7				9.9
4 and over . . . . .	12.0	*	*	*	15.3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,462.0</b>	<b>684.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>6,369.3</b>

<sup>(a)</sup> Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

\* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published as they are 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) EMPLOYED AT THE END OF 1975: OCCUPATION AND DURATION OF JOB (b)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Duration of job(b) held at the end of 1975	Profes- sional and technical, etc.	Adminis- trative, execu- tive and mana- gerial	Clerical	Sales	Farmers, fisher- men, timber- getters, etc.	Trans- port and com- muni- cation	Trades- men, etc., n.e.c.(c)	Service, sport and recreation	Total
<b>MALES</b>									
Under 3 months—									
Temporary . . . . .	5.6	*	7.1	7.1	8.9	4.0	32.8	5.9	72.1
Permanent . . . . .	14.9	11.5	16.8	16.4	12.7	19.0	101.0	14.8	207.2
Total under 3 months . . . . .	20.4	12.3	23.9	23.5	21.6	23.0	133.8	20.7	279.3
3 months and under 6 months	15.6	14.9	19.1	16.5	11.6	14.5	90.9	13.0	196.0
6 months and under 1 year . . . . .	36.4	20.9	30.4	26.1	16.3	23.0	139.7	16.8	309.6
Under 1 year . . . . .	72.5	48.1	73.4	66.1	49.4	60.4	364.5	50.6	784.9
1 year and under 2 years . . . . .	53.4	31.9	43.2	31.8	29.5	33.8	180.3	22.4	426.4
2 years and under 3 years . . . . .	46.3	25.7	35.0	23.3	26.3	25.7	167.5	20.6	370.5
3 years and under 4 years . . . . .	42.6	29.3	25.0	19.3	26.1	26.0	148.1	20.6	337.0
4 years and under 5 years . . . . .	29.8	20.4	17.8	12.0	15.4	15.8	99.8	12.8	223.9
5 years and over . . . . .	173.6	169.9	128.3	72.2	196.3	135.5	667.5	63.1	1,606.4
Total . . . . .	418.2	325.5	322.7	224.7	343.0	297.3	1,627.7	190.1	3,749.1
<b>FEMALES</b>									
Under 3 months—									
Temporary . . . . .	*	*	13.2	9.5	*	*	5.8	11.8	47.3
Permanent . . . . .	11.4	*	43.1	21.7	*	*	15.1	25.5	123.0
Total under 3 months . . . . .	15.2	*	56.3	31.2	4.9	4.8	20.9	37.3	170.2
3 months and under 6 months	14.8	*	50.6	18.1		*	19.7	25.9	134.5
6 months and under 1 year . . . . .	36.1	*	79.9	33.8	*	4.0	24.9	38.2	222.0
Under 1 year . . . . .	66.1	5.0	186.9	83.1	7.6	11.1	65.4	101.4	526.7
1 year and under 2 years . . . . .	62.1	*	113.8	41.6	5.1	7.7	26.8	50.0	311.1
2 years and under 3 years . . . . .	42.1	4.2	100.5	33.0	6.0	5.5	31.0	39.6	261.9
3 years and under 4 years . . . . .	33.2		69.9	25.9	5.2		27.8	33.5	201.5
4 years and under 5 years . . . . .	19.1	6.4	43.0	13.1	*	6.3	14.4	22.2	121.9
5 years and over . . . . .	70.8	20.2	165.7	47.3	38.1	13.5	71.5	79.3	506.5
Total . . . . .	293.4	39.8	679.8	244.0	65.5	44.2	236.9	326.0	1,929.6
<b>PERSONS</b>									
Under 3 months—									
Temporary . . . . .	9.4	*	20.3	16.6	10.3	5.4	38.6	17.7	119.4
Permanent . . . . .	26.3	13.0	60.0	38.1	14.0	22.3	116.1	40.3	330.1
Total under 3 months . . . . .	35.6	14.1	80.3	54.7	24.3	27.8	154.7	58.0	449.5
3 months and under 6 months	30.5	15.8	69.7	34.6	13.7	16.7	110.6	38.9	330.5
6 months and under 1 year . . . . .	72.5	23.2	110.2	59.9	19.1	27.0	164.6	55.1	531.5
Under 1 year . . . . .	138.6	53.2	260.3	149.1	57.1	71.5	429.9	152.0	1,311.6
1 year and under 2 years . . . . .	115.4	35.9	157.0	73.5	34.6	41.5	207.2	72.4	737.5
2 years and under 3 years . . . . .	88.4	29.9	135.5	56.3	32.3	31.3	198.5	60.2	632.4
3 years and under 4 years . . . . .	75.8	32.4	94.9	45.2	31.3	28.9	175.8	54.1	538.5
4 years and under 5 years . . . . .	49.0	23.7	60.8	25.1	18.8	19.3	114.2	34.9	345.8
5 years and over . . . . .	244.5	190.1	294.0	119.5	234.4	149.0	739.0	142.4	2,112.9
Total . . . . .	711.6	365.2	1,002.5	468.7	408.5	341.5	1,864.6	516.1	5,678.7

(a) See note (a) previous page. (b) For definition see page 709. (c) Includes miners and quarrymen, metal trades workers, building workers, and other tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.

\* See footnote \* to table on the previous page.

### Child care

In May 1973 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 689), 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. The results of the survey were published in Year Book No. 60, pages 715-7.

### Superannuation

In February 1974 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 689), 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. The results of the survey were published in Year Book No. 60, pages 717-9.

### Frequency of pay

In August 1974 a survey was conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see page 689) in order to obtain information about the frequency of pay of wage and salary earners. The results of a similar survey conducted in February 1969 were published in *Labour Force Experience During 1968* (6.26).

For the purposes of this survey, questions were asked of employed wage and salary earners, excluding those persons whose main activity during the survey week was attendance at an educational institution, even though they may have done some work for pay or profit for an employer. Employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers were excluded from the survey.

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given earlier in this chapter are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in *Frequency of Pay*, August 1974 (6.46).

#### EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS(a): INDUSTRY AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1974

Industry	Frequency of pay							
	Weekly or more often		Fortnightly		Monthly		Total(b)	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
<b>MALES</b>								
Agriculture . . . . .	31.1	33.1	21.6	23.0	28.4	30.2	94.0	100.0
Forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	6.8	34.9	8.1	41.9	*	*	19.4	100.0
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	27.4	40.6	33.6	49.8	6.4	9.5	67.4	100.0
Manufacturing . . . . .	730.2	77.4	132.7	14.1	79.0	8.4	943.2	100.0
Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	43.3	46.6	49.2	53.0	*	*	92.8	100.0
Construction . . . . .	251.1	71.1	87.5	24.8	12.8	3.6	353.1	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	415.4	80.6	36.0	7.0	61.6	12.0	515.6	100.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	110.3	49.9	99.7	45.1	9.3	4.2	221.0	100.0
Communications . . . . .	*	*	91.0	97.8	*	*	93.0	100.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	53.2	28.1	109.5	57.8	24.4	12.9	189.5	100.0
Public administration and defence . . . . .	20.5	12.3	144.3	86.7	*	*	166.4	100.0
Community services . . . . .	35.0	13.9	190.0	75.5	20.4	8.1	251.7	100.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	79.0	80.0	13.3	13.5	5.6	5.7	98.8	100.0
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>1,805.1</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>1,016.3</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>250.6</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>3,105.8</i>	<i>100.0</i>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc. . . . .	8.1	49.8	*	*	*	*	16.3	100.0
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0
Manufacturing . . . . .	317.9	91.6	20.1	5.8	7.4	2.1	347.1	100.0
Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	*	*	4.9	65.0	*	*	7.6	100.0
Construction . . . . .	15.0	81.7	*	*	*	*	18.3	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	345.3	90.6	22.3	5.8	9.6	2.5	381.0	100.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	22.6	64.8	11.0	31.4	*	*	34.9	100.0
Communication . . . . .	*	*	29.9	93.8	*	*	31.9	100.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	79.1	43.5	91.9	50.6	7.3	4.0	181.9	100.0
Public administration and defence . . . . .	7.4	9.7	67.4	88.2	*	*	76.4	100.0
Community services . . . . .	75.5	17.4	333.9	76.8	14.9	3.4	434.8	100.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	145.5	88.6	12.0	7.3	*	*	164.3	100.0
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>1,020.9</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>600.8</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>49.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>1,698.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>

For footnotes see end of table.

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS(a): INDUSTRY AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1974—continued

Industry	Frequency of pay							
	Weekly or more often		Fortnightly		Monthly		Total(b)	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
PERSONS								
Agriculture . . . . .	38.2	35.1	24.0	22.0	30.9	28.4	108.9	100.0
Forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	7.8	37.3	8.5	41.0	*	*	20.8	100.0
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	28.5	40.1	35.6	50.1	6.7	9.5	71.0	100.0
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,048.1	81.2	152.7	11.8	86.4	6.7	1,290.2	100.0
Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	45.9	45.8	54.1	53.9	*	*	100.4	100.0
Construction . . . . .	266.1	71.6	90.0	24.2	13.7	3.7	371.5	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	760.7	84.8	58.3	6.5	71.3	7.9	896.6	100.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	132.9	51.9	110.6	43.2	10.5	4.1	255.9	100.0
Communication . . . . .	*	*	120.9	96.8	*	*	124.9	100.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	132.3	35.6	201.4	54.2	31.7	8.5	371.4	100.0
Public administration and defence . . . . .	27.9	11.5	211.7	87.2	*	*	242.8	100.0
Community services . . . . .	110.5	16.1	523.9	76.3	35.2	5.1	686.4	100.0
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	224.6	85.4	25.3	9.6	9.2	3.5	263.1	100.0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,826.0</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>1,617.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>300.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4,804.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Includes 33,900 males and 26,500 females paid at other intervals.

\* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published as they are 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.

In August 1974 a survey was conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see page 689) in order to obtain information about the amount and timing of paid annual leave taken by wage and salary earners during the period August 1973 to July 1974. The results of a similar survey conducted in February 1969 were published in *Labour Force Experience During 1968* (6.26).

For the purposes of this survey, questions were asked of all employed wage and salary earners, except those persons whose main activity during the survey week was attendance at an educational institution, even though they may have done some work for an employer for pay or profit. Employers, self-employed and unpaid family helpers were excluded from the survey.

Respondents were asked whether they had taken any paid leave or holidays in the period August 1973 to July 1974 and, if so, in which months the leave was taken. Long-service leave (furlough), absence from work on account of illness or injury, and leave without pay were not included. In recording the amount of leave, separate periods of leave taken within a month were aggregated. Provision was not made in the survey for recording leave taken in more than three different months.

The table of standard errors and the comments on the reliability of estimates given earlier in this chapter are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in *Annual Leave, August 1974* (6.45).

**PERIODS OF PAID LEAVE TAKEN BY EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY  
EARNERS(a) IN EACH MONTH FROM AUGUST 1973 TO JULY 1974, AUSTRALIA**

Month	Periods of paid leave				Total periods of paid leave taken		Total weeks of paid leave taken	
	One-week periods ('000)	Two-week periods ('000)	Three-week periods ('000)	Four-week periods ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total
<b>BY MALES</b>								
1973—								
August . . . . .	41.9	44.0	22.0	17.1	125.0	3.8	264.3	3.9
September . . . . .	40.8	35.8	27.2	13.1	117.0	3.5	246.6	3.6
October . . . . .	24.1	27.4	30.3	14.7	96.5	2.9	228.4	3.3
November . . . . .	28.1	25.6	25.6	15.3	94.6	2.8	217.3	3.2
December . . . . .	585.4	204.8	57.9	25.6	873.6	26.3	1,270.9	18.6
1974—								
January . . . . .	150.6	460.9	200.4	127.9	939.7	28.3	2,185.0	31.9
February . . . . .	54.6	64.3	57.3	29.3	205.6	6.2	472.4	6.9
March . . . . .	41.9	49.0	44.9	27.5	163.3	4.9	384.6	5.6
April . . . . .	57.8	53.1	36.7	25.3	172.9	5.2	375.3	5.5
May . . . . .	72.5	112.6	48.4	36.1	269.6	8.1	587.2	8.6
June . . . . .	42.4	37.3	31.7	27.2	138.7	4.2	321.2	4.7
July . . . . .	48.9	33.2	26.6	23.6	132.3	4.0	289.5	4.2
Total . . . . .	1,189.0	1,148.0	609.0	382.7	3,328.7	100.0	6,842.7	100.0
<b>BY FEMALES</b>								
1973—								
August . . . . .	22.1	24.2	9.2	6.4	61.8	4.1	123.5	4.0
September . . . . .	25.9	18.3	10.6	6.0	60.7	4.1	118.0	3.8
October . . . . .	9.7	14.2	12.6	5.7	42.2	2.8	98.7	3.2
November . . . . .	12.5	11.4	13.2	*	40.6	2.7	88.8	2.9
December . . . . .	232.8	113.6	21.0	10.8	378.1	25.3	566.1	18.3
1974—								
January . . . . .	58.0	172.8	76.2	89.7	396.7	26.5	991.1	32.0
February . . . . .	27.9	27.9	28.3	12.1	96.1	6.4	216.8	7.0
March . . . . .	18.2	23.3	23.0	9.5	74.0	4.9	171.7	5.5
April . . . . .	21.6	25.3	17.0	8.4	72.2	4.8	156.6	5.1
May . . . . .	35.5	83.8	22.2	10.8	152.3	10.2	313.1	10.1
June . . . . .	19.6	20.6	13.0	7.1	60.3	4.0	128.1	4.1
July . . . . .	24.5	16.3	12.3	7.8	60.9	4.1	125.3	4.0
Total . . . . .	508.2	551.6	258.6	177.6	1,496.0	100.0	3,097.8	100.0
<b>BY PERSONS</b>								
1973—								
August . . . . .	64.0	68.1	31.2	23.5	186.8	3.9	387.8	3.9
September . . . . .	66.7	54.0	37.8	19.1	177.6	3.7	364.6	3.7
October . . . . .	33.8	41.7	42.9	20.3	138.7	2.9	327.1	3.3
November . . . . .	40.7	36.9	38.7	18.8	135.2	2.8	306.1	3.1
December . . . . .	818.2	318.4	78.9	36.4	1,251.8	26.0	1,837.0	18.5
1974—								
January . . . . .	208.5	633.7	276.6	217.6	1,336.5	27.7	3,176.2	32.0
February . . . . .	82.6	92.2	85.6	41.4	301.7	6.3	689.2	6.9
March . . . . .	60.1	72.3	68.0	37.0	237.3	4.9	556.4	5.6
April . . . . .	79.4	78.3	53.7	33.7	245.1	5.1	531.8	5.4
May . . . . .	108.8	196.4	70.6	46.9	421.9	8.8	900.3	9.1
June . . . . .	62.0	57.9	44.7	34.3	199.0	4.1	449.3	4.5
July . . . . .	73.4	49.5	39.0	31.4	193.2	4.0	414.8	4.2
Total . . . . .	1,698.2	1,699.6	867.7	560.3	4,824.7	100.0	9,940.6	100.0

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over who were employed wage and salary earners in August 1974. It should be noted that the figures in this table relate to periods of leave taken and are, therefore, greater than counts of persons who took leave.

\* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published as they are 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.

### School leavers

In May 1975, a survey was conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see page 689) in order to obtain information on the current employment status and tertiary education experience of persons who had left school during the years 1970 to 1974.

Caution should be exercised in comparing survey results for persons leaving school in different years. It should be borne in mind that the length of time since leaving school can have a marked effect on the work experience of the leaver, e.g. the table below indicates that, in general, the unemployment rate decreases as the period since leaving school increases; the reason being that leavers in the earlier years would generally have had more work experience and a greater opportunity to obtain and keep a job.

Further details of the survey were published in *School Leavers, 1970 to 1974: Their Employment Status and Education Experience, May 1975* (6.53).

#### SCHOOL LEAVERS, 1970 TO 1974: EMPLOYMENT STATUS(a) IN MAY 1975

Left school in—	Employed (‘000)	Unemployed (‘000)	Total labour force (‘000)	Unemploy- ment rate (per cent)	Not in the labour force (‘000)	Total (‘000)
MALES						
1970 . . . . .	101.7	4.6	106.2	4.3	7.3	113.5
1971 . . . . .	83.9	5.1	88.9	5.7	11.7	100.7
1972 . . . . .	91.0	7.0	98.0	7.1	17.9	115.9
1973 . . . . .	101.6	6.3	107.9	5.8	17.7	125.6
1974 . . . . .	88.9	11.3	100.2	11.3	27.9	128.2
FEMALES						
1970 . . . . .	77.6	5.0	82.7	6.1	28.7	111.4
1971 . . . . .	70.2	4.8	75.1	6.4	23.1	98.1
1972 . . . . .	69.6	7.5	77.1	9.7	25.8	102.9
1973 . . . . .	85.7	9.2	94.9	9.7	25.2	120.1
1974 . . . . .	73.6	16.0	89.7	18.0	33.5	123.2
PERSONS						
1970 . . . . .	179.3	9.6	188.9	5.1	36.0	224.9
1971 . . . . .	154.1	9.9	164.0	6.0	34.8	198.8
1972 . . . . .	160.6	14.4	175.1	8.3	43.7	218.8
1973 . . . . .	187.3	15.4	202.8	7.6	42.9	245.7
1974 . . . . .	162.5	27.3	189.9	14.4	61.4	251.3

(a) For definitions see page 690.

### Persons not in the labour force

In November 1975, a survey was conducted in conjunction with the quarterly population survey (see page 689) in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 64 years who were not in the labour force: in particular, their intentions regarding entering or re-entering the labour force, whether they had ever held a regular job and, if so, how long ago and for what reason they had left it, their educational qualifications, and whether they would like a job if suitable child-care arrangements were available for children for whom they were responsible. A summary of the results of the survey is shown below.

Definitions of *employed*, *unemployed* and *not in the labour force* used in this survey conform to those used in the quarterly population survey (see page 689).

A *regular job* was defined as one which had lasted for two months or more and in which the person had worked at least an average of five hours a week.



Persons included in the survey who were not looking for work were asked to give reasons why they were not doing so. Reasons were ranked in the order of priority in the table below. Where more than one reason was given, only the higher or highest-ranked has been shown.

*Discouraged workers* were defined as persons who wanted a job but were not looking for work because of any of the following reasons: considered too young or too old by employers; language or racial difficulties; lacked necessary training, skills or experience; or no jobs in locality or line of work.

Further details of the survey were published in *Persons Not in the Labour Force*, November 1975 (6.59).

**CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,  
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, NOVEMBER 1975**

Employment status	Number ('000)			Per cent of population		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Employed . . . . .	3,769.3	2,029.8	5,799.1	77.8	41.1	59.3
Unemployed . . . . .	149.6	129.5	279.1	3.1	2.6	2.9
Not in the labour force . . . . .	924.4	2,782.6	3,707.1	19.1	56.3	37.9
Aged 65 years and over . . . . .	406.5	652.8	1,059.3	8.4	13.2	10.8
Aged 15 to 64 years . . . . .	517.9	2,129.8	2,647.7	10.7	43.1	27.1
Attending an educational institution . . . . .	291.2	251.0	542.2	6.0	5.1	5.5
Permanently unable to work . . . . .	40.1	14.2	54.3	0.8	0.3	0.6
Inmate of an institution . . . . .	32.7	15.4	48.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
Keeping house, retired or voluntarily inactive . . . . .	153.9	1,849.2	2,003.1	3.2	37.4	20.5
Had not looked for work in the four weeks before interview week . . . . .	146.2	1,818.3	1,964.5	3.0	36.8	20.1
Other(a) . . . . .	7.7	30.9	38.6	0.2	0.6	0.4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,843.3</b>	<b>4,942.0</b>	<b>9,785.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Comprises persons who were looking for work in the survey week but had not taken active steps to find a job, and others who had been looking for work in the three weeks before the survey week. These persons are not classified as unemployed.

**PERSONS AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WERE KEEPING HOUSE, RETIRED OR VOLUNTARILY INACTIVE(a): REASON FOR NOT LOOKING FOR WORK(b) AND WHETHER INTENDING TO LOOK FOR WORK IN THE TWELVE MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1975 ('000)**

Reason for not looking for work(b)	Intention to look for work in the next twelve months				Total		
	Intended to look	Might look	Would not look	Did not know	Males	Females	Persons
Own ill-health, physical disability or pregnancy . . . . .	37.3	24.4	376.7	15.3	90.0	363.6	453.6
Did not want to or need to work, believed should stay at home . . . . .	72.8	60.3	1,091.5	43.2	50.5	1,217.3	1,267.9
Family considerations(c) . . . . .	58.9	27.4	95.2	9.3	*	189.9	190.9
Ill-health other than own . . . . .	5.6	*	4.2	*	*	13.1	14.1
Lack of child care arrangements/children too young . . . . .	51.7	22.9	87.4	7.8	*	169.7	169.7
Discouraged(d) . . . . .	18.6	6.7	7.0	*	*	31.8	33.8
Considered too young or too old by employers . . . . .						7.7	7.7
Language or racial difficulties; lacked necessary schooling, training skills or experience . . . . .	4.6	*	*	*	*	4.1	4.4
No jobs in locality or line of work . . . . .	14.0	*	*	*	*	20.0	21.7
Other reasons(e) . . . . .	10.4	*	4.4	*	*	15.8	18.3
<b>Total Males . . . . .</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>108.8</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>146.2</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total Females . . . . .</b>	<b>173.5</b>	<b>114.5</b>	<b>1,466.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,818.3</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Total Persons . . . . .</b>	<b>198.0</b>	<b>121.3</b>	<b>1,574.8</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,964.5</b>

(a) Excludes the 38,600 persons described in footnote to previous table. (b) Highest-ranked reason only. See text above. (c) Includes 7,100 females whose husbands disapproved of their taking a job. (d) For definition, see text above. (e) Includes persons who stated they were not looking for work because there were no jobs available in suitable hours.

\* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published as they are 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 AGED 15 TO 64 YEARS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WERE KEEPING HOUSE, RETIRED OR VOLUNTARILY INACTIVE(a): TIME SINCE LAST REGULAR JOB (IF ANY)(b) AND REASON FOR LEAVING IT, NOVEMBER 1975**  
(\*'000)

Reason for leaving last regular job(b)	Time since last regular job(b)						Total
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 3 years	3 years and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 20 years	20 years and over	
<b>MALES</b>							
Own ill-health or injury . . . . .	19.6	21.3	15.8	13.7	5.1	*	77.5
Dismissed, laid off, slack work . . . . .	8.7	*	*	*	*	*	12.7
Did not need to work any longer (including retired) . . . . .	11.7	15.3	6.0	*	*	*	37.0
Other reasons(c) . . . . .	5.4	*	*	*	*	*	11.0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>(d)146.2</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Family considerations . . . . .	93.6	159.1	116.5	198.3	188.2	317.9	1,073.7
Marriage . . . . .	6.4	21.1	22.3	63.6	103.7	266.5	483.6
Pregnancy . . . . .	56.1	103.9	72.2	104.9	66.1	35.3	438.4
Other . . . . .	31.2	34.2	22.0	29.8	18.3	16.2	151.7
Unsatisfactory work arrangements . . . . .	15.1	18.0	10.9	11.1	8.1	*	66.6
Own ill health or injury . . . . .	24.2	34.9	26.1	25.5	17.8	5.7	134.1
Dismissed, laid off, slack work . . . . .	45.0	40.1	19.9	19.4	18.2	11.3	153.8
Did not need to work any longer (including retired) . . . . .	25.8	44.8	27.1	30.4	29.9	14.1	172.1
Other reasons . . . . .	11.2	7.9	*	*	*	*	33.0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>214.9</b>	<b>304.7</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>288.3</b>	<b>265.7</b>	<b>355.8</b>	<b>(d)1,818.3</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Family considerations . . . . .	94.4	160.1	117.1	198.6	188.5	318.6	1,073.3
Unsatisfactory work arrangements . . . . .	16.9	18.7	11.2	11.4	8.1	*	69.6
Own ill-health or injury . . . . .	43.8	56.1	41.9	39.1	22.9	7.8	211.6
Dismissed, laid off, slack work . . . . .	53.7	42.4	20.9	20.0	18.2	11.3	166.5
Did not need to work any longer (including retired) . . . . .	37.5	60.1	33.1	33.0	31.0	14.4	209.1
Other reasons . . . . .	14.0	8.5	*	*	*	*	37.3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>260.3</b>	<b>345.8</b>	<b>227.8</b>	<b>306.2</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>359.1</b>	<b>(d)1,964.5</b>

(a) Excludes the 38,600 persons in footnote to table on page 716. (b) For definition see text on page 715. (c) Includes 6,700 males who left because of family considerations or unsatisfactory work arrangements. (d) Includes 8,000 males and 185,000 females who had never had a regular job.  
\* See footnote \* to previous table.

## 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, unpaid helpers and the unemployed. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private households. 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 719.

The estimates are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmarks') derived from the 1971 population census and other relevant sources such as special returns from government bodies and the Bureau's economic censuses and surveys.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark data (June 1971) are obtained from three main sources: (a) payroll tax returns; (b) 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 1971 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources represented about 90 per cent of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the benchmarks. Monthly estimates are published in *Employment and Unemployment* (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 adopted at the 1971 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 this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week (even if this person was temporarily absent from a job because of sickness, holidays, industrial dispute, etc.)?'

'Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit (even if this person was working only part-time or helping without pay in a family business)?'

Provided they had not been temporarily laid off by their employers without pay for the whole of the week, persons who answered 'yes' to either of these questions were classified as employed. Persons in this category were classified as wage or salary earners if on their census schedule they were stated to be 'a wage or salary earner' in the job they held in the previous week.

### Adoption of new benchmarks

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. Benchmarks for June 1971 were established by analysing data from the 1971 population census and other relevant sources such as special returns from government bodies and the Bureau's economic censuses and surveys.

For a number of reasons the estimates of employed wage and salary earners previously published for June 1971 differed from the corresponding figures obtained from the 1971 population census. The principal reasons for the differences are as follows:

- (a) there is an unavoidable accumulation of errors in the intercensal employment estimates, e.g. in the estimates of movements in unrecorded employment;
- (b) apart from the undercount to which population censuses are generally subject, evidence from census post-enumeration surveys indicates that the completion 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;
- (c) estimated monthly movements in civilian employment are derived mainly from returns from employers relating to establishments or enterprises, but the population census figures are derived from particulars recorded by individuals on census schedules. The latter do not in all cases provide precise information to allow accurate coding of industry;
- (d) previously published estimates for June 1971 included about 7,000 male and 17,000 female trainee teachers who are not included in the new benchmarks or subsequent monthly estimates;
- (e) crews of overseas ships are excluded from the monthly employment estimates;
- (f) some persons are not enumerated in the census in the State or Territory in which they work, e.g. persons resident in New South Wales and working in the Australian Capital Territory and persons who at the time of the population census are on holidays interstate.

Population census data were not always accepted as a matter of course in determining the June 1971 benchmarks. The factors mentioned above were taken into account and particulars of employment obtained from other sources (*see above*) were used in analysing and, where necessary, in revising the estimates. It should be noted that figures in this section are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

### Current data

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.

In all States and Territories except Queensland, payroll tax returns are currently lodged by all employers paying more than \$923 a week in wages. For Queensland the figure is \$1,200. Certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations are specifically exempted under the Commonwealth and State Payroll Tax Acts. The exemption level in the States was revised from \$400 to \$800 a week from January 1976, while the level in the Territories remained at \$400 a week until January 1977, when the current levels were adopted.

**Industry**

The industry classification used in this section is the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)*, described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Volume 1. This industry classification is not directly comparable with those adopted for population censuses before 1971 and used in previously published estimates of civilian employees.

It is expected that in due course a revised series will be published for the period June 1966 to May 1971, classified according to ASIC. However, it may not be possible to provide as much industry detail as for June 1971 and subsequent periods. ASIC estimates cannot be derived for periods prior to June 1966.

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

June—	Civilian employees				Defence Forces(b)	Total
	Private	Government(a)	Total			
<b>MALES</b>						
1971 . . . . .	2,112.9	811.8	2,924.7	80.5	3,005.2	
1972 . . . . .	2,102.5	838.1	2,940.6	78.3	3,018.9	
1973 . . . . .	(c)2,127.3	857.9	(c)2,985.2	71.0	(c)3,056.2	
1974 . . . . .	2,200.4	867.8	3,068.2	64.7	3,132.9	
1975 . . . . .	(c)2,119.3	924.1	(c)3,043.5	65.8	(c)3,109.3	
<b>FEMALES</b>						
1971 . . . . .	1,220.2	277.3	1,497.5	2.7	1,500.2	
1972 . . . . .	1,238.4	288.9	1,527.3	2.8	1,530.1	
1973 . . . . .	1,311.7	306.0	1,617.7	3.1	1,620.8	
1974 . . . . .	1,402.3	336.0	1,738.3	2.9	1,741.2	
1975 . . . . .	1,337.8	371.4	1,709.2	3.4	1,712.6	
<b>PERSONS</b>						
1971 . . . . .	3,333.2	1,089.1	4,422.3	83.2	4,505.5	
1972 . . . . .	3,340.9	1,127.0	4,467.9	81.1	4,549.0	
1973 . . . . .	(c)3,439.0	1,163.9	(c)4,602.9	74.1	(c)4,677.0	
1974 . . . . .	3,602.7	1,203.8	4,806.5	67.6	4,874.1	
1975 . . . . .	(c)3,457.1	1,295.5	(c)4,752.7	69.2	(c)4,821.9	

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation on page 721. (b) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

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

ASIC Division(a)	June—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>MALES</b>					
Forestry, fishing and hunting(b)	13.5	14.1	14.2	13.9	15.0
Mining . . . . .	69.8	69.7	69.7	71.3	74.9
Manufacturing . . . . .	954.5	939.9	(e)940.1	960.5	895.8
Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	89.9	90.4	90.3	90.5	91.9
Construction . . . . .	379.6	383.2	381.5	385.7	(e)393.3
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	512.3	518.9	536.6	552.8	549.1
Transport and storage . . . . .	214.3	211.2	211.2	218.4	218.8
Communication . . . . .	65.9	67.1	69.2	71.7	72.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services . . . . .	186.6	188.1	193.2	202.8	198.3
Public administration and defence(c)	126.3	132.2	138.0	143.0	154.0
Community services . . . . .	218.7	229.7	241.0	252.5	268.9
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services(d)	93.5	96.1	100.2	105.1	110.9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,924.7</b>	<b>2,940.6</b>	<b>(e)2,985.2</b>	<b>3,068.2</b>	<b>(e)3,043.5</b>

For footnotes see end of table.

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

ASIC Division(a)	June—				
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Forestry, fishing and hunting(b)	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9
Mining	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.9
Manufacturing	344.4	334.7	347.3	370.9	309.0
Electricity, gas and water	8.8	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.2
Construction	16.3	16.8	17.9	19.1	18.2
Wholesale and retail trade	347.7	360.5	388.7	416.3	406.7
Transport and storage	32.8	32.5	33.9	36.9	36.7
Communication	26.2	26.6	27.3	29.5	29.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	161.5	162.1	171.9	185.0	181.2
Public administration and defence(c)	58.6	62.5	67.9	76.0	89.5
Community services	352.7	374.6	397.4	428.4	458.7
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services(d)	142.4	142.0	150.3	160.5	163.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,497.5</b>	<b>1,527.3</b>	<b>1,617.7</b>	<b>1,738.3</b>	<b>1,709.3</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Forestry, fishing and hunting(b)	14.1	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.9
Mining	75.4	75.2	75.1	76.8	80.8
Manufacturing	1,298.9	1,274.6	(e)1,287.4	1,331.4	1,204.8
Electricity, gas and water	98.7	99.2	99.2	99.5	101.1
Construction	395.9	400.0	399.4	404.7	(e)411.5
Wholesale and retail trade	860.0	879.4	925.4	969.2	955.7
Transport and storage	247.1	243.8	245.1	255.3	255.5
Communication	92.0	93.7	96.6	101.2	102.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	348.0	350.2	365.1	387.9	379.5
Public administration and defence(c)	184.9	194.7	205.9	219.0	243.5
Community services	571.4	604.3	638.3	681.0	727.4
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services(d)	235.9	238.1	250.4	265.7	274.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,422.3</b>	<b>4,467.9</b>	<b>(e)4,602.9</b>	<b>4,806.5</b>	<b>4,752.7</b>

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification. (b) Excludes ASIC Sub-divisions O1 (Agriculture) and O2 (Services to agriculture). (c) Excludes members of the permanent defence forces. (d) Excludes ASIC Sub-division 94 (Private households employing staff). (e) Affected by industrial disputes.

**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.
<b>MALES</b>									
1971	1,096.3	805.7	377.3	263.6	234.2	86.7	23.5	37.5	2,924.7
1972	1,094.4	811.3	388.5	263.4	230.2	87.2	24.7	40.8	2,940.6
1973	(b)1,104.5	(b)819.9	398.9	270.5	233.8	87.9	25.1	44.8	(b)2,985.2
1974	1,123.7	842.9	415.2	278.4	243.0	89.6	26.8	48.5	3,068.2
1975	1,102.3	(b)832.9	414.4	278.3	247.9	90.7	24.5	52.4	(b)3,043.5

For footnotes see end of table.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES—continued**  
**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
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1971 . . .	569.7	439.0	173.8	133.5	110.9	38.9	9.3	22.6	1,497.5
1972 . . .	574.2	445.6	181.3	136.8	115.4	39.6	10.7	23.8	1,527.3
1973 . . .	604.0	470.5	194.2	145.9	123.1	41.3	11.5	27.3	1,617.7
1974 . . .	643.9	502.2	210.0	161.0	132.3	44.1	13.3	31.5	1,738.3
1975 . . .	625.2	487.3	210.3	159.5	133.1	46.6	11.7	35.4	1,709.2
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1971 . . .	1,666.0	1,244.7	551.1	397.0	345.2	125.5	32.7	60.0	4,422.3
1972 . . .	1,668.6	1,256.9	569.8	400.2	345.5	126.8	35.4	64.6	4,467.9
1973 . . .	(b)1,708.5	(b)1,290.3	593.1	416.3	356.8	129.2	36.6	72.0	(b)4,602.9
1974 . . .	1,767.7	1,345.2	625.3	439.4	375.3	133.7	40.1	80.0	4,806.5
1975 . . .	1,727.5	(b)1,320.3	624.6	437.8	381.0	137.3	36.2	87.9	(b)4,752.7

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) Affected by industrial disputes.

**Government employees**

The numbers of civilian employees of government bodies (Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government) in each State and Territory at June 1975 are shown in the following table. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies on services such as railways, road transport, banks, postal and telecommunications, air transport, education (including universities), radio, television, police, public works, factories and departmental hospitals and institutions.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES: JUNE 1975(a)**  
**EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE**  
('000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government			State Government(b)			Local Government(b)			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
New South Wales . . .	89.0	35.5	124.5	172.3	80.2	252.5	57.1	7.4	64.5	318.5	123.1	441.6
Victoria . . .	72.2	26.6	99.8	135.6	54.0	189.6	22.3	7.5	29.8	230.1	88.2	318.3
Queensland . . .	29.8	12.0	41.8	82.3	30.6	112.9	22.5	2.1	24.5	134.7	44.6	179.2
South Australia . . .	24.9	7.5	32.4	58.4	34.5	92.9	6.8	1.1	7.9	90.1	43.2	133.3
Western Australia . . .	16.7	6.7	23.4	55.0	24.6	79.6	8.8	1.4	10.2	80.5	32.7	113.1
Tasmania . . .	6.0	2.1	8.1	19.7	9.5	29.2	3.4	0.5	3.8	29.1	12.0	41.1
Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory(c)	9.5	5.8	15.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	9.7	5.9	15.6
Australia . . .	31.5	21.8	53.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.5	21.8	53.3
	279.6	118.1	397.7	523.4	233.4	756.8	121.1	19.9	141.0	924.1	371.4	1,295.5

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation above. (b) Excludes State and local government employees (3,500 in June 1975) engaged in agriculture. (c) 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—	Commonwealth Government			State Government			Local Government			Total		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
1971 . . .	249.4	88.8	338.2	470.2	173.3	643.5	92.2	15.3	107.4	811.8	277.3	1,089.1
1972 . . .	253.2	92.0	345.2	482.5	181.0	663.5	102.4	15.9	118.3	838.1	288.9	1,127.0
1973 . . .	261.8	97.6	359.4	490.4	191.4	681.8	105.7	17.1	122.7	857.9	306.0	1,163.9
1974 . . .	269.8	107.9	377.7	499.2	210.2	709.4	98.8	17.9	116.7	867.8	336.0	1,203.8
1975 . . .	279.6	118.1	397.7	523.4	233.4	756.8	121.1	19.9	141.0	924.1	371.4	1,297.5

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation above.

## 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* (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 and Operations Divisions of the Department of Employment and Industrial Relations. The Central Administration is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 186 offices of the C.E.S. in suburban and the larger provincial centres and C.E.S. agents in the smaller country centres. The employment offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales 65; Victoria 44; Queensland 31; South Australia 21; Western Australia 18; Tasmania 7. These figures include 8 Professional Employment Offices located in the 6 capital cities and Canberra and Darwin. The New South Wales figure includes 3 offices in Canberra while the South Australian figure includes 3 offices in the Northern Territory.

Fares assistance is available to eligible persons to travel to and return from interviews arranged through C.E.S.

Training assistance under the National Employment and Training System (N.E.A.T.) is available to eligible persons through C.E.S. Full or part-time training may be undertaken within educational or training institutions, or by correspondence, to assist individuals to obtain suitable employment. Persons approved for training are eligible for living and other allowances. Assistance under the National Apprenticeship Assistance Scheme (N.A.A.S.), which encourages the employment of apprentices and also offers living-away-from-home allowances, is also available through C.E.S.

C.E.S. administers the Income Maintenance aspects of the Structural Adjustment Assistance Scheme and where redundancy occurs in Commonwealth Government employment, provides relocation assistance to eligible persons who wish to relocate to areas with greater employment opportunity.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, Aborigines, handicapped persons, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, ex-prisoners and youth trainees, rural workers and persons with professional and technical qualifications. The C.E.S. provides vocational guidance and counselling free of charge in all States and has a staff of qualified psychologists for this function. Vocational counselling is available to any person in the labour force or about to enter the labour force as well as ex-servicemen and handicapped persons. In New South Wales the C.E.S. provides vocational counselling for 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.

Specially trained staff visit institutions, hospitals and rehabilitation units to interview and counsel people with complex employment problems. C.E.S. provides a supportive information service to intending school-leavers by liaising with schools through its school's employment program. Since 1971 C.E.S. has opened Career Reference Centres which provide occupational information in written and audio visual form for school-leavers, students, parents, teachers and other professionals in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle and Wollongong.

All applicants for unemployment benefit under the *Social Services Act 1947* 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 assisting migrant workers, sponsored by the Commonwealth Government under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes, to obtain suitable employment. This includes recommending the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival and, where necessary, to arrange their movement to initial employment. Assistance is also offered to other migrants. 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 Commonwealth 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-ninth year of operation in May 1975. During 1974 there were 1,543,804 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 1,002,119 were referred to employers and 506,317 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 813,246.

#### 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 Employment and Industrial Relations)

June(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
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
1975 . . . .	94,595	70,360	37,491	20,336	17,003	6,190	245,975

(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 Employment and Industrial Relations)

June(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
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
1975 . . . .	8,984	7,868	2,484	3,012	2,346	823	25,517

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

*Note.* Sample surveys were conducted by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in March 1974 and March 1975 to obtain information on the level and composition of job vacancies (see below). For a number of reasons the estimates obtained from these surveys differed substantially from the numbers of vacancies registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service at those dates. For example, the survey estimates of total vacancies at March 1975 was 55,200. Results of the surveys and reasons why the survey estimates differ from C.E.S. statistics were published in *Job Vacancies, March 1974 and March 1975* (6.49).



### Job Vacancies

Surveys of job vacancies were conducted in March 1974 and March 1975 and a summary of the results of these surveys is shown in the table below. More detailed information and explanatory notes are contained in *Job Vacancies, March 1974 and March 1975* (6.49).

#### JOB VACANCIES

Major occupation group(a)	March 1974		March 1975	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
0. Professional, technical and related workers				
1. Administrative, executive and managerial workers	15.5	9.4	9.9	18.0
2. Clerical workers	22.0	13.3	10.2	18.5
3. Sales workers	8.6	5.2	3.9	7.1
5. Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.0
6. Workers in transport and communication	9.6	5.8	2.2	4.0
4, 7, 8. Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b)	97.3	58.9	23.7	42.9
9. Service, sport and recreation workers	10.8	6.5	4.7	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Major occupation groups of the Australian Classification of Occupations. (b) Includes farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber-getters and related workers as reported by respondents whose principal industry was other than Agriculture etc. This industry was not included in the scope of the surveys.

### Labour Turnover

Surveys of labour turnover were conducted in March 1974 and March 1975. Labour turnover was measured in terms of engagements and separations, information for the month of March being collected from individual private and government employees. A summary of the results of these surveys is given in the following table. More detailed results are published in *Labour Turnover, March 1974 and March 1975* (6.8).

#### LABOUR TURNOVER (Per cent)

	Engagement rates			Separation rates		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
MARCH 1974						
Administrative, clerical, managerial, etc.(a)	2.4	5.3	3.6	2.0	4.2	2.9
Other	7.4	9.7	8.0	6.7	8.0	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Private	7.2	8.5	7.7	6.5	7.2	6.8
Government	2.6	4.9	3.3	2.3	3.0	2.5
MARCH 1975						
Administrative, clerical, managerial, etc.(a)	1.8	3.6	2.6	1.6	3.0	2.2
Other	5.1	6.7	5.5	4.5	5.8	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Private	4.6	5.7	5.0	4.3	5.1	4.6
Government	2.8	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.0

(a) Administrative, office, clerical, managerial, executive and professional, etc., employees.