

# THE LABOUR FORCE AUSTRALIA 

MAY 1984

# PHONE INQUIRIES for more information about these statistics-contact Mr Alan Sharp on Canberra (062) 526525 or any of our State offices. other inquiries including copies of publications-contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 526627 or in any of our State offices. <br> <br> MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State <br> <br> MAIL INQUIRIES write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices. 

 offices.}

## THE LABOUR FORCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1984

## CONTENTS

Table Page
Explanatory notes ..... 1
Graphs ..... 6
Labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 and over-
Australia ..... 10
Seasonally adjusted series ..... 12
Marital status ..... 13
States and Territories ..... 13
State capital cities ..... 14
Australian Capital Territory ..... 14
Aged 15 to 19 (single years), by school attendance ..... 15
Aged 20 to 24 (single years) ..... 15
Birthplace ..... 16
Born outside Australia, by birthplace and period of arrival ..... 17
Age ..... 17
Participation rates, by age and birthplace ..... 18
Employed persons-
Full-time and part-time workers, by age ..... 18
Hours worked ..... 19
Employment/population ratios by age and marital status ..... 19
Full-time workers who worked less than 35 hours, by reason ..... 19
Part-time workers, whether preferred to work more hours, by age ..... 20
Part-time workers, whether preferred to work more hours, by hours worked ..... 20
Industry -
Full-time and part-time workers ..... 21
Status of worker ..... 21
Age and birthplace ..... 21
Hours worked ..... 22
Occupation ..... 23
Industry subdivisions ..... 24
Occupation-
Full-time and part-time workers ..... 25
Status of worker ..... 25
Age and birthplace ..... 25
Hours worked ..... 26
Major and minor occupation groups ..... 27
Unemployed persons- ..... 28States, by age
Aged is to 19: duration of unemployment and school attendance ..... 28
Age and whether looking for full-time or part-time work ..... 29
Birthplace by age ..... 29
Duration of unemployment and age, etc. ..... 30
Industry and occupation of last full-time job and duration of unemployment ..... 31
Industry and occupation of last full-time job-unemployment rates ..... 31
Age and active steps taken to find work ..... 32
Persons not in the lebour force-
Age and marital status ..... 32
Whether looking for work, etc. ..... 32
Gross flows-
Estimates of labour force status and gross changes (flows) derived from matched records, April and May 1984 ..... 33
Technical note-
Estimation procedure ..... 34
Reliability of the estimates ..... 34
Supplementary and special surveys on labour force and related topics ..... 37

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

## Introduction

This publication contains estimates of the civilian labour force derived from the labour force survey part of the monthly population survey.
2. Preliminary survey results are published in advance of this more detailed publication in The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary Estimates) (6202.0).
3. Although emphasis in the population survey is placed on the regular collection of specific data on demographic and labour force characteristics of the population, supplementary and special surveys of particular aspects of the labour force or of other subjects are carried out from time to time. Statistics from these surveys are published and are available on request. A list of survey publications on labour force and related topics is shown later in this publication.

## The population survey

4. The population survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 33,000 houses. flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia. The information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers. The interviews are generally conducted during the two weeks beginning on the Monday between the 6th and 12th of each month. Because of operational problems arising from the Christmas and New Year holidays, interviews for the December 1983 survey commenced on Monday 5 December. The information obtained relates to the week before the interview (i.e. the survey week).

## Scope

5. The labour force survey includes all persons aged 15 and over except:
(a) members of the permanent defence forces;
(b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;
(c) overseas residents in Australia; and
(d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependents) stationed in Australia.

## Definitions

6. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during the survey week. The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.
7. Employed persons comprise all those aged 15 and over who, during the survey week:
(a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
(b) worked for 15 hours or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
(c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
(d) were employers or self-employed persons who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.
8. The employment/population ratio for any group is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group.
9. Unemployed persons are those aged 15 and over who were not employed during the survey week, and
(a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:
(i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
(ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then;
or'(b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.
10. Actively looking for work inciudes writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; answering a newspaper advertisement for a job; checking factory or Commonwealth Employment Service noticeboards; being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service; checking or registering with any other employment agency; advertising or tendering for work; and contacting friends or relatives. The active steps were asked in the order shown in the table in this
publication showing unemployed persons classified by active steps taken, and since only one response was recorded for each person asked this particular question, the estimates do not reflect the relative importance of the steps taken to find work.
11. Unemployed persons looking for first job are those who had never worked full time for two weeks or more.
12. The unemployment rate for any group is the number unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force (i.e. employed plus unemployed) in the same group.
13. Duration of unemployment is the period from the time the person began looking for work or was laid off to the end of the survey week. Thus the survey measures current (and continuing) periods of unemployment rather than completed spells. For persons who may have begun looking for work while still employed, the duration of unemployment is defined as the period from the time the person last worked full time for two weeks or more to the end of the survey week. Periods of unemployment are recorded in complete weeks and this results in a slight understatement of duration. Average (mean)duration is the duration obtained by dividing the aggregate number of weeks a group has been unemployed by the number of persons in that group. Median duration is the duration which divides unemployed persons into two equal groups, one comprising persons whose duration of unemployment is above the median and the other, persons whose duration is below it.
14. Unemployed persons classified by industry and occupation. Unemployed persons who had worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years are classified according to the industry and occupation of their most recent full-time job. Unemployment rates by industry and occupation are only a vailable for February, May, August and November.
15. The labour force comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, as defined above.
16. The labour force participation rate for any group is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 and over in the same group. Because it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace of persons in institutions (who are classified as not in the labour force), labour force participation rates for persons classified by birthplace are calculated by using population estimates which exclude those in institutions.
17. Full-time workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour are disregarded.
18. Hours of work. The figures of aggregate hours and of average hours refer to actual hours worked during the survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, injury, accident and industrial disputes; and stoppages of work due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. When hours of work are recorded, fractions of an hour are disregarded and this results in slightly lower figures than would be the case if actual time worked was recorded. Persons stood down for the whole of the survey week without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment are regarded as employed and therefore are included (working no hours) in the calculation of average hours worked. Persons stood down in the survey week for reasons other than bad weather and plant breakdown and waiting to be called back to their job are regarded as unemployed and are therefore excluded from the calculations.
19. Persons attending school comprise those aged 15 to 20 who, during the survey week, were enrolled full time at secondary or high schools. Excluded are persons who were enrolled at universities, colleges of advanced education, technical colleges, other tertiary educational institutions, and coaching and business schools. Persons attending school are classified as in the labour force if they were employed or unemployed as defined above. Because it is not practicable to ascertain from persons in institutions (who are classified as not in the labour force) whether or not they are enrolled at secondary or high schools, such persons are excluded from estimates classified by school attendance.
20. Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories employed or unemployed, as defined above. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (school, university, etc.), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoria, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation.
21. In the labour force survey, persons are classified as married or not married. Marital status is determined from information supplied by the respondent about the individual himself or herself and, where the person was reported as being married, about the living arrangements of persons usually resident in the household. Marital status does not therefore necessarily reflect legal status. Persons are classified as married if they are reported as being married (including de facto) and their spouse was a usual resident of the household at the time of the survey. The not-married category includes persons who have never married, or are separated, widowed or divorced, as well as those who, although reported as being married, did not have a spouse who usually lived in the household. Persons who live in a de facto relationship but do not volunteer this information when asked whether they are married are classified as not married. For discontinuities in estimates of marital status, see paragraph 31.
22. The February, May, August and November issues of this publication include a table showing estimates of employed persons, obtained from the labour force survey, classified by status of worker i.e. whether they were employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners (employees), or unpaid family helpers (who worked 15 hours or more in the survey week).
23. Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) 1978 (I201.0 and 1202.0) and occupation according to the Classification and Classified List of Occupations, Revised June 1981.
24. The areas determining the six State capital cities are the Statistical Divisions for those capital cities defined in Census of Population and Housing 1976, Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (Preliminary) (2401.0-2408.0). Capital City Statistical Divisions are predominantly urban in character and the boundaries are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the capital cities (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least 20 years.

## Population benchmarks

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

## Revision of series

26. Survey estimates are not revised for the usually small amendments of population benchmarks arising from new data on deaths and overseas and internal migration. Revisions are made, however, after each census of population and housing, and when population estimation bases are reviewed. Survey estimates back to February 1978 have been recalculated to conform to revised population estimates which take account of results of the 1981 Census. Revised estimates back to February 1978 were published in an appendix to the February 1984 issue of this publication. The next issue of The Labour Force, Australia (6204.0) planned for release later this year, will contain more detailed cross-classifications of revised estimates back to February 1978.
27. Following the change in official population estimates to a place of usual residence basis after the 1981 Census, the population benchmarks used in the estimation of labour force survey data are compiled according to place of usual residence. For an explanation of the new conceptual basis of population estimates see Population Estimates: An outline of The New Conceptual Basis of ABS Population Estimates (3216.0). To coordinate with the
new benchmarks, the labour force survey questionnaire was changed in October 1982 to enable identification of each respondent's place of usual residence. The revised estimates shown in this publication from October 1982 onwards are thus wholly according to place of usual residence. Prior to October 1982, the estimates are based on a combination of place of enumeration and place of usual residence. Persons who are away overseas from their usual residence for less than six weeks at the time of interview are generally enumerated at their usual residence when relevant information can be obtained from other usual residents present at the time of the survey. Persons who, at the time of interview, are overseas for six weeks or more but for less than twelve months are included in the estimates on the assumption that their labour force characteristics are similar to those of the persons responding in the survey.
28. Until February 1978, surveys were conducted in February, May, August and November each year from 1964. From February 1978 the survey has been conducted on a monthly basis. A revised questionnaire was introduced for the February 1978 survey. The questionnaire, which had undergone little change since 1964, except for the inclusion in 1975 of additional questions on jobseeking, was revised to provide more accurate and more detailed information concerning the labour force.
29. Details of the changes made to the questionnaire in February 1978 and additional minor amend ments made in November 1981 are contained in the March 1978 and December 1981 issues (respectively) of Information Paper: Questionnaires Used in the Labour Force Survey (6232.0). As noted in paragraph 27, the questionnaire was further changed in October 1982 to enable identification of each respondent's place of usual residence. Questions enabling identification of family relationships within households were also included at that time. A new edition of the Information Paper (6232.0) will be published in the near future.

## Comparability of series

30. As noted in paragraphs 26 and 27 , estimates from February 1978 have been revised to conform to revised population estimates and are thus not strictly comparable with estimates for periods prior to February 1978 which have not been revised. The appendix to the February 1984 issue of this publication contains adjustment factors enabling users to calculate the expected effect of the revisions to estimates for periods prior to February 1978.
31. Paragraph 21 outlines the definition of marital status now used in the labour force survey. In conjunction with the revision of estimates back to February 1978 to conform to revised population estimates, a revision to take account of the new definition of marital status was also. applied. Consequently, estimates of marital status contained in this publication are not comparable with estimates published before the February 1984 issue of this publication which classified as married all respondents who reported that they were married or separated. The revision to the marital status classification was undertaken in two parts. Firstly, for all surveys from February 1978, persons who reported that they were separated, were reclassified as not married. Secondly, from June 1983 onwards, in addition to including persons reported
as separated, the not-married category includes persons who although reported as married, did not, at the time of the survey, have a spouse who was a usual resident of the household.

## Survey sample

32. For detailed information on sample design and selection see the Technical note in The Labour Force, Australia, 1978 (6204.0).
33. The population survey sample is reselected every five years to allow data from the latest census of population and housing to be used to improve the efficiency of the population survey sample design. The latest reselection, which used data from the 1981 Census, was introduced for the October 1982 survey.
34. The sampling fraction differs for States and Territories. This is designed to enable estimates of reasonable accuracy to be produced from all States and Territories as well as for Australia. Sampling fractions for each State and Territory are as follows: New South Wales and Victoria, 1 in 200; Queensland, 1 in 140; Western Australia, South Australia, Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, 1 in 100; and Tasmania, 1 in 60.

## Reliability of the estimates

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

## Differences between population census and population survey estimates

36. The results of the 1981 Census of Population and Housing show that labour force figures derived from the census differ from estimates derived from the labour force surveys.
37. The broad concepts underlying the measures of the labour force and its components, employment and unemployment, are similar in the census and the survey. However there are considerable differences in both the collection methodology adopted (including the detailed questions asked) and estimation procedures. Factors contributing to differences in estimates include underenumeration in the population census for which census
labour force estimates have not been adjusted, the use in the labour force survey of population benchmarks derived from incomplete information about population change (see paragraph 25), the inclusion of permanent defence forces in census estimates, the personal interview approach adopted in the survey as opposed to self-enumeration of census schedules, differing questions used to determine labour force characteristics (particularly the identification of unemployed persons) and, differing methods of adjustment for non-response to the survey or census.
38. The labour force survey provides detailed and up-to-date estimates of employment and unemployment for Australia and States, whereas the census of population and housing provides less detailed counts for small areas.
39. These considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons are made between population census and labour force survey estimates.

## Seasonal adjustment

40. Seasonally adjusted series are published in Table 2. As happens with all seasonally adjusted series, the seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The latest review, in February 1984, revised the monthly series back to February 1978. Information about the method of adjustment and revised seasonally adjusted figures for all months since February 1978 were published in an appendix to the February 1984 issue of this publication.
41. The large increase in unemployment in 1982 and 1983 may have been accompanied by a change in the seasonal pattern. It would not be possible to quantify any such change adequately until some additional years' data are available. Particular care should therefore be exercised in interpreting current movements in these seasonally adjusted estimates.

## Gross flows

42. In order to minimise respondent burden and at the same time maintain continuity within the population survey sample, one eighth of the dwellings in the sample (except the large non-private dwellings) are replaced after each survey. Adoption of this rotation procedure, whereby about seven eighths of the sample remains unchanged from one month to the next, enables more reliable measurements of changes in the labour force characteristics of the population to be made than would be possible if a new sample were introduced each month.
43. Because a high proportion of private dwellings selected in one survey remains in the sample for the following survey, it is possible to match the characteristics of most of the persons in those dwellings from one month to the next, to record any changes that occur, and hence to produce estimates of flows between the different categories of the population and labour force.
44. The procedures used to select persons in nonprivate $d$ wellings preclude the possibility of matching any of them who may be included in successive surveys. For this and other reasons, including the mobility of the population and non-response in either or both surveys, about 10 per cent of persons in those $d$ wellings which are
included in the sample in successive months cannot be matched. Those who can be matched represent about 80 per cent of all persons in the survey.
45. Changes in the characteristics of this latter group are shown in the gross flows table. About one-half of the remaining (unmatched) 20 per cent of persons in the survey are likely to have characteristics similar to those in the matched group, but the characteristics of the other half are likely to be somewhat different.
46. Gross flow estimates relate only to those persons in private dwellings for whom information was obtained in successive surveys. The expansion factors used in calculating the estimates were those applying to the second of each pair of months.
47. Although it is not possible to provide gross flow estimates for all persons in the survey it is considered that the estimates derived from matched records will be a useful guide to the magnitude of the movements between categories which underlie the changes in monthly levels. When comparing flows for different periods it is important to take into account the population represented by the matched sample, as shown in the last line of the table.
48. While every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors to a minimum, any such errors affecting labour force status will tend to accumulate in the gross flow statistics rather than to cancel out. The estimates are also subject to sampling variability, as explained in the Technical note. For these reasons the estimates of flows should be used with caution. The standard errors may be obtained from Table A of the Technical note.
49. Estimates of total flows into or out of the employed category may be less than the sum of the estimates for employed full time and employed part time as the estimates for the latter two categories include movements between these two categories.

## Additional data

50. Estimates for employed persons classified by industry, occupation and status of worker are available each February, May, August and November, and the following tables are published in issues of this publication for those months.

> Employed persons-
> Industry and occupationFull-time and part-time workers Status of worker Age and birthplace Hours worked
> Industry by occupation
> Industry subdivisions
> Major and minor occupation groups
51. Other unpublished data from labour force surveys, including more detailed cross-classifications of revised estimates back to February 1978, are available on request.

## Related publications

52. Users may also wish to refer to the following publications which relate to the labour force and are available on request:

The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary Estimates) (6202.0)-issued monthly

The Labour Force, New South Wales (6201.1)-issued quarterly

The Labour Force, Victoria (6201.2)-issued monthly
The Labour Force, Queensland (6201.3)-issued quarterly
The Labour Force, South Australia (6201.4)-issued quarterly

Labour Statistics, Australia, 1982 (6101.0)
Job Vacancies, Australia (6231.0)—issued quarterly
Information Paper: Questionnaires used in the Labour Force Survey, December 1981 (6232.0)

Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics (6239.0)

Overtime, Australia (6330.0)-issued quarterly
53. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications, Australia (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a Publications Advice (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

## Symbols and other usages

* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses. See paragraph 6 of the Technical note
n.a. not available
. . not applicable
n.e.c. not elsewhere classified

54. Figures have been rounded and discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

A. R. BAGNALL Acting Australian Statistician



FAIPSOYFI PFRSONS





UNEMPI.OYMENT RATES


## I.ABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES


table I. labour force status of the civilian porulation aged is and over


table 1. labour porce status of the civilian population aged 15 and over (continued)

Standarderror of -
May 1984
estimetes
Apr 84 to may 84
uovenanta

| 15.1 | 15.9 | 3.2 | 7.4 | 3.7 | 7.8 | 16.3 | 14.5 | $\ldots$ | 0.1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 10.4 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 6.2 | 11.1 | 10.1 | $\ldots$ | 0.1 |

table 2. Civilian labour pokce: seasonally adjusted seribs



| 1983 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| April | 5.173 .0 | 6.256 .8 | 69.4 | 618.1 | 93.5 | 111.6 | 6,968.4 | 10.2 | 60.4 |
| May | 5,190.3 | 6,273.2 | 70.6 | 629.9 | 88.9 | 718.8 | 6,992.0 | 10.3 | 60.5 |
| Juna | 5.191 .4 | 6,281.4 | 72.7 | 640.7 | 83.2 | 723.9 | 7,005.3 | 10.3 | 60.5 |
| July | 5.210 .3 | 6,286.0 | 74.1 | 631.6 | 93.7 | 124.3 | 7,010.3 | 10.3 | 60.5 |
| Auguet | 5.202 .1 | 6.271 .9 | 74.3 | 629.9 | 89.0 | 718.9 | 6,990.8 | 10.3 | 60.2 |
| Sopranber | 5.248.3 | 6,308.6 | 78.9 | 632.0 | 98.2 | 730.2 | 7.038 .8 | 10.4 | 60.6 |
| October | 5,246.1 | 6,317.4 | 74.4 | 614.5 | 82.5 | 697.0 | 7,014.4 | 9.9 | 60.3 |
| Hoverber | 5.269.6 | 6.357 .2 | 72.2 | 586.7 | 92.7 | 679.4 | 7,036.6 | 9.7 | 60.4 |
| Decambar | 5.283.8 | 6,390.9. | 69.2 | 578.4 | 85.3 | 663.7 | 7,054.6 | 9.4 | 60.5 |
| 1984 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| January | 5.263.2 | 6.376 .6 | 64.3 | 573.7 | 93.1 | 666.8 | 7,043.4 | 9.5 | 60.3 |
| February | 5.285 .9 | 6,397.7 | 73.4 | 573.2 | 87.6 | 660.8 | 7,058.5 | 9.4 | 60.3 |
| March | 5.347 .7 | 6,466.9 | 70.2 | 566.7 | 95.3 | 662.1 | 7.128.9 | 9.3 | 60.8 |
| April | 5,326.0 | 6,482,3 | 75.6 | 578.5 | 100.1 | 678.6 | 7.160.9 | 9.5 | 61.0 |
| May | 5.340 .5 | $6,491.1$ | 69.5 | \$51.4 | 83.6 | 635.0 | 7,126.1 | 8.9 | 60.6 |

table 3. labour force status of the civilian population aged is and over: marital status. may 1984

table 4. labour forge status of the civilian population aged 15 and over: States and territories, may 1984

| State or Teritiory | Employed |  | Unemployed |  |  | Civilian |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Eaployed | Total | Looking for fulltime work | Looking for parttime vork | Total | Labour force | Not in labour force | $\begin{array}{r} \text { popula- } \\ \text { tion } \\ \text { aged } 15 \\ \text { end over } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Unemp- } \\ \text { logment } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Partici- } \\ \text { pation } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ |
|  | Pull-time workere |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - 0000 |  |  |  |  | - | cent - |
| males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nev South Wales | 1,306.1 | 1,391.6 | 136.5 | 9.7 | 146.2 | 1,537.8 | 482.9 | 2,020.7 | 9.5 | 76.1 |
| Victoria | 1,009.1 | 1,078.2 | 72.9 | 7.4 | 80.3 | 1.158.4 | 357.7 | 1,516.1 | 6.9 | 76.4 |
| Quecisland | 606.2 | 646.0 | 62.8 | 4.9 | 67.7 | 713.7 | 212.9 | 926.6 | 9.5 | 77.0 |
| South Auetralia | 323.9 | 346.4 | 32.6 | * | 33.8 | 380.2 | 128.9 | 509.1 | 8.9 | 74.7 |
| Hestern Australia | 352.3 | 372.6 | 35.7 | * | 37.5 | 410.1 | 109.4 | 519.5 | 9.1 | 78.9 |
| Tasmania | 102.9 | 108.6 | 11.5 | * | 11.6 | 120.2 | 40.9 | 161.0 | 9.7 | 14.6 |
| Northern Territory Australien Capital | 31.8 | 32.8 | 1.8 | * | 1.8 | 34.6 | 14.9 | 49.5 | 5.3 | 69.9 |
| Territory | 59.2 | 63.2 | 2.7 | * | 3.3 | 66.5 | 14.7 | 81.2 | 4.9 | 81.9 |
| Australia | 3.791 .4 | 4,039.3 | 356.5 | 25.7 | 382.2 | 4,421.5 | 1,362.2 | 5.783 .7 | 8.6 | 76.4 |
| pemales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hev South Wales | 555.3 | 856.6 | 68.5 | 21.1 | 89.6 | 946.2 | 1,147.3 | 2,093.5 | 9.5 | 45.2 |
| Victoria | 417.5 | 650.4 | 46.8 | 17.9 | 64.8 | 715.2 | 866.1 | 1,581.3 | 9.1 | 45.2 |
| Queensland | 233.5 | 377.0 | 30.8 | 9.9 | 40.8 | 417.7 | 525.4 | 943.1 | 9.8 | 44.3 |
| South Australia | 119.6 | 212.7 | 18.1 | 5.6 | 23.8 | 236.5 | 295.8 | 532.3 | 10.0 | 44.4 |
| Weetera Australia | 135.4 | 227.0 | 18.8 | 4.5 | 23.3 | 250.3 | 267.7 | 518.0 | 9.3 | 48.3 |
| Tasmania | 34.4 | 61.1 | 5.8 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 68.9 | 97.3 | 166.2 | 11.4 | 41.5 |
| Horthera Territory Australian Capital | 14.7 | 19.5 | * | * | 1.8 | 21.3 | 22.9 | 44.2 | 8.3 | 48.1 |
| Terricory | 31.4 | 47.0 | 2.2 | * | 3.0 | 50.0 | 37.6 | 87.5 | 6.0 | 57.1 |
| Autralia | 1.541 .8 | 2,451.2 | 192.7 | 62.1 | 254.8 | 2,706.1 | 3,260.1 | 5.966.1 | 9.4 | 45.4 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nev South Wales | 1,861.6 | 2,248.2 | 205.0 | 30.8 | 235.8 | 2.484.0 | 1,630.1 | 4.114.1 | 9.5 | 60.4 |
| Victoria | 1.426 .6 | 1,728.6 | 119.7 | 25.3 | 145.0 | 1.873 .6 | 1,223.8 | 3,097.4 | 7.7 | 60.5 |
| Queasiand | 839.7 | 1,023.0 | 93.6 | 14.8 | 108.4 | 1.131 .4 | 738.3 | 1.869 .8 | 9.6 | 60.5 |
| South Ausiralia | 443.4 | 559.2 | 50.7 | 6.8 | 57.6 | 616.7 | 424.7 | 1.041.4 | 9.3 | 59.2 |
| Weatern Australia | 487.7 | 599.5 | 54.5 | 6.3 | 60.8 | 660.4 | 377.2 | 1,037.5 | 9.2 | 63.6 |
| Tasaania | 137.3 | 169.6 | 17.3 | 2.2 | 19.5 | 189.1 | 138.1 | 327.2 | 10.3 | 57.8 |
| Horthera Territory Australian Capital | 46.5 | \$2.2 | 3.4 | * | 3.6 | 55.8 | 37.8 | 93.6 | 6.4 | 59.6 |
| Territory | 90.6 | 110.2 | 4.9 | * | 6.2 | 116.4 | 52.3 | 168.7 | 5.4 | 69.0 |
| Australia | 5.333 .2 | 6,490.5 | 549.2 | 87.8 | 637.0 | 7.127.5 | 4,622.3 | 11.749.8 | 8.9 | 60.7 |

table 5. labour force status of the civilian population aced is and over: state capital cities. may 1984

Capital city
Employed
Full-time
vorkers Total


|  | Not in | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Civilian } \\ \text { popula- } \\ \text { tion } \end{array}$ | Unemp- | Parcicio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Labour | labour | aged 15 | loyment | pation |
| force | force | and over | rate | rate |

Sydrey
Melbourae
Brisbane
Adelaide
Perth
Hobart
Total

| 824.0 | 880.0 | 79.9 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 721.3 | 772.7 | 54.8 |
| 278.1 | 295.3 | 26.6 |
| 225.6 | 243.0 | 25.2 |
| 234.7 | 250.2 | 27.9 |
| 39.1 | 41.7 | 4.9 |
|  |  |  |
| 2.322 .9 | 2.483 .0 | 219.3 |


| 6.2 | 86.1 | 966.1 | 295.2 | 1.261 .3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 6.0 | 60.8 | 833.9 | 249.4 | 1.082 .9 |
| $*$ | 28.8 | 324.0 | 100.9 | 424.9 |
| $*$ | 26.1 | 269.1 | 98.6 | 367.7 |
| $*$ | 29.3 | 279.5 | 83.7 | 363.2 |
| $*$ | 4.9 | 46.7 | 17.9 | 64.5 |
| 6.6 | 235.9 | 2.718 .9 | 845.6 | 3.564 .5 |


| 8.9 | 76.6 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 7.3 | 77.0 |
| 8.9 | 76.3 |
| 9.7 | 73.2 |
| 10.5 | 77.0 |
| 10.6 | 72.3 |
| 8.7 | 76.3 |

Sydney
Melbourae
Brisbane
Adelaide
Perth
Perth
Hobert
Total

| 392.5 | 578.9 | 40.2 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 329.6 | 488.9 | 32.4 |
| 118.6 | 185.2 | 14.4 |
| 93.6 | 158.3 | 13.6 |
| 102.0 | 165.8 | 14.6 |
| 15.8 | 27.6 | 2.3 |
|  |  |  |
| 1.052 .1 | 1.604 .6 | 117.4 |

13.4
13.8
4.3
4.3
3.5
4

39.9

| 53.7 | 632.6 | 703.3 | $.1,335.9$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 46.2 | 535.1 | 605.2 | $1,140.3$ |
| 18.6 | 203.8 | 249.8 | 453.6 |
| 17.9 | 176.2 | 219.3 | 395.5 |
| 18.1 | 183.9 | 200.1 | 384.0 |
| 2.8 | 30.4 | 38.6 | 69.0 |
|  |  |  |  |
| 157.3 | $1,761.9$ | $2,016.3$ | 3.778 .2 |


| 8.5 | 47.4 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 8.6 | 46.9 |
| 9.1 | 44.9 |
| 10.2 | 44.5 |
| 9.8 | 47.9 |
| 9.1 | 44.1 |
| 8.9 | 46.6 | PERSONS


| Sydney | 1,216.6 | 1,459.0 | 120.1 | 19.6 | 139.7 | 1,598.7 | 998.5 | 2,597.2 | 8.7 | 61.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Melbourne | 1,050.9 | 1,261.6 | 87.2 | 19.8 | 107.0 | 1,368.5 | 854.6 | 2,223.1 | 7.8 | 61.6 |
| Brisbane | 396.7 | 480.4 | 41.0 | 6.4 | 47.4 | 527.8 | 350.6 | 878.5 | 9.0 | 60.1 |
| Adelaide | 319.2 | 401.3 | 38.7 | 5.2 | 44.0 | 445.3 | 317.9 | 763.2 | 9.9 | 58.3 |
| Perth | 336.8 | 416.0 | 42.5 | 4.9 | 47.4 | 463.4 | 283.8 | 747.2 | 10.2 | 62.0 |
| Hobart | 54.9 | 69.3 | 7.2 | , | 7.7 | 77.0 | 56.4 | 133.5 | 10.0 | 57.7 |
| Total | 3,375.0 | 4.087 .6 | 336.7 | 56.5 | 393.2 | 4.480 .8 | 2.861 .9 | 7,342.6 | 8.8 | 61.0 |

table 6. labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 and over: aUStralian capital territory, may 1984


[^0]table 7. labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 to 19: SCHOOL ATTENDANCE(a), MAY 1984

| Eaployed |  | Unemployed |  |  | Civilian |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Looking | Looking |  |  | Not in | tion | Uneop- | Partici- |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Full-time } \\ & \text { workers } \end{aligned}$ | Total | for fulltime work | for partthe work | Total | Labour force | labour force | $\begin{array}{r} \text { aged } \\ 15-19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { loyaent } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { pation } \\ \text { rate } \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | - .000 |  |  |  |  |  | cent - |

NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL

(a) Excludes persons in faticutions. See Explanatory notes.
table 8. labour force status of the civilian population aged 20 to 24, may 1984

table 9. Civilian labour force by birthplace, may 1984

table 10. CIVILIAN labour forge born outside australia: birthplace and period of arrival in australiat may igbu

(a) See the definition of the labour force participation rate in the explanatory noter.
table 11. CIVILIAN LABOUR force, by age, may 1984

| Number ('000) |  |  |  |  |  | Participation rate (per cent) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Females |  |  |  |  | Femalea |  |  |  |  |
| Age group | Males | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { married } \end{array}$ | Total | Perions | Males | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { married } \end{array}$ | Total | Peraons |
| 15-64 | 4.361.1 | 1,531.8 | 1,155.2 | 2,687.0 | 7,048.1 | 85.0 | 47.6 | 62.7 | 53.1 | 69.2 |
| 15-19 | 403.4 | 10.2 | 361.1 | 371.3 | 774.7 | 61.7 | 41.6 | 59.5 | 58.8 | 60.3 |
| 20-24 | 595.1 | 163.6 | 327.5 | 491.1 | 1,086.1 | 89.4 | 61.1 | 82.5 | 73.9 | 81.7 |
| 25-34 | 1,202.8 | 463.3 | 227.1 | 690.4 | 1,893.2 | 95.4 | 49.0 | 72.9 | 54.9 | 75.2 |
| 35-44 | 1,011.5 | 490.0 | 112.9 | 602.9 | 1,614.5 | 95.3 | 57.3 | 63.9 | 58.5 | 77.2 |
| 45-54 | 707.3 | 303.4 | 79.4 | 382.9 | 1,090.2 | 91.0 | 50.1 | 56.3 | 51.3 | 71.5 |
| 55-59 | 296.5 | 77.5 | 32.0 | 109.5 | 406.0 | 78.1 | 27.7 | 34.0 | 29.3 | 53.9 |
| 60-64 | 144.5 | 23.8 | 15.0 | 38.8 | 183.4 | 43.8 | 10.0 | 13.2 | 11.0 | 26.9 |
| 65 and over | 60.3 | 8.1 | 11.0 | 19.1 | 79.4 | 9.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 5.1 |
| Total | 4.421 .5 | 1,539.9 | 1,166.1 | 2.706.1 | 7,127.5 | 76.4 | 43.2 | 48.6 | 45.4 | 60.7 |

table 12. labour force participation rates (a), by age and birthplace, may 1984 (per cent)

|  | Born in Australia |  |  | Born outaide Australia |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age group | Males | Fewales | Pereone | Males | Females | Persona |
| 15-64 | 85.5 | 53.6 | 69.4 | 86.4 | 52.6 | 70.2 |
| 15-19 | 63.5 | 59.9 | 61.7 | 57.7 | 55.3 | 56.6 |
| 20-24 | 91.4 | 75.1 | -83.2 | 86.0 | 69.5 | 77.7 |
| 25-34 | 96.0 | 54.4 | 75.4 | 95.9 | 56.9 | 75.8 |
| 35-44 | 96.2 | 57.6 | 76.7 | 95.2 | 60.9 | 79.2 |
| 45-54 | 91.6 | 50.6 | 71.0 | 90.9 | 53.2 | 73.4 |
| 55-59 | 78.1 | 29.5 | 52.9 | 80.3 | 29.4 | 57.4 |
| 60-64 | 41.4 | 11.3 | 25.2 | 50.1 | 10.6 | 31.7 |
| 65 and over | 10.8 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 7.1 | * | 4.4 |
| Total | 77.4 | 46.2 | 61.4 | 77.9 | 46.3 | 62.6 |

(a) See the definition of the labour force parcicipation rate in the explanatory noter.
table 13. employed persons: full-time and part-time horkers, by ace, may 1984 ('000)

|  | Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | $65 \underset{\text { aver }}{\text { and }}$ | Total |
| males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workera | 250.3 | 475.3 | 1,072.3 | 930.0 | 644.4 | 265.4 | 117.0 | 36.7 | 3,791.4 |
| Part-tiae workers | 67.2 | 34.4 | 36.9 | 30.0 | 24.1 | 15.5 | 16.9 | 23.0 | 247.9 |
| Total | 317.5 | 509.7 | 1,109.2 | 960.0 | 668.5 | 280.8 | 133.8 | 59.8 | 4,039.3 |
| married females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers | 6.2 | 110.2 | 230.5 | 229.0 | 154.3 | 34.8 | 10.0 | * | 777.3 |
| Part-tiae workera | , | 36.0 | 199.7 | 233.4 | 135.8 | 40.1 | 13.1 | 5.8 | 666.0 |
| Total | 8.3 | 146.2 | 430.1 | 462.4 | 290.2 | 74.9 | 23.1 | 8.1 | 1,443.3 |
| all pemales |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Full-time workers |  | 352.9 | 402.1 | 304.8 | 207.1 | 57.2 | 19.6 | 6.7 | $1,541.8$ 909.4 |
| Partitime workera | 106.9 | 79.4 | 229.2 | 260.0 | 155.5 | 48.4 | 18.1 | 12.1 | 909.4 |
| Total | 298.4 | 432.3 | 631.2 | 564.8 | 362.5 | 105.6 | 37.7 | 18.8 | 2.451.2 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pull-time workers | 441.8 | 828.2 | 1,474.4 | 1,234.8 | 851.5 | 322.5 | 136.6 | 43.4 | 5,333.2 |
| Part-time workers | 174.0 | 113.8 | 266.0 | 290.0 | 179.6 | 63.8 | 34.9 | 35.1 | 1,157.3 |
| Total | 615.8 | 942.0 | 1,740.4 | 1,524.8 | 1,031.1 | 386.4 | 171.6 | 78.5 | 6.490 .5 |

TABLE 16. HOURS WORKED BY EMPLOYED PRRSONS, MAY 1984

table 15. employed persons: employment/population ratios by age and marital status, may 1984 (per cent)

|  | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hot |  |  | Not |  |  |  |
| Age group | Married | married | Tocal | Married | narried | Total | Peraons |
| 15-64 | 85.2 | 65.9 | 77.6 | 44.6 | 54.2 | 48.1 | 63.0 |
| 15-19 | * | 48.5 | 48.6 | 34.0 | 47.8 | 47.2 | 67.9 |
| 20-24 | 84.4 | 74.5 | 76.6 | 54.6 | 72.1 | 65.1 | 70.8 |
| 25-34 | 91.4 | 80.7 | 87.9 | 45.5 | 64.5 | 50.2 | 69.1 |
| 35-44 | 92.7 | 78.8 | 90.5 | 54.1 | 57.9 | 54.8 | 72.9 |
| 45-54 | 88.7 | 72.5 | 86.0 | 47.9 | 51.2 | 48.6 | 67.7 |
| 55-59 | 76.9 | 60.9 | 74.0 | 26.8 | 32.6 | 28.2 | 51.3 |
| 60-64 | 42.1 | 34.0 | 40.6 | 9.7 | 12.8 | 10.7 | 25.1 |
| 65 and over | 9.9 | 7.2 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 5.0 |
| Total | 75.3 | 61.0 | 69.8 | 40.5 | 42.0 | 41.1 | 55.2 |

TABLE 16. PULL-TIME WOKKERS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 hours, by RBASON, MAY 1984 ('000)
Leason for working less than 35 hours
Leave, holiday or flextime
own illness or injury
Bad weather, plant breakdowa, etc.
Began or left job in the survey week
Stood down, onghort tlue, ingufficient work
Shift work, etandard work arrangements
other reatong
Total

| Mariced | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { married } \end{array}$ | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 100.2 | 91.1 | 191.3 |
| 32.7 | 36.8 | 69.4 |
| * | * | * |
| * | * | 5.8 |
| 5.6 | * | 9.1 |
| 10.6 | 10.7 | 21.3 |
| * | * | * |
| 154.2 | 147.2 | 301.4 |

Persons
567.2
180.7
12.3
14.7
39.3
71.9
21.1
907.3
table 17. part-time workers: whether preferred to work more hours, sy age, may 1984 ( 000 )

|  | Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 55 |  |
|  | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | and over | total |
| males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 67.2 | 34.4 | 36.9 | 30.0 | 24.1 | 55.4 | 247.9 |
| Preferred not to work more houry | 44.7 | 20.6 | 22.5 | 21.1 | 17.7 | 49.8 | 176.4 |
| Preferred to work wore hours | 22.4 | 13.8 | 14.4 | 8.9 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 71.6 |
| Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week | -9.8 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 5.8 |  | 4.6 ----- | 39.0 |
| married females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | * | 36.0 | 199.7 | 233.4 | 135.8 | 59.0 | 666.0 |
| Preferred not to work more hours | * | 29.7 | 175.9 | 205.8 | 123.5 | 57.1 | 593.6 |
| Preferred to work more houre | * | 6.3 | 23.8 | 27.6 | 12.3 | , | 72.3 |
| Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week | * |  | ----- | 4.5 | * | * | 13.0 |
| all females ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  | 229.2 | 260.0 | 155.5 | 78.5 | 909.4 |
| Preferred not to work more hours | 75.3 | 57.5 | 196.3 | 225.0 | 138.0 | 74.7 | 766.7 |
| Preferred to work more hours | 31.6 | 21.9 | 32.9 | 35.0 | 17.4 |  | 142.7 |
| Had actively looked for full-time work in the four weeks to the end of the survey week | 13.7 | 8.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | * | * | 40.1 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 174.0 | 113.8 | 266.0 | 290.0 | 179.6 | 133.9 | 1,157.3 |
| Preferred not to work more hours | 120.0 | 78.1 | 218.8 | 246.0 | 155.7 | 124.4 | 943.1 |
| Preferred to work nore houre | . 54.0 | 35.7 | 47.2 | 43.9 | 23.9 | 9.5 | 214.2 |
| Had ectively looked for full-tiot work in the four weeks to the end of the survey veek | 23.5 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 12.4 | 6.5 | * | 79.2 |

table 18. part-time horrers: whether preferred to work more hours, by hours horred, may 1984 ('000)

table 19. EMPLOYED PerSons: Industry of pull-tine and part-time workers, may 1984 ( ${ }^{\circ} 000$ )

|  |  |  |  |  | Total |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | Pul1-2 | workers | Part- | workers |  | Pemaleo |  |  |
| Industry division or subdivieloo | Male | Fearles | Males | Fearlea | Males | Married | Total | Persons |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing b hunting | 281.5 | 39.9 | 19.5 | 56.4 | 301.0 | 83.8 | 96.3 | 397.3 |
| Agriculture ${ }^{\text {c }}$ servicea to agriculture | 261.8 | 38.2 | 17.6 | 55.0 | 279.4 | 81.3 | 93.2 | 372.6 |
| Forestry logitag, fishing b hunting | 19.7 | * | * | * | 21.6 | * | * | 24.8 |
| Mining | 90.2 | 7.6 | * | ** | 90.9 | 191.6 | 9.1 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 835.5 | 235.0 | 20.9 | 56.7 | 856.4 | 191.6 | 291.6 | 1,148.0 |
| Food, beverages and cobacco | 122.9 | 40.1 | 5.1 | 13.3 | 128.0 | 36.0 | 53.4 | 181.4 |
| Hetal producte | 165.4 | 20.2 | * | 4.5 | 166.9 | 15.3 | 24.7 | 191.7 |
| Other manufacturing | 547.2 | 174.7 | 14.3 | 38.8 | 561.5 | 140.3 | 213.5 | 774.9 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 133.4 | 14.3 | * | 30.7 | 134.0 | 6.1 | 16.3 | 150.2 |
| Construction | 359.9 | 20.6 | 22.2 | 30.7 | 382.1 | 41.3 | 51.3 | 433.4 |
| Wholesale and retall trade | 654.0 | 313.1 | 66.2 | 247.9 | 720.2 | 296.2 | 561.0 | 1,281.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 264.5 | 77.3 | 9.2 | 29.5 | 273.6 | 58.3 | 106.8 | 380.4 |
| Retail trade | 389.5 | 235.9 | 57.0 | 218.3 | 446.6 | 237.9 | 454.2 | 900.8 |
| Transport and storage | 294.0 | 40.5 | 15.0 | 17.6 | 309.1 | 33.9 | 58.2 | 367.2 |
| Communication | 100.4 | 25.4 | * | 7.9 | 103.5 | 18.9 | 33.2 | 136.8 |
| Finance, property and business services | 296.6 | 210.0 | 23.8 | 84.6 | 320.4 | 161.2 | 294.6 | 615.0 |
| Public adainiatration and defence | 211.7 | 92.9 | 4.8 | 15.7 | 216.5 | 53.7 | 108.5 | 325.0 |
| Community bervices | 378.8 | 436.7 | 36.6 | 263.6 | 415.4 | 423.8 | 700.3 | 1.115 .7 |
| Recreation, personal and other aervices | 155.2 | 106.0 | 34.7 | 124.8 | 189.9 | 129.1 | 230.8 | 420.7 |
| Total | 3,791.4 | 1,541.8 | 247.9 | 909.4 | 4.039 .3 | 1.443 .3 | 2,451.2 | 6.490 .5 |

TABLE 20. EMPLOYED PRRSONS: INDUSTRY AND STATUS OP WORRER, MAY 1984 ('000)

|  | Employers |  | Self-eaployed |  | Wage and calary earners |  | Total(s) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry division or subdipision | Males | Fearles | Malea | Fearles | Malea | Femaleo | males | Pemales | Persone |
| Agriculcure, forestry, fishing 6 hunting | 41.2 | 14.7 | 144.4 | 52.3 | 107.8 | 25.7 | 301.0 | 96.3 | 397.3 |
| Agriculture ${ }^{\text {c e }}$ ervices to agriculture | 39.0 | 13.9 | 138.4 | 51.7 | 94.6 | 23.9 | 279.4 | 93.2 | 372.6 |
| Porestry 6 logging, fishing of hunting | * | * | 6.0 |  | 13.2 | * | 21.6 |  | 24.8 |
| Mining | * | * | * | * | 89.0 | 8.9 | 90.9 | 9.1 | 100.0 |
| Manufacturing | 20.1 | 6.6 | 21.1 | 9.2 | 815.1 | 275.5 | 856.4 | 291.6 | 1,148.0 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco | * | * | * | * | 123.4 | 50.8 | 128.0 | 53.4 | 181.4 |
| Metal producta | * | * | * | * | 160.1 | 22.8 | 166.9 | 24.7 | 191.7 |
| Other manufacturing | 14.2 | * | 15.6 | 7.1 | 531.6 | 201.9 | 561.5 | 213.5 | 774.9 |
| Electricity, gat and water | * | * |  | * | 133.8 | 16.3 | 134.0 | 16.3 | 150.2 |
| Conetruction | 31.4 | 7.8 | 99.8 | 12.4 | 250.0 | 30.3 | 382.1 | 51.3 | 433.4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 65.6 | 35.3 | 77.2 | 60.1 | 574.0 | 459.2 | 720.2 | 561.0 | 1.281.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 8.9 | * | 15.2 | 7.5 | 249.5 | 95.1 | 273.6 | 106.8 | 380.4 |
| Retail trade | 56.8 | 31.7 | 62.0 | 52.6 | 324.6 | 364.1 | 446.6 | 454.2 | 900.8 |
| Traneport and storage | 11.0 | * | 38.0 | 5.7 | 259.8 | 48.2 | 309.1 | 58.2 | 367.2 |
| Communication | * | - | * | * | 102.4 | 32.4 | 103.5 | 33.2 | 136.8 |
| Finance, property and businesa servicea | 24.6 | * | 34.6 | 11.7 | 260.8 | 278.6 | 320.4 | 294.6 | 615.0 |
| Public adainistration and defence | * | * | * | * | 216.5 | 108.5 | 216.5 | 108.5 | 325.0 |
| Comounity aervices | 15.5 | 4.9 | 8.8 | 14.1 | 391.1 | 681.3 | 415.4 | 700.3 | 1.115.7 |
| Recreation, personal and other gervices | 20.0 | 13.8 | 30.6 | 26.2 | 138.2 | 189.7 | 189.9 | 230.8 | 420.7 |
| Total | 229.9 | 91.4 | 456.6 | 192.3 | 3,338.6 | 2.154.7 | 4.039 .3 | 2,451.2 | 6,490.5 |
| Full-time workere | 223.8 | 52.8 | 405.9 | 79.7 | 3,152.4 | 1,402.9 | 3.791 .4 | 1,541.8 | 5.333 .2 |

(a) Includes unpaid family helpere
table 21. employed persons: Industry, age and birthplace, may 1984 ('000)


| Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 55 and |  | Born in | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Born } \\ \text { oucaide } \end{array}$ |
| 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | over | Total | Australia | Australia |
| 25.0 | 39.1 | 89.7 | 88.6 | 78.4 | 76.5 | 397.3 | 356.3 | 41.0 |
| 22.3 | 34.5 | 84.1 | 82.5 | 74.6 | 74.5 | 372.6 | 334.7 | 37.9 |
| * | 4.6 | 5.6 | 0.1 | ---- | 5.8 ---- | 24.8 | 21.6 | * |
| 4.5 | 10.7 | 34.0 | 28.3 | 15.1 | 7.4 | 100.0 | 78.0 | 22.0 |
| 101.5 | 176.0 | 289.1 | 265.6 | 201.9 | 113.8 | 1.148 .0 | 720.0 | 428.0 |
| 16.0 | 25.9 | 49.7 | 40.8 | 31.5 | 17.3 | 181.4 | 129.9 | 51.5 |
| 17.3 | 28.2 | 48.6 | 44.2 | 35.3 | 18.0 | 191.7 | 123.0 | 68.7 |
| 68.2 | 121.9 | 190.7 | 180.6 | 135.0 | 78.5 | 774.9 | 667.0 | 307.9 |
| 9.5 | 20.7 | 38.3 | 32.8 | 27.5 | 21.4 | 150.2 | 114.5 | 35.7 |
| 31.9 | 59.2 | 123.8 | 111.9 | 70.7 | 35.9 | 433.4 | 302.8 | 130.6 |
| 252.4 | 191.8 | 279.5 | 275.7 | 181.4 | 100.4 | 1,281.2 | 978.6 | 302.6 |
| 27.3 | 52.9 | 103.3 | 98.5 | 59.3 | 39.2 | 380.4 | 282.2 | 98.2 |
| 225.1 | 138.9 | 176.3 | 177.2 | 122.1 | 61.2 | 900.8 | 696.4 | 204.3 |
| 13.5 | 41.2 | 105.3 | 96.5 | 68.5 | 42.4 | 367.2 | 273.7 | 91.5 |
| * | 17.9 | 49.0 | 31.2 | 20.1 | 14.3 | 136.8 | 106.5 | 30.3 |
| 55.9 | 106.4 | 183.5 | 137.9 | 78.2 | 53.1 | 615.0 | 464.8 | 150.2 |
| 20.8 | 54.1 | 99.1 | 72.4 | 67.1 | 31.4 | 325.0 | 261.8 | 63.2 |
| 44.6 | 152.5 | 338.1 | 293.4 | 183.1 | 104.0 | 1,115.7 | 856.4 | 259.3 |
| 52.0 | 72.2 | 110.9 | 90.5 | 59.0 | 36.0 | 420.7 | 309.6 | 111.1 |
| 615.8 | 942.0 | 1,740.4 | 1,524.8 | 1.031 .1 | 636.5 | 6,490.5 | 4,825.0 | 1.665 .6 |

TABLE 22. EMPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTRY AND. HOURS WORKED, MAY 1984

| Induetry division or subdivision | Hours worked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Average veekly houre worked |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1-15 | 16-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40 | 41-44 | 45-48 | 49 and over | Total |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 000 - |  |  |  |  |  | (hours) |
| males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fiahing ${ }^{\text {d }}$ hunting | 13.6 | 8.0 | 17.1 | 8.3 | 15.7 | 42.5 | 8.0 | 22.4 | 165.3 | 301.0 | 50.7 |
| Agriculture o gervices to agriculture | 11.0 | 6.8 | 15.0 | 7.2 | 12.5 | 39.2 | 7.3 | 21.3 | 159.1 | 279.4 | 51.7 |
| Forestry o logsing, fishing o hunting | * | * |  | 6.4 | --- |  | 5.2 |  | 6.3 | 21.6 | 38.4 |
| Muang | 9.2 | * | 7.6 | 7.0 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 7.6 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 90.9 | 36.8 |
| Manufacturing | 52.4 | 12.9 | 34.1 | 54.2 | 201.8 | 232.3 | 61.0 | 97.7 | 110.1 | 856.4 | 38.5 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco | 9.0 | * | 7.2 | 11.8 | 20.2 | 40.7 | 8.0 | 11.9 | 16.7 | 128.0 | 37.6 |
| Metal producte | 11.4 | * | 4.5 | 10.3 | 36.3 | 52.0 | 14.2 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 166.9 | 38.4 |
| Other amatacturing | 32.0 | 8.8 | 22.3 | 32.0 | 145.3 | 139.6 | 38.8 | 67.6 | 75.1 | 561.5 | 38.7 |
| Electricity, gas and water | 12.7 | * | 6.7 | 22.1 | 41.5 | 26.9 | 7.4 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 134.0 | 34.3 |
| Construction | 18.4 | 9.1 | 24.4 | 31.3 | 46.9 | 123.5 | 15.7 | 42.4 | 70.3 | 382.1 | 39.3 |
| Wholesale and retall trade | 27.9 | 47.3 | 27.0 | 29.6 | 69.5 | 203.1 | 60.3 | 69.9 | 185.6 | 720.2 | 41.2 |
| Wholesale trade | 12.2 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 16.9 | 43.1 | 86.5 | 21.2 | 25.3 | 54.9 | 273.6 | 40.3 |
| retail trade | 15.6 | 41.8 | 19.0 | 12.7 | 26.4 | 116.6 | 39.2 | 44.6 | 130.7 | 446.6 | 41.8 |
| Transport and storage | 28.0 | 7.5 | 15.1 | 17.9 | 51.4 | 82.3 | 18.9 | 25.0 | 63.0 | 309.1 | 39.0 |
| communication | 9.6 | * | 5.8 | 13.9 | 38.3 | 16.3 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 103.5 | 34.1 |
| Finance, property and business aervices | 15.0 | 11.9 | 19.0 | 22.2 | 59.4 | 76.4 | 15.0 | 29.3 | 72.2 | 320.4 | 39.6 |
| Pubilc adminiatration and defence | 15.7 | * | 10.3 | 18.7 | 77.5 | 57.7 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 11.6 | 216.5 | 35.6 |
| Community aervices | 46.1 | 14.0 | 21.5 | 26.8 | 71.5 | 107.7 | 19.6 | 33.8 | 74.4 | 415.4 | 36.9 |
| Recreation, personal and other services | 7.9 | 19.4 | 13.6 | 7.2 | 13.2 | 45.6 | 10.2 | 12.7 | 59.9 | 189.9 | 41.6 |
| Total employed | 256.5 | 135.8 | 202.2 | 259.2 | 705.6 | 1,033.7 | 243.2 | 367.3 | 835.8 | 4,039.3 | 39.6 |

Agriculture, forestry, fishing o hunting Agriculture s serviceg to agriculture Mining
Manufacturing
Food, beverages and tobacco
Metal products
Metal products
Electricity, gas and water
Construction
Wholeale and retail trade
Wholesale trade
retail trade
Transport aded etorage
Comminication
Finance, property and buelnese services
Public adolitistation and defence
Comunity services
Recreation, personal and other aervices
Total employed
griculture, forestry, fishing o hunting Agriculture $\delta$ ervices to egriculture Mining
Manufacturing
Food, beverages and robacco
Metal producte
Other manufacturing
Electricity, gas and water
Construction
Wholesale and retail trade Wholesale trade
Retall trade
Tranaport and storage
Comanication
Finance, property and business services
Public adoiniatration and defence
Commuity services
Recreazion, personal and ofher gervices
Total exployed

Agriculture, foreatry, fishing \& hunting Agriculture s aervices to agriculture Forestry \& logsing, fishing o hunting Mining
Manufacturing
Food, beverages and tobacco
Metal producte
orher manufacturing
Electricity, gas and water
Construction
Wholesale and retall trade
Wholesale trade
Retail trade
Transport and otorage
Communication
Piance, property and buiness earices
Public administration and defence
comaunity services
Recreation, personal and other aervices
Total employed

| 5.1 | 31.5 | 17.6 | --- | 7.9 --- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4.7 | 30.5 | 17.5 |  | 7.4 --- |
| * |  |  | * | * |
| 10.6 | 15.1 | 25.6 | 19.9 | 53.6 |
|  | 5.7 --- | 6.2 | * | 7.3 |
| * |  | 4.8 |  | 5.6 |
| 7.2 | 10.7 | 17.0 | 14.6 | 40.8 |
| * | * | * |  | * |
| * | 20.6 | 6.1 | --- | 6.3 |
| 15.0 | 63.5 | 64.8 | 19.8 | 29.5 |
| * | 10.1 | 11.2 | 5.4 | 8.8 |
| 12.2 | 53.3 | 53.5 | 14.4 | 20.7 |
| * | 9.4 | - | 7.1 --- | 4.9 |
|  | $4.7-2$ |  | 5.3 --- | 6.3 |
| 14.6 | 29.4 | 31.5 | 15.9 | 33.9 |
| * | 6.1 | 7.3 | 5.1 | 20.7 |
| 55.3 | 74.1 | 90.1 | 42.9 | 51.1 |
| 7.5 | 39.2 | 30.3 | 9.4 | 7.6 |
| 120.4 | 291.9 | 283.0 | 125.0 | 218.5 |

all females

| 5.4 | 33.6 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 5.0 | 32.4 |
| * |  |
| 15.5 | 21.2 |
| - | 7.8 |
| 11.2 | 5.3 |
| * |  |
| * | 21.4 |
| 24.8 | 136.9 |
| 4.9 | 13.2 |
| 19.9 | 123.8 |
| * | 10.6 |
|  | 6.6 |
| 21.8 | 35.8 |
| 5.4 | 8.8 |
| 84.5 | 89.6 |
| 11.1 | 68.9 |
| 180.6 | 430.7 |


| 19.7 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 6.5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 19.5 | --- | 8.7 - | 6.1 |
|  | * |  | 4.7 |
| 33.2 | 29.5 | 85.4 | 73.9 |
| 8.3 | 5.6 | 10.7 | 13.8 |
|  | $5.2--$ | 9.0 | 5.4 |
| 21.8 | 21.7 | 65.6 | 54.7 |
| --- | 5.2 | 6.9 | * |
| 7.2 | * | 6.5 | 6.2 |
| 91.1 | 37.1 | 57.7 | 127.6 |
| 15.6 | 10.3 | 18.9 | 29.7 |
| 75.5 | 26.8 | 38.9 | 97.9 |
| 6.4 | 6.2 | 10.1 | 14.2 |
| 5.1 | * | 13.5 |  |
| 41.1 | 32.0 | 77.1 | 59.3 |
| 12.3 | 10.5 | 46.9 | 15.9 |
| 120.3 | 70.4 | 103.6 | 157.0 |
| 43.7 | 15.5 | 17.8 | 36.0 |
| 384.3 | 215.3 | 433.1 | 503.4 |

PERSONS

| 19.0 | 41.6 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 16.0 | 39.2 |
| --7 | 5.4 |
| 9.8 | . |
| 68.0 | 34.1 |
| 12.5 | 6.7 |
| 12.2 |  |
| 43.2 | 24.1 |
| 13.8 |  |
| 21.7 | 30.6 |
| 52.7 | 184.2 |
| 17.2 | 18.6 |
| 35.5 | 165.6 |
| 30.9 | 18.1 |
| 13.7 | 4 |
| 36.8 | 47.7 |
| 21.2 | 11.8 |
| 130.6 | 103.5 |
| 19.0 | 88.4 |

$437.0 \quad 566.5$

table 23. ehployed persons: Industiy by occupation, may 1984 ('000)


| ```Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunciag``` | * | * | * | * | 283.9 | * | .7.2 | - | 301.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| mining | 10.8 | * | 39. | * | * | 5.0 | 67.6 | 11.0 | 90.9 856.4 |
| Manufacturing | 61.0 | 71.7 | 39.4 | 30.2 | * | 23.8 | 616.0 | 11.0 | 856.4 |
| glectricity, gas and water | 21.6 | 21. | 12.6. | * | 7.4 | 5.0 6.3 | 90.6 323.8 | * | 134.0 382.1 |
| Construction | 12.7 | 21.3 | 6.1 | 192.4 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 323.8 |  | 382.1 |
| Wholesale and retasl trade | 33.0 | 143.4 | 31.8 | 192.4 | 7.3 | 30.7 | 270.8 | 10.7 | 720.2 |
| Tranaport and storage | 9.2 | 16.0 | 32.6 | * | - | 155.8 | 83.1 | 8.9 | 309.1 |
| Communication | 13.5 | * | 16.3 | * | * | 24.2 | 45.6 | * | 103.5 |
| Finance, property and business services | 97.2 | 50.7 | 82.8 | 38.1 | * | 4.8 | 17.4 | 28.6 | 320.4 |
| Public adainigtration 6 defence | 36.3 | 20.4 | 68.0 | * | 14.0 | 11.8 | 57.6 | 7.4 | 216.5 |
| Community services | 230.7 | 10.5 | 23.4 | , | 10.5 | 7.5 | 44.1 | 87.7 | 415.4 |
| gecreation, personal and other services | 22.6 | 35.0 | 8.5 | 4.8 | 18.3 | - | 16.7 | 82.4 | 189.9 |
| Total | 551.8 | 375.8 | 325.2 | 273.9 | 349.8 | 279.7 | 1,640.6 | 242.6 | 4,039.3 |

Agriculture, forestry, fighing
and hunting


## TABLE 24. EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY SUBDIVISIONS, MAY 1984 ( 000 )



TABLE 25. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION OF PULL-TIME AND PART-TIME MORKERS, MAY 1984

table 26. Employed persons: occupation and status of horker, may 1984 ('000)

|  | Employers |  | Self-employed |  | Hage and ealary earnera |  | Total (a) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupation group | Males | Females | Males | Ferales | Males | Females | Males | Pemales | Persong |
| Profesifonal, rechnical, etc. | 35.8 | 4.9 | 27.3 | 15.3 | 488.4 | 433.6 | 551.8 | 453.7 | 1,005.5 |
| Administrative, executive and managerial | 71.9 | 16.6 | 14.5 |  | 289.1 | 43.2 | 375.8 | 62.8 | 438.6 |
| Clerical | * | 24.6 | * | 29.4 | 322.7 | 802.2 | 325.2 | 858.7 | 1,183.8 |
| Sales | 8.1 | 16.3 | 50.0 | 51.1 | 213.6 | 244.9 | 273.9 | 317.8 | 591.7 |
| Parmers, fishermen, timber-gerters, etc. Miners, quarrymen and related workers | 44.1 | 13.5 | 150.9 | 52.6 | 147.2 36.5 | 24.0 | 349.8 38.5 | 93.8 | 443.6 38.9 |
| Transport and conaunication | 8.6 | * | 46.4 | * | 224.2 | 37.0 | 279.7 | 43.0 | 322.7 |
| Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. | 50.4 | 5.8 | 146.8 | 12.8 | 1,404.9 | 196.7 | 1,602.1 | 215.3 | 1,817.5 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 9.7 | 8.1 | 20.0 | 23.8 | 211.8 | 372.8 | 242.6 | 405.6 | 648.2 |
| Total | 229.9 | 91.4 | 456.6 | 192.3 | 3,338.6 | 2,154.7 | 4.039 .3 | 2,451.2 | 6,490.5 |
| Full-tiae workers | 223.8 | 52.8 | 405.9 | 79.7 | 3,152.4 | 1,402.9 | 3,791.4 | 1,541.8 | 5,333.2 |

(a) Includes unpaid family helpers

TABLE 27. EMPLOYEO PERSONS: OCCUPATION, AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1984 (.000)

| Occupation group | Age group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - |  |  |  | 55 and |  | Bora in | Born outside |
|  | 15-19. | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | over | Total | Australia | Australia |
| Professional, techaical, etc. | 23.2 | 137.0 | 351.0 | 269.4 | 140.8 | 84.0 | 1,005.5 | 760.0 | 245.5 |
| Adainietrative, executive and managerial | * | 14.9 | 96.1 | 161.1 | 105.0 | 60.0 | 438.6 | 321.3 | 117.3 |
| clerical | 153.4 | 242.1 | 340.1 | 238.6 | 136.3 | 73.5 | 1,183.8 | 931.4 | 252.4 |
| Salea | 130.1 | 82.1 | 117.9 | 125.2 | 89.6 | 46.7 | 591.7 | 453.7 | 138.0 |
| Fartero, fisheraen, timber-getters, etc. | 32.9 | 46.4 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 84.7 | 87.8 | 443.6 | 392.8 | 50.8 |
| Minera, quarrymen and related workers | * | - | 13.5 | 12.2 | 6.7 | * | 38.9 | 32.6 | 6.3 |
| Traosport and comaunication | 9.1 | 32.7 | 88.3 | 92.3 | 59.6 | 40.7 | 322.7 | 251.2 | 71.5 |
| Tradesmen, production-procese vorkers and labourers, n.e.c. | 199.0 | 291.8 | 485.2 | 378.4 | 287.9 | 175.1 | 1,817.5 | 1,221.2 | 596.3 |
| Service, eport and recreation | 66.1 | 92.1 | 150.6 | 153.4 | 120.4 | 65.6 | 648.2 | 460.8 | 187.5 |
| Total | 615.8 | 942.0 | 1,740.4 | 1.524.8 | 1,031.1 | 636.5 | 6,490.5 | 4,825.0 | 1,665.6 |

# TABLE 28. EMPLOYED PERSONS: OCCUPATION AND HOURS WORKED, MAY 1984 



Profesional, technical, etc.
Administrative, exacutive o managerial
clerical
Sales
Farmerg, figheraen, timber-getters, etc.
Transportand comminication
tradesmen, production-process workera and labourers, n.e.c.; and minerb, quarrymen, etc.
Service, sport and recreation
Total employed
males

| 48.5 | 13.7 | 25.4 | 37.3 | 123.8 | 109.7 | 28.2 | 48.6 | 116.6 | 551.8 | 38.5 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 13.2 | 6.3 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 37.7 | 70.3 | 23.8 | 46.8 | 156.8 | 375.8 | 47.1 |
| 20.2 | 7.6 | 18.3 | 23.6 | 116.6 | 75.3 | 21.7 | 20.5 | 21.4 | 325.2 | 35.7 |
| 9.7 | 26.5 | 11.9 | 10.2 | 22.1 | 74.9 | 21.5 | 25.9 | 71.3 | 273.9 | 40.5 |
| 18.1 | 11.9 | 21.6 | 11.0 | 23.7 | 62.0 | 8.6 | 24.2 | 168.8 | 349.8 | 48.1 |
| 23.0 | 8.2 | 14.1 | 18.7 | 39.4 | 70.3 | 15.4 | 24.5 | 66.0 | 279.7 | 39.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 107.9 | 38.6 | 82.9 | 132.0 | 322.6 | 499.5 | 110.1 | 156.8 | 190.2 | 1.640 .6 | 37.4 |
| 15.9 | 23.0 | 18.6 | 15.1 | 19.7 | 71.7 | 13.8 | 20.1 | 44.6 | 242.6 .6 | 37.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 256.5 | 135.8 | 202.2 | 259.2 | 705.6 | 1.033 .7 | 243.2 | 367.3 | 835.84 .039 .3 | 39.6 |  |

Professional, technical, etc.
Administrative, executive q managerial
Clerical
Sales
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc
Transport and communication
Tradesuen, production-process workers
and labourers, n.e.c.; and ainers,
service, bportend recreation
Total employed

| 39.0 | 40.0 | 46.1 | 24.4 | 36.2 | 45.6 | 7.9 | 8.8 | 11.9 | 260.0 | 25.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6.7 | 5.2 | * | 4.5 | 8.6 | --- | 4.7 | 9.7 | 42.9 | 37.3 |
| 31.6 | 89.3 | 86.7 | 40.1 | 102.9 | 75.5 | 12.6 | 10.6 | 12.7 | 461.9 | 27.2 |
| 8.8 | 36.4 | 38.8 | 10.5 | 13.4 | 24.1 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 22.4 | 168.4 | 30.3 |
| 4.7 | 28.1 | 17.3 | --- | 7.0 | 5.1 | * | * | 13.3 | 79.5 | 26.6 |
| * | 5.5 | - | 6.9 --- | 5.2 |  | - | 5.2 |  | 25.8 | 25.2 |
| 9.8 | 14.3 | 20.6 | 13.5 | 35.9 | 38.7 | 6.0 | * | 5.5 | 148.1 | 31.2 |
| 20.4 | 74.5 | 63.9 | 26.3 | 17.6 | 34.5 | * | 4.9 | 11.9 | 256.8 | 23.3 |
| 120.4 | 291.9 | 283.0 | 125.0 | 218.5 | 235.2 | 41.2 | 39.6 | 88.6 | 1,443.3 | 27.2 |

all females
Profesaional, technical, etc.
Administrative, executive of managerial clerical
Sales $\quad$ farm, fishermen, timber-getters, etc. Trameport and communication
Transport and communication
Tradegien, production-procesingorker
quariymen, etc.
service, sportand recreation
toral employed

| 62.0 | 46.1 | 61.6 | 44.3 | 70.7 | 107.1 | 15.9 | 19.7 | 26.4 | 453.7 | 28.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 13.6 | --- | 6.9 --- | 14.8 | 62.8 | 37.9 |
| 47.8 | 123.0 | 121.3 | 75.5 | 232.6 | 180.2 | 34.3 | 23.4 | 20.7 | 858.7 | 29.9 |
| 15.2 | 83.9 | 52.7 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 65.4 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 26.6 | 317.8 | 28.4 |
| 5.2 | 30.9 | 19.6 | 5.1 | * | 7.1 |  | 4.9 | 17.0 | 93.8 | 27.9 |
| * | 7.8 | 6.2 | * | 8.8 | 7.5 | * | * | * | 43.0 | 27.3 |


| 62.0 | 46.1 | 61.6 | 44.3 | 70.7 | 107.1 | 15.9 | 19.7 | 26.4 | 453.7 | 28.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 13.6 | --- | 6.9 --- | 14.8 | 62.8 | 37.9 |
| 47.8 | 123.0 | 121.3 | 75.5 | 232.6 | 180.2 | 34.3 | 23.4 | 20.7 | 858.7 | 29.9 |
| 15.2 | 83.9 | 52.7 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 65.4 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 26.6 | 317.8 | 28.4 |
| 5.2 | 30.9 | 19.6 | 5.1 | * | 7.1 |  | 4.9 | 17.0 | 93.8 | 27.9 |
| * | 7.8 | 6.2 | * | 8.8 | 7.5 | * | * | * | 43.0 | 27.3 |


| 62.0 | 46.1 | 61.6 | 44.3 | 70.7 | 107.1 | 15.9 | 19.7 | 26.4 | 453.7 | 28.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 13.6 | --- | 6.9 --- | 14.8 | 62.8 | 37.9 |
| 47.8 | 123.0 | 121.3 | 75.5 | 232.6 | 180.2 | 34.3 | 23.4 | 20.7 | 858.7 | 29.9 |
| 15.2 | 83.9 | 52.7 | 20.2 | 25.2 | 65.4 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 26.6 | 317.8 | 28.4 |
| 5.2 | 30.9 | 19.6 | 5.1 | * | 7.1 |  | 4.9 | 17.0 | 93.8 | 27.9 |
| * | 7.8 | 6.2 | * | 8.8 | 7.5 | * | * | * | 43.0 | 27.3 |


| 13.6 | 19.7 | 27.7 | 22.3 | 55.2 | 56.0 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 7.3 | 215.8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 28.7 | 114.1 | 88.1 | 38.8 | 29.8 | 66.6 | 8.3 | 10.9 | 20.2 | 405.6 |

$\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}180.6 & 430.7 & 384.3 & 215.3 & 433.1 & 503.4 & 89.4 & 79.6 & 134.8 & 2.451 .2 & 28.9\end{array}$

| Professional, technical, etc. | 110.5 | 59.9 | 87.0 | 81.5 | 194.4 | 216.7 | 44.1 | 68.3 | 143.1 | 1,005.5 | 34.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Administrative, executive ${ }^{\text {c managerial }}$ | 16.9 | 11.5 | 16.6 | 16.1 | 44.6 | 83.9 | 27.5 | 50.1 | 171.6 | 438.6 | 45.8 |
| clerical | 67.9 | 130.5 | 139.6 | 99.2 | 349.3 | 255.5 | 56.0 | 43.8 | 42.1 | 1,183.8 | 31.5 |
| Sales | 24.8 | 110.3 | 64.6 | 30.4 | 47.3 | 140.4 | 36.0 | 40.0 | 97.9 | 591.7 | 34.0 |
| Faraers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc. | 23.3 | 42.8 | 41.3 | 16.1 | 27.6 | 69.0 | 11.8 | 25.9 | 185.7 | 443.6 | 43.8 |
| Transport and communication | 27.4 | 16.0 | 20.3 | 23.0 | 48.2 | 77.8 | 16.5 | 25.7 | 67.9 | 322.7 | 38.2 |
| Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.; and alners, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| quarrymen, etc. | 121.5 | 58.3 | 110.6 | 154.3 | 377.8 | 555.5 | 118.6 | 162.3 | 197.5 | 1,856.4 | 36.8 |
| Service, sport and recreation | 44.7 | 137.1 | 106.7 | 54.0 | 49.5 | 138.3 | 22.1 | 31.0 | 64.8 | 648.2 | 29.3 |
| Total employed | 437.0 | 566.5 | 586.5 | 474.5 | 138.7 | 537.1 | 332.6 | 447.0 | 970.6 | 6,490.5 | 35.6 |


| Occupation group (a) | Maleo | Married | Total | Persoas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| professional, technical and related workers | \$51.8 | 260.0 | 453.7 | 1,005.5 |
| PRoresineme | 75.9 |  |  | 76.8 |
| Chemisteg, physicistes, geologists and other physical scientists | 13.7 | * | * | 16.1 |
| Biologists, veterinarians, agronomiste and related scientiste | 11.2 |  | * | 14.8 |
| Medical practictoners and dentibts | 32.3 | $7{ }^{*}$ | 1.0 | 39.3 |
| Nurieg, including probationers or tratnees | 12.2 | 74.9 | 140.4 | 152.5 |
| Professional medical workere, n.e.c. | 12.6 | 11.7 | 20.0 | 32.7 295.2 |
| Teachers | 124.8 | 109.2 | 170 |  |
| Clergy and related memberi of religious orders | 14.3 17.4 | * | * | 15.9 19.6 |
| Law professionali | 34.5 | 14.9 | 26.0 | 60.4 |
| Artists, entercainera, wricers and relaced workers | 94.0 | 16.0 | 33.5 | 127.5 |
| Draftemen and techniciane, n.e.c. Other professional, techaical and related workers | 108.9 | 22.7 | 45.6 | 154.6 |
| administrative, executive and managerial | 375.8 | 42.9 | 62.8 | 438.6 |
|  | 12.2 |  |  | 13.0 |
| Employers, workers on own account, directors, managers, n.e.c. | 363.6 | 42.7 | 62.0 | 425.6 |
|  | 325.2 | 461.9 | 858.7 | 1,183.8 |
| Book-keepers and cashiers | 30.7 | 77.2 | 137.0 | 167.7 |
| Stenographers and.typlits | ** | 107.8 | 205.9 | 207.6 |
| other clerical workers | 292.8 | 276.9 | 515.8 | 808.5 |
| Sales | 273.9 | 168.4 | 317.8 | 591.7 |
|  | 41.7 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 47.5 |
| Insurance, real estate alesmen, <br> Conacrifal travellers and manufacturers agenta | 57.6 | 7.7 | 11.4 | 69.0 |
| Proprietors and shopkepers, workers on own eccount, n.e.c. and retail and wholesale trade; salesmen, shop asiftagta etc. | 174.6 | 156.2 | 300.6 | 475.2 |
| farmers, fishermen, timber-cetters, etc. | 349.8 | 79.5 | 93.8 | 443.6 |
| Farmers and fara managers | 198.2 | 62.2 | 68.6 | 266.8 |
| Fara workers, including fara foremen | 129.0 | 16.1 | 24.0 | 153.0 11.5 |
| Fisheraen and related workers | 10.7 |  |  | 11.5 |
| timber-gecters and other forestry workers | 9.2 | * |  | 9.5 |
| miners, quarrymen and related workers | 38.5 | * | * | 38.9 |
| Hiners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen | 28.6 | * | * | 29.1 |
| Mineral treaters | 6.4 | * | * | 6.4 |
| TRANSPORT AND COMHUNICATION | 279.7 | 25.8 | 43.0 | 322.7 |
| Dack and engine room hande, ghip and boatmen, | 6.3 | * | * | 6.3 |
| Alrcraft pliota, davigators and flight engineers, not services | 5.0 | * | * | 5.0 |
| drivers and firemen, rail transport | 111.8 | 9.2 | 14.0 | 211.8 |
| Drivers, road transport | 199.0 | 9.2 | 14.0 | 4.7 |
| Cuspectors, supervisorg, traffic controllers d despatehers, transport | 18.5 | * | * | 20.1 |
| Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunicarion operators. | * | 11.3 | 19.6 | 23.0 |
|  | 23.6 | * | 6.9 | 30.6 4.9 |
| tradesmen production-process horkers and labourers, n.e.c. | 1,602.1 | 147.9 | 215.3 | 1,817.5 |
|  | 1,602.5 | 6.6 | 8.6 | 17.1 |
| tailors, cutters, furriers and relared workers | 22.6 | 45.6 | 59.9 | 82.5 |
| Leather cuters, lagtere, sewero (except glovea and garmenta) and related workers | 4.9 | 4.6 | 7.2 | 12.1 |
| Furnacemen, rollers, dravers, noulders and related metal aaking and treating workers | 16.0 | * | * | 16.7 26.2 |
| Precision ingtruafit makers, watchackers, jewellera brelated workere Machine roolmakerb, aetal machinists, aechanics, plumbers and | 23.1 | * | * | 26.2 |
| related netal workera | 436.7 | 6.4 | 8.4 | 445.1 |
| Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers | 162.8 | 12.1 | 17.0 | 164.8 73.3 |
| Metal workers, wetal b electrical production-process workers, n.e.c. | 56.3 131.0 | 12.1 | 17.0 | 133.3 |
| Carpenters, woodworking anchinists, cabinetmakers beinted workers | \$5.2 | * | * | 57.8 |
| Bricklayers, plagterers and construction vorkera n.e.c. | 132.9 | - | * | 134.5 |
| Compositors, prifting machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers | 34.9 | 6.2 | 10.5 | 45.5 |
| Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers | 9.7 | ${ }^{*}$ | 5 | 12.1 |
| Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food 6 driak workers | 80.7 | 14.4 | 19.5 | 100.1 |
| Chenicai, augar and paper production-process workers | 19.1 |  | * | 21.0 |
| Paper producte, rubber, plastic b production procesa-workers, n.e.c. | 35.6 | 8.5 | 16.8 | 52.4 |
| Packers, urappert, labeliers | 12.9 | 21.9 | 32.9 | 65.8 |
| Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators | 88.9 | * | 4 | 89.2 |
| Storemen and freight handlers Labourerb, e.e.c. | 112.5 157.0 | 6.2 | 9.4 | 122.0 164.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| SERVICE, SPORT AND RECKEATION WORKERS |  | 256.8 |  | 648.2 80.6 |
| Pire brigade, police and ocher protective gervice workers | 73.7 |  | 6.9 170.7 | 80.6 218.1 |
| Housekeepers, cooks, Dalds and related workers | 47.3 | 112.1 | 170.7 | 218.1 |
| Waiters, bartenders | 21.2 | 24.2 | 52.8 | 73.9 |
| Caretakera, cleaners, bulldings | 40.3 | 57.9 12.4 | 71.3 31.8 | 11.6 41.2 |
| Barbers, hatrdressers and beauticians | 9.4 | 7.9 | 10.9 | 15.7 |
| Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers Athletes, sportsact and related vorkers | 8.9 | 7. | 5.0 | 13.9 |
| Photographers and casera operatore | 6.1 | * | * | 7.1 |
| Service,aport,recreation workers n.e.c. | 29.8 | 35.2 | 55.0 | 84.8 |
| total | 4.039 .3 | 1,443.3 | 2.451.2 | 6,690.5 |

(a) Soce ainor occupation groupo are not listed eparately.
table 30. UNEMPloyed persons: states, by ace, may 1984

| Age group | Ney South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | $\begin{array}{r} \text { South } \\ \text { Australia } \end{array}$ | Western Aubtralia | Tasamia | Australis(a) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| , |  |  | males |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 32.2 | 19.5 | 14.1 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 3.0 | 86.0 |
| 20-24 | 32.6 | 18.6 | 15.6 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 85.4 |
| 25-34 | 37.6 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 6.8 | 10.5 | 3.5 | 93.4 |
| 35 and over | 43.8 | 24.8 | 21.3 | 10.8 | 12.6 | 2.0 | 117.2 |
| Total | 146.2 | 80.3 | 67.7 | 33.8 | 37.5 | 11.6 | 382.2 |
| females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 26.4 | 18.1 | 10.1 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 72.9 |
| 20-24 | 19.2 | 15.3 | 11.0 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 1.3 | 58.8 |
| 25-34 | 22.2 | 15.0 | 8.9 | 5.3 | 5.0 | 1.5 | 59.2 |
| 35 and over | 21.8 | 16.4 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 63.9 |
| Total | 89.6 | 64.8 | 40.8 | 23.8 | 23.3 | 7.9 | 254.8 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Looking for full-time work - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 48.8 | 29.8 | 19.1 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 5.7 | 131.2 |
| 20-24 | 46.8 | 28.8 | 24.0 | 12.7 | 11.5 | 4.1 | 129.4 |
| $25-34$ $35-46$ | 53.7 | 27.5 | 22.9 | 10.2 | 13.5 | 4.3 | 134.4 |
| 35-44 | 27.9 | 13.8 | 14.5 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 1.8 | 74.5 |
| 45-54 | 16.9 | 12.7 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 51.1 |
| 55 and over | 10.8 | 7.2 | 4.1 | 3.8 | . | * | 28.7 |
| Total looking for full-time work | 205.0 | 119.7 | 93.6 | 50.7 | 54.5 | 17.3 | 549.2 |
| rotal - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 58.6 | 37.6 | 24.2 | 15.1 | 14.7 | 6.1 | 158.9 |
| 20-24 | 51.8 | 33.9 | 26.6 | 13.4 | 12.3 | 4.4 | 144.1 |
| 25-34 | 59.8 | 32.4 | 25.6 | 12.1 | 15.5 | 5.0 | 152.8 |
| 35-44 | 33.1 19.8 | 18.9 | 16.5 | 7.3 | 10.0 | 2.0 | 89.7 |
| $45-54$ 55 and over | 19.8 12.7 | 14.4 7.9 | 10.8 4.6 | 5.6 4.1 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 59.1 32.3 |
| Total | 235.8 | 145.0 | 108.4 | 57.6 | 60.8 | 19.5 | 637.0 |

duration table 31. unemployed persons aged 15-19:
OF UNEMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, MAY 1984


Duracion of unemployment (weeka) Under 4
6 and under 13
13 and under 26 3 and under 26
Total

| 6.0 | 8.9 | 5.8 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 7.0 | 14.0 | 10.3 |
| 8.0 | 16.8 | 22.9 |
| 6.7 | 43.5 | 9.2 |
| 27.6 | 83.1 | 48.2 |

AVEKAGE DURATION OP UNEMPLOYMENT (weeks)

table 32. Unemployed persons, by age and whether looking por pull-time or part-time york, hay 1984

| Males |  | Peaales |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Marriad | Total | Marifed | Tocal | Persone |

Uneaployment rate (per ceat)
Malea
Married Total Perions
Total
Aged $15-19$
Looking for firat job
Atteading ichool
Aged 20 and over
$20-24$
booking for firet job
$25-34$
$35-44$
$45-54$
55

| 146.5 | 356.5 | 57.2 | 192.7 | 549.2 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 71.6 |  | 59.7 | 131.2 |
|  | 30.3 |  | 29.4 | 59.7 |
| 145.1 | 284.9 | 55.7 | 133.0 | 417.8 |
| 15.5 | 80.2 | 12.6 | 49.2 | 129.4 |
| 4 | 5.2 | 8.1 | 13.3 |  |
| 48.9 | 91.9 | 18.3 | 42.3 | 134.1 |
| 34.0 | 50.5 | 14.9 | 24.1 | 74.5 |
| 27.9 | 37.7 | 7.4 | 13.4 | 51.1 |
| 18.7 | 24.6 |  |  | 48 |
| 146.3 | 356.3 | 57.2 | 192.7 | 548.9 |


| 5.4 | 8.6 | 6.9 | 11.1 | 9.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| * | 22.2 | * | 23.8 | 22.9 |
| . | . $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | . | . |
| n. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| 5.3 | 7.4 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 7.9 |
| 12.2 | 14.4 | 10.3 | 12.2 | 13.5 |
| 4.1 | 5.1 | 6.1 | 7.3 | 5.7 |
| 4.8 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| 5.0 | 5.6 | * | * | 5.4 |
| 5.4 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 11.2 | 9.4 |

Tocal
Aged 15-19
attending achool
aged 20 and over
20-24
25-34
35-44
Aged ind over
LOOKING POR PART-TIME WORK


Total
Aged 15-19
Atcending echool
Aged 20 and over (a)
20-24
25-34
$35-44$
$45-54$
$45-54$
$55-59$
$55-59$
$60-64$
Aged 15-64
TOTAL
(a) Includeg uneaployed persone aged 65 and over, details for whom are not chowo aeparataly.
table 33. UnEMPLOYED PERSONS: BIRTHPLACE BY AGE, MAY 1984

|  | Nuober unemployed ('000) |  |  | Unemploymant rate (per cent) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | females | Persons | Males | Fewalea | Persons |
| born in australia |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 255.9 | 183.8 | 439.7 | 7.9 | 9.0 | 8.4 |
| Looking for full-time work | 236.8 | 139.1 | 375.9 | 7.9 | 10.8 | 8.7 |
| Looking for part-time work | 19.1 | 44.7 | 63.9 | 9.0 | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| Aged 15-19 | 13.7 | 64.1 | 137.8 | 20.9 | 19.6 | 20.3 |
| Aged 20 and over | 182.2 | 119.7 | 302.0 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 6.6 |
| 20-24 | 67.6 | 45.9 | 113.4. | 13.7 | 11.2 | 12.6 |
| 25-34 | 58.7 | 39.0 | 97.8 | 6.4 | 7.6 | 6.8 |
| 35-44 | 25.7 | 22.4 | 48.1 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.5 |
| 45-54 | 18.2 | 9.9 | 28.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| 55 and over | 12.0 | * | 14.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | $\bigcirc 3.2$ |
| Aged 15-64 | 255.6 | 183.6 | 439.1 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 8.4 |
|  |  | BORN OUT | taalia |  |  |  |
| Total | 126.3 | 71.0 | 197.3 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.6 |
| Looking for full-time vork | 119.7 | 53.6 | 173.3 | 10.6 | 12.0 | 11.0 |
| Looking for part-tioe work | 6.6 | 17.4 | 24.0 | 10.7 | 7.8 | 8.4 |
| Aged 15-19 | 12.3 | 8.9 | 21.1 | 23.9 | 20.1 | 22.2 |
| Aged 20 and over | 114.0 | 62.2 | 176.2 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.0 |
| $20-24$ | 17.8 | 12.9 | 30.7 | 17.6 | 15.5 | 16.7 |
| 25-34 | 34.9 | 20.2 | 55.1 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 12.0 |
| 35-44 | 25.8 | 15.7 | 41.3 | 7.5 | 3.1 | 7.7 |
| 45-54 5 - ${ }^{\text {5 }}$ | 20.6 | 10.5 | 31.1 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| 55 and over | 14.9 |  | 17.1 | 8.8 | 0.3 | 8.3 |
| Aged 15-64 | 126.1 | 70.9 | 197.0 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.7 |

TABLE 34. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY DURATION OF UNEHPLOYMENT AND AGE, ETC., MAY 1984

penales

- 000 -


Average duration -
Median


PERSONS

- 000 -

| Under 2 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 and | under 4 |
| and | under 8 |
| 8 and | under 13 |
| 13 and | under 26 |
| 26 and | under 39 |
| 39 and | under 52 |
| 52 and | under 65 |
| 65 and | under 104 |
| 104 and | over |
| Total |  |

average duracion
Mean
${ }_{20}^{31} \mathrm{D}_{2}^{2} \quad{ }_{21}^{2}$ :
21.9

48:7
33.0
28.1
${ }_{24}^{64: 8}$

| 7.3 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 7.6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 10.5 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 9.1 |
| 11.3 | 16.1 | 18.9 | 8.5 |
| 13.5 | 15.1 | 20.9 | 7.6 |
| 16.7 | 39.3 | 43.2 | 12.7 |
| 9.1 | 20.3 | 23.5 | 5.9 |
| . | 5.7 | 7.7 | 4.7 |
| 8.2 | 10.5 | 15.3 |  |
| 5.0 | 12.3 | 16.0 |  |
| 11.8 | 18.8 | 25.9 | 4.8 |
| 96.6 |  |  |  |
|  | 158.2 | 192.7 | 62.1 |

(a) Includee pergons aged 55 and over. detalle for whom are not shown eparately.

TABLE 35. UNEKPLOYED PERSONS: INDUSTEY AND OCCUPATION OF LAST PULL-TIME JOB AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYAEAT, MAY 1984
('000)

Duration of unemployant (vecka)


table 36. UnEmployment gates: industay and occupation of last pull-time job, may 1984 (per cent)

|  | Malea | Famales | Parcone |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hed worked full time for two weake or more in the last two yeare | 5.8 | 4.2 | 5.2 |
| Industry division or subdifision - |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and huntiog | 5.6 | * | 5.0 |
| Agriculture and eervices to agriculture | 4.9 | * | 4.4 |
| Manufacturing | 7.7 | 6.4 | 7.3 |
| Food, beverages and tobacco | 10.1 | * | 9.4 |
| Hetal producte | 10.5 | * | 10.2 |
| Other manufacturing | 6.2 | 5.9 | 6.1 |
| Electicity, gat and vater | * | , | . |
| Construction | 9.9 | * | 9.1 |
| Wholeasle and retail trade | 6.2 | 3.2 | 8.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 5.5 | * | 5.0 |
| Retail trade | 6.6 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Traneport and storage | 4.7 | , | 4.6 |
| Communication | , | , | 4.6 |
| Finance, property and businese cervicee | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Public administration and defonce | 4.5 | * | 4.2 |
| Comatity servicat | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Recreation, pereonal and other aervices | 8.4 | 6.6 | 7.4 |
| Occupation group - |  |  |  |
| Profeseional, techaical. etc. | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Administrative, executive and as nagerial | 2.4 | * | 2.8 |
| clerical | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Sales | 6.5 | 6.3 | 6.4 |
| Faraers, fithermen, timber-getteri, atc. | 5.2 | * | 4.9 |
| Miners, quarigaen, etc. | 5. | - | . |
| Traniport and comsunication | 5.8 | * | 5.5 |
| Tradesmen, production-process vorkere and labourers, o.e.c. | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| Service, eport and recreation | 6.9 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Total | 8.6 | 9.4 | 8.9 |

table 37. unemployev persons: age and active steps taren to pind hork, may 1984 ( ${ }^{\circ} 000$ )

|  |  |  | Person |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hales | Fearles | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Aged } \\ \text { 15-19 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Aged } \\ 20-24 \end{array}$ | Aged 25 and over | Total |
| Took active stepe to find work | 379.6 | 249.4 | 157.3 | 143.5 | 328.2 | 628.9 |
| Wrote, phoned or applied in person to an employer <br> Anawered a newspaper advertisenent for | 289.1 | 188.4 | 120.9 | 108.8 | 247.8 | 477.5 |
| Anawered a newspaper advertiseaent for <br> - job | 10.6 | 8.7 | * | * | 11.2 | 19.3 |
| Checked factory or Commonwealth Eaployment Service noticeboarda | 50.3 | 26.0. | 18.9 | 18.9 | 38.5 | 76.3 |
| Been registered with the Commonealth Eaployment Service | 26.5 | 18.6 | 11.5 | 10.0 | 23.6 | 45.1 |
| Checked or registered with any other employment agency <br> Advertised or cendered for work | * | * | * | * | - | * |
| Contacted reletives or friende | * | 5.0 | * | * | 4.7 | 7.1 |
| Stood dova | * | 5.4 | * | * | 5.8 | 8.1 |
| Total | 382.2 | 254.8 | 158.9 | 144.1 | 334.0 | 637.0 |

table 38. persons not in the labour force: age and marital status, may 1984

| Age group | Males |  |  | Teasalea |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Harcied | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { married } \end{array}$ | Total | Married | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Not } \\ \text { married } \end{array}$ | Toral | Peraone | Proportion of population |
|  |  |  |  | - $0000-$ |  |  |  | - per cent - |
|  |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | $\stackrel{ }{*}$ | 250.0 | 250.0 | 14.2 | 246.0 | 260.2 | 510.2 | 39.7 |
| 20-24 | 6.0 | 64.6 | 70.6 | 103.9 | 69.5 | 173.4 | 244.0 | 18.3 |
| 25-34 | 24.3 | 34.2 | 58.5 | 481.9 | 84.5 | 566.4 | 624.9 | 24.8 |
| 35-44 | 31.0 | 18.7 | 49.7 | 364.5 | 63.8 | 428.3 | 478.0 | 22.8 |
| 45-54 | 44.4 | 25.8 | 70.1 | 302.0 | 61.8 | 363.8 | 433.9 | 28.5 |
| 55-59 | 60.1 | 22.9 | 82.9 | 202.3 | 62.1 | 264.4 | 347.4 | 46.1 |
| 60-64 | 146.9 | 38.6 | 185.5 | 214.7 | 98.9 | 313.6 | 499.0 | 73.1 |
| 65-69 | 171.3 | 43.0 | 214.2 | 159.8 | 117.1 | 276.9 | 491.2 | 91.2 |
| 70 and over | 253.4 | 127.3 | 380.7 | 183.5 | 429.5 | 613.0 | 993.7 | 96.9 |
| Total | 737.3 | 625.0 | 1,362.2 | 2,027.0 | 1,233.1 | 3,260.1 | 4.622 .3 | 39.3 |

## table 39. persons not in the labour porce: mhether looking for work, btc.. may 1984

 ('000)| Malea | Not |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Married maried |  |



Person:
Looking for work
Took active steps to find work(a)
Did not take active eteps to find
work

Not looking for work
Peraanently unable to work

| 11.7 | 18.8 | 30.6 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 5.0 | 8.8 | 13.8 |
| 6.7 | 10.0 | 16.7 |
| 693.3 | 539.5 | 1.232 .8 |
| 14.5 | 8.6 | 23.1 |
| 17.8 | 58.0 | 75.8 |
| 737.3 | 625.0 | 1.362 .2 |




| 55.3 | 85.9 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 16.9 | 30.7 |
| 38.5 | 55.2 |
| $3,081.6$ | 4.314 .4 |
| 14.0 | 37.1 |
| 109.1 | 184.9 |
| $3,260.1$ | 4.622 .3 |

85.9
30.7
55.2
314.4
37.1
184.9
622.3

Total
ine turvey
week for rea
table 40: EStimates of labour porce status and gross changes (flows) derived from matched qecords APRIL 1984 , AND MAY 1984


## TECHNICAL NOTE

For more information on sample design, estimation procedure and reliability of the estimates, for current and earlier surveys, reference should be made to the Technical note in The Labour Force, Australia, 1978 (6204.0).

## Estimation procedure

2. The labour force estimates are derived from the population survey by use of a complex ratio estimation procedure, which ensures that the survey estimates conform to an independently estimated distribution of the population by age and sex, rather than to the age and sex distribution within the sample itself.

## Reliability of the estimates

3. Two types of error are possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling error and non-sampling error. The sampling error is a measure of the variability that occurs by chance because a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed. Since the estimates in this section are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings they, and the movements derived from them, are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the surveys. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standarderror, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The standard error can also be expressed as a percentage of the estimate, and this is known as the relative standard error.
4. Space docs not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this publication. Standard errors of estimates for the latest month and of estimates of movements since the previous month are shown in Table 1. Standard errors of other estimates and other monthly movements should be determined by using Tables A and B.
5. The size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. However, it should be noted that the larger the sample estimate the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms. Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates.
6. As the standard errors in Table A show, the smaller the estimate the higher is the relative standard error. Very small estimates are subject to such.high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. In the tables in this publication, estimates below the levels shown in Table C, and percentages based on such estimates, have not been included but are indicated with a ${ }^{\text {**' }}$. Although figures for these small components can in some cases be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. See paragraph 9 concerning higher publication cut-off points for some estimates.
7. The movement in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the movement depends on the levels of the estimates from which the movement is obtained rather than the size of the movement. An indication of the magnitude of standard errors of monthly movements is given in Table B. The estimates of standard error of monthly movements apply only to estimates of movements between
two consecutive months. Movements between corresponding months of consecutive quarters (quarterly movements), corresponding months of consecutive years (annual movements) and other non-consecutive months, will generally be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in Table B. Standard errors of quarterly movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table B by 1.4. Standard errors of all annual movements can be obtained by multiplying the figures in Table A by 1.4. When using Table A or Table B to calculate standard errors of movements, refer to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived.

## 8. Examples of the calculation and use of standard errors are

 given below:(a) From Table $A$ it will be seen that the estimate of 356,500 unemployed males looking for full-time work in May 1984 has a standard error of about 6,300 . Therefore there are about two chances in three that the number that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 350,200 to 362,800 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would have been within the range 343,900 to 369,100 .

(b) The estimate of movement in the number of unemployed males looking for full-time work from April to May 1984 is a decrease of 7,800 . Table $\mathbf{B}$ relates the standard error of the monthly movement to the larger of the two estimates from which the movement is derived. In this case the April 1984 estimate $(364,300)$ is the larger. From Table B it will be seen that the standard error of the monthly movement is about 5,200 . Therefore there are about two chances in three that if ali dwellings had been included in the surveys the movement would have been within the range - 13,000 to - 2,600 and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would have been within the range $-18,20010+2,600$.

Estimated
movement

9. The relative standard errors of estimates of aggregate hours worked, average hours worked, average duration of unemployment, and median duration of unemployment are obtained by first finding the relative standard error of the estimate of the total number of persons contributing to the estimate (see Table A) and then multiplying the figure so obtained by the following relevant factors:

## Aggregate hours worked: 1.2 <br> A verage hours worked: 0.5 <br> Average duration of unemployment: 1.5 <br> Median duration of unemployment: 2.0

Publication cut-off points for these and other labour force estimates (see paragraph 6) are shown in Table $C$ on the next page. Because of these higher relative standard errors, estimates of aggregate hours worked, average duration of unemployment, and median duration of unemployment have higher cut-off points for publication (see paragraph 6) than other estimates as shown in Table A.
10. An example of the calculation of standard errors by the use of these factors is as follows:

In May 1984 the estimate of median duration of unemployment for unemployed males was 26.1 weeks (from Table 34) and the number unemployed was estimated as 382,200 . From Table A it can be estimated that this figure $(382,200)$ has a standard error of about 6,500 and therefore a relative standard error of about 1.7 per cent. The relative standard error of the estimate of median duration of unemployment is calculated by multiplying this figure (1.7) by the appropriate factor shown in the previous paragraph (in this case 2.0): 1.7 x $2.0=3.4$ per cent. The standard error of this estimate of
median duration of unemployment is therefore 3.4 per cent of 26.1. i.e. 0.9. Therefore there are about two chances in three that the median duration of unemployment for unemployed males that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey would have been within the range 25.2 to 27.0 weeks and about nineteen chances in twenty that it would have been within the range 24.3 to 27.9 weeks.
11. The standard errors of estimates relating to agricultural employment are generally somewhat higher than the standard errors of other estimates of the same magnitude. Standard errors for capital cities are approximately the same as those for corresponding States.
12. The reliability of a estimated percentage or rate, 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 relative standard error of the estimated percentage will generally be slightly lower than the relative standard error of the estimate of the numerator. The relative standard errors of the numerators can be obtained from Table A.
13. 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 respondents, errors made in collection such as in recording and coding of data, and errors made in processing the data. Inaccuracies of this kind are referred to as the nonsampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or a sample. Every effort is made to reduce the non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

TABLE A. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES


TABLE B. STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MONTHLY MOVEMENTS

| Size of larger estimate | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S. A. | W.A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Ausiralia |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.000 |  |  |  |  |  | 210 |  |  |  |
| 1.500 |  |  |  |  |  | 250 |  |  |  |
| 1.800 |  |  |  |  |  | 260 | 370 |  |  |
| 2,000 |  | . |  | - |  | 270 | 380 | 370 |  |
| 2.500 |  |  |  | 490 | 520. | 290 | 420 | - 390 | - |
| 3.000 |  |  | - | 520 | 560 | 310 | 460 | 410 |  |
| 3.500 |  |  | 730 | 540 | 590 | 330 | 490 | 430 |  |
| 4.000 | - |  | 760 | 570 | $6!0$ | 340 | 520 | 450 |  |
| 4,500 | 1,100 | 1,100 | 790 | 590 | 640 | 360 | 550 | 460 | 1.100 |
| 5.000 | 1,100 | 1.100 | 820 | 610 | 660 | 370 | 570 | 480 | 1.200 |
| 6,000 | 1.200 | 1.200 | 880 | 650 | 700 | 390 | 620 | 500 | 1,200 |
| 10.000 | 1.400 | 1.400 | 1,000 | 760 | 830 | 460 | 760 | 570 | 1.500 |
| 20,000 | 1.800 | 1.700 | 1.300 | 930 | 1,000 | 550 | 1,000 | 670 | 2,000 |
| 50.000 | 2.500 | 2.300 | 1.700 | 1.200 | 1,300 | 690 | 1,400 | 790 | 2.700 |
| 100.000 | 3.200 | 2,800 | 2.100 | 1.400 | 1,600 | 810 |  | 880 | 3.400 |
| 200,000 | 3.900 | 3,300 | 2,500 | 1.700 | 1,900 | 920 |  |  | 4.300 |
| 300.000 | 4.400 | 3.700 | 2.800 | 1,900 | 2,100 |  |  |  | 4,900 |
| 500,000 | 5.100 | 4.200 | 3,200 | 2,100 | 2,300 |  |  |  | 5.700 |
| 1.000,000 | 6.100 | 4,900 | 3,800 |  |  |  |  |  | 6,800 |
| 2,000.000 | 7.200 | 5.600 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,200 |
| 5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,000 |

TABLE C. PUBLICATION CUT-OFF POINTS FOR LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES(a)

|  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Qld | S.A. | W. A. | Tas. | N.T. | A.C.T. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Estimates classified by- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aggregate hours worked | 5.400 | 5.400 | 4,200 | 3.000 | 3,000 | 1,200 | 2,200 | 2.400 | 5,400 |
| Average hours worked | 2.300 | 2,300 | 1.800 | 1,300 | 1.300 | 500 | 900 | 1.000 | 2,300 |
| Average (mean) duration of unemployment | 6.800 | 6,800 | 5,300 | 3.800 | 3.800 | 1.500 | 2.700 | 3.000 | 6.800 |
| Median duration of unemployment | 9,000 | 9,000 | 7.000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | 2.000 | 3.600 | 4.000 | 9.000 |
| All other estimates | 4,500 | 4,500 | 3.500 | 2.500 | 2,500 | 1.000 | 1,800 | 2.000 | 4.500 |

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 9, pages 35 and 36.

## SUPPLEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SURVEYS RELATING TO THE LABOUR FORCE

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

For more information about these publications, contact Kate Inglis on Canberra (062) 526504 or any of our State offices.

## Title of Publication

## Catalogue No.

Alternative Working Arrangements, Australia, March-May 19826341.0
Annual and Long Service Leave, August 1974; May 1979
Assisted and Unassisted Migrants August 1972. March 1980
Career Paths of Persons with Trade Qualifications, Australia, September to November 1982
Preliminary
6242.0

Child Care-May 1969, 1973, 1977; June 1980
4402.0

Educational Experience and Intentions Survey, Australia, $1979 \quad 4212.0$
Employed Married Women in the Labour Force, November 1979 (Queensland) 6203.3
Employment Benefits, February-May 1979, August 1983
6334.0

Preliminary-August 1983
6332.0

Employment Status of Teenagers, August 1978(b)
6234.0

Evening and Night Work, November 1976
6329.0

Ex-service Personnel, November 1966, 1971; October 1979
4403.0

Family Status and Employment Status of the Population, November 1974 and 1975(a) . 6223.0
Frequency of Pay Augus 19741976 and 1977
6320.0

Income Distribution, 1968-69 (Consolidated and Revised Edition) 6505.0
Income Distribution. Australia, 1978-79:
Individuals 6502.0
Income Units $\quad \cdot \quad 6523.0$
Unemployed Persons . . 6521.0
Supplementary Tables 6504.0
Job Tenure, February 1974; February 1975; August 1976
Journey to Work and Journey to School, May 1970; August 1974
Labour Force Experience-
During 1968; 1972; 1974; 1975; 1976; 1978; 1979; Year ending February 1981, February 1982, February 1983
Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment, Australia (previously 'The Labour Force: Educational
Attainment'). February 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983
Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families, November 1974; July 1979 and 1980;
June 1981; July 1982(b)
6224.0

Labour Mobility, November 1972; February 1975, 1976, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 . 6209.0
(c) - 6245.0

Migrants in the Labour Force, 1972 to 1976(c) 6230.0
Multiple Jobholding -
November 1965; August 1966 and 1967; May 1971; August 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981 and 1983 6216.0
Non-School Study Courses, Survey of, August 1968
Persons Ceasing Full-time Work, Australia, May 1980
Not listed
Persons Retired from Full-time Work, Australia, September 1983 (Preliminary)
Persons Aged 15 to 64 Years: Employment Status and Period Since Leaving School, May 1976 . 6225.0
Persons Not in the Labour Force (including Discouraged Jobseekers)-
November 1975; May 1977; March 1979; September 1979; March 1980;
September 1980; March 1981; September 1981; March 1982; September 1982; March 19836220.0
Preliminary-September 1983
Persons Looking for Work, Characteristics of -
May 1976; November 1976; May 1977; July 1978, 1979 and 1980; June 198 I; July 1982; July 19836222.0
Post School Qualifications of Tradesmen and Other Employed Persons, New South Wales, November 1979
School Leavers, 1970 to 1974: Their Employment Status and Education Experience in May 1975
Superannuation, Australia, September to November 1982 (Preliminary) 6318.0
Superannuation, Survey of, February 1974
6319.0

Survey of Handicapped Persons, Australia, February-May 1981 (Preliminary) 4342.0
Survey of Persons Registered with the CES as Unemployed, March $1977 \quad \ddots \quad 6229.0$
The Labour Force: Country of Birth and Period of Residence, February $1972 \quad 6207.0$
Trade Union Members. November 1976, March-May 1982
Transition From Education to Work (Including leavers from schools, universities, and other
educational institutions). Conducted each year since 1964. Previously titled 'Leavers from
Schools, Universities and other Educational Institutions'. Latest issue May 1983
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution) August 1975 to August 1983 (annually) 6310.0
Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Australia, August 1983 (Preliminary) 6309.0
Work Patterns of Employees, November 1976
6328.0

Working Conditions, February-May 1979
6335.0

Working Hours Arrangements, Australia, February-May 1981
6338.0

Supplementary Tables
6339.0
(a) See also Labour Force Sratus and Other Characteristics of Families (6224.0). (b) See also Family Siatus and Employment Status of the Population, November 1974 and $1975(6223.0)$ (c) Estimates derived from labour force surveys. For more recent estimates. see the relevant tables in this publication.


[^0]:    (a) Excludes persons in institutione. See Explanatory noteo.

