

This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

CHAPTER 28

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter is contained in the *Labour Report* and other publications of this Bureau. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications listed in the chapter Miscellaneous of this Year Book. Detailed information on employment and unemployment and the Work Force Survey is contained in the monthly mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics*, and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and preliminary estimates of civilian employment are issued in a monthly statement *Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment*.

THE WORK FORCE

The work force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the work force, classified according to characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, industry, occupational status, and occupation are obtained only at a general census of population. Quarterly estimates of the civilian work force are derived from the results of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods. Estimates are at present available only for the six State capital cities combined. A summary of the information about the work force that was obtained at the population census of June 1966 is given on pages 1150-61.

Population censuses*

At the 1961 and previous censuses the work force was determined as:

'Those who are engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service at the time of the Census (including those on long service leave, etc.) . . .'; and

' . . . those out of a job at time of the Census but who are usually engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service . . .'

At the 1966 census an additional set of four questions was asked in order to obtain information on the basis of which the work force could be determined more precisely. The *questions* were as follows.

16. 'Did the person have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)? ANSWER "YES" or "NO".'
17. 'Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit? ANSWER "YES" or "NO". Persons working without pay as a helper in a "family business" or farm and members of the clergy and of religious orders (other than purely contemplative orders) should answer "YES" to this question. Persons doing only unpaid housework should answer "NO".'
18. 'Was the person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week? ANSWER "YES" or "NO".'
19. 'Did the person look for work last week? ANSWER "YES" or "NO". (Note. "Looking for work" means (i) being registered with Commonwealth Employment Service, or (ii) approaching prospective employers, or (iii) placing or answering advertisements, or (iv) writing letters of application, or (v) awaiting the result of recent applications).'

The work force includes all person for whom the answer "yes" was given to any one of these four questions, except that persons helping but not receiving wages or a salary who usually worked less than fifteen hours a week were excluded from the work force. Persons under fifteen years of age were also excluded by definition from the work force.

* Particulars of full-blood Aborigines are not included in the tables in this section. See page 117, Chapter 7, Population.

Persons in the work force were classified into two categories: those employed and those unemployed. A person was considered to be unemployed if he answered the above questions in any one of the following ways.

Question No.	In work force—Unemployed				
	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
16.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
17.	No	No	No	No	No
18.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954.

The net effect of the new definition is to include approximately 108,000 additional persons in the Australian work force, i.e. a proportionate increase in the Australian work force of approximately 2.3 per cent. The major factor in this change was females working part-time (sometimes for only a few hours a week) some of whom, in 1961, did not consider themselves as '... engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.'

Occupational status

Persons in the work force were asked at the 1966 census to state occupational status in accordance with the following instructions.

'If working for wages or salary (including apprentices), write "W".

If conducting own business or profession and not at present employing others, write "O".

If conducting own business or profession and at present employing others, write "E".

If helping but not receiving wages or salary, write "H".

If looking for first job, write "F".

The table following shows the occupational status of the population of Australia and States and Territories at the 1966 census.

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: STATES AND TERRITORIES CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES									
In work force—									
Employed—									
Employer	83,466	67,236	44,111	23,747	21,383	8,245	815	1,388	250,391
Self-employed	106,723	92,302	49,463	31,135	25,136	9,162	601	1,286	315,808
Employee on wage or salary	1,058,213	777,217	379,207	259,105	195,704	87,572	12,796	27,304	2,797,118
Helper, unpaid	4,564	3,333	2,486	1,167	994	432	26	46	13,048
Total employed	1,252,966	940,088	475,267	315,154	243,217	105,411	14,238	30,024	3,376,365
Unemployed	18,421	10,139	7,964	4,464	2,938	1,147	162	214	45,449
Total males in work force	1,271,387	950,227	483,231	319,618	246,155	106,558	14,400	30,238	3,421,814
Not in work force—									
Child not at school	211,591	167,858	94,825	57,455	48,732	22,544	2,577	6,009	611,591
Child attending school or full-time student	463,353	376,213	187,472	130,409	97,401	44,324	3,594	12,455	1,315,221
Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation	114,701	72,213	50,551	26,500	22,374	9,310	312	795	296,756
Of independent means	16,937	14,602	8,948	5,189	3,626	1,287	87	124	50,800
Home duties . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inmates of institutions	15,556	10,402	5,682	3,267	3,094	1,248	69	15	39,333
Other not in work force	30,937	22,389	13,188	6,092	5,309	2,119	469	341	80,844
Total males not in work force	853,075	663,677	360,666	228,912	180,536	80,832	7,108	19,739	2,394,545
Total males	2,124,462	1,613,904	843,897	548,530	426,691	187,390	21,508	49,977	5,816,359

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: STATES AND TERRITORIES
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

<i>Occupational status</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
FEMALES									
In work force—									
Employed—									
Employer	19,774	16,747	10,517	6,228	4,700	1,759	225	271	60,221
Self-employed	23,170	20,008	11,306	7,205	4,689	1,644	134	263	68,419
Employee on wage or salary	474,185	374,625	149,378	111,197	79,661	35,451	4,171	12,774	1,241,442
Helper, unpaid	12,566	8,191	5,483	2,613	2,310	940	76	138	32,317
Total employed	529,695	419,571	176,684	127,243	91,360	39,794	4,606	13,446	1,402,399
Unemployed	13,070	7,250	4,954	3,563	2,064	971	138	232	32,242
<i>Total females in work force</i>	<i>542,765</i>	<i>426,821</i>	<i>181,638</i>	<i>130,806</i>	<i>93,424</i>	<i>40,765</i>	<i>4,744</i>	<i>13,678</i>	<i>1,434,641</i>
Not in work force—									
Child not at school	201,150	159,767	90,204	54,372	46,195	21,474	2,504	5,763	581,429
Child attending school or full-time student	436,426	345,855	173,526	120,284	90,728	42,103	3,427	11,377	1,223,726
Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation	180,414	117,975	72,683	42,385	32,163	13,551	331	1,356	460,858
Of independent means	20,568	17,544	7,951	5,359	3,402	1,540	59	196	56,619
Home duties	688,030	508,249	278,733	181,791	137,269	61,114	4,585	13,375	1,873,146
Inmates of institutions	15,779	11,867	5,707	3,761	3,166	1,594	13	34	41,921
Other not in work force	24,228	17,544	9,346	4,587	3,635	1,904	262	257	61,763
<i>Total females not in work force</i>	<i>1,566,595</i>	<i>1,178,801</i>	<i>638,150</i>	<i>412,539</i>	<i>316,558</i>	<i>143,280</i>	<i>11,181</i>	<i>32,358</i>	<i>4,299,462</i>
Total females	2,109,360	1,605,622	819,788	543,345	409,982	184,045	15,925	46,036	5,734,103
PERSONS									
In work force—									
Employed—									
Employer	103,240	83,983	54,628	29,975	26,083	10,004	1,040	1,659	310,612
Self-employed	129,893	112,310	60,769	38,340	29,825	10,806	735	1,549	384,227
Employee on wage or salary	1,532,398	1,151,842	528,585	370,302	275,365	123,023	16,967	40,078	4,038,560
Helper, unpaid	17,130	11,524	7,969	3,780	3,304	1,372	102	184	45,365
Total employed	1,782,661	1,359,659	651,951	442,397	334,577	145,205	18,844	43,470	4,778,764
Unemployed	31,491	17,389	12,918	8,027	5,002	2,118	300	446	77,691
<i>Total in work force</i>	<i>1,814,152</i>	<i>1,377,048</i>	<i>664,869</i>	<i>450,424</i>	<i>339,579</i>	<i>147,323</i>	<i>19,144</i>	<i>43,916</i>	<i>4,856,455</i>
Not in work force—									
Child not at school	412,741	327,625	185,029	111,827	94,927	44,018	5,081	11,772	1,193,020
Child attending school or full-time student	899,779	722,068	360,998	250,693	188,129	86,427	7,021	23,832	2,538,947
Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation	295,115	190,188	123,234	68,885	54,537	22,861	643	2,151	757,614
Of independent means	37,505	32,146	16,899	10,548	7,028	2,827	146	320	107,419
Home duties	688,030	508,249	278,733	181,791	137,269	61,114	4,585	13,375	1,873,146
Inmates of institutions	31,335	22,269	11,389	7,028	6,260	2,842	82	49	81,254
Other not in work force	55,165	39,933	22,534	10,679	8,944	4,023	731	598	142,607
<i>Total not in work force</i>	<i>2,419,670</i>	<i>1,842,478</i>	<i>998,816</i>	<i>641,451</i>	<i>497,094</i>	<i>224,112</i>	<i>18,289</i>	<i>52,097</i>	<i>6,694,007</i>
Grand total	4,233,822	3,219,526	1,663,685	1,091,875	836,673	371,435	37,433	96,013	11,550,462

Occupation and industry

The working population may be classified according to distinct concepts: (i) the *occupation*, which is personal to the individual, and (ii) the *industry*, in which the individual carries on his occupation. Thus the occupation of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, while industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service.

The precise classification of persons in the work force according to occupation and industry is extremely difficult, but continuing efforts are made to improve the quality of the data from census to census. Consequently, the comparison of data compiled at the 1966 census with that obtained at previous censuses is influenced not only by changes in the definition and content of the work force, but also by the different responses which may have been evoked by efforts to improve the questions on the census schedule, and by some changes in coding rules designed to rectify known deficiencies in the data. Classification according to occupation and industry is difficult mainly because of the problem of conveying through a printed form the exact nature of the information required (e.g. the conceptual difference between 'occupation' and 'industry') and the consequential inadequacy of many replies.

Classification according to occupation is particularly difficult because: (a) the range of occupations is so extensive; (b) there is lack of uniformity in occupational terms, which vary between industries, locations, and States; and (c) respondents fail to give precise descriptions, especially of other members of their family, either through carelessness or ignorance of occupational designations. Classification according to industry is complicated by the development of new fields of industrial enterprise and the splitting and overlapping of previously identifiable fields.

It is proposed to undertake a detailed analysis of the industry information obtained at the 1966 census to evaluate the precision of the data and as an aid to the framing of classifications and the wording of instructions for the 1971 census.

Industry

At the 1966 census persons in the work force were asked to state industry in accordance with the following instructions.

'State the exact branch of industry, business or service in which mainly engaged last week, using two or more words where possible. For example, "Dairy Farming", "Coal Mining", "Woollen Mills", "Retail Grocery", "Road Construction", etc. Employees should state the industry of their employer. For example, a carpenter employed by a coal mining company should state "Coal Mining". If employed by a Government Department or other public body, state also its name. For paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write "P.H.".'

From the answers to this question, persons were classified according to the Bureau's *Classification of Industries*, which provides for each person to be classified according to the nature of the business in which mainly engaged, regardless of whether operated by a government authority, corporation, or individual.

POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

<i>Industry group and sub-group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Primary production—			
Fishing	7,719	302	8,021
Hunting and trapping	1,032	46	1,078
Rural industries	359,359	74,701	434,060
Forestry	13,232	260	13,492
<i>Total, primary production</i>	<i>381,342</i>	<i>75,309</i>	<i>456,651</i>
Mining and quarrying—			
Mining (including opencut mining)	47,419	1,972	49,391
Quarrying	6,608	344	6,952
<i>Total, mining and quarrying</i>	<i>54,027</i>	<i>2,316</i>	<i>56,343</i>

POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

<i>Industry group and sub-group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Manufacturing—			
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass and stone	48,570	5,342	53,912
Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal (excluding chemical and gas works)	7,546	551	8,097
Founding, engineering and metalworking	328,649	65,428	394,077
Manufacture, assembly and repair of ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	162,184	14,523	176,707
Manufacture of yarns, textiles and articles thereof (excluding clothing and furnishing drapery)	30,963	27,212	58,175
Manufacture of clothing and knitted goods (including needle-working)	19,281	77,650	96,931
Manufacture of boots, shoes and accessories (other than rubber or plastic)	12,295	11,464	23,759
Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco	133,343	43,614	176,957
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products (other than furniture)	46,635	3,658	50,293
Manufacture of furniture and fittings (other than metal), bedding and furnishing drapery	24,272	5,272	29,544
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing, packaging, bookbinding and photography	75,769	29,502	105,271
Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints and non-mineral oils	42,426	14,468	56,894
Manufacture of jewellery, watchmaking, electroplating and minting	6,868	1,939	8,807
Preparation of skins and leather; manufacture of goods of leather and leather substitutes (other than clothing or footwear)	6,153	3,019	9,172
Manufacture of rubber goods	18,896	4,961	23,857
Manufacture of musical, surgical and scientific instruments and apparatus	6,166	2,799	8,965
Manufacture of plastic products (n.e.i.)	9,711	5,733	15,444
Other manufacturing	7,023	4,679	11,702
Manufacturing undefined	1,827	1,734	3,561
<i>Total, manufacturing</i>	<i>988,577</i>	<i>323,548</i>	<i>1,312,125</i>
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)—			
Gas and electricity	66,995	5,584	72,579
Water supply, sewerage, etc.	31,920	1,537	33,457
<i>Total, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services</i>	<i>98,915</i>	<i>7,121</i>	<i>106,036</i>
Building and construction—			
Construction and repair of buildings	264,619	12,024	276,643
Construction works (other than buildings)	148,959	3,027	151,986
<i>Total, building and construction</i>	<i>413,578</i>	<i>15,051</i>	<i>428,629</i>
Transport and storage—			
Road transport	117,080	11,974	129,054
Shipping	23,187	2,387	25,574
Loading and discharging vessels	25,367	367	25,734
Rail and air transport	84,863	10,230	95,093
Other transport	47	7	54
Storage	2,279	299	2,578
<i>Total, transport and storage</i>	<i>252,823</i>	<i>25,264</i>	<i>278,087</i>
Communication	80,460	23,189	103,649
Finance and property—			
Banking	48,481	27,139	75,620
Insurance	30,831	25,669	56,500
Other finance and property	28,050	20,051	48,101
<i>Total, finance and property</i>	<i>107,362</i>	<i>72,859</i>	<i>180,221</i>

POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

<i>Industry group and sub-group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Commerce—			
Wholesale trade	169,049	60,194	229,243
Livestock and primary produce dealing, etc.	27,021	6,654	33,675
Retail trade	283,422	239,518	522,940
<i>Total, commerce</i>	<i>479,492</i>	<i>306,366</i>	<i>785,858</i>
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services—			
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	96,848	40,794	137,642
Defence: enlisted personnel	54,833	2,460	57,293
Defence: civilian employees	11,730	3,388	15,118
<i>Total, public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services</i>	<i>163,411</i>	<i>46,642</i>	<i>210,053</i>
Community and business services (including professional)—			
Law, order and public safety	39,144	16,103	55,247
Religion and social welfare	17,768	18,774	36,542
Health, hospitals, etc.	50,682	141,739	192,421
Education	81,286	109,386	190,672
Other community and business services (including professional)	42,085	30,015	72,100
<i>Total, community and business services</i>	<i>230,965</i>	<i>316,017</i>	<i>546,982</i>
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.—			
Amusement, sport and recreation	36,718	18,119	54,837
Private domestic service	5,789	27,829	33,618
Hotels, boarding houses and other accommodation and restaurants	54,209	83,086	137,295
Other personal services	28,986	40,133	69,119
<i>Total, amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.</i>	<i>125,702</i>	<i>169,167</i>	<i>294,869</i>
Other industries	92	35	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated	45,068	51,757	96,825
<i>Total in work force</i>	<i>3,421,814</i>	<i>1,434,641</i>	<i>4,856,455</i>
Not in work force	2,394,545	4,299,462	6,694,007
Grand total	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462

WORK FORCE, BY INDUSTRY: STATES AND TERRITORIES, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Industry (major group)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES									
Primary production	114,297	92,791	81,482	38,885	36,964	15,054	1,319	550	381,342
Mining and quarrying	22,605	4,799	10,981	3,070	8,021	3,245	1,231	75	54,027
Manufacturing	390,122	311,680	104,303	100,795	50,545	27,109	1,039	2,984	988,577
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (pro- duction, supply and maintenance)	36,257	31,416	10,393	10,805	5,508	3,743	335	458	98,915
Building and construction	149,334	104,783	66,092	36,919	33,886	13,956	3,029	5,579	413,578
Transport and storage	96,318	62,842	38,941	21,811	22,118	8,294	1,582	917	252,823
Communication	28,891	23,262	11,095	7,683	5,698	2,907	353	571	80,460
Finance and property	42,031	30,219	14,075	9,801	7,351	2,846	204	835	107,362
Commerce	174,735	135,139	70,062	44,861	36,875	14,194	939	2,687	479,492
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	59,783	41,964	22,598	11,524	10,886	3,941	2,559	10,156	163,411
Community and business services (including pro- fessional)	84,597	65,087	31,849	20,223	17,822	6,933	1,078	3,376	230,965
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	52,038	34,444	15,771	9,796	8,175	3,242	550	1,686	125,702
Other industries	32	28	15	3	7	3	..	4	92
Industry inadequately des- cribed or not stated	20,347	11,773	5,574	3,442	2,299	1,091	182	360	45,068
Total males in work force	1,271,387	950,227	483,231	319,618	246,155	106,558	14,400	30,238	3,421,814
FEMALES									
Primary production	22,473	19,179	16,004	8,770	6,474	2,161	185	63	75,309
Mining and quarrying	738	400	534	161	310	128	39	6	2,316
Manufacturing	130,202	126,810	24,300	24,258	10,348	6,850	177	603	323,548
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (pro- duction, supply and maintenance)	2,788	2,383	745	563	346	258	7	31	7,121
Building and construction	5,578	4,093	2,109	1,515	1,181	333	62	180	15,051
Transport and storage	10,460	6,501	3,518	2,171	1,784	566	162	102	25,264
Communication	8,450	6,576	3,342	2,200	1,341	984	79	217	23,189
Finance and property	30,686	20,520	8,709	6,091	4,417	1,720	121	595	72,859
Commerce	114,940	81,352	42,897	31,344	24,201	8,777	803	2,052	306,366
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	16,568	11,254	6,269	3,541	3,052	1,556	666	3,736	46,642
Community and business services (including pro- fessional)	116,484	88,322	40,500	30,622	24,372	10,555	1,331	3,831	316,017
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	62,412	46,077	25,832	14,703	12,373	5,037	885	1,848	169,167
Other industries	14	8	6	3	1	1	..	2	35
Industry inadequately des- cribed or not stated	20,972	13,346	6,873	4,864	3,224	1,839	227	412	51,757
Total females in work force	542,765	426,821	181,638	130,806	93,424	40,765	4,744	13,678	1,434,641

WORK FORCE, BY INDUSTRY: STATES AND TERRITORIES, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—
continued

<i>Industry (major group)</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
PERSONS									
Primary production	136,770	111,970	97,486	47,655	43,438	17,215	1,504	613	456,651
Mining and quarrying	23,343	5,199	11,515	3,231	8,331	3,373	1,270	81	56,343
Manufacturing	520,324	438,490	128,603	125,053	60,893	33,959	1,216	3,587	1,312,125
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	39,045	33,799	11,138	11,368	5,854	4,001	342	489	106,036
Building and construction	154,912	108,876	68,201	38,434	35,067	14,289	3,091	5,759	428,629
Transport and storage	106,778	69,343	42,459	23,982	23,902	8,860	1,744	1,019	278,087
Communication	37,341	29,838	14,437	9,883	7,039	3,891	432	788	103,649
Finance and property	72,717	50,739	22,784	15,892	11,768	4,566	325	1,430	180,221
Commerce	289,675	216,491	112,959	76,205	61,076	22,971	1,742	4,739	785,858
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	76,351	53,218	28,867	15,065	13,938	5,497	3,225	13,892	210,053
Community and business services (including professional)	201,081	153,409	72,349	50,845	42,194	17,488	2,409	7,207	546,982
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	114,450	80,521	41,603	24,499	20,548	8,279	1,435	3,534	294,869
Other industries	46	36	21	6	8	4	..	6	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated	41,319	25,119	12,447	8,306	5,523	2,930	409	772	96,825
Total persons in work force	1,814,152	1,377,048	664,869	450,424	339,579	147,323	19,144	43,916	4,856,455

PROPORTION OF THE WORK FORCE IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP: AUSTRALIA
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966
(Per cent)

<i>Industry (major group)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Primary production	11.14	5.25	9.40
Mining and quarrying	1.58	0.16	1.16
Manufacturing	28.89	22.55	27.02
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	2.89	0.50	2.18
Building and construction	12.09	1.05	8.83
Transport and storage	7.39	1.76	5.73
Communication	2.35	1.62	2.13
Finance and property	3.14	5.08	3.71
Commerce	14.01	21.35	16.18
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services	4.78	3.25	4.33
Community and business services (including professional)	6.75	22.03	11.26
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc.	3.67	11.79	6.07
Other industries	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industry inadequately described or not stated	1.32	3.61	1.99
Total work force	100.00	100.00	100.00

Industry and occupational status

Males and females in the work force at the 1966 census are classified in the following table according to industry and occupational status. Only the major industry groups are shown; particulars for each sub-group are available in the mimeographed 1966 Census Bulletin No. 9.6, *Population: By Industry and Occupational Status, Australia* and in the corresponding bulletin for each State and Territory.

**WORK FORCE, BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS
30 JUNE 1966**

Industry (major group)	Employed				Total	Un- employed	Total in the work force
	Employer	Self- employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)			
MALES							
Primary production	74,684	156,171	138,337	8,085	377,277	4,065	381,342
Mining and quarrying	500	1,600	51,424	66	53,590	437	54,027
Manufacturing	26,073	20,629	934,120	820	981,642	6,935	988,577
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	275	232	97,968	75	98,550	365	98,915
Building and construction	33,649	39,479	334,191	447	407,766	5,812	413,578
Transport and storage	11,906	25,700	213,040	251	250,897	1,926	252,823
Communication	5	5	80,163	46	80,214	246	80,460
Finance and property	4,358	6,633	95,895	142	107,028	334	107,362
Commerce	56,144	39,978	379,170	957	476,249	3,243	479,492
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	162,990	3	162,993	418	163,411
Community and business services (in- cluding professional)	22,658	7,734	198,531	1,223	230,146	819	230,965
Amusement, hotels and other accommo- dation, cafes, personal service, etc.	19,374	16,289	88,029	552	124,244	1,458	125,702
Other industries	6	15	67	..	88	4	92
Industry inadequately described or not stated	764	1,343	23,193	381	25,681	19,387	45,068
Total males in work force	250,391	315,808	2,797,118	13,048	3,376,365	45,449	3,421,814
FEMALES							
Primary production	12,747	21,747	24,274	16,108	74,876	433	75,309
Mining and quarrying	40	54	2,193	19	2,306	10	2,316
Manufacturing	5,333	5,056	308,952	1,151	320,492	3,056	323,548
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	31	10	7,039	10	7,090	31	7,121
Building and construction	2,296	846	11,253	566	14,961	90	15,051
Transport and storage	1,431	1,321	21,878	468	25,098	166	25,264
Communication	2	4	22,957	49	23,012	177	23,189
Finance and property	674	1,474	70,125	225	72,498	361	72,859
Commerce	21,367	20,330	257,748	4,332	303,777	2,589	306,366
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	46,365	4	46,369	273	46,642
Community and business services (in- cluding professional)	2,929	5,389	301,888	3,236	313,442	2,575	316,017
Amusement, hotels and other accommo- dation, cafes, personal service, etc.	12,835	11,067	139,833	3,001	166,736	2,431	169,167
Other industries . . . . .	..	2	26	..	28	7	35
Industry inadequately described or not stated	536	1,119	26,911	3,148	31,714	20,043	51,757
Total females in work force	60,221	68,419	1,241,442	32,317	1,402,399	32,242	1,434,641
PERSONS							
Primary production	87,431	177,918	162,611	24,193	452,153	4,498	456,651
Mining and quarrying	540	1,654	53,617	85	55,896	447	56,343
Manufacturing	31,406	25,685	1,243,072	1,971	1,302,134	9,991	1,312,125
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	306	242	105,007	85	105,640	396	106,036
Building and construction	35,945	40,325	345,444	1,013	422,727	5,902	428,629
Transport and storage	13,337	27,021	234,918	719	275,995	2,092	278,087
Communication	2	9	103,120	95	103,226	423	103,649
Finance and property	5,032	8,107	166,020	367	179,526	695	180,221
Commerce	77,511	60,308	636,918	5,289	780,026	5,832	785,858
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	209,355	7	209,362	691	210,053
Community and business services (in- cluding professional)	25,587	13,123	500,419	4,459	543,588	3,394	546,982
Amusement, hotels and other accommo- dation, cafes, personal service, etc.	32,209	27,356	227,862	3,553	290,980	3,889	294,869
Other industries	6	17	93	..	116	11	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated	1,300	2,462	50,104	3,529	57,395	39,430	96,825
Total persons in work force	310,612	384,227	4,038,560	45,365	4,778,764	77,691	4,856,455

Occupation

At the 1966 Census persons in the work force were asked to state occupation in accordance with the following instructions.

'State in precise (or award) terms the person's main occupation last week, using where possible two or more words. For example, "Builder's Labourer", "Dairy Farm Hand", "Clothing Machinist", "Wood Machinist", "Motor Mechanic", "Electrical Fitter", "Coal Wheeler", "Dairy Farmer", etc. Employees of Government Departments or Authorities should be described by their official designation, such as "District Employment Officer", "Shire Clerk", etc., and not by such terms as "Public Servant", etc.'

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

<i>Occupation major group and minor group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors	31,560	197	31,757
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	9,230	902	10,132
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	4,178	384	4,562
Medical practitioners and dentists	15,491	1,673	17,164
Nurses	4,563	72,674	77,237
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	8,744	5,700	14,444
Teachers	59,325	75,591	134,916
Clergy and related members of religious orders	12,573	3,767	16,340
Law professionals	7,694	377	8,071
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	16,964	8,881	25,845
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	58,981	11,088	70,069
Other professional, technical and related workers	31,901	8,137	40,038
<i>Total professional, etc., workers</i>	<i>261,204</i>	<i>189,371</i>	<i>450,575</i>
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,952	175	12,127
Employers, workers on own account, directors, managers, n.e.c.	256,115	36,397	292,512
<i>Total administrative, etc., workers</i>	<i>268,067</i>	<i>36,572</i>	<i>304,639</i>
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	35,994	35,327	71,321
Stenographers and typists . . . . .	..	162,806	162,806
Other clerical workers	249,295	230,126	479,421
<i>Total clerical workers</i>	<i>285,289</i>	<i>428,259</i>	<i>713,548</i>
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	22,079	1,515	23,594
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	47,239	1,514	48,753
Proprietors and shopkeepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	126,967	176,153	303,120
<i>Total sales workers</i>	<i>196,285</i>	<i>179,182</i>	<i>375,467</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	240,876	31,419	272,295
Farm workers, including farm foremen, n.e.c.	134,084	39,522	173,606
Wool classers	2,406	..	2,406
Hunters and trappers	1,185	..	1,185
Fishermen and related workers	7,190	172	7,362
Timber getters and other forestry workers	12,135	62	12,197
<i>Total farmers, fishermen, etc.</i>	<i>397,876</i>	<i>71,175</i>	<i>469,051</i>
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners and quarrymen	27,744	48	27,792
Well drillers and related workers	1,656	..	1,656
Mineral treaters	2,416	..	2,416
<i>Total miners, quarrymen, etc.</i>	<i>31,816</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>31,864</i>

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

<i>Occupation major group and minor group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Workers in transport and communication occupations—			
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship	4,164	8	4,172
Deck and engine room hands, ship, barge, crews and boatmen	9,723	24	9,747
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	2,664	24	2,688
Drivers and firemen, railway	13,629	..	13,629
Drivers, road transport	166,889	3,186	170,075
Guards and conductors, railway	4,290	..	4,290
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	21,692	963	22,655
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	3,513	23,808	27,321
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	24,811	4,768	29,579
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	8,666	1,287	9,953
<i>Total workers in transport, etc.</i>	<i>260,041</i>	<i>34,068</i>	<i>294,109</i>
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	17,595	21,694	39,289
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	18,611	76,614	95,225
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	12,072	11,235	23,307
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	19,834	..	19,834
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	15,638	812	16,450
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	368,084	2,990	371,074
Electricians and related electric and electronics workers	116,593	1,328	117,921
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	63,271	33,054	96,325
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and related workers	136,487	2,075	138,562
Painters and decorators	50,791	673	51,464
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	88,965	150	89,115
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	33,404	8,278	41,682
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,953	1,716	12,669
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	85,048	17,757	102,805
Chemical and related process workers	20,471	4,556	25,027
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	945	1,397	2,342
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c.	28,668	16,663	45,331
Packers, labellers and related workers	9,896	20,882	30,778
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers	69,748	197	69,945
Freight handlers, including waterside workers	103,243	2,659	105,902
Labourers, n.e.c.	224,912	3,379	228,291
<i>Total craftsmen, etc.</i>	<i>1,495,229</i>	<i>228,109</i>	<i>1,723,338</i>
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade men, policemen, protective service and related workers	36,205	609	36,814
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	17,722	104,186	121,908
Waiters, bartenders	13,887	28,089	41,976
Building caretakers, cleaners	30,950	32,371	63,321
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	9,690	20,215	29,905
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	6,488	13,912	20,400
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,317	503	3,820
Photographers and related camera operators	3,264	892	4,156
Embalmers and undertakers	898	46	944
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	18,467	19,267	37,734
<i>Total service, sport, etc., workers</i>	<i>140,888</i>	<i>220,090</i>	<i>360,978</i>
Members of armed services	54,833	2,460	57,293
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	30,286	45,307	75,593
<i>Total in work force</i>	<i>3,421,814</i>	<i>1,434,641</i>	<i>4,856,455</i>
Not in work force	2,394,545	4,299,462	6,694,007
Grand total	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462

WORK FORCE, BY OCCUPATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupation (major group)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES									
Professional, technical and related workers . . .	97,698	76,622	31,023	23,832	17,937	7,841	1,288	4,963	261,204
Administrative, executive and managerial workers . . .	101,071	79,071	35,046	24,280	17,703	7,363	1,084	2,449	268,067
Clerical workers . . .	106,967	80,828	37,140	25,422	20,307	8,156	1,046	5,423	285,289
Sales workers . . .	73,839	57,441	27,836	17,374	12,862	5,429	264	1,240	196,285
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers . . .	120,358	98,123	82,696	40,727	38,385	15,431	1,237	919	397,876
Miners, quarrymen and related workers . . .	14,220	2,390	6,162	1,744	4,709	1,885	641	65	31,816
Workers in transport and communication occupations . . .	98,832	66,693	40,278	23,274	20,382	8,071	1,156	1,355	260,041
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. . .	565,173	428,265	193,784	145,420	100,081	47,343	5,564	9,599	1,495,229
Service, sport and recreation workers . . .	56,975	38,505	17,991	11,611	9,747	3,823	785	1,451	140,888
Members of armed services . . .	23,181	14,528	7,161	3,431	2,368	353	1,182	2,629	54,833
Occupation inadequately described or not stated . . .	13,073	7,761	4,114	2,503	1,674	863	153	145	30,286
Total males in work force . . .	1,271,387	950,227	483,231	319,618	246,155	106,558	14,400	30,238	3,421,814
FEMALES									
Professional, technical and related workers . . .	69,197	54,301	23,873	18,652	13,327	6,718	890	2,413	189,371
Administrative, executive and managerial workers . . .	14,481	10,584	4,913	3,093	2,115	893	168	325	36,572
Clerical workers . . .	170,200	122,898	53,859	36,000	27,193	10,614	1,361	6,134	428,259
Sales workers . . .	65,064	48,045	24,790	19,161	14,385	5,815	550	1,372	179,182
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers . . .	20,811	18,728	14,949	8,421	6,081	2,020	90	75	71,175
Miners, quarrymen and related workers . . .	9	2	10	26	1	..	..	..	48
Workers in transport and communication occupations . . .	13,501	9,352	4,350	3,046	2,315	1,044	116	344	34,068
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. . .	90,107	93,502	16,584	15,802	6,648	5,039	95	332	228,109
Service, sport and recreation workers . . .	80,683	57,103	31,862	21,986	18,295	6,854	1,174	2,133	220,090
Members of armed services . . .	858	725	291	168	84	26	100	208	2,460
Occupation inadequately described or not stated . . .	17,854	11,581	6,157	4,451	2,980	1,742	200	342	45,307
Total females in work force . . .	542,765	426,821	181,638	130,806	93,424	40,765	4,744	13,678	1,434,641
PERSONS									
Professional, technical and related workers . . .	166,895	130,923	54,896	42,484	31,264	14,559	2,178	7,376	450,575
Administrative, executive and managerial workers . . .	115,552	89,655	39,959	27,373	19,818	8,256	1,252	2,774	304,639
Clerical workers . . .	277,167	203,726	90,999	61,422	47,500	18,770	2,407	11,557	713,548
Sales workers . . .	138,903	105,486	52,626	36,535	27,247	11,244	814	2,612	375,467
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers . . .	141,169	116,851	97,645	49,148	44,466	17,451	1,327	994	469,051
Miners, quarrymen and related workers . . .	14,229	2,392	6,172	1,770	4,710	1,885	641	65	31,864
Workers in transport and communication occupations . . .	112,333	76,045	44,628	26,320	22,697	9,115	1,272	1,699	294,109
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. . .	655,280	521,767	210,368	161,222	106,729	52,382	5,659	9,931	1,723,338
Service, sport and recreation workers . . .	137,658	95,608	49,853	33,597	28,042	10,677	1,959	3,584	360,978
Members of armed services . . .	24,039	15,253	7,452	3,599	2,452	379	1,282	2,837	57,293
Occupation inadequately described or not stated . . .	30,927	19,342	10,271	6,954	4,654	2,605	353	487	75,593
Total persons in work force . . .	1,814,152	1,377,048	664,869	450,424	339,579	147,323	19,144	43,916	4,856,455

**PROPORTION OF THE WORK FORCE IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP: AUSTRALIA
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966**

(Per cent)

<i>Occupation (major group)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	7.63	13.20	9.28
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	7.83	2.55	6.27
Clerical workers	8.34	29.85	14.69
Sales workers	5.74	12.49	7.73
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	11.63	4.96	9.66
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	0.93	0.00	0.66
Workers in transport and communication occupations	7.60	2.37	6.06
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	43.70	15.90	35.49
Service, sport, and recreation workers	4.12	15.34	7.43
Members of armed services	1.60	0.17	1.18
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	0.89	3.16	1.56
Total work force	100.00	100.00	100.00

Married women in the work force

**MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE, BY AGE
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966**

<i>Age last birthday (years)</i>	<i>Number(a)</i>	<i>Proportion of married women in each age group to—</i>	
		<i>Total females of that age group in the work force</i>	<i>Total married women(a) in that age group</i>
		<i>per cent</i>	<i>per cent</i>
15-19	12,437	3.91	29.83
20-24	92,933	37.81	37.54
25-29	83,949	67.26	26.78
30-34	83,594	78.84	27.62
35-39	108,207	82.41	32.27
40-44	117,472	81.55	34.68
45-49	94,908	76.57	32.76
50-54	71,545	68.91	27.65
55-59	41,517	57.21	21.09
60-64	16,176	44.58	11.70
65 and over	7,984	28.43	3.94
Total	730,722	50.93	27.41

(a) Includes women married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise.

The population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August, and November of each year in all States and Territories. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and work force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the work force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the work force survey. The results of surveys of multiple jobholding and of leavers from schools, universities, etc. are given in the following pages. The population survey was instituted in November 1960 in the six State capital cities and was subsequently extended to include non-metropolitan areas. About 37,000 households, representing one per cent of all households, are selected by area sampling methods and enumerated each quarter, the information being obtained by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion.

The work force survey covers all persons fifteen years of age and over, except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations. Each person included in the survey is classified to a work force category or as not in the work force on the basis of his actual activity during a specified week, his activity during that week being determined from answers to a set of questions specially designed for the purpose.

To date, work force survey estimates have been published only for the total of the six State capital cities; a summary of the results was given in the previous issue of the Year Book, and more detailed tables have been published in *Employment and Unemployment*. It is intended that estimates of the total Australian work force for each quarter from February 1964 be published in the near future. Calculation of these estimates is dependent on the use of revised benchmark data derived from the 1966 population census, and when this chapter was sent for press the work was not sufficiently advanced to enable Australian estimates to be included.

Surveys of multiple jobholding

Surveys of the nature and extent of multiple jobholding in Australia were conducted during November 1965, August 1966, and August 1967. A multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) was used. The surveys covered all employed civilians aged fifteen years and over (fourteen years and over in November 1965), other than certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations.

For the purpose of these surveys, employed persons are defined as those who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (the category includes employees, employers and workers on own account), or
- (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm) owned and operated by a member of the same household, or
- (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave or holiday, industrial dispute or because of production holdup due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

The numbers of multiple jobholders shown in the following tables do not include persons who were described as employers or self-employed in two businesses (including farms). They comprise only those persons who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. For the purpose of the survey a second job did not exclude such occupations as those of professional sportsmen, part-time musicians, paid coaches and the like. Persons who by the very nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc. were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

Further details of the results of these surveys may be found in the mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Multiple Jobholding, November 1965*; *Survey of Multiple Jobholding, August 1966*; and *Survey of Multiple Jobholding, August 1967*.

Occupational status

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN MAIN
AND SECOND JOBS, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1966 AND AUGUST 1967
(*000)**

Occupational status in main job(b)	Date	Occupational status in second job					
		Employer or self-employed		Wage or salary earner(c)		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK							
Employer or self-employed .	Aug. 1966	..	..	10.7	*	10.7	*
	Aug. 1967	..	..	10.0	*	10.0	*
Wage or salary earner(c) .	Aug. 1966	31.5	*	65.4	13.8	97.0	15.7
	Aug. 1967	29.1	*	64.4	14.2	93.5	16.2
Total	Aug. 1966	31.5	*	76.1	15.7	107.6	17.6
	Aug. 1967	29.1	*	74.4	15.2	103.5	17.2

ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK

Employer or self-employed .	Aug. 1966	..	..	13.3	*	13.3	*
	Aug. 1967	..	..	12.7	*	12.7	*
Wage or salary earner(c) .	Aug. 1966	39.4	*	74.5	15.8	113.9	18.6
	Aug. 1967	36.0	*	75.7	15.9	111.7	18.2
Total	Aug. 1966	39.4	*	87.7	18.0	127.1	20.9
	Aug. 1967	36.0	*	88.4	17.1	124.4	19.5

(a) Comprises only those civilians aged 15 years and over who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. See note (c). (b) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (c) Includes a small number of unpaid family helpers.

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

Distribution by States

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): STATES, AUGUST 1966 AND AUGUST 1967
(*000)**

	Date	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (b)
Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week	Aug. 1966	44.4	33.5	10.1	18.1	10.7	5.7	125.2
	Aug. 1967	43.2	29.7	14.4	16.0	10.5	*	120.7
All persons who held a second job in survey week	Aug. 1966	53.0	38.0	14.3	20.7	12.7	6.5	148.0
	Aug. 1967	52.4	34.3	17.7	17.8	13.6	*	143.9

(a) Comprises only those civilians aged 15 years and over who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

NOTE. The numbers of females are too small to show in the detail given above. In New South Wales, female multiple jobholders numbered 7,700 in August 1967 and 8,400 in August 1966. The number in Victoria in both years was about 5,000.

Industry group of main and second job

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): INDUSTRY GROUP OF MAIN
AND SECOND JOBS, AUSTRALIA, AUGUST 1966 AND AUGUST 1967
(*000)**

Industry group	<i>Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week</i>				<i>All persons who held a second job in survey week</i>			
	<i>Main job(b)</i>		<i>Second job</i>		<i>Main job(b)</i>		<i>Second job</i>	
	<i>Aug. 1966</i>	<i>Aug. 1967</i>	<i>Aug. 1966</i>	<i>Aug. 1967</i>	<i>Aug. 1966</i>	<i>Aug. 1967</i>	<i>Aug. 1966</i>	<i>Aug. 1967</i>
Primary production	15.2	12.6	23.7	21.6	21.4	17.9	29.9	26.9
Manufacturing	31.8	28.1	9.6	10.1	36.0	32.2	12.0	13.7
Building and construction	9.4	9.3	5.2	5.1	10.9	9.9	6.0	6.9
Transport and communication	8.7	7.7	7.3	7.2	9.7	9.7	8.3	8.3
Commerce	19.4	22.3	17.0	14.3	23.2	26.2	20.1	16.0
Public authority (n.e.i.), and com- munity and business services	23.0	21.0	19.8	19.5	26.1	25.1	22.5	23.3
Amusement, hotels, cafés, person- al service, etc.	6.8	8.0	40.7	40.2	8.1	9.7	46.7	45.5
Other industries(c)	10.8	11.7	*	*	12.5	13.0	*	*
Total	125.2	120.7	125.2	120.7	148.0	143.9	148.0	143.9

(a) Comprises only those civilians aged 15 years and over who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. (b) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during the survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (c) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

Surveys of leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions

Surveys using a multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) were carried out on an Australia-wide basis in February of each year from 1964 to 1968. Figures from the 1968 survey are not yet available.

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

Estimates shown in the following tables relate to the total population of Australia within the age range fifteen to twenty-four years, with the exception of members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

Persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoriums, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc. and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, although included in the survey, were not asked the particular questions on attendance at schools, etc. Persons who were reported as permanently unable to work were also not asked these questions. An estimate of the total number of such persons, for whom no information on attendance, etc. can be given, is shown in the first table in this section.

The 'leavers', i.e. the persons who had attended full time at a school, university, etc. at some time in the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education, were asked to indicate when they had ceased full-time education. All persons were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the work force were further questioned about occupation and industry. Although many persons who were intending to return to full-time education were in the work force at the time of the surveys, their numbers would not give a useful indication of the extent of vacation working, because of the timing of the surveys.

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

Attendance or non-attendance at school, university, etc.

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS(a), BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL-TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC. IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR: AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1965 TO 1967
(^{'000})

	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Attended school, university, etc. full time in the previous year(b)—						
Returning to full-time education	168.3	119.4	174.7	124.7	192.1	140.1
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4
Total who attended school, etc.	251.5	199.0	263.3	209.5	277.1	222.5
Did not attend school, university, etc. full time in previous year(b)	644.7	668.2	668.6	692.5	679.8	719.6
In hospitals, etc.(c)	9.0	6.3	11.7	8.1	11.9	6.6
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	905.2	873.5	943.6	910.1	968.8	948.8

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

Occupational status of 'leavers'

'LEAVERS'(a)(b), BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY 1965 TO 1967
(^{'000})

Occupational status	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
In the work force—						
Employed(c)	75.5	60.5	77.7	64.2	71.3	63.6
Unemployed	*	9.7	8.0	11.2	8.6	11.1
Total in the work force	80.2	70.2	85.7	75.3	79.9	74.6
Not in the work force	*	9.4	*	9.5	5.1	7.8
Total 'leavers'(a)(b)	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full-time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (b) See notes (b) and (c) to previous table. (c) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family helpers.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

Distribution of 'leavers' by States

'LEAVERS'(a)(b), BY STATES, FEBRUARY 1965 TO 1967
(^{'000})

State	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
New South Wales	30.1	29.1	32.1	32.4	29.7	27.2
Victoria	21.2	20.3	24.0	22.4	24.3	23.1
Queensland	13.9	11.6	11.3	11.9	12.2	13.6
South Australia	9.3	7.3	10.3	9.1	7.9	8.9
Western Australia	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.9
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*
Australia(c)	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full-time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (b) See notes (b) and (c) to first table on page. (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

Time of leaving of 'leavers'

**'LEAVERS' (a)(b), BY AGE GROUP AND BY TIME OF LEAVING
FEBRUARY 1965 TO 1967
('000)**

Time of leaving	February 1965		February 1966		February 1967	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS						
Previous January-June	6.3	8.6	7.2	7.3	6.0	7.1
Previous July-October	9.8	11.9	8.1	11.7	7.2	10.7
Previous November	15.7	13.7	19.2	19.1	21.6	21.5
Previous December(c)	46.8	42.3	47.7	44.8	41.8	39.3
Total(a) (b)	78.6	76.6	82.2	82.9	76.6	78.7
PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS						
Previous January-June	6.5	8.8	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.3
Previous July-October	10.1	11.9	8.7	12.0	7.6	11.3
Previous November	17.3	14.9	20.8	19.7	25.2	22.8
Previous December(c)	49.3	44.0	51.6	45.8	45.5	41.0
Total(a) (b)	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full-time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (b) See notes (b) and (c) to the first table on page 1165. (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc. in January or February of the following year.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT

The series contained in this section, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmarks') derived for the purpose from the population census of June 1961. From July 1961 to date the figures shown are estimates designed to measure month-to-month changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate. The series will be revised in the light of the 1966 population census results. Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely (a) current pay-roll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other direct current records of employment (e.g. for hospitals). The total of recorded employment is supplemented each month by estimates of changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections. The series relate only to wage and salary earners. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in rural industry and in private domestic service.

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

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals, and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1967*).

The level of the estimates in this section is affected by the exclusion of many employees from the 1961 census benchmarks (see page 1167); nevertheless, they measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field. However, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and pay-roll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding, and part-time working affect the trend over longer periods.

The benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly figures are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in scope and in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the benchmark totals was adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an enterprise-establishment reporting basis. The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1961.

At the 1961 population census those persons who were not stated to be engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service were required to be described as students, pensioners, engaged in home duties, etc., and were automatically classified as not being in the work force. It is believed that many persons—particularly married women—classified themselves according to their main or usual activity or status (e.g. home duties) and overlooked the part-time or casual employment that they had at the time of the census. Had the census questions been designed to obtain particulars of each person's actual activity during a specified period (as the 1966 population census work force questions were), so that all employees who did any paid work at all, or who had a job, would have been included, these persons would have been counted in the total of employed wage and salary earners.

The scope of the current monthly series is similar to and subject to the same limitations as that of the population census benchmarks. For this reason the totals shown in this section for Australia, for States and Territories, and for industries do not necessarily represent, at any point of time, the total numbers of wage and salary earners employed full-time or part-time in those areas or industries. Instead, they represent the estimated numbers of persons who would have been counted as wage and salary earners at a population census in which the concepts and definitions were the same as those of the 1961 census. The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1966 population census conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, all persons who did any paid work for an employer or who had a job as an employee from which they were temporarily absent being classified as employed wage and salary earners. Census figures have been published in a series of mimeographed bulletins which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population in each State and Territory at June 1966. The figures therein for wage and salary earners classified by industry are not comparable with those in this section, because they are based on different work force concepts and definitions and on a different method of allocating persons to industries. Furthermore, the figures in this section are still based on June 1961 benchmarks.

The table below gives a comparison, at June 1966, of the estimated number of employed wage and salary earners (excluding defence forces and employees in rural industry and private domestic service), compiled on the current basis, and figures from the population census. In adjusting the census figures to exclude the categories of persons excluded from the estimates, allowance has been made for persons whose industry was either inadequately described or not stated.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1966**

EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
(*000)

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aust.
Males—									
1. Estimates(b)	996.2	733.4	336.6	242.1	180.7	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,606.6
2. Population census(c)	989.2	735.3	341.0	243.1	179.9	81.6	10.7	26.5	2,607.2
3. Difference (1-2)	7.0	-1.9	-4.4	-1.0	0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.6
Females—									
1. Estimates(b)	426.7	328.4	128.9	97.7	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.2
2. Population census(c)	456.3	360.8	139.5	105.9	76.0	33.7	3.9	13.2	1,189.3
3. Difference (1-2)	-29.6	-32.4	-10.6	-8.2	-8.0	-3.9	-0.3	-0.1	-93.1

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) Based on 1961 population census benchmarks. (c) Not comparable with 1961 population census results; see above.

A new series of estimates for June 1966 and subsequent months will be published as soon as possible. This series will be based on 1966 census benchmarks and will therefore be at a higher level over all than the present series (see table above). In due course the estimates for periods prior to the census of June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 census basis not being available.

Total civilian employees and defence forces

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA
JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1968(a)

EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE

('000)

	June 1961	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968
Males—						
Civilian employees—						
Private	1,594.6	1,762.3	1,834.7	1,861.5	1,878.4	1,934.6
Government(b)	669.7	707.0	718.4	745.1	756.9	779.8
Total	2,264.3	2,469.3	2,553.1	2,606.6	2,635.3	2,714.4
Defence forces(c)	44.3	49.6	52.5	64.2	74.8	78.1
Total males	2,308.6	2,518.9	2,605.6	2,670.8	2,710.1	2,792.5
Females—						
Civilian employees—						
Private	714.5	815.1	863.2	894.4	927.1	964.3
Government(b)	154.4	176.3	187.8	201.8	212.7	224.2
Total	868.9	991.4	1,051.0	1,096.2	1,139.8	1,188.5
Defence forces(c)	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7
Total females	870.7	993.6	1,053.2	1,098.7	1,142.3	1,191.2
Persons—						
Civilian employees—						
Private	2,309.1	2,577.4	2,697.9	2,755.9	2,805.6	2,899.0
Government(b)	824.1	883.3	906.2	946.9	969.5	1,003.9
Total	3,133.2	3,460.7	3,604.1	3,702.8	3,775.1	3,902.9
Defence forces(c)	46.1	51.8	54.7	66.6	77.3	80.8
Total persons	3,179.3	3,512.5	3,658.8	3,769.4	3,852.4	3,983.7

(a) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; see pages 1166-7. (b) Includes employees, within Australia, of government authorities (Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government) on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees. See pages 1171-2. (c) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. From June 1966 the figures include national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement.

Civilian employees

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1968(a)
 EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>June 1961</i>	<i>June 1964</i>	<i>June 1965</i>	<i>June 1966</i>	<i>June 1967</i>	<i>June 1968</i>
MALES						
Mining and quarrying	48.2	46.4	47.7	50.3	51.4	54.0
Manufacturing(b)	821.6	920.9	952.2	955.2	965.9	987.1
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	88.5	93.4	94.6	97.7	99.6	101.5
Building and construction	274.8	290.0	299.0	310.1	299.0	310.0
Transport and storage	190.4	192.5	197.9	201.8	201.9	206.2
Communication	75.2	78.1	79.3	81.1	84.2	87.0
Finance and property	80.4	92.1	96.9	101.7	105.4	109.3
Retail trade	191.3	210.8	215.8	216.5	218.0	222.3
Wholesale and other commerce	161.4	170.5	177.1	179.6	180.4	184.1
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	95.0	105.7	110.1	116.5	122.5	128.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	31.0	35.3	36.2	37.2	38.4	39.7
Education	57.1	69.5	73.3	77.6	80.5	85.6
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	70.1	78.2	83.2	87.9	92.0	97.7
Other(c)	79.3	86.0	89.9	93.5	96.2	101.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,264.3</i>	<i>2,469.3</i>	<i>2,553.1</i>	<i>2,606.6</i>	<i>2,635.3</i>	<i>2,714.4</i>
FEMALES						
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6
Manufacturing(b)	233.5	277.6	293.8	297.1	305.5	313.2
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	6.2	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.6
Building and construction	4.9	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.5	8.2
Transport and storage	17.0	18.1	19.4	21.0	21.7	22.7
Communication	18.3	19.3	20.6	21.5	22.7	23.0
Finance and property	54.2	60.0	63.6	67.5	70.1	73.1
Retail trade	150.7	169.5	177.6	184.2	191.9	197.2
Wholesale and other commerce	49.2	52.1	55.5	58.1	59.0	61.1
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	34.6	39.1	42.0	46.2	49.4	51.9
Health, hospitals, etc.	102.6	117.6	124.3	129.2	133.4	139.6
Education	73.7	87.9	92.1	98.6	104.4	112.3
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	78.8	86.0	93.5	100.0	105.5	113.1
Other(c)	43.9	50.3	53.2	56.1	59.1	62.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>868.9</i>	<i>991.4</i>	<i>1,051.0</i>	<i>1,096.2</i>	<i>1,139.8</i>	<i>1,188.5</i>

For footnotes see page 1170.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
 BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1968(a)—continued
 EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

Industry group	June 1961	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968
PERSONS						
Mining and quarrying	49.6	48.1	49.4	52.3	53.8	56.7
Manufacturing(b)	1,055.1	1,198.5	1,246.1	1,252.3	1,271.4	1,300.2
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	94.7	99.9	101.6	105.1	106.9	109.1
Building and construction	279.7	295.8	305.6	317.2	306.5	318.2
Transport and storage	207.4	210.6	217.3	222.8	223.6	228.9
Communication	93.5	97.4	99.9	102.6	106.9	110.0
Finance and property	134.6	152.1	160.4	169.1	175.5	182.5
Retail trade	342.0	380.3	393.4	400.7	409.9	419.5
Wholesale and other commerce	210.6	222.6	232.6	237.8	239.5	245.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	129.6	144.8	152.1	162.7	172.0	180.1
Health, hospitals, etc.	133.6	152.9	160.5	166.4	171.7	179.3
Education	130.7	157.4	165.4	176.2	184.9	197.9
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	148.9	164.2	176.7	187.8	197.5	210.8
Other(c)	123.2	136.3	143.2	149.6	155.2	164.6
Total	3,133.2	3,460.7	3,604.1	3,702.8	3,775.1	3,902.9

(a) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; see pages 1166-7. (b) As well as employees engaged directly in manufacturing activity, these figures include the employees of manufacturing enterprises or establishments who are engaged in selling and distribution, etc. (c) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX
 STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1968(a)
 EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (b)	Aust.
MALES									
1961	876.5	643.6	291.7	207.5	148.5	73.2	7.3	16.0	2,264.3
1964	947.7	702.8	316.8	229.4	164.3	77.4	8.9	21.9	2,469.3
1965	976.9	723.5	329.1	239.9	171.5	78.4	9.5	24.2	2,553.1
1966	996.2	733.4	336.6	242.1	180.7	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,606.6
1967	1,006.4	744.8	335.2	243.2	183.9	82.7	11.6	27.4	2,635.3
1968	1,031.4	763.1	345.0	250.0	198.1	84.3	13.1	29.4	2,714.4

For footnotes see next page.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1968—*continued*
EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
(‘000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (b)	Aust.
FEMALES									
1961 . . .	343.6	266.2	102.1	72.3	51.2	24.9	2.3	6.3	868.9
1964 . . .	390.7	300.6	115.5	86.0	58.5	27.1	3.0	10.0	991.4
1965 . . .	412.6	316.3	123.1	93.4	62.7	28.1	3.2	11.5	1,051.0
1966 . . .	426.7	328.4	128.9	97.7	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.2
1967 . . .	443.4	340.9	133.9	99.7	72.4	30.9	4.1	14.4	1,139.8
1968 . . .	460.3	350.9	139.9	106.0	78.7	31.9	4.8	16.0	1,188.5
PERSONS									
1961 . . .	1,220.1	909.8	393.8	279.8	199.7	98.1	9.6	22.3	3,133.2
1964 . . .	1,338.4	1,003.3	432.3	315.5	222.9	104.5	11.9	31.9	3,460.7
1965 . . .	1,389.5	1,039.8	452.2	333.3	234.2	106.5	12.7	35.7	3,604.1
1966 . . .	1,422.9	1,061.8	465.5	339.8	248.7	110.9	14.1	39.1	3,702.8
1967 . . .	1,449.8	1,085.7	469.1	342.9	256.3	113.6	15.7	41.8	3,775.1
1968 . . .	1,491.7	1,114.0	484.9	356.0	276.8	116.2	17.9	45.4	3,902.9

(a) Figures for periods subsequent to June 1961 are being revised; see pages 1166-7. (b) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

Government employees

The numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1968 are shown in the following table. These include employees within Australia of government authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, BY SEX
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1968
(‘000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government(a)			State Government(a)			Local Government			Total(a)		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
New South Wales . . .	78.2	23.7	101.9	157.3	51.3	208.5	44.9	5.4	50.3	280.3	80.4	360.7
Victoria . . .	64.1	19.3	83.4	121.6	36.8	158.4	17.8	2.5	20.3	203.6	58.6	262.2
Queensland . . .	23.3	6.7	30.0	68.1	17.2	85.3	17.9	1.4	19.3	109.3	25.3	134.6
South Australia . . .	22.3	5.3	27.7	47.7	18.5	66.2	4.5	0.6	5.1	74.5	24.4	98.9
Western Australia . . .	13.2	3.6	16.8	43.9	12.7	56.6	5.3	0.7	6.0	62.4	17.0	79.3
Tasmania . . .	5.0	1.5	6.5	18.6	5.3	23.9	2.3	0.3	2.6	25.9	7.1	33.0
Northern Territory . . .	5.7	2.1	7.9	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	5.8	2.2	8.0
Australian Capital Territory . . .	17.9	9.2	27.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.9	9.2	27.1
Australia . . .	229.8	71.6	301.4	457.2	141.8	598.9	92.8	10.8	103.6	779.8	224.2	1,003.9

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

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA
JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1968
('000)**

June—	Commonwealth Government(a)			State Government(a)			Local Government			Total(a)		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1961	182.0	49.7	231.7	411.5	96.9	508.4	76.2	7.8	84.0	669.7	154.4	824.1
1964	195.9	54.4	250.3	428.9	113.2	542.1	82.2	8.7	90.9	707.0	176.3	883.3
1965	203.3	59.4	262.8	430.9	119.2	550.1	84.2	9.2	93.4	718.4	187.8	906.2
1966	213.3	64.7	278.0	442.3	127.4	569.8	89.5	9.7	99.1	745.1	201.8	946.9
1967	222.6	68.8	291.4	445.6	133.5	579.1	88.7	10.4	99.1	756.9	212.7	969.5
1968	229.8	71.6	301.4	457.2	141.8	598.9	92.8	10.8	103.6	779.8	224.2	1,003.9

(a) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation on page 1171.

COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1966* (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the C.E.S. are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities, and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs. The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention, 1948, of the International Labour Organisation, which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices accord substantially with the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Employment and Industrial Services Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 152 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 322 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 54; Victoria, 37; Queensland, 26; South Australia, 14; Western Australia, 14; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 2; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

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

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1967* must register at a District Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of June 1968, about 252,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in initial employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951 it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

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

The Service completed its twenty-second year of operation in May 1968. During 1967 there were 1,035,585 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 711,195 were referred to employers and 421,633 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 602,209.

Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons who claimed, when registering for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service, that they were not employed and who were recorded as unemployed. The figures include those persons who were referred to employers and those who may have obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. They include persons in receipt of unemployment benefit (*see* the chapter Welfare Services).

**PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH
COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE: STATES, JUNE 1964 TO JUNE 1968**

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

<i>Month(a)</i>	<i>N.S.W. (b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.(c)</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1964—June	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543
1965—June	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145
1966—June	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020
1967—June	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491
1967—July	24,527	16,257	10,476	8,463	3,446	2,216	65,385
August	22,493	15,352	8,602	8,046	3,142	2,153	59,788
September	19,901	14,672	7,171	6,949	2,411	2,096	53,200
October	18,847	12,995	6,723	6,091	2,240	1,738	48,634
November	24,068	15,288	12,432	6,244	3,029	1,961	63,022
December	24,252	23,930	18,195	10,304	3,844	3,064	83,589
1968—January	29,024	25,665	21,625	11,366	5,360	3,173	96,213
February	24,776	20,852	17,659	9,006	4,466	2,390	79,149
March	21,595	19,227	14,972	8,308	3,626	1,635	69,363
April	20,795	19,582	13,347	8,118	3,430	1,714	66,986
May	20,949	19,850	12,767	8,192	3,666	1,922	67,346
June	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253

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

Job vacancies

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

**VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
STATES, JUNE 1964 TO JUNE 1968**

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

<i>Month(a)</i>	<i>N.S.W. (b)</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.(c)</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1964—June	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940
1965—June	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689
1966—June	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021
1967—June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335
1967—July	10,685	10,904	2,339	1,379	2,427	1,501	29,235
August	11,567	11,443	2,814	1,691	2,945	1,535	31,995
September	12,361	12,146	3,219	1,885	3,621	1,787	35,019
October	13,582	13,137	3,491	2,217	4,206	1,687	38,320
November	15,219	13,387	3,456	2,089	4,284	2,935	41,370
December	14,846	17,617	2,979	3,659	3,470	2,849	45,420
1968—January	15,878	18,762	2,858	3,128	3,890	2,106	46,622
February	14,335	13,460	2,603	2,076	3,803	2,119	38,396
March	13,212	11,942	2,614	1,992	3,769	1,458	34,987
April	12,148	10,188	2,480	1,769	3,720	1,163	31,468
May	11,887	9,678	2,719	1,785	3,307	1,186	30,562
June	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722

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

REPUBLIC OF NAURU

The island of Nauru, formerly administered by Australia under Trusteeship Agreement with the United Nations on behalf of the joint Administering Authority of Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, became independent on 31 January 1968.

Following talks which commenced in June 1967 between representatives of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom and the Nauruan people, the Minister for Territories announced on 1 November 1967 that the date of 31 January 1968 had been selected for Nauruan Independence subject to approval by the Nauruan Local Government Council.

The Commonwealth *Nauru Independence Act* 1967, providing *inter alia* that after the day preceding Nauru Independence Day all Acts that extend to Nauru as a Territory of the Commonwealth cease so to extend, and that on and after Nauru Independence Day Australia shall not exercise any power of legislation, administration, or jurisdiction in and over Nauru, was assented to on 10 November 1967. On 19 December 1967 the United Nations General Assembly voted unanimously for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement upon the accession of the Republic of Nauru to independence on 31 January 1968.

Celebrations were held in Nauru on the three days 30 January to 1 February 1968 to mark independence, and were attended by representatives of the Governments of the former joint Administering Authority, by representatives of the United Nations, and by representatives of other Governments which have historical and regional ties with Nauru.

For information on the history of Nauru and a description of the island, its people, and its economy *see* Year Book No. 53, pages 154-7, and earlier issues.