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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 Labour Force Survey is contained in mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force*. 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 LABOUR FORCE

The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to 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 labour force are derived from the results of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods. A summary of the information about the labour force that was obtained at the population census of June 1966 is given on pages 1116-24.

Population censuses*

At the 1961 and previous censuses the labour 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 labour 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 labour force includes all persons 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 labour force. Persons under fifteen years of age were also excluded by definition from the labour force.

* Particulars of Aborigines are not included in the tables in this section. See page 117, Chapter 7, Population. † The term 'work force' has been used in 1961 and 1966 census publications and has the same meaning as the term 'labour force' recently adopted.

Persons in the labour 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 labour 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 labour force, i.e. a proportionate increase in the Australian labour 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 labour 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 at the 1966 census.

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—			
Employed—			
Employer	250,391	60,221	310,612
Self-employed	315,808	68,419	384,227
Employee on wage or salary	2,797,118	1,241,442	4,038,560
Helper, unpaid	13,048	32,317	45,365
Total employed	3,376,365	1,402,399	4,778,764
Unemployed	45,449	32,242	77,691
Total in labour force	3,421,814	1,434,641	4,856,455
Not in labour force—			
Child not at school	611,590	581,429	1,193,019
Child attending school or full-time student	1,315,221	1,223,726	2,538,947
Mainly dependent on pension or superannuation	296,756	460,858	757,614
Of independent means	50,800	56,619	107,419
Home duties . . . . .	..	1,873,146	1,873,146
Inmates of institutions	39,333	41,921	81,254
Other not in labour force	80,845	61,763	142,608
Total not in labour force	2,394,545	4,299,462	6,694,007
Grand total	5,816,359	5,734,103	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 labour 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 labour 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 labour 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 needleworking)	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 labour force</i>	<i>3,421,814</i>	<i>1,434,641</i>	<i>4,856,455</i>
Not in labour force	2,394,545	4,299,462	6,694,007
Grand total	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462

**PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR 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 labour force	100.00	100.00	100.00

Industry and occupational status

Males and females in the labour 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.

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

Industry (major group)	Employed				Total	Un- employed	Total in the labour 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	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 labour 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 labour 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 labour 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 labour 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 labour force</i>	<i>3,421,814</i>	<i>1,434,641</i>	<i>4,856,455</i>
Not in labour force	2,394,545	4,299,462	6,694,007
Grand total	5,816,359	5,734,103	11,550,462

**PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR 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 Labour force	100.00	100.00	100.00

Married women in the labour force

**MARRIED WOMEN IN THE LABOUR 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 labour 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 labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey was instituted in November 1960 in the six State capital cities, and was extended to include non-metropolitan areas in February 1964. About 38,000 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.

A description of the labour force survey and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given in this section. Data from supplementary surveys are published in mimeographed bulletins which are available on request (results of the surveys Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions, and Multiple Jobholding, were given in Year Book No. 54, pages 1162-6). A list of the subjects covered by supplementary surveys is shown below.

Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Education Institutions—February 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.

Australian Ex-Service Personnel, November 1966.

Multiple Jobholding, November 1965; August 1966; August 1967.

Superannuation, Victoria, May 1968.

Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments, May 1968.

Study Courses, August 1968.

Work Experience in 1968.

Child Care, May 1969.

The labour force survey

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

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

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

(i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.

(ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,

(a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or

(b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or

(c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

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

(iii) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,

(a) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or

(b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

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

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

Figures of total population fifteen years of age and over for each sex are derived from the official population estimates, which in turn are based on the census of June 1966. Figures of marital status and all labour force characteristics of these populations are derived from the sample survey data. For this and other reasons, including differences in timing, methods of collection (personal interview in the survey, self-enumeration in the census) and, in some cases, concepts and definitions, the survey estimates of marital status and labour force characteristics for May 1966 may not agree closely with the corresponding census figures for June 1966.

Reliability of the estimates

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

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this section. A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is therefore given below (Table A), and approximate standard errors of estimates of the total number of persons in Australia in each of the principal employment status categories, classified by sex only, in Table B.

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

TABLE A
STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of estimate
4,000	750	19
5,000	850	17
10,000	1,100	11
20,000	1,400	7
50,000	2,000	4
100,000	3,000	3
200,000	4,000	2
500,000	5,000	1
1,000,000	5,500	0.5
2,000,000	8,000	0.4

TABLE B
STANDARD ERRORS OF PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT STATUS CATEGORIES

Category	Approximate standard error of estimates					
	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Employed—						
Agriculture	12	3.2	3	6.3	14	3.2
Other industries	8	0.3	10	0.7	12	0.3
Total	8	0.2	10	0.7	12	0.3
Unemployed	2	6.1	2	5.7	3	4.4
Labour force	7	0.2	10	0.7	12	0.3
Not in the labour force	7	1.1	10	0.4	12	0.4

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

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

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

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

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

May—	Employed(b)		Total ('000)	Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agri-culture ('000)	Other industries ('000)		Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
MALES									
1965 .	378.5	2,907.2	3,285.7	24.5	0.7	3,310.2	83.9	633.6	3,943.8
1966 .	370.9	2,980.9	3,351.8	32.9	1.0	3,384.6	84.2	635.9	4,020.5
1967 .	369.8	3,023.6	3,393.4	40.0	1.2	3,433.4	83.6	671.2	4,104.6
1968 .	362.0	3,097.1	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
1969 .	361.9	3,182.5	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
MARRIED WOMEN									
1965 .	39.1	614.8	653.8	13.9	2.1	667.8	25.7	1,929.7	2,597.5
1966 .	40.1	659.4	699.4	16.6	2.3	716.0	27.0	1,936.8	2,652.8
1967 .	43.7	715.5	759.2	20.6	2.6	779.7	28.8	1,931.8	2,711.5
1968 .	41.2	776.6	817.7	21.6	2.6	839.3	30.2	1,940.2	2,779.6
1969 .	41.3	835.2	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
1965 .	15.3	658.2	673.5	17.0	2.5	690.5	50.1	688.4	1,378.9
1966 .	14.3	672.2	686.4	15.9	2.3	702.4	49.7	710.9	1,413.3
1967 .	11.9	691.2	703.1	18.2	2.5	721.3	49.6	733.0	1,454.4
1968 .	11.9	696.5	708.4	19.3	2.6	727.6	49.2	750.3	1,477.9
1969 .	11.8	689.6	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
ALL FEMALES									
1965 .	54.4	1,272.9	1,327.3	30.9	2.3	1,358.3	34.2	2,618.1	3,976.4
1966 .	54.3	1,331.6	1,385.9	32.5	2.3	1,418.4	34.9	2,647.7	4,066.1
1967 .	55.6	1,406.7	1,462.3	38.8	2.6	1,501.1	36.0	2,664.8	4,165.9
1968 .	53.1	1,473.0	1,526.1	40.9	2.6	1,567.0	36.8	2,690.5	4,257.5
1969 .	53.1	1,524.9	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
PERSONS									
1965 .	432.9	4,180.1	4,613.0	55.5	1.2	4,668.5	58.9	3,251.7	7,920.2
1966 .	425.2	4,312.4	4,737.6	65.4	1.4	4,803.0	59.4	3,283.6	8,086.6
1967 .	425.4	4,430.2	4,855.7	78.8	1.6	4,934.4	59.7	3,336.1	8,270.5
1968 .	415.1	4,570.1	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
1969 .	415.0	4,707.4	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 1125. (b) For definitions see page 1125.
(c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969**

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19 . . .	5.5	13.3	18.9	333.6	301.2	634.9	339.2	314.6	653.7
20-24 . . .	163.9	135.2	299.1	303.9	176.1	480.0	467.8	311.3	779.1
25-34 . . .	626.5	220.0	846.5	159.9	63.2	223.1	786.4	283.2	1,069.6
35-44 . . .	679.2	258.4	937.6	84.3	47.9	132.3	763.5	306.3	1,069.8
45-54 . . .	591.8	200.4	792.3	79.4	64.5	143.9	671.3	264.9	936.2
55-59 . . .	234.9	50.8	285.7	33.7	29.4	63.1	268.6	80.2	348.8
60-64 . . .	160.2	17.2	177.4	24.8	18.8	43.6	185.0	36.0	221.0
65 and over . . .	77.8	4.4	82.2	20.3	16.7	37.0	98.0	21.2	119.2
Total .	2,539.8	899.7	3,439.5	1,040.0	717.9	1,757.9	3,579.8	1,617.6	5,197.4

PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)

15-19 . . .	97.8	34.8	42.9	61.7	61.0	61.4	62.1	59.1	60.6
20-24 . . .	98.7	44.2	63.4	90.3	90.1	90.2	93.1	62.1	77.6
25-34 . . .	99.0	32.0	64.1	93.1	82.9	90.0	97.8	37.1	68.2
35-44 . . .	98.9	38.7	69.3	89.8	72.7	82.7	97.8	41.8	70.7
45-54 . . .	97.4	34.4	66.5	87.4	60.1	72.6	96.1	38.4	67.4
55-59 . . .	92.2	22.7	59.6	79.5	41.0	55.3	90.4	27.1	58.8
60-64 . . .	80.6	11.1	50.1	66.4	22.2	35.7	78.3	15.0	46.4
65 and over . . .	26.1	2.2	16.4	15.5	4.2	7.0	22.9	3.5	11.6
Total .	89.1	31.4	60.2	72.0	48.1	59.9	83.3	37.1	60.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 1125. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b): AUSTRALIA
(*000 persons)

May	Hours worked during survey week							Average hours worked(d)		
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over			
MALES										
1965 . . .	168.4	208.1		1,815.8			507.6	585.8	3,285.7	41.4
1966 . . .	175.3	129.8	101.1	209.6	1,608.8	457.1	670.2	3,351.8	41.5	
1967 . . .	175.4	127.5	108.4	243.3	1,624.5	462.4	651.8	3,393.4	41.2	
1968 . . .	188.7	142.6	111.9	256.8	1,613.8	489.6	655.7	3,459.1	41.0	
1969 . . .	194.1	167.5	227.3	282.8	1,474.0	504.1	694.6	3,544.4	40.8	
MARRIED WOMEN										
1965 . . .	42.8	209.7		321.4			33.6	46.4	653.8	32.4
1966 . . .	48.0	188.7	47.4	64.7	270.6	31.5	48.6	699.4	31.7	
1967 . . .	50.9	203.1	54.5	76.8	291.8	35.9	46.2	759.2	31.6	
1968 . . .	55.9	226.8	58.4	84.7	307.2	38.8	46.0	817.7	31.1	
1969 . . .	63.4	256.8	85.8	95.7	286.7	41.6	46.6	876.6	30.2	

For footnotes see next page.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b): AUSTRALIA—continued
(*000 persons)

May	Hours worked during survey week							Average hours worked(d)	
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		
OTHER FEMALES(e)									
1965 . . .	41.1	87.0		469.4		51.8	24.2	673.5	35.9
1966 . . .	41.2	57.2	38.8	114.2	357.2	47.4	30.4	686.4	35.9
1967 . . .	42.5	59.8	36.3	130.2	358.9	45.6	29.7	703.1	35.7
1968 . . .	42.8	65.8	42.6	135.7	348.2	46.7	26.6	708.4	35.2
1969 . . .	41.1	68.2	53.7	141.0	325.4	48.5	23.5	701.4	34.9
ALL FEMALES									
1965 . . .	83.9	296.7		790.8		85.3	70.6	1,327.3	34.2
1966 . . .	89.2	245.9	86.2	178.9	627.9	78.9	79.0	1,385.9	33.7
1967 . . .	93.4	262.9	90.8	207.0	650.7	81.5	75.9	1,462.3	33.5
1968 . . .	98.7	292.6	100.9	220.4	655.4	85.4	72.5	1,526.1	33.0
1969 . . .	104.5	325.0	139.4	236.8	612.1	90.0	70.1	1,578.0	32.3
PERSONS									
1965 . . .	252.3	504.8		2,606.6		592.9	656.3	4,613.0	39.4
1966 . . .	264.5	375.7	187.3	388.4	2,236.6	536.0	749.2	4,737.6	39.2
1967 . . .	268.8	390.4	199.2	450.3	2,275.2	543.9	727.7	4,855.7	38.9
1968 . . .	287.4	435.3	212.8	477.2	2,269.2	575.0	728.3	4,985.2	38.6
1969 . . .	298.6	492.5	366.7	519.6	2,086.1	594.1	764.7	5,122.4	38.2

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 1125. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdowns, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. (e) Never married, widowed and divorced.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more				Usually work less than 35 hours		
	Reason for working less than 35 hours				Reason for working less than 35 hours		
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons	Total	Lack of work	Other reasons	Total
MALES							
1965 . . .	155.4	83.8	22.7	261.9	6.9	107.8	114.7
1966 . . .	174.6	82.1	32.4	289.0	8.1	109.0	117.1
1967 . . .	177.5	81.6	27.5	286.6	9.3	115.5	124.8
1968 . . .	184.0	83.6	50.3	317.9	7.1	118.2	125.2
1969 . . .	205.5	86.1	(c)159.6	451.2	7.4	130.3	137.7
FEMALES							
1965 . . .	58.5	29.1	4.4	91.9	10.0	278.7	288.7
1966 . . .	64.2	29.2	9.0	102.5	11.2	307.6	318.8
1967 . . .	64.0	28.7	10.4	103.1	11.3	332.6	344.0
1968 . . .	67.2	33.5	9.2	109.9	14.5	367.9	382.4
1969 . . .	78.0	37.3	(c)41.1	156.4	17.1	395.5	412.6
PERSONS							
1965 . . .	213.9	112.9	27.0	353.8	16.9	386.5	403.4
1966 . . .	238.8	111.3	41.3	391.5	19.3	416.6	435.9
1967 . . .	241.5	110.3	38.0	389.7	20.7	448.1	468.8
1968 . . .	251.2	117.1	59.5	427.8	21.6	486.1	507.6
1969 . . .	283.5	123.4	(c)200.7	607.6	24.5	525.7	550.2

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 1125.
 (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

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

EMPLOYED MARRIED WOMEN(a), BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA
(000)

May—	Agriculture	Manu- facturing	Commer- ce	Community and business services(b)	Amusement, hotels, personal service	Other ind- ustries(c)	Total
PART-TIME WORKERS(d)							
1965 . . .	18.5	24.6	52.6	53.2	44.7	17.7	211.1
1966 . . .	22.3	27.2	59.6	61.7	48.0	19.3	238.1
1967 . . .	23.0	32.4	59.8	68.3	56.8	19.5	259.7
1968 . . .	19.8	31.5	70.0	79.3	61.9	26.1	288.5
1969 . . .	20.7	33.5	73.1	93.4	62.9	33.6	317.2
FULL-TIME WORKERS(e)							
1965 . . .	20.6	160.9	109.9	58.3	57.7	35.4	442.7
1966 . . .	17.7	164.3	117.4	63.7	57.4	40.7	461.3
1967 . . .	20.7	166.9	123.0	75.6	63.5	49.6	499.4
1968 . . .	21.4	178.6	132.2	82.0	63.2	51.9	529.2
1969 . . .	20.6	192.0	135.3	91.1	60.4	59.9	559.4
TOTAL							
1965 . . .	39.1	185.5	162.4	111.5	102.3	53.0	653.8
1966 . . .	40.1	191.5	177.0	125.4	105.4	60.0	699.4
1967 . . .	43.7	199.3	182.9	144.0	120.3	69.1	759.2
1968 . . .	41.2	210.0	202.1	161.3	125.1	78.0	817.7
1969 . . .	41.3	225.5	208.4	184.5	123.3	93.6	876.6

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 1125. (b) Comprising law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; health, hospitals, etc.; education; and other community and business services (including professional). (c) Forestry, fishing, etc.; mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water; building and construction; transport and storage; communication; finance and property; and public authority activities (n.e.i.). (d) Those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during survey week. (e) Those who usually work 35 hours or more and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during survey week.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a): AUSTRALIA

May—	Age (years)		Duration of unemployment(b)				Looking for—		Total		
	15-19		20 and over		Under 2 weeks ('000)	2 and under 4 weeks ('000)	4 and under 13 weeks ('000)	13 weeks and over ('000)		Full-time work(c) ('000)	Part-time work(d) ('000)
	Number unemployed ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number unemployed ('000)	Per cent of labour force							
MALES											
1965 .	7.5	2.2	17.1	0.6	6.5	7.5	6.9	*	22.6	*	24.5
1966 .	8.2	2.3	24.7	0.8	9.0	8.4	9.3	6.1	30.3	*	32.9
1967 .	11.1	3.2	28.9	0.9	10.8	11.1	9.6	8.6	37.2	*	40.0
1968 .	10.5	3.2	27.2	0.9	7.1	12.5	11.9	6.2	35.7	*	37.7
1969 .	7.7	2.3	27.7	0.9	6.9	10.4	11.1	7.0	33.4	*	35.4
FEMALES											
1965 .	11.3	3.5	19.6	1.9	6.3	7.0	9.0	8.6	22.6	8.4	30.9
1966 .	12.5	3.8	20.1	1.8	7.0	6.2	9.0	10.4	23.9	8.7	32.5
1967 .	14.5	4.4	24.2	2.1	8.1	10.2	9.0	11.5	30.2	8.6	38.8
1968 .	13.3	4.2	27.6	2.2	9.3	9.5	13.2	8.9	29.5	11.4	40.9
1969 .	12.0	3.8	27.7	2.1	10.6	11.0	10.3	7.8	27.8	11.8	39.7
PERSONS											
1965 .	18.8	2.8	36.6	0.9	12.9	14.5	15.8	12.3	45.2	10.3	55.5
1966 .	20.7	3.0	44.7	1.1	16.0	14.6	18.3	16.5	54.2	11.2	65.4
1967 .	25.6	3.8	53.1	1.2	18.9	21.2	18.6	20.1	67.3	11.4	78.8
1968 .	23.8	3.7	54.8	1.2	16.4	22.0	25.0	15.1	65.1	13.4	78.5
1969 .	19.7	3.0	55.4	1.2	17.5	21.4	21.4	14.8	61.2	13.8	75.1

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, they should not be regarded as reliable.
(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 1125. (b) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of survey week. (c) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (d) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT

NOTE: The series in this section have been revised to new benchmarks derived from the population census of June 1966. When this chapter was sent for press the revision had not been completed, and the old series have therefore been included in order to give an indication of employment trends. For an explanation of the differences between the new and old series see following paragraphs.

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. 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 agriculture 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 1941-1968*).

The level of the estimates in this section is affected by the exclusion of many employees from the 1961 census benchmarks (*see below*); 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 labour 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 labour force questions were), so that any employee 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 agriculture 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 AGRICULTURE 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*.

Total civilian employees and defence forces

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA
JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1968(a)EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE 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 1132-3. (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 1137-8. (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 AGRICULTURE 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 1136.

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 AGRICULTURE 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>
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 1132-3. (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 AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

<i>June—</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. (b)</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
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 AGRICULTURE 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 1132-3. (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

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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 1137.

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 154 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 324 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 54; Victoria, 38; Queensland, 26; South Australia, 14; Western Australia, 15; 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 1947-1968* 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 1969, about 261,000 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-third year of operation in May 1969. During 1968 there were 1,091,758 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 784,475 were referred to employers and 461,388 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 655,713.

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 unplaced. 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 1965 TO JUNE 1969**

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

<i>June(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>
1965	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145
1966	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020
1967	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491
1968	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253
1969	18,277	13,254	10,908	6,300	4,007	2,120	54,866

(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 1965 TO JUNE 1969**

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

<i>June(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>
1965	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689
1966	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021
1967	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335
1968	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722
1969	14,053	11,777	2,057	2,561	3,786	762	34,996

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

