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## CHAPTER 21

### 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 the labour force and on employment and unemployment is contained in mimeographed bulletins *The Labour Force* and *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 employment estimates are issued in a monthly statement *Employed Wage and Salary Earners*.

#### THE LABOUR FORCE

This chapter contains a number of series relating to the labour force and its components. The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation and occupational status (i.e. whether employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners or unpaid helpers) and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of population. Information about the labour force questions in the population census of June 1966 and a table showing the industry and occupational status of the labour force are given on pages 691-3.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a one per cent sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year, see pages 694-700. The survey provides, in addition to particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry and hours of work.

Detailed industry estimates for each State and Territory are obtained only in respect of wage and salary earners, through a monthly collection from employers. These estimates, which exclude employees in agriculture and private domestic service, are based on benchmarks derived from the population census, but they do not agree exactly with census figures at relevant dates because of a different method of allocating employees to industries. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners is given on pages 700-4.

#### The population census\*

A new definition of the labour force† was adopted at the 1966 census, which conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, held in Geneva in 1954. At the census the following questions were asked.

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".'

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\* Particulars of Aborigines are not included in the table on page 693. See page 121, Chapter 7, Population. † The term 'work force' has been used in 1966 census publications and has the same meaning as the term 'labour force'.

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.

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.

<i>Question No.</i>	<i>In labour force—Unemployed</i>				
16.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
17.	No	No	No	No	No
18.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

The net effect of the new definition was to include approximately 108,000 additional persons in the Australian labour force, i.e. a proportionate increase 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, at earlier censuses, did not consider themselves as '. . . engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.'

#### **Industry and occupational status of the labour force**

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.

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. Persons in the labour force in each industry sub-group were shown for Australia on pages 1117-19 of Year Book No. 55.

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

Industry (major group)	Employed				Total	Un- employed	Total in the labour force	Proportion of total (per cent)
	Employer	Self- employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)				
<b>MALES</b>								
Primary production . . .	74,684	156,171	138,337	8,085	377,277	4,065	381,342	11.14
Mining and quarrying . . .	500	1,600	51,424	66	53,590	437	54,027	1.58
Manufacturing . . .	26,073	20,629	934,120	820	981,642	6,935	988,577	28.89
Electricity, gas, water and sani- tary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . .	275	232	97,968	75	98,550	365	98,915	2.89
Building and construction . . .	33,649	39,479	334,191	447	407,766	5,812	413,578	12.09
Transport and storage . . .	11,906	25,700	213,040	251	250,897	1,926	252,823	7.39
Communication . . .	..	5	80,163	46	80,214	246	80,460	2.35
Finance and property . . .	4,358	6,633	95,895	142	107,028	334	107,362	3.14
Commerce . . .	56,144	39,978	379,170	957	476,249	3,243	479,492	14.01
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . .	..	..	162,990	3	162,993	418	163,411	4.78
Community and business ser- vices (including professional) Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, per- sonal service, etc. . .	22,658	7,734	198,531	1,223	230,146	819	230,965	6.75
Other industries . . .	19,374	16,289	88,029	552	124,244	1,458	125,702	3.67
Industry inadequately de- scribed or not stated . . .	6	15	67	..	88	4	92	0.00
Total males in labour force	250,391	315,808	2,797,118	13,048	3,376,365	45,449	3,421,814	100.00
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Primary production . . .	12,747	21,747	24,274	16,108	74,876	433	75,309	5.25
Mining and quarrying . . .	40	54	2,193	19	2,306	10	2,316	0.16
Manufacturing . . .	5,333	5,056	308,952	1,151	320,492	3,056	323,548	22.55
Electricity, gas, water and sani- tary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . .	31	10	7,039	10	7,090	31	7,121	0.50
Building and construction . . .	2,296	846	11,253	566	14,961	90	15,051	1.05
Transport and storage . . .	1,431	1,321	21,878	468	25,098	166	25,264	1.76
Communication . . .	2	4	22,957	49	23,012	177	23,189	1.62
Finance and property . . .	674	1,474	70,125	225	72,498	361	72,859	5.08
Commerce . . .	21,367	20,330	257,748	4,332	303,777	2,589	306,366	21.35
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . .	..	..	46,365	4	46,369	273	46,642	3.25
Community and business ser- vices (including professional) Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, per- sonal service, etc. . .	2,929	5,389	301,888	3,236	313,442	2,575	316,017	22.03
Other industries . . .	12,835	11,067	139,833	3,001	166,736	2,431	169,167	11.79
Industry inadequately de- scribed or not stated . . .	..	2	26	..	28	7	35	0.00
Total females in labour force	60,221	68,419	1,241,442	32,317	1,402,399	32,242	1,434,641	100.00
<b>PERSONS</b>								
Primary production . . .	87,431	177,918	162,611	24,193	452,153	4,498	456,651	9.40
Mining and quarrying . . .	340	1,654	53,617	85	55,896	447	56,343	1.16
Manufacturing . . .	31,406	25,685	1,243,072	1,971	1,302,134	9,991	1,312,125	27.02
Electricity, gas, water and sani- tary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . .	306	242	105,007	85	105,640	396	106,036	2.18
Building and construction . . .	35,945	40,325	345,444	1,013	422,727	5,902	428,629	8.83
Transport and storage . . .	13,337	27,021	234,918	719	275,995	2,092	278,087	5.73
Communication . . .	2	9	103,120	95	103,226	423	103,649	2.13
Finance and property . . .	5,032	8,107	166,020	367	179,526	695	180,221	3.71
Commerce . . .	77,511	60,308	636,918	5,289	780,026	5,832	785,858	16.18
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . .	..	..	209,355	7	209,362	691	210,053	4.33
Community and business ser- vices (including professional) Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, per- sonal service, etc. . .	25,587	13,123	500,419	4,459	543,588	3,394	546,982	11.26
Other industries . . .	32,209	27,356	227,862	3,553	290,980	3,889	294,869	6.07
Industry inadequately de- scribed or not stated . . .	6	17	93	..	116	11	127	0.00
Total persons in labour force	310,612	384,227	4,038,560	45,365	4,778,764	77,691	4,856,455	100.00

### 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 as from 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. More recent surveys, results of which are included in this issue, include Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments, May 1968 (*see Appendix*); Post-school Study Courses, August 1968 (*see Chapter 20, Education, Cultural Activities, and Research*); and Child Care, May 1969 (*see pages 705-8*).

### The labour force survey

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964. Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force in the six capital cities were published regularly in the mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*, and covered the period November 1960 to May 1968. Thereafter they were discontinued. The first estimates covering the whole of Australia appeared in a mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force, August 1966 to February 1969*. More comprehensive statistics of the labour force have been published in two bulletins *The Labour Force, 1964 to 1968* and *The Labour Force, 1969*.

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

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

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

- (i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
  - (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or
  - (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
  - (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday 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	0.6
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 an estimated percentage, 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 in the following tables, and any other percentages calculated from figures shown, have generally somewhat lower proportional standard errors than have the estimates which form the numerators of the percentages, particularly where the percentages are large.

As the standard errors in 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)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agriculture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
<b>MALES</b>									
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
1970 . . . . .	371.1	3,259.7	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>									
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
1970 . . . . .	51.8	910.7	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0

For footnotes see next page.

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

May—	Employed(b)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agriculture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
<b>OTHER FEMALES(d)</b>									
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
1970 .	15.0	705.9	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>									
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
1970 .	66.8	1,616.5	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
<b>PERSONS</b>									
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
1970 .	438.0	4,876.2	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0

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

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS  
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1970**

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<b>NUMBER ('000)</b>									
15-19 .	6.1	17.1	23.3	334.6	299.6	634.3	340.7	316.8	657.5
20-24 .	175.7	146.4	322.0	312.1	181.6	493.7	487.7	328.0	815.7
25-34 .	661.6	251.8	913.4	162.9	78.4	241.3	824.4	330.3	1,154.7
35-44 .	680.9	269.5	950.4	78.7	46.8	125.5	759.6	316.3	1,075.9
45-54 .	604.7	219.5	824.3	76.6	63.6	140.2	681.3	283.1	964.4
55-59 .	244.9	54.6	299.5	32.7	33.6	66.3	277.7	88.1	365.8
60-64 .	168.3	18.9	187.3	24.0	17.8	41.9	192.3	36.8	229.1
65 and over .	80.5	6.7	87.2	20.3	15.0	35.4	100.9	21.7	122.6
<b>Total .</b>	<b>2,622.8</b>	<b>984.5</b>	<b>3,607.4</b>	<b>1,041.9</b>	<b>736.5</b>	<b>1,778.4</b>	<b>3,664.7</b>	<b>1,721.1</b>	<b>5,385.8</b>
<b>PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)</b>									
15-19 .	93.5	37.2	44.2	61.0	60.5	60.8	61.4	58.5	60.0
20-24 .	98.2	45.6	64.4	89.8	90.5	90.1	92.7	62.9	77.8
25-34 .	98.8	35.6	66.3	93.2	84.8	90.3	97.6	41.3	70.2
35-44 .	98.6	40.5	70.1	89.7	73.9	83.1	97.6	43.4	71.4
45-54 .	96.9	36.8	67.5	88.7	61.4	73.8	95.9	40.4	68.4
55-59 .	93.4	23.6	60.7	79.7	44.6	57.0	91.5	28.7	60.0
60-64 .	81.4	11.6	50.7	66.5	21.1	34.7	79.2	14.9	46.8
65 and over .	32.7	3.2	16.8	15.9	3.8	6.7	23.2	3.6	11.7
<b>Total .</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>71.8</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>60.8</b>

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



## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, MAY 1970  
(\*000)

Industry group	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture . . . . .	375.0	67.3	442.4
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,060.3	361.3	1,421.9
Building and construction . . . . .	452.4	23.3	475.8
Transport and storage . . . . .	262.8	31.0	293.8
Finance and property . . . . .	133.0	99.1	232.2
Commerce . . . . .	528.7	396.5	925.2
Community and business services(b) . . . . .	277.1	414.0	691.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	142.1	220.3	362.4
Other industries . . . . .	431.4	103.7	535.1
No previous work experience(c) . . . . .	*	4.2	5.9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,664.7</b>	<b>1,721.1</b>	<b>5,385.8</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) Comprises law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; health, hospitals, etc.; education; and other community and business services (including professional). (c) Looking for first job.  
\* See footnote \*, page 700.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, MAY 1970  
(\*000)

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers . . . . .	341.3	234.1	575.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers . . . . .	296.0	39.8	335.9
Clerical workers . . . . .	330.7	562.4	893.1
Sales workers . . . . .	209.7	226.6	436.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc. . . . .	416.7	61.1	477.8
Transport and communication workers . . . . .	276.3	40.8	317.0
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b) . . . . .	1,632.9	255.0	1,887.9
Service, sport and recreation workers . . . . .	159.3	297.1	456.4
No previous work experience(c) . . . . .	*	4.2	5.9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,664.7</b>	<b>1,721.1</b>	<b>5,385.8</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers. (c) Looking for first job.  
\* See footnote \*, page 700.

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

May	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked(d)
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		
MALES									
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
1970 . . . . .	217.3	165.3	157.0	320.6	1,449.3	547.1	774.3	3,630.8	41.2
MARRIED WOMEN									
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
1970 . . . . .	68.4	285.0	68.7	121.6	311.0	51.6	56.2	962.5	30.6

For footnotes see next page.

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

May	Hours worked during survey week							Total worked(d)	Average hours worked(d)
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		
<b>OTHER FEMALES(e)</b>									
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
1970 . . .	51.2	72.9	43.6	153.7	315.9	56.2	27.4	720.9	34.5
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>									
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
1970 . . .	119.7	357.8	112.3	275.3	626.9	107.8	83.6	1,683.4	32.2
<b>PERSONS</b>									
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
1970 . . .	336.9	523.1	269.3	595.9	2,076.2	654.9	857.9	5,314.2	38.3

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

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

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more				Usually work less than 35 hours			
	Reason for working less than 35 hours				Reason for working less than 35 hours			
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons	Total	Lack of work	Other reasons	Total	
<b>MALES</b>								
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	
1970 . . .	261.1	93.3	61.0	415.4	7.2	117.0	124.2	
<b>FEMALES</b>								
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	
1970 . . .	115.3	36.6	7.3	159.2	13.7	416.8	430.5	
<b>PERSONS</b>								
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	
1970 . . .	376.5	129.9	68.2	574.6	20.9	533.8	554.8	

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

## 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 unem- ployed ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number unem- ployed ('000)	Per cent of labour force							
<b>MALES</b>											
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
1970 .	8.2	2.4	25.7	0.8	8.6	13.6	8.3	*	31.5	*	33.9
<b>FEMALES</b>											
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
1970 .	11.4	3.6	26.3	1.9	10.2	9.0	13.3	5.2	23.9	13.8	37.7
<b>PERSONS</b>											
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
1970 .	19.5	3.0	52.0	1.1	18.8	22.6	21.6	8.6	55.3	16.2	71.5

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

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

## EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment that were published in previous issues of the Year Book were based on data derived from the population censuses of June 1954 and June 1961. Estimates in this issue are based on data derived from the 1966 census. Because of the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 census these estimates are not comparable with those for periods prior to June 1966.

Detailed industry figures for each State and Australia, on the new basis, and a revised government employment series, were published in a mimeographed bulletin *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, June 1966 to June 1969*. This bulletin contained estimates for each month of the period covered. Estimates for subsequent months have been published in *Employment and Unemployment*.

Particulars of the questions asked in the 1966 census in order to determine each person's labour force status are given on pages 691-2. Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week prior to the census, a person who answered 'yes' to either of the first two of those questions was classified as employed.

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

The figures in this section, except those in the table on page 701, relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and defence forces. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and in private domestic service, and some part-time employees.

The June 1966 figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the census totals has been adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an establishment reporting basis. For this reason, and because crews of

overseas ships were excluded from the benchmark figures, the estimates for June 1966 in this chapter differ from those published in the series of census bulletins (Nos. 1.6, 2.6, etc.) which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population in each State and Territory, and in other publications which contain population census results. The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1966.

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 1941-1969*).

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual manufacturing census and censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check and where desirable to revise estimates in relevant sections. Some figures are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

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

#### Total civilian employees and defence forces

#### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA JUNE 1966 TO JUNE 1970 EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE (<sup>'000</sup>)

	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970
<b>MALES</b>					
Civilian employees—					
Private . . . . .	1,865.4	1,891.9	1,945.1	2,014.9	2,085.7
Government(a) . . . . .	746.8	758.7	780.2	790.0	803.7
Total . . . . .	2,612.2	2,650.6	2,725.3	2,804.9	2,889.4
Defence forces(b) . . . . .	64.2	74.8	78.1	80.8	81.5
Total . . . . .	2,676.4	2,725.4	2,803.4	2,885.7	2,970.9
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Civilian employees—					
Private . . . . .	975.0	1,023.3	1,064.6	1,110.7	1,176.4
Government(a) . . . . .	216.3	228.4	239.9	256.1	275.0
Total . . . . .	1,191.3	1,251.7	1,304.5	1,366.8	1,451.4
Defence forces(b) . . . . .	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total . . . . .	1,193.8	1,254.2	1,307.2	1,369.5	1,454.1
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Civilian employees—					
Private . . . . .	2,840.3	2,915.3	3,009.8	3,125.6	3,262.1
Government(a) . . . . .	963.2	987.0	1,020.0	1,046.1	1,078.7
Total . . . . .	3,803.5	3,902.3	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,340.8
Defence forces(b) . . . . .	66.6	77.3	80.8	83.5	84.2
Total . . . . .	3,870.1	3,979.6	4,110.6	4,255.2	4,425.0

(a) 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 703-4. (b) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Includes national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement.

## Civilian employees

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT  
BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1966 TO JUNE 1970EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Industry group	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970
<b>MALES</b>					
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	50.9	52.4	55.2	59.5	65.0
Manufacturing . . . . .	950.3	961.6	980.1	1,002.5	1,021.1
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services . . . . .	98.6	101.0	103.2	104.3	105.2
Building and construction . . . . .	334.0	325.9	336.1	344.3	352.2
Transport and storage . . . . .	203.2	203.7	208.2	211.9	218.2
Communication . . . . .	80.4	83.6	86.3	87.7	90.4
Finance and property . . . . .	98.8	102.6	106.5	112.5	118.6
Retail trade . . . . .	192.6	196.1	200.2	204.0	209.9
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	192.6	194.8	197.9	203.4	208.0
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	110.6	116.3	121.4	126.8	132.1
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	38.6	39.9	41.4	43.0	44.9
Education . . . . .	79.7	82.8	88.2	92.8	97.3
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. . . . .	84.2	89.8	95.0	101.7	108.4
Other(a) . . . . .	97.8	100.1	105.6	110.6	118.1
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>2,612.2</i>	<i>2,650.6</i>	<i>2,725.3</i>	<i>2,804.9</i>	<i>2,889.4</i>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.3	4.2
Manufacturing . . . . .	312.8	321.5	329.9	342.1	355.9
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services . . . . .	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2
Building and construction . . . . .	11.9	12.1	13.4	14.6	16.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	22.5	23.2	24.0	25.2	27.1
Communication . . . . .	23.4	24.6	24.9	25.4	26.5
Finance and property . . . . .	71.5	75.2	78.6	83.1	90.2
Retail trade . . . . .	195.9	208.6	214.5	219.7	229.0
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	72.7	73.7	76.6	79.8	83.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	46.5	49.9	52.0	55.4	60.2
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	142.3	149.1	156.7	165.6	176.8
Education . . . . .	105.1	111.4	119.9	128.7	137.4
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. . . . .	114.7	125.8	133.7	140.3	153.1
Other(a) . . . . .	62.5	66.9	70.0	75.9	83.0
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>1,191.3</i>	<i>1,251.7</i>	<i>1,304.5</i>	<i>1,366.8</i>	<i>1,451.4</i>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	53.2	54.9	58.0	62.8	69.2
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,263.1	1,283.1	1,310.0	1,344.6	1,377.0
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services . . . . .	105.8	108.2	110.7	112.1	113.4
Building and construction . . . . .	345.9	338.0	349.5	358.9	368.2
Transport and storage . . . . .	225.7	226.8	232.2	237.1	245.3
Communication . . . . .	103.8	108.1	111.2	113.0	117.0
Finance and property . . . . .	170.3	177.7	185.1	195.6	208.8
Retail trade . . . . .	388.5	404.6	414.7	423.7	438.8
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	265.2	268.6	274.6	283.2	291.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	157.2	166.2	173.4	182.1	192.3
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	180.9	189.0	198.1	208.6	221.6
Education . . . . .	184.7	194.2	208.1	221.5	234.7
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. . . . .	198.9	215.7	228.6	241.9	261.5
Other(a) . . . . .	160.3	167.0	175.6	186.5	201.0
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>3,803.5</i>	<i>3,902.3</i>	<i>4,029.8</i>	<i>4,171.7</i>	<i>4,340.8</i>

(a) 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 1966 TO JUNE 1970EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE  
(\*000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
<b>MALES</b>									
1966 . . .	989.5	735.7	342.2	242.8	181.0	81.6	12.8	26.6	2,612.2
1967 . . .	1,002.7	747.7	345.1	245.7	184.2	83.2	13.8	28.0	2,650.6
1968 . . .	1,025.4	763.5	354.6	254.0	197.0	84.7	15.6	30.5	2,725.3
1969 . . .	1,052.2	782.2	366.6	261.6	206.4	86.5	17.2	32.2	2,804.9
1970 . . .	1,083.2	802.2	378.0	266.6	216.2	88.5	19.3	35.3	2,889.4
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1966 . . .	456.1	361.2	139.8	106.1	76.3	33.8	4.9	13.2	1,191.3
1967 . . .	480.4	376.5	147.3	109.8	82.3	35.5	5.5	14.4	1,251.7
1968 . . .	497.2	388.2	154.0	116.2	89.3	37.1	6.4	16.1	1,304.5
1969 . . .	518.4	405.8	160.7	121.4	97.3	38.1	7.2	18.1	1,366.8
1970 . . .	549.1	425.7	171.3	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,451.4
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1966 . . .	1,445.6	1,096.9	482.0	348.9	257.3	115.4	17.7	39.8	3,803.5
1967 . . .	1,483.1	1,124.2	492.4	355.5	266.5	118.7	19.3	42.4	3,902.3
1968 . . .	1,522.6	1,151.7	508.6	370.2	286.3	121.8	22.0	46.6	4,029.8
1969 . . .	1,570.6	1,188.0	527.3	383.0	303.7	124.6	24.4	50.3	4,171.7
1970 . . .	1,632.3	1,227.9	549.3	396.5	323.7	127.8	27.4	55.9	4,340.8

(a) 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 1969 and 1970 are shown in the following tables. 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 1969 AND JUNE 1970

(\*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
<b>JUNE 1969</b>												
New South Wales . . .	79.8	26.1	105.8	160.0	60.4	220.3	43.6	5.6	49.1	283.3	92.0	375.3
Victoria . . .	65.5	20.8	86.3	121.1	40.7	161.8	16.5	3.2	19.6	203.0	64.7	267.7
Queensland . . .	24.1	7.4	31.5	70.5	21.0	91.5	18.2	1.6	19.8	112.8	30.0	142.8
South Australia . . .	22.3	5.7	28.1	48.1	20.5	68.6	4.6	0.7	5.4	75.0	27.0	102.0
Western Australia . . .	13.6	4.2	17.9	45.0	15.3	60.2	5.4	0.9	6.3	64.0	20.4	84.4
Tasmania . . .	5.1	1.7	6.7	18.6	6.4	25.1	2.3	0.3	2.6	26.0	8.4	34.4
Northern Territory . . .	6.3	2.5	8.8	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	6.4	2.5	8.9
Australian Capital Territory . . .	19.6	11.0	30.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.6	11.0	30.6
<b>Australia . . .</b>	<b>236.2</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>315.7</b>	<b>463.2</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>627.5</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>103.0</b>	<b>790.0</b>	<b>256.1</b>	<b>1,046.1</b>
<b>JUNE 1970</b>												
New South Wales . . .	81.9	27.5	109.4	161.3	64.7	226.1	44.0	5.7	49.8	287.3	98.0	385.2
Victoria . . .	67.4	21.9	89.4	121.5	43.0	164.6	16.8	3.4	20.2	205.8	68.3	274.1
Queensland . . .	24.9	8.0	32.9	71.2	22.2	93.3	18.3	1.6	19.9	114.4	31.7	146.1
South Australia . . .	22.4	6.0	28.4	49.1	23.0	72.1	4.7	0.7	5.4	76.1	29.7	105.9
Western Australia . . .	14.3	4.7	19.0	45.9	17.1	63.1	5.7	1.0	6.7	65.9	22.8	88.8
Tasmania . . .	5.2	1.7	6.8	18.7	6.7	25.4	2.4	0.4	2.8	26.3	8.7	35.0
Northern Territory . . .	6.6	2.9	9.5	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	6.7	2.9	9.6
Australian Capital Territory . . .	21.2	12.8	34.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.2	12.8	34.0
<b>Australia . . .</b>	<b>243.9</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>329.4</b>	<b>467.7</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>644.4</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>104.8</b>	<b>803.7</b>	<b>275.0</b>	<b>1,078.7</b>

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

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA  
JUNE 1966 TO JUNE 1970**

('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
1966 . . . . .	214.2	67.3	281.5	443.6	138.5	582.2	89.0	10.5	99.5	746.8	216.3	963.2
1967 . . . . .	223.6	71.6	295.2	446.9	145.7	592.5	88.2	11.1	99.3	758.7	228.4	987.0
1968 . . . . .	230.7	74.7	305.4	457.5	153.4	610.9	92.1	11.7	103.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0
1969 . . . . .	236.2	79.4	315.7	463.2	164.2	627.5	90.6	12.4	103.0	790.0	256.1	1,046.1
1970 . . . . .	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.7	176.7	644.4	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.7	275.0	1,078.7

(a) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation on page 703.

### 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 157 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 325 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, 15; Western Australia, 16; Tasmania, 5; 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 1947-1970* 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 1970, about 272,000 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-fourth year of operation in May 1970. During 1969 there were 1,072,399 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 822,967 were referred to employers and 474,601 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 704,146.

**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 1966 TO JUNE 1970**  
(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>
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
1970 . . . .	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515

(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 1966 TO JUNE 1970**  
(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>
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
1970 . . . .	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	924	39,865

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

**SURVEY OF CHILD CARE**

In May 1969 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey sample (a one per cent sample of households), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain, for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility for the care of children under twelve years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). In addition, information was sought as to the numbers of persons who would have entered the labour force had suitable child care facilities been available. The inquiry was directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

For the survey of child care, questions were asked of all females in the population survey aged less than sixty years and all widowed, divorced and permanently separated males in the population survey aged less than sixty years, with the following exceptions: persons attending school, university, etc. full-time, persons permanently unable to work, and inmates of institutions such as hospitals, sanatoria and gaols, for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling.

The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, according to the definitions customarily used in the population survey. *Employed* persons are those who, during the survey week, did any work for pay, profit, etc. in a job or business, or



on a farm, worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or had a job, business or farm from which they were temporarily absent. *Unemployed* persons are those who during the survey week did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work or were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week. For more detailed definitions see page 694.

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

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

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

The standard errors given in Table A on page 695 also apply to the Survey of Child Care. In general, comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 695-6 are also applicable to this survey.

For further details reference should be made to the mimeographed bulletin *Child Care, May 1969* (Reference No. 17.2).

**ALL PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup> RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE  
BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969**  
(\*000)

Number of children aged 6-11	Persons with children under 6			Total	Persons with no children under 6 but with children aged 6-11	Total persons with children under 12
	One child under 6	Two children under 6	Three or more children under 6			
One . . . . .	138.0	60.0	15.5	213.5	276.8	490.3
Two . . . . .	95.6	34.0	8.6	138.2	164.1	302.3
Three or more . . . . .	36.2	16.2	6.3	58.7	55.0	113.7
One or more children aged 6-11 . . . . .	269.8	110.2	30.3	410.4	496.0	906.3
No children aged 6-11 . . . . .	272.4	190.8	47.5	510.6	..	510.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>542.2</b>	<b>301.0</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>921.0</b>	<b>496.0</b>	<b>(b)1,417.0</b>

(a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. For definition of 'person responsible' see above. (b) Comprises 11,100 males and 1,405,900 females.

**PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup> RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969**  
(\*000)

Number of children under 12	In the labour force			Not in the labour force	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total		
One . . . . .	189.0	5.4	194.4	354.8	549.2
Two . . . . .	134.6	7.2	141.8	351.0	492.9
Three . . . . .	54.1	*	57.5	185.6	243.1
Four or more . . . . .	19.5	*	20.2	111.6	131.8
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>397.3</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>413.9</b>	<b>1,003.0</b>	<b>1,417.0</b>

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

(a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years.

**PERSONS(a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER  
12 YEARS OF AGE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969**  
(\*000)

Number of children aged 6-11	Persons with children under 6			Total	Persons with no children under 6 but with children aged 6-11	Total persons with children under 12
	One child under 6	Two children under 6	Three or more children under 6			
One . . . . .	39.1	8.9	*	49.9	117.8	167.7
Two . . . . .	25.4	5.6	*	30.2	69.6	99.8
Three or more . . . . .	8.0			10.2	21.1	31.3
One or more children aged 6-11 . . . . .	72.5	14.5	*	90.3	208.5	298.8
No children aged 6-11 . . . . .	76.6	33.1	5.5	115.1	..	115.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>149.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>(b)413.9</b>

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

(a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. (b) Comprises 10,600 males and 403,300 females.

**PERSONS(a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN  
AGED 4-11 YEARS, BY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER SCHOOL AND  
DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAYS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969(b)**

Type of after-school arrangement	Number ('000)	Type of holiday arrangement	Number ('000)
Person responsible worked during school hours or at night . . . . .	96.4	Person responsible stopped work, took leave . . . . .	57.1
Child's father at home . . . . .	26.7	Person responsible worked at night . . . . .	15.4
With other relatives(c), at home . . . . .	44.3	With relatives(c), at home . . . . .	72.7
With relatives or friends, not at child's home . . . . .	41.3	With relatives or friends, not at child's home . . . . .	70.5
Other arrangements . . . . .	10.2	Other arrangements . . . . .	15.2
No arrangements . . . . .	44.6	No arrangements . . . . .	32.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>263.5</b>	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>263.5</b>

(a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. Excludes 43,100 persons working at home. (b) A person looking for work was classified according to the arrangement intended to be made when a job was obtained. (c) Includes older brothers and sisters of the children.

**CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE WHO WERE THE RESPONSIBILITY  
OF PERSONS(a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY TYPE OF CARE  
ARRANGEMENT(b), STATES, MAY 1969**  
(\*000)

Type of care arrangement(b)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Other States and Territories	Total
Nursery, creche, care centre, home care centre, etc.(c) . . . . .	7.5	7.5	5.7	20.8
Child at school . . . . .	10.2	8.5	9.2	27.9
At home, with relatives(d) . . . . .	22.2	22.6	26.3	71.1
At home, not with relatives . . . . .	5.3	*	4.5	13.2
With relatives, not at child's home . . . . .	10.0	8.3	10.5	28.8
With others, not at child's home . . . . .	14.1	11.9	10.1	36.1
Person responsible worked at home(e) . . . . .	24.3	12.9	26.0	63.2
Other arrangements . . . . .	*	*	6.0	10.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>271.7</b>

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

(a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. (b) A person looking for work was classified according to the arrangement intended to be made when a job was obtained. (c) See definitions, page 706. (d) Includes older brothers and sisters of the children. (e) Includes working in a shop or other business on the same premises.

**FEMALES(a) NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WOULD HAVE WORKED IF SUITABLE  
CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN AVAILABLE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF  
CHILDREN, STATES, MAY 1969**  
(\*000)

<i>Age and number of children</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
<b>Under 3 years—</b>							
One child . . . . .	23.7	10.6	8.3	5.2	4.4	*	54.4
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	28.4	12.7	9.8	5.5	5.1	*	64.3
<b>3-5 years—</b>							
One child . . . . .	21.2	8.8	6.4	4.3	4.0	*	46.7
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	25.8	11.3	8.5	4.8	4.7	*	58.4
<b>Under 6 years(c)—</b>							
One child . . . . .	19.9	9.6	6.3	4.7	4.6	*	46.4
Two or more children . . . . .	20.2	8.8	7.2	*	*	*	45.1
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	40.1	18.4	13.4	7.7	7.5	*	91.5
<b>6 years and over . . . . .</b>	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	11.3
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	46.0	20.8	14.8	8.6	7.9	*	102.8

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

(a) Aged 15 to 59 years. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes females with children aged under 3 years and 3 to 5 years.

**FEMALES(a) NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WOULD HAVE  
WORKED IF SUITABLE CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN  
AVAILABLE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM  
RESPONSIBLE AND TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT REQUIRED**  
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969  
(\*000)

<i>Age and number of children</i>	<i>Type of child care arrangement required</i>		
	<i>Care centre after-school centre, etc.(b)</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>Under 3 years—</b>			
One child . . . . .	37.2	17.2	54.4
Two or more children . . . . .	5.2	4.8	10.0
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	42.3	22.0	64.3
<b>3-5 years—</b>			
One child . . . . .	32.2	14.5	46.7
Two or more children . . . . .	8.5	*	11.7
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	40.8	17.6	58.4
<b>Under 6 years(c)—</b>			
One child . . . . .	33.7	12.7	46.4
Two children . . . . .	24.6	12.4	37.0
Three or more children . . . . .	4.7	*	8.1
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	63.0	28.5	91.5
<b>6 years and over . . . . .</b>	7.9	*	11.3
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	70.9	31.9	102.8

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

(a) Aged 15 to 59 years. (b) For definition see page 706. (c) Includes females with children aged under 3 years and 3 to 5 years.