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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 *Publications of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics*. 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 this and the following two pages.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a one per cent sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year (see pages 683-95). 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 704-8.

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".'

* Particulars of Aborigines are not included in the table on page 687. See page 119, 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.

Question No.	In labour force—Unemployed				
	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
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)				
MALES								
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 sanitary 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 services (including professional) . . .	22,658	7,734	198,531	1,223	230,146	819	230,965	6.75
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc. . .	19,374	16,289	88,029	552	124,244	1,458	125,702	3.67
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	1.32
Total males in labour force	250,391	315,808	2,797,118	13,048	3,376,365	45,449	3,421,814	100.00
FEMALES								
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 sanitary 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 services (including professional) . . .	2,929	5,389	301,888	3,236	313,442	2,575	316,017	22.03
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc. . .	12,835	11,067	139,833	3,001	166,736	2,431	169,167	11.79
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	3.61
Total females in labour force	60,221	68,419	1,241,442	32,317	1,402,399	32,242	1,434,641	100.00
PERSONS								
Primary production . . .	87,431	177,918	162,611	24,193	452,153	4,498	456,651	9.40
Mining and quarrying . . .	540	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 sanitary 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 services (including professional) . . .	25,587	13,123	500,419	4,459	543,588	3,394	546,982	11.26
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service, etc. . .	32,209	27,356	227,862	3,553	290,980	3,889	294,869	6.07
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	1.99
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 40,000 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, February 1965, 1966 and 1967, and Multiple Jobholding, were given in Year Book No. 54, pages 1162-6. Results of the Surveys Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments, May 1968; Post-school Study Courses, August 1968; and Child Care, May 1969, were given in Year Book No. 56. More recent surveys, results of which are included in this issue, include Labour Force Experience during 1968 and Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions, February 1968, 1969 and 1970. (See pages 695-704).

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. Estimates covering the whole of Australia are published quarterly in the mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20). More comprehensive statistics have been published in three bulletins *The Labour Force, 1964 to 1968*, *The Labour Force, 1969*, and *The Labour Force, 1970*.

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	<i>Approximate standard error of estimates</i>					
	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
<i>Total</i>	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. (See note to following table). Estimates for females also tend to have higher standard errors relative to estimates of equivalent size for male 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) (‘000)	Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) (‘000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) (‘000)
		Number (‘000)	Per cent of labour force	Number (‘000)	Per cent of popu- lation(c)		
MALES							
1967	3,393.4	40.0	1.2	3,433.4	83.6	671.2	4,104.6
1968	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
1969	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
1970	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971	3,693.9	44.0	1.2	3,737.9	83.2	757.3	4,495.2

For footnotes see next page.

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

May—	Employed(b) (‘000)	Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) (‘000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) (‘000)
		Number (‘000)	Per cent of labour force	Number (‘000)	Per cent of popu- lation(c)		
MARRIED WOMEN							
1967 . . .	759.2	20.6	2.6	779.7	28.8	1,931.8	2,711.5
1968 . . .	817.7	21.6	2.6	839.3	30.2	1,940.2	2,779.6
1969 . . .	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
1970 . . .	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971 . . .	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.3	3,026.8
OTHER FEMALES^(d)							
1967 . . .	703.1	18.2	2.5	721.3	49.6	733.0	1,454.4
1968 . . .	708.4	19.3	2.6	727.6	49.2	750.3	1,477.9
1969 . . .	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
1970 . . .	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971 . . .	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.8	1,530.4
ALL FEMALES							
1967 . . .	1,462.3	38.8	2.6	1,501.1	36.0	2,664.8	4,165.9
1968 . . .	1,526.1	40.9	2.6	1,567.0	36.8	2,690.5	4,257.5
1969 . . .	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
1970 . . .	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971 . . .	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
PERSONS							
1967 . . .	4,855.7	78.8	1.6	4,934.4	59.7	3,336.1	8,270.5
1968 . . .	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
1969 . . .	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
1970 . . .	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971 . . .	5,452.3	82.7	1.5	5,535.0	61.1	3,517.4	9,052.4

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 688. (b) For definitions see page 688.

(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.

NOTE. Separate figures for agriculture and other industries, which were published in previous issues, have not been shown in the table above. When this chapter was sent for press the estimates for persons employed in agriculture were under review.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971**

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19 . . .	7.2	19.6	26.8	341.9	305.9	647.8	349.2	325.4	674.6
20-24 . . .	188.1	158.9	347.0	314.8	173.4	488.2	502.9	332.4	835.2
25-34 . . .	702.8	271.5	974.3	156.5	66.1	222.7	859.3	337.6	1,196.9
35-44 . . .	680.6	297.0	977.5	78.9	48.3	127.3	759.5	345.3	1,104.8
45-54 . . .	623.5	234.0	857.5	70.0	62.6	132.6	693.5	296.5	990.1
55-59 . . .	245.0	57.0	302.0	31.8	36.7	68.5	276.8	93.7	370.5
60-64 . . .	167.4	20.0	187.4	26.2	22.6	48.8	193.6	42.7	236.2
65 and over . . .	82.3	6.5	88.8	20.9	16.9	37.8	103.2	23.4	126.6
Total . . .	2,696.8	1,064.5	3,761.3	1,041.0	732.6	1,773.7	3,737.9	1,797.1	5,535.0

PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)

15-19 . . .	93.0	44.5	51.8	61.1	60.3	60.7	61.6	59.0	60.3
20-24 . . .	97.8	45.8	64.3	88.9	89.0	89.0	92.1	61.3	76.8
25-34 . . .	98.8	36.1	66.6	92.3	80.6	88.5	97.6	40.5	69.8
35-44 . . .	98.7	44.6	72.2	90.1	75.9	84.1	97.8	47.4	73.4
45-54 . . .	96.8	38.6	68.6	85.5	59.2	70.7	95.6	41.6	68.9
55-59 . . .	93.0	24.4	60.8	74.5	46.5	56.3	90.4	30.0	59.9
60-64 . . .	80.4	12.3	50.6	64.6	24.3	36.5	77.8	16.7	46.8
65 and over . . .	26.0	3.0	16.7	16.4	4.2	7.1	23.2	3.8	11.9
Total . . .	89.0	35.2	62.1	71.1	47.9	59.2	83.2	39.4	61.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 688. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971

('000)

Industry group	Males	Females	Persons
Manufacturing	1,078.8	378.5	1,457.3
Building and construction	451.2	24.2	475.4
Transport and storage	263.4	33.9	297.3
Finance and property	146.8	100.5	247.3
Commerce	574.0	415.5	989.5
Community and business services(b)	280.0	439.7	719.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	144.5	226.1	370.7
Other industries	796.7	175.4	972.1
No previous work experience(c)	*	*	5.9
Total	3,737.9	1,797.1	5,535.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 688. (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.

* 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.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971
(^{'000})

<i>Occupation group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	344.8	252.7	597.5
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	313.7	39.3	353.0
Clerical workers	329.7	572.6	902.4
Sales workers	225.5	234.8	460.2
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	401.1	58.8	459.9
Transport and communication workers	281.2	51.4	332.6
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b)	1,672.1	268.9	1,941.0
Service, sport and recreation workers	167.3	315.2	482.5
No previous work experience(c)	*	*	5.9
Total	3,737.9	1,797.1	5,535.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 688. (b) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers. (c) Looking for first job.
* See footnote * to previous table.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b): AUSTRALIA
(^{'000})

<i>May</i>	<i>Hours worked during survey week</i>							<i>Average hours worked(d)</i>	
	<i>0(c)</i>	<i>1-29</i>	<i>30-34</i>	<i>35-39</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>41-48</i>	<i>49 and over</i>		
MALES									
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
1971	225.9	175.3	149.2	322.9	1,461.2	561.6	797.8	3,693.9	41.1
MARRIED WOMEN									
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
1971	86.0	299.8	74.6	125.2	341.7	55.3	57.7	1,040.4	30.2
OTHER FEMALES(e)									
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
1971	59.8	73.9	40.4	149.1	310.0	56.6	28.1	718.0	33.9
ALL FEMALES									
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
1971	145.8	373.7	115.1	274.3	651.7	112.0	85.9	1,758.4	31.7

For footnotes see next page.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b): AUSTRALIA—continued
(^{'000})

May	Hours worked during survey week							Average hours worked(d)	
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		
								Total worked(d)	
PERSONS									
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
1971 . . .	371.7	549.0	264.3	597.2	2,112.9	673.6	883.7	5,452.3	38.1

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 688. (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
MALES							
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
1971 . . .	281.2	90.0	53.0	424.2	10.5	115.6	126.1
FEMALES							
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
1971 . . .	135.0	36.3	8.1	179.4	14.9	440.3	455.2
PERSONS							
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
1971 . . .	416.2	126.3	61.1	603.6	25.4	555.9	581.3

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 688. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

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											
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
1971 .	12.0	3.4	32.0	0.9	7.5	17.7	13.7	5.1	41.5	*	44.0
FEMALES											
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
1971 .	10.1	3.1	28.6	1.9	9.3	11.3	11.6	6.4	26.7	11.9	38.7
PERSONS											
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
1971 .	22.1	3.3	60.6	1.2	16.8	29.0	25.3	11.5	68.3	14.4	82.7

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 688. (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.

* 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.

Survey of Labour Force Experience During 1968

In February 1969 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 688), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the labour force attachment of persons aged fifteen years and over during 1968. Information obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, the number of times unemployed, the main activity of those not in the labour force and, for persons who completed their schooling in Australia, the highest level of schooling completed. For wage and salary earners, particulars were also obtained in respect of frequency of pay and the amount of paid annual leave taken. For the labour force experience survey, questions were not asked of inmates of institutions such as hospitals, sanatoria and gaols, for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling.

Each person was assigned to a labour force category for each week in 1968, on the basis of his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during that week. 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 or 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 688.

A person was classified as having worked mostly full time in 1968 if the number of weeks in which he worked 35 hours or more (full-time work) exceeded or was equal to the number of weeks in which he worked less than 35 hours (part-time work). If the number of weeks worked full time was less than the number of weeks worked part time he was classified as having worked mostly part time. When absent on paid leave (including paid sick leave) he was classified according to the usual hours worked in the job from which he was absent.

In recording paid annual leave taken by persons who were mostly wage and salary earners during 1968, separate periods of leave taken within a month were aggregated. Provision was not made in the survey for recording leave taken by a person in more than three different months.

The standard errors given in Table A on page 689, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 689-90 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Force Experience During 1968* (Reference No. 6.26).

CIVILIAN POPULATION, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AUSTRALIA(a), 1968
(*000)

<i>Employment status(b)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
In the labour force at some time during the year	3,650.3	1,088.1	1,841.0	5,491.3
For the whole year	3,164.2	597.2	1,138.5	4,302.7
For part of the year—	486.2	490.9	702.5	1,188.6
1 and under 4 weeks	40.1	30.7	62.7	102.9
4 and under 13 weeks	69.2	101.4	147.8	217.0
13 and under 26 weeks	37.6	96.8	121.9	159.5
26 and under 39 weeks	74.9	109.4	143.0	217.9
39 and under 49 weeks	156.0	111.7	163.3	319.3
49 and under 52 weeks	108.4	40.8	63.7	172.2
Employed at some time during the year	3,636.6	1,075.9	1,815.3	5,451.9
Mostly full time	3,538.4	731.3	1,401.6	4,940.0
Mostly part time	98.2	344.6	413.7	511.9
Unemployed at some time during the year	229.6	87.4	180.3	409.9
One period of unemployment	158.6	70.3	144.4	303.0
Two or more periods of unemployment	70.9	17.1	36.0	106.9
Out of the labour force for the whole year	572.6	1,749.9	2,440.7	3,013.3

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over in February 1969. The figures are affected by deaths, migration and other exits from the labour force between the end of 1968 and February 1969, when the interviews were carried out. (b) For definitions see page 688.

PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1968
(*000)

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>In the labour force at some time during the year(b)</i>				<i>Average labour force(c)</i>			
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Married women</i>	<i>All females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
15-19	353.6	23.2	330.4	684.0	329.2	12.0	314.9	644.1
20-24	473.2	168.0	356.1	829.3	448.3	115.8	294.8	743.1
25-34	784.1	282.1	345.6	1,129.7	757.7	204.0	264.8	1,022.5
35-44	768.0	298.6	347.9	1,116.0	763.7	250.3	299.2	1,063.0
45-54	674.4	227.3	292.7	967.2	661.5	195.5	258.1	919.6
55-59	275.1	60.6	95.4	370.5	266.6	47.4	80.6	347.2
60-64	194.3	20.1	44.9	239.3	181.4	17.1	38.0	219.4
65 and over	127.5	8.3	27.9	155.4	98.0	5.7	22.5	120.5
Total	3,650.3	1,088.1	1,841.0	5,491.3	3,506.3	847.7	1,573.0	5,079.2

(a) For definitions see page 688. (b) See note (a) to table above. (c) Average for February, May, August and November 1968.

PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION AND LEVEL OF SCHOOLING
AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1969

('000)

Occupation group	Completed schooling in Australia					Total	Completed schooling overseas	Total (b)
	Matri- culated or passed Leaving	Passed Inter- mediate or Junior	Attended secondary school	Attended primary school				
Professional, technical, etc.	341.7	104.1	29.4	11.0	486.2	64.8	551.0	
Architects, engineers and surveyors	31.1	4.3	*	*	36.6	9.4	46.0	
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	8.7	*	*	*	9.3	*	11.1	
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	5.8	*	*	*	6.5	*	7.5	
Medical practitioners and dentists	16.5	*	*	*	16.5	*	19.1	
Nurses	27.1	36.2	8.7	4.7	76.7	8.9	85.6	
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	17.3	*	*	*	20.4	*	22.1	
Teachers	138.6	13.5	*	*	155.8	13.2	169.6	
Clergy, members of religious orders	6.3	*	*	*	9.5	*	10.1	
Law professionals	10.1	*	*	*	10.6	*	10.1	
Artists, entertainers, writers, etc.	13.0	11.2	4.9	*	30.8	4.3	35.7	
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	36.3	18.7	4.1	*	60.8	12.1	73.0	
Other professional, technical and related workers	30.9	15.6	4.9	*	52.7	8.3	61.0	
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—	62.2	105.3	58.3	41.3	267.2	55.3	322.9	
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	4.3	4.8	*	*	13.3	*	14.7	
Employers, workers on own account, directors, managers, n.e.c.	57.9	100.6	55.7	39.6	253.8	53.9	308.2	
Clerical workers	183.0	382.5	132.5	42.0	740.0	78.8	819.1	
Book-keepers and cashiers	27.8	45.6	23.7	7.5	104.5	14.9	119.5	
Stenographers and typists	31.6	108.7	29.7	4.5	174.5	15.5	190.1	
Other clerical workers	123.7	228.2	79.1	30.0	460.9	48.4	509.5	
Sales workers	42.8	129.2	128.1	57.1	357.1	61.6	419.7	
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	8.2	9.3	4.5	4.1	26.1	4.8	30.9	
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	10.9	24.0	12.6	4.4	51.8	8.9	60.8	
Proprietors and shopkeepers working on own account, n.e.c., salesmen, shop assistants, etc.	23.7	95.8	111.1	48.6	279.2	47.9	328.0	
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber-getters, etc.	30.4	85.1	141.5	170.2	427.1	43.1	472.4	
Farmers and farm managers	16.6	49.9	69.6	95.8	231.8	22.5	254.8	
Farm workers, including farm foremen, n.e.c.	13.0	31.9	64.6	64.9	174.3	18.2	194.2	
Timber-getters and other forestry workers	*	*	*	7.0	12.7	*	14.2	
Miners, quarrymen, etc.	*	5.2	12.2	11.6	29.4	5.9	35.3	
Miners and quarrymen	*	4.5	11.0	9.7	25.6	5.2	30.8	
Workers in transport and communication occupations	12.8	66.1	110.5	85.2	274.6	40.3	315.2	
Drivers and firemen, railway	*	*	5.3	*	11.4	*	12.4	
Drivers, road transport	5.1	31.5	70.9	61.0	168.5	26.0	194.7	
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers, despatchers	*	5.0	9.8	6.6	22.1	*	24.5	
Telephone, telegraph operators, etc.	*	13.9	9.3	*	28.1	*	30.2	
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	*	8.7	10.2	8.1	28.7	4.0	32.7	
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	57.4	375.1	491.9	366.9	1,291.2	517.5	1,815.5	
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, etc.	*	4.3	9.3	6.9	20.9	18.2	39.3	
Tailors, cutters, furriers, etc.	*	10.7	29.0	15.0	56.5	41.2	98.0	
Leather-cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments), etc.	*	*	6.0	6.2	14.3	8.3	22.8	
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders, etc.	*	*	7.1	*	14.0	7.7	21.8	
Precision instrument makers, watch-makers, jewellers, etc.	*	6.4	4.9	*	14.3	4.0	18.3	
Toolmakers, machinists, etc.	14.4	126.7	101.3	47.4	289.9	111.6	402.3	
Electricians, etc.	11.9	59.2	29.2	14.3	114.6	22.5	137.2	
Metal makers, metal workers, etc.	*	8.6	22.0	18.2	51.2	39.7	91.4	
Carpenters, joiners, etc.	*	34.7	43.3	31.7	112.3	33.8	146.7	
Painters and decorators	*	10.2	16.5	10.0	37.9	22.2	60.2	
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	*	16.6	26.9	19.5	65.2	32.4	98.1	
Compositors, pressmen, etc.	*	15.2	11.1	6.3	33.7	7.3	41.1	

For footnotes see page 698.

PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION AND LEVEL OF SCHOOLING:
AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1969—continued
(^{'000})

Occupation group	Completed schooling in Australia				Total	Completed schooling overseas	Total (b)
	Matri- culated or passed Leaving	Passed Inter- mediate or Junior	Attended secondary school	Attended primary school			
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—continued							
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay form- ers, etc.	*	*	4.1	*	7.8	5.8	13.5
Millers, bakers, brewmasters, etc. . .	*	17.8	36.0	27.9	84.0	19.8	104.0
Chemical and related process workers	*	*	5.7	6.2	15.9	6.8	22.7
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c.	*	5.9	12.4	10.8	30.2	17.6	48.6
Packers, labellers, etc.	*	7.5	17.6	11.3	38.2	18.2	56.8
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators, etc.	*	10.5	25.5	30.6	68.6	20.5	89.2
Freight handlers, including waterside workers	4.3	19.5	38.4	40.0	102.2	23.7	126.2
Labourers, n.e.c.	4.6	12.9	45.4	56.6	119.5	56.0	177.5
Service, sport and recreation workers—	21.2	74.0	126.4	114.9	336.5	104.6	442.6
Fire brigade men, policemen, pro- tective service, etc. workers . . .	*	14.5	9.1	8.6	35.7	6.7	42.3
Housekeepers, cooks, maids, etc. . .	8.0	18.1	45.7	46.7	118.5	38.9	157.9
Waiters, bartenders	*	9.0	16.1	10.6	38.6	9.4	48.1
Building caretakers, cleaners	*	6.1	16.6	28.9	52.2	25.9	78.5
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians, etc.	*	12.6	12.5	*	29.3	6.8	36.1
Launderers, dry cleaners, and pressers	*	*	7.5	4.7	14.5	7.4	22.3
No previous work experience	*	6.9	4.6	*	15.7	*	16.8
Total	755.5	1,333.6	1,235.4	900.6	4,225.0	972.7	5,210.6

(a) For definitions see page 688. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 696. (b) Includes persons with no schooling.

* 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.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) WHO WORKED MOSTLY AS WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS
IN 1968, BY INDUSTRY AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUSTRALIA
(^{'000})

Industry group	Frequency of pay			Total(b)
	Weekly or more often	Fortnightly	Monthly	
Agriculture and other primary	62.9	53.7	54.0	187.7
Mining and quarrying	26.9	30.4	5.6	62.9
Manufacturing	1,160.3	151.2	59.7	1,373.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	62.4	61.2	*	125.2
Building and construction	257.9	94.2	8.6	362.1
Transport and storage	134.9	106.0	10.3	252.2
Communication	7.8	112.5	*	122.9
Finance and property	61.1	137.5	8.8	209.3
Commerce	718.8	53.3	41.0	818.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	19.7	182.3	*	208.0
Community and business services	171.7	401.6	42.2	631.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	271.3	28.7	8.4	312.7
Total	2,955.7	1,412.6	246.3	4,665.9

(a) For definitions see page 688. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 696. (b) Includes 24,800 males and 26,500 females paid at other intervals.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table above.

**PERIODS OF LEAVE TAKEN^(a) BY EMPLOYED PERSONS^(b) WHO WORKED
MOSTLY AS WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN 1968, BY DURATION OF
LEAVE AND MONTH IN WHICH LEAVE WAS TAKEN, AUSTRALIA**

Month	Leave taken				Total periods		Total weeks	
	One-week periods ('000)	Two-week periods ('000)	Three-week periods ('000)	Four-week periods ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total
	1968—							
February	46.9	54.7	82.6	14.5	198.7	3.9	462.2	4.7
March	42.4	49.6	81.8	17.1	190.9	3.8	455.3	4.7
April	63.4	51.9	67.0	12.9	195.2	3.8	419.8	4.3
May	99.7	80.5	82.5	13.9	276.5	5.5	563.6	5.8
June	41.3	36.0	47.5	12.2	136.9	2.7	304.6	3.1
July	37.0	34.7	40.9	12.6	125.1	2.5	279.1	2.9
August	81.2	84.1	64.2	16.5	245.9	4.8	507.8	5.2
September	140.0	96.6	67.8	14.4	318.8	6.3	594.1	6.1
October	63.8	59.3	65.9	14.1	203.1	4.0	436.5	4.5
November	60.9	59.1	64.0	15.0	199.0	3.9	430.9	4.4
December	954.4	378.6	113.0	20.2	1,466.2	28.9	2,131.4	21.8
1969—								
January	362.4	760.0	264.8	128.9	1,516.1	29.9	3,192.2	32.6

(a) In the period February 1968 to January 1969. It should be noted that the figures in this table relate to periods of leave taken and are therefore greater than counts of persons who took leave. (b) For definitions see page 688. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 696.

**PERSONS UNEMPLOYED^(a) IN 1968, BY AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF PERIODS
OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA**
('000)

Number of periods of unemployment	Age group (years)						55 and over	Married	Not married (b)	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54					
MALES										
One	45.7	31.0	33.2	23.0	13.8	11.8	75.0	83.7	158.6	
Two	7.3	5.1	7.0	4.7	*	*	13.8	14.8	28.5	
Three or more	7.5	7.7	8.4	7.9	4.8	6.1	21.5	20.9	42.4	
Total	60.6	43.8	48.6	35.6	20.9	20.0	110.2	119.3	229.6	
FEMALES										
One	51.8	29.2	27.0	21.5	11.3	*	70.3	74.1	144.4	
Two	5.8	4.4	4.0	*	*	*	7.5	10.3	17.8	
Three or more	5.4	4.3	*	*	*	*	9.6	8.5	18.1	
Total	63.0	37.9	33.9	26.1	14.9	4.6	87.4	92.9	180.3	
PERSONS										
One	97.5	60.3	60.2	44.5	25.1	15.5	145.3	157.7	303.0	
Two	13.1	9.6	11.0	6.4	*	*	21.3	25.1	46.4	
Three	5.0	6.0	4.8	*	*	*	11.0	11.2	22.2	
Four or more	7.9	5.9	6.5	7.6	5.7	4.6	20.1	18.2	38.3	
Total	123.5	81.7	82.5	61.6	35.9	24.6	197.7	212.3	409.9	

(a) For definitions see page 689. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 696. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 698.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED^(a) IN 1968
PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE IN 1968 WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED
AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR, BY AGE, AUSTRALIA
 (Per cent)

	<i>Age group (years)</i>						<i>55 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>15-19</i>	<i>20-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>			
Males	17.1	9.3	6.2	4.6	3.1	3.4	6.3	
Females	19.1	10.6	9.8	7.5	5.1	2.7	9.8	
Persons	18.1	9.9	7.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	7.5	

(a) For definitions see page 689. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 696.

PERSONS UNEMPLOYED^(a) IN 1968, BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING^(b) AND
PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
 ('000)

<i>Period of unemployment (weeks)</i>	<i>Completed schooling in Australia</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>Completed schooling overseas</i>	<i>Total^(c)</i>
	<i>Matri- culated or passed Leaving</i>	<i>Passed Inter- mediate or Junior</i>	<i>Attended secondary school</i>	<i>Attended primary school</i>				
MALES								
1 and under 2	6.6	7.9	7.0	*	24.3	13.7	37.9	
2 and under 4	5.2	12.0	13.7	10.2	41.0	17.1	58.5	
4 and under 8	5.9	10.8	15.5	10.1	42.3	15.7	58.0	
8 and under 13	*	6.5	11.1	10.0	30.6	8.8	39.7	
13 and under 26	*	*	8.4	6.4	19.3	*	23.0	
26 and over	*	*	*	4.5	9.9	*	12.5	
<i>Total</i>	22.9	41.2	59.5	43.9	167.4	61.3	229.6	
FEMALES								
1 and under 2	6.0	9.9	8.4	5.0	26.8	9.3	36.4	
2 and under 4	6.2	16.8	14.5	6.9	40.0	10.3	50.4	
4 and under 8	5.2	12.5	10.8	6.9	29.8	10.0	39.9	
8 and under 13	*	7.4	7.2	*	20.2	5.5	25.8	
13 and under 26	*	*	5.5	*	12.0	*	14.5	
26 and over	*	*	4.5	*	10.3	*	13.5	
<i>Total</i>	19.5	52.3	51.0	16.4	139.2	40.7	180.3	
PERSONS								
1 and under 2	12.6	17.8	15.4	5.3	51.1	22.9	74.3	
2 and under 4	11.4	28.8	28.2	12.7	81.0	27.5	108.8	
4 and under 8	9.2	23.3	26.3	13.2	72.1	25.7	97.8	
8 and under 13	4.9	13.9	18.3	13.7	50.8	14.3	65.4	
13 and under 26	*	6.5	13.9	8.3	31.3	6.2	37.5	
26 and over	*	*	8.4	7.0	20.3	5.5	26.0	
<i>Total</i>	42.3	93.5	110.5	60.2	306.6	102.0	409.9	

(a) For definitions see page 689. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 696. (b) In February 1969. (c) Includes persons with no schooling.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 698.

Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or other Educational Institutions February 1968, 1969 and 1970

Surveys based on the population survey sample (*see* page 688) have been carried out in February of each year since 1964 in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 24 who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time during the previous year. Estimates for the years 1964-1967 were given in Year Book No. 54, pages 1162-6.

The main survey questions were designed to distinguish among persons who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, those who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in this section as 'leavers'. The scope of the questions was extended in the 1970 survey in order to obtain particulars of the type of educational institution attended during 1969 and the type of institution which persons returning to full-time education would be attending in 1970. Also, for those who had left full-time education, the age at which they left was obtained. The additional information obtained at the 1970 survey is shown in the tables on pages 703-4.

The estimates relate to all persons in the age group 15 to 24 years, 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. Certain categories of persons covered by the survey were not asked the survey questions. These comprised persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purposes of this survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, and persons reported as permanently unable to work. An estimate of the total number of such persons is shown in the first table in this section.

All persons covered by the survey were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the labour force were further questioned about their occupation and industry. Occupational status is shown for 'leavers', but not for persons returning to full-time education. Although many of these latter persons were in the labour force at the time of the surveys, their numbers would not give a useful indication of the extent of vacation employment because, in the years 1968 to 1970, the 'survey week' extended from the first to the fourth week in February. Hence, between the first and last survey weeks, the level of vacation jobholding would have decreased substantially.

For further details reference should be made to the periodic mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions* (Reference No. 6.9).

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS(a), BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1968 TO 1970 (^{'000})

	Males			Females			Persons		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Attended school, university, etc., full time in the previous year(b)—									
Returning to full-time education	214.5	226.8	232.4	162.4	178.4	180.6	376.8	405.2	413.0
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	88.5	95.0	95.1	80.8	93.4	91.7	169.4	188.3	186.8
Total who attended school, etc.	303.0	321.8	327.5	243.2	271.7	272.3	546.2	593.5	599.8
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year(b)	690.9	709.0	733.9	739.4	746.1	777.6	1,430.3	1,455.1	1,511.5
In hospitals, etc.(c)	11.5	8.5	9.5	5.7	7.4	4.6	17.2	15.8	14.0
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	1,005.4	1,039.3	1,070.9	988.3	1,025.2	1,054.5	1,993.7	2,064.5	2,125.4

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

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY 1968 TO 1970
(*000)**

Occupational status	Males			Females			Persons		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
In the labour force—									
Employed(b)	75.7	81.7	83.9	63.1	73.9	71.8	138.8	155.6	155.7
Unemployed	9.2	8.0	6.8	8.9	9.8	9.4	18.1	17.8	16.2
Total in the labour force	84.8	89.7	90.8	72.1	83.7	81.2	156.9	173.4	171.9
Not in the labour force	*	5.3	4.3	8.8	9.7	10.5	12.5	14.9	14.9
Total 'leavers'(a)	88.5	95.0	95.1	80.8	93.4	91.7	169.4	188.3	186.8

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

(b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers.

* 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.

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATES, FEBRUARY 1968 TO 1970
(*000)**

State	Males			Females			Persons		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales	26.4	34.5	33.3	27.8	31.9	32.1	54.2	66.4	65.4
Victoria	26.3	23.0	24.3	23.9	24.7	23.9	50.1	47.8	48.2
Queensland	14.7	13.4	14.4	10.5	15.0	15.1	25.2	28.5	29.5
South Australia	9.1	10.3	10.9	6.7	9.1	9.1	15.8	19.4	20.0
Western Australia	8.3	9.1	8.6	7.4	8.9	7.1	15.7	18.0	15.7
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.3	5.9	5.6
Australia(b)	88.5	95.0	95.1	80.8	93.4	91.7	169.4	188.3	186.8

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
* See footnote * to previous table.

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY AGE GROUP AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY 1968 TO 1970
(*000)**

Time of leaving	Males			Females			Persons		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS

Previous—									
January–June	6.0	7.2	6.5	7.1	11.0	7.8	13.1	18.2	14.3
July–October	9.8	8.1	9.9	10.8	11.8	11.8	20.6	19.9	21.7
November	22.3	31.2	30.9	19.4	29.7	31.0	41.7	60.9	62.0
December(b)	40.9	39.2	38.5	39.0	35.2	36.6	79.9	74.4	75.1
Total(a)	79.0	85.7	85.8	76.3	87.7	87.2	155.3	173.4	172.9

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS

Previous—									
January–June	6.3	7.4	6.8	7.2	11.3	8.5	13.5	18.8	15.3
July–October	10.1	9.0	10.2	11.1	12.2	11.9	21.2	21.2	22.1
November	26.3	36.1	37.1	21.6	32.8	33.1	47.9	69.0	70.1
December(b)	45.8	42.4	41.0	41.0	37.0	38.2	86.8	79.4	79.2
Total(a)	88.5	95.0	95.1	80.8	93.4	91.7	169.4	188.3	186.8

(a) See footnote (a) to first table on this page. (b) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc., in January or February of the following year.

'LEAVERS'(a), BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1970
(^{'000})

Age of leaving (years)(b)	Attended school in 1969			Attended any educational institution(c) in 1969		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
14	*	4.3	7.3	*	4.3	7.3
15	29.7	29.2	58.9	29.9	30.0	59.9
16	25.1	22.5	47.6	25.4	26.0	51.4
17	15.2	14.6	29.8	16.4	17.5	33.9
18	7.1	6.1	13.2	8.4	8.1	16.5
19 and over	*	*	*	12.0	5.8	17.8
Total	82.0	77.5	159.5	95.1	91.7	186.8

(a) See footnote (a) to first table on page 702. (b) Age at time of leaving school, university, etc., not age at time of survey. (c) Includes schools. * See footnote * to first table on page 702.

PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY 1970 WHO ATTENDED FULL TIME AT A
SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1969, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED
AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION
IN 1970, AUSTRALIA
(^{'000})

	Type of institution attended in 1969					Total
	School	University	College of advanced education	Technical college	Other	
RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION IN 1970(a)						
Males	191.4	32.0	6.1	*	*	232.4
Females	160.0	16.0	*	*	*	180.6
Persons	351.4	48.0	7.5	*	*	413.0
NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION ('LEAVERS') IN 1970(b)						
Males	82.0	7.8	*	*	*	95.1
Females	77.5	4.4	*	4.2	4.8	91.7
Persons	159.5	12.2	*	5.9	5.7	186.8
TOTAL						
Males	273.4	39.8	8.7	*	*	327.5
Females	237.5	20.4	*	5.5	6.7	272.3
Persons	510.9	60.1	10.9	8.6	9.3	599.8

(a) The type of institution attended in 1970 may differ from that attended in 1969. (b) See footnote (a) to first table on page 702.

* See footnote * to first table on page 702.

**PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY 1970 WHO WERE RETURNING TO
FULL-TIME EDUCATION IN 1970, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION(a), AUSTRALIA**
(*000)

<i>Type of institution attended in 1970(a)</i>						
	<i>School</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>College of advanced education</i>	<i>Technical college</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1969						
Males	173.7	10.9	*	*	*	191.4
Females	139.3	6.5	*	6.0	6.5	160.0
Persons	313.1	17.4	5.7	7.9	7.4	351.4
ATTENDED ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION(b) IN 1969(c)						
Males	173.8	42.8	9.7	*	*	232.4
Females	139.4	22.5	*	7.2	8.1	180.6
Persons	313.3	65.3	13.0	10.1	11.3	413.0

(a) As the survey was conducted in February 1970, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended. (b) Includes schools. (c) The type of institution attended in 1969 may differ from that attended in 1970.

* See footnote * to first table on page 702.

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Estimates of wage and salary earners in this issue are based on data derived from the 1966 population 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 before June 1966.

Detailed industry figures for each State and Australia, on the new basis, and a revised government employment series, have been published in two mimeographed bulletins entitled *Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (Reference No. 6.23), covering the period June 1966 to June 1971. These bulletins contained estimates for each month of the period covered. Estimates for current months are 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 685-6. 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. Month-to-month changes shown by current returns are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates. 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 generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and private domestic service, and some part-time employees. Defence forces are included in the table on page 705.

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.

Prior to 1 September 1971, pay-roll tax returns were lodged 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 Payroll Tax Assessment Act 1941-69). Since that date, when the authority for collection of pay-roll tax passed from the Commonwealth to the States, State and local government bodies not engaged in business activity have generally been exempted.

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 1971

EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE

('000)

	June 1966	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971
MALES						
Civilian employees—						
Private	1,865.4	1,891.9	1,945.1	2,014.9	2,085.7	2,145.1
Government(a)	746.8	758.7	780.2	790.0	803.7	817.3
Total	2,612.2	2,650.6	2,725.3	2,804.9	2,889.4	2,962.4
Defence forces(b)	64.2	74.8	78.1	80.8	81.5	80.5
Total	2,676.4	2,725.4	2,803.4	2,885.7	2,970.9	3,042.9
FEMALES						
Civilian employees—						
Private	975.0	1,023.3	1,064.6	1,110.7	1,177.0	1,226.1
Government(a)	216.3	228.4	239.9	256.1	275.4	291.5
Total	1,191.3	1,251.7	1,304.5	1,366.8	1,452.4	1,517.6
Defence forces(b)	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total	1,193.8	1,254.2	1,307.2	1,369.5	1,455.1	1,520.3
PERSONS						
Civilian employees—						
Private	2,840.3	2,915.3	3,009.8	3,125.6	3,262.7	3,371.2
Government(a)	963.2	987.0	1,020.0	1,046.1	1,079.1	1,108.8
Total	3,803.5	3,902.3	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,341.8	4,480.0
Defence forces(b)	66.6	77.3	80.8	83.5	84.2	83.2
Total	3,870.1	3,979.6	4,110.6	4,255.2	4,426.0	4,563.2

(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 707-8. (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 1971
 EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

<i>Industry group</i>	<i>June 1966</i>	<i>June 1967</i>	<i>June 1968</i>	<i>June 1969</i>	<i>June 1970</i>	<i>June 1971</i>
MALES						
Mining and quarrying	50.9	52.4	55.2	59.5	65.0	69.4
Manufacturing	950.3	961.6	980.1	1,002.5	1,021.1	1,034.9
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	98.6	101.0	103.2	104.3	105.2	106.7
Building and construction	334.0	325.9	336.1	344.3	352.2	361.4
Transport and storage	203.2	203.7	208.2	211.9	218.2	222.8
Communication	80.4	83.6	86.3	87.7	90.4	92.2
Finance and property	98.8	102.6	106.5	112.5	118.6	123.4
Retail trade	192.6	196.1	200.2	204.0	209.9	214.7
Wholesale and other commerce	192.6	194.8	197.9	203.4	208.0	209.7
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	110.6	116.3	121.4	126.8	132.1	137.7
Health, hospitals, etc.	38.6	39.9	41.4	43.0	44.9	47.5
Education	79.7	82.8	88.2	92.8	97.3	102.7
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	84.2	89.8	95.0	101.7	108.4	115.4
Other(a)	97.8	100.1	105.6	110.6	118.1	123.9
<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>	<i>2,962.4</i>
FEMALES						
Mining and quarrying	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.3	4.2	4.8
Manufacturing	312.8	321.5	329.9	342.1	355.9	357.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5
Building and construction	11.9	12.1	13.4	14.6	16.0	17.6
Transport and storage	22.5	23.2	24.0	25.2	27.1	28.4
Communication	23.4	24.6	24.9	25.4	26.5	27.4
Finance and property	71.5	75.2	78.6	83.1	90.2	94.1
Retail trade	195.9	208.6	214.5	219.7	229.0	235.5
Wholesale and other commerce	72.7	73.7	76.6	79.8	83.9	86.7
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	46.5	49.9	52.0	55.4	60.2	63.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	142.3	149.1	156.7	165.6	177.4	191.2
Education	105.1	111.4	119.9	128.7	137.8	148.5
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	114.7	125.8	133.7	140.3	153.1	165.2
Other(a)	62.5	66.9	70.0	75.9	83.0	88.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,191.3</i>	<i>1,251.7</i>	<i>1,304.5</i>	<i>1,366.8</i>	<i>1,452.4</i>	<i>1,517.6</i>
PERSONS						
Mining and quarrying	53.2	54.9	58.0	62.8	69.2	74.2
Manufacturing	1,263.1	1,283.1	1,310.0	1,344.6	1,377.0	1,392.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	105.8	108.2	110.7	112.1	113.4	115.1
Building and construction	345.9	338.0	349.5	358.9	368.2	379.0
Transport and storage	225.7	226.8	232.2	237.1	245.3	251.2
Communication	103.8	108.1	111.2	113.0	117.0	119.6
Finance and property	170.3	177.7	185.1	195.6	208.8	217.6
Retail trade	388.5	404.6	414.7	423.7	438.8	450.2
Wholesale and other commerce	265.2	268.6	274.6	283.2	291.9	296.4
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	157.2	166.2	173.4	182.1	192.3	200.9
Health, hospitals, etc.	180.9	189.0	198.1	208.6	222.3	238.7
Education	184.7	194.2	208.1	221.5	235.1	251.3
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	198.9	215.7	228.6	241.9	261.5	280.6
Other(a)	160.3	167.0	175.6	186.5	201.1	212.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,803.5</i>	<i>3,902.3</i>	<i>4,029.8</i>	<i>4,171.7</i>	<i>4,341.8</i>	<i>4,480.0</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 1971**
EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
(^{'000})

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.(a)	Aust.
MALES									
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 . . .	1,083.3	802.2	378.0	266.6	216.2	88.5	19.3	35.3	2,889.4
1971 . . .	1,108.2	814.2	390.7	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.3	2,962.4
FEMALES									
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 . . .	550.1	425.7	171.3	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.4
1971 . . .	571.6	441.1	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,517.6
PERSONS									
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 . . .	1,633.4	1,227.9	549.3	396.5	323.7	127.8	27.4	55.9	4,341.8
1971 . . .	1,679.8	1,255.3	573.0	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.7	4,480.0

(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 1971 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 1971**
(^{'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 . . .	82.4	28.5	111.0	165.0	68.7	233.7	44.8	6.1	50.9	292.2	103.3	395.5
Victoria . . .	69.0	22.3	91.3	122.6	46.1	168.7	16.6	3.5	20.1	208.1	71.9	280.0
Queensland . . .	25.4	8.3	33.7	72.0	23.9	95.9	18.1	1.7	19.8	115.5	33.9	149.4
South Australia . . .	22.7	6.1	28.8	50.3	24.8	75.1	4.3	0.8	5.1	77.3	31.7	108.9
Western Australia . . .	14.7	5.1	19.7	47.7	18.7	66.5	5.6	1.0	6.7	68.0	24.8	92.9
Tasmania . . .	5.2	1.7	6.9	18.4	7.0	25.4	2.4	0.3	2.8	26.1	9.0	35.1
Northern Territory . . .	7.1	3.1	10.2	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	7.2	3.1	10.3
Australian Capital Territory . . .	23.0	13.7	36.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.0	13.7	36.7
Australia . . .	249.5	88.8	338.2	476.0	189.2	665.2	91.9	13.4	105.4	817.3	291.5	1,108.8

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

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA
JUNE 1966 TO JUNE 1971**

('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	177.1	644.8	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.7	275.4	1,079.1
1971	249.5	88.8	338.2	476.0	189.2	665.2	91.9	13.4	105.4	817.3	291.5	1,108.8

(a) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation on page 707.

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, 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 with the Employment and Training 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 160 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 329 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 56; Victoria, 39; 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 1947-1971* 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 1971, about 281,000 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-fifth year of operation in May 1971. During 1970 there were 1,124,903 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 870,148 were referred to employers and 493,969 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 734,646.

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 1971**

(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
1971	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239

(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 1971**

(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
1971	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771

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

