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CHAPTER 29

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THE WORK FORCE

The work force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the work force, classified according to characteristics such as age, sex, conjugal condition, industry, occupational status, and occupation, are obtained only at a general census of population. Quarterly estimates of the civilian work force are derived from the results of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods. Estimates are at present available only for the six State capital cities combined. A summary of the information about the work force that was obtained at the population census of June 1961 and earlier censuses is given on pages 1179-87. Estimates derived from the quarterly work force surveys appear on pages 1188 *et seq.*

Population censuses*

Occupational status

Occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at population census dates covers two broad groups; those at work and those not at work. The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary), and unpaid helpers. The category 'not at work' includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It also includes persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as 'not at work' in the following tables, therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

The tables following show the occupational status of the population of Australia at the 1954 and 1961 censuses and of the States and Territories at the 1961 census.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Occupational status	Census, 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961			Increase 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
In work force—							
At work—							
Employer	220,878	30,104	250,982	224,369	42,712	267,081	16,099
Self-employed	359,617	51,583	411,200	350,111	62,704	412,815	1,615
Employee(a)	2,216,681	739,802	2,956,483	2,449,132	901,902	3,351,034	394,551
Helper(b)	18,430	9,913	28,343	13,689	7,871	21,560	-6,783
Total at work	2,815,606	831,402	3,647,008	3,037,301	1,015,189	4,052,490	405,482
Not at work(c)	41,014	14,000	55,014	128,626	43,980	172,606	117,592
Total in work force	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022	3,165,927	1,059,169	4,225,096	523,074
Not in work force	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090	998,582
Grand total	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	1,521,65

(a) On wage or salary. (b) Not on wage or salary. (c) See explanation above.
Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

* Particulars of full-blood Aborigines are not included in the tables in this section. See Appendix for results of *Constitution Alteration (Aboriginals) 1967 Referendum*; see also for results of 1966 census.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Occupational status	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
In work force—									
At work—									
Employer	95,651	73,103	43,469	24,213	20,521	8,221	897	1,006	267,081
Self-employed	138,571	120,867	67,806	40,978	29,784	13,191	723	895	412,815
Employee(a)	1,298,143	958,258	438,947	298,688	217,692	104,717	12,144	22,445	3,351,034
Helper(b)	6,452	5,923	4,833	1,952	1,624	699	55	22	21,560
Total at work	1,538,817	1,158,151	555,055	365,831	269,621	126,828	13,819	24,368	4,052,490
Not at work(c)	63,699	51,912	29,941	11,730	10,163	4,090	424	647	172,606
Total in work force	1,602,516	1,210,063	584,996	377,561	279,784	130,918	14,243	25,015	4,225,096
Not in work force	2,314,497	1,720,050	933,832	591,779	456,845	219,422	12,852	33,813	6,283,090
Grand total	3,917,013	2,930,113	1,518,828	969,340	736,629	350,340	27,095	58,828	10,508,186

(a) On wage or salary. (b) Not on wage or salary. (c) See explanation on page 1179.

Particulars of males and females in the Australian work force classified by occupational status and industry are given on page 1183, and pages 407–10 of Year Book No. 50 contain tables showing males and females at the census of 30 June 1961, classified according to occupational status in conjunction with age and conjugal condition. This information may also be found in Labour Report No. 50, 1962 and 1963, pages 150–3.

Persons not at work

The total number of persons 'not at work' has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. Since the 1947 census this category has included all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession, or service) who were out of a job and not at work at the time of the census for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment. The following table shows the numbers recorded as 'not at work' at the censuses of 30 June 1947, 1954 and 1961, classified according to cause. As explained on page 1179, the totals shown as 'not at work' do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

PERSONS NOT AT WORK(a), BY CAUSE: AUSTRALIA CENSUSES, 1947, 1954 AND 1961

Census	Unable to secure employment	Temporarily laid off	Illness	Accident	Industrial dispute	Other (b)	Total
Males—							
1947	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	18,743	66,614
1954	9,912	4,423	11,879	2,804	344	11,652	41,014
1961	83,945	11,930	13,684	6,152	540	12,375	128,626
Females—							
1947	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	7,512	16,915
1954	3,685	1,386	4,310	318	17	4,284	14,000
1961	27,562	3,939	5,821	773	199	5,686	43,980
Persons—							
1947	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	26,255	83,529
1954	13,597	5,809	16,189	3,122	361	15,936	55,014
1961	111,507	15,869	19,505	6,925	739	18,061	172,606

(a) Persons in the work force who were 'not at work' (see explanation on page 1179) at the time of the census. (b) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Industry

For census purposes, industry may be defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. All persons engaged in any such branch of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to that particular branch, irrespective of their personal occupations within the industry. Thus a single firm may employ persons performing completely different occupations in order to make a particular product, or to render a particular service, but the industrial classification of each of these persons is determined by the nature of the product made or of the service rendered by the firm that employs him.

The following table shows the number of persons in the work force in each industry group and sub-group at the censuses of 1954 and 1961. The figures include those at work and those not at work.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Industry group and sub-group	Census, 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961			Increase or decrease (-) 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Primary production—							
Fishing	8,451	115	8,566	8,124	128	8,252	-314
Hunting and trapping	1,552	11	1,563	1,361	14	1,375	-188
Rural industries	435,933	31,890	467,823	396,519	38,892	435,411	-32,412
Forestry	15,279	67	15,346	13,725	122	13,847	-1,499
<i>Total, primary production</i>	<i>461,215</i>	<i>32,083</i>	<i>493,298</i>	<i>419,729</i>	<i>39,156</i>	<i>458,885</i>	<i>-34,413</i>
Mining and quarrying—							
Mining (including opencut mining)	55,327	909	56,236	46,220	1,174	47,394	-8,842
Quarrying	4,983	152	5,135	6,721	286	7,007	1,872
<i>Total, mining and quarrying</i>	<i>60,310</i>	<i>1,061</i>	<i>61,371</i>	<i>52,941</i>	<i>1,460</i>	<i>54,401</i>	<i>6,970</i>
Manufacturing—							
Cement, bricks, glass, and stone	40,012	3,104	43,116	44,455	3,856	48,311	5,195
Products of petroleum and coal (excluding chemical and gas works)	3,234	190	3,424	6,239	430	6,669	3,245
Founding, engineering and metal-working	229,431	32,305	261,736	286,093	45,756	331,849	70,113
Ships, vehicles, parts, and accessories	132,653	6,463	139,116	132,435	8,345	140,780	1,664
Yarns, textiles and articles thereof (excluding clothing and furnishing drapery)	29,620	26,243	55,863	29,009	24,501	53,510	-2,353
Clothing and knitted goods (including needleworking)	23,144	73,367	96,511	20,285	69,382	89,667	-6,844
Boots, shoes and accessories (other than rubber)	17,123	10,228	27,351	15,252	10,011	25,263	-2,088
Food, drink and tobacco	117,088	27,927	145,015	121,983	31,911	153,894	8,879
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	53,252	2,136	55,388	49,759	2,452	52,211	-3,177
Furniture and fittings (other than metal), bedding and furnishing drapery	23,646	2,515	26,161	22,923	3,394	26,317	156
Paper and paper products, printing, bookbinding, and photography	53,953	18,770	72,723	67,443	22,994	90,437	17,714
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints and non-mineral oils	31,046	9,423	40,469	38,571	11,955	50,526	10,057
Jewellery, watchmaking, electroplating, and minting	6,491	1,275	7,766	6,098	1,163	7,261	-505
Skins and leather; goods of leather and leather substitutes (other than clothing or footwear)	9,044	2,903	11,947	6,931	2,632	9,563	-2,384
Rubber goods	14,912	3,354	18,266	18,076	3,828	21,904	3,638
Musical, surgical and scientific instruments and apparatus	4,301	1,291	5,592	5,894	2,414	8,308	2,716
Plastic products (n.e.i.)	4,211	1,842	6,053	7,072	3,443	10,515	4,462
Other	5,710	2,893	8,603	5,752	2,894	8,646	43
Undefined	1,397	834	2,231	2,857	1,847	4,704	2,473
<i>Total, manufacturing</i>	<i>800,268</i>	<i>227,063</i>	<i>1,027,331</i>	<i>887,127</i>	<i>253,208</i>	<i>1,140,335</i>	<i>113,004</i>
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)—							
Gas and electricity	50,998	3,440	54,438	60,858	4,538	65,396	10,958
Water supply, sewerage, etc.	18,556	656	19,212	27,809	1,106	28,915	9,703
<i>Total, electricity, etc. services</i>	<i>69,554</i>	<i>4,096</i>	<i>73,650</i>	<i>88,667</i>	<i>5,644</i>	<i>94,311</i>	<i>20,661</i>
Building and construction—							
Construction and repair of buildings	196,205	2,452	198,657	229,280	5,237	234,517	35,860
Construction works (other than buildings)	125,624	1,341	126,965	135,812	2,002	137,814	10,849
<i>Total, building and construction</i>	<i>321,829</i>	<i>3,793</i>	<i>325,622</i>	<i>365,092</i>	<i>7,239</i>	<i>372,331</i>	<i>46,709</i>
Transport and storage—							
Road transport	91,515	4,349	95,864	104,948	7,166	112,114	16,250
Shipping	27,955	1,971	29,926	27,538	2,318	29,856	-70
Loading and discharging vessels	27,950	209	28,159	25,892	279	26,171	-1,988
Rail and air transport	91,691	8,031	99,722	91,166	8,349	99,515	-207
Storage	1,475	139	1,614	1,689	155	1,844	230
<i>Total, transport and storage</i>	<i>240,586</i>	<i>14,699</i>	<i>255,285</i>	<i>251,233</i>	<i>18,267</i>	<i>269,500</i>	<i>14,215</i>

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION
AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961—continued

Industry group and sub-group	Census, 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961			Increase or decrease (—) 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Communication	63,802	16,748	80,550	75,294	18,522	93,816	13,266
Finance and property—							
Banking	30,746	12,159	42,905	38,564	20,600	59,164	16,259
Insurance	18,078	13,066	31,144	25,422	19,807	45,229	14,085
Other finance and property	12,664	7,500	20,164	22,288	14,464	36,752	16,588
<i>Total, finance and property</i>	<i>61,488</i>	<i>32,725</i>	<i>94,213</i>	<i>86,274</i>	<i>54,871</i>	<i>141,145</i>	<i>46,932</i>
Commerce—							
Wholesale trade	123,107	34,594	157,701	146,362	42,614	188,976	31,275
Livestock and primary produce dealing, etc.	25,701	5,387	31,088	29,121	6,449	35,570	4,482
Retail trade	238,660	149,932	388,592	276,234	185,986	462,220	73,628
<i>Total, commerce</i>	<i>387,468</i>	<i>189,913</i>	<i>577,381</i>	<i>451,717</i>	<i>235,049</i>	<i>686,766</i>	<i>109,385</i>
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services—							
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	72,070	25,568	97,638	84,232	29,986	114,218	16,580
Defence: enlisted personnel	44,798	1,888	46,686	42,226	1,780	44,006	—2,680
Defence: civilian employees	9,972	2,215	12,187	9,361	2,168	11,529	—658
<i>Total, public authority (n.e.i.), etc.</i>	<i>126,840</i>	<i>29,671</i>	<i>156,511</i>	<i>135,819</i>	<i>33,934</i>	<i>169,753</i>	<i>13,242</i>
Community and business services (including professional)—							
Law, order and public safety	25,974	8,209	34,183	33,124	12,235	45,359	11,176
Religion and social welfare	12,830	9,821	22,651	15,033	12,610	27,643	4,992
Health, hospitals, etc.	35,504	75,888	111,392	43,047	106,522	149,569	38,177
Education	39,672	51,851	91,523	58,357	76,096	134,453	42,930
Other	22,532	12,556	35,088	32,665	20,444	53,109	18,021
<i>Total, community and business services</i>	<i>136,512</i>	<i>158,325</i>	<i>294,837</i>	<i>182,226</i>	<i>227,907</i>	<i>410,133</i>	<i>115,296</i>
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc.—							
Amusement, sport and recreation	27,525	9,697	37,222	31,309	10,851	42,160	4,938
Private domestic service	6,703	30,763	37,466	5,773	26,919	32,692	—4,774
Hotels, boarding houses, etc., and restaurants	43,525	65,087	108,612	50,824	70,561	121,385	12,773
Other personal services	21,250	19,939	41,189	24,622	27,277	51,899	10,710
<i>Total, amusement, hotels, etc.</i>	<i>99,003</i>	<i>125,486</i>	<i>224,489</i>	<i>112,528</i>	<i>135,608</i>	<i>248,136</i>	<i>23,647</i>
Other industries	34	22	56	69	75	144	88
Industry inadequately described or not stated	27,711	9,717	37,428	57,211	28,229	85,440	48,012
<i>Total in work force</i>	<i>2,856,620</i>	<i>845,402</i>	<i>3,702,022</i>	<i>3,165,927</i>	<i>1,059,169</i>	<i>4,225,096</i>	<i>523,074</i>
Not in work force	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090	998,582
<i>Grand total</i>	<i>4,546,118</i>	<i>4,440,412</i>	<i>8,986,530</i>	<i>5,312,252</i>	<i>5,195,934</i>	<i>10,508,186</i>	<i>1,521,656</i>

Details of individual industries within the foregoing sub-groups, by sex, are published for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 29 and in the respective parts of the census volumes.

Industry and occupational status

Males and females in the work force at the 1961 census are classified in the following table according to industry and occupational status. Only the major industry groups are shown in this table; particulars for each sub-group are available in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 34 and in the respective parts of the printed census volumes.

**PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE, BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961**

Industry group	At work					Not at work (c)	Total in the work force
	Em- ployer	Self- em- ployed	Em- ployee (a)	Helper (b)	Total		

MALES							
Primary production	57,374	198,774	139,130	11,273	406,551	13,178	419,729
Mining and quarrying	566	1,441	49,214	43	51,264	1,677	52,941
Manufacturing	29,140	21,550	805,857	277	856,824	30,303	887,127
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	320	281	87,301	5	87,907	760	88,667
Building and construction	29,611	31,071	282,216	197	343,095	21,997	365,092
Transport and storage	10,422	23,630	210,617	136	244,805	6,428	251,233
Communication	83	261	74,407	13	74,764	530	75,294
Finance and property	3,655	3,641	78,220	59	85,575	699	86,274
Commerce	54,477	44,261	341,343	715	440,796	10,921	451,717
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	135,126	..	135,126	693	135,819
Community and business services (including professional)	19,945	7,243	153,354	208	180,750	1,476	182,226
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc.	18,048	16,094	73,602	490	108,234	4,294	112,528
Other industries	7	19	38	1	65	4	69
Industry inadequately described or not stated	721	1,845	18,707	272	21,545	35,666	57,211
Total males in work force	224,369	350,111	2,449,132	13,689	3,037,301	128,626	3,165,927

FEMALES

Primary production	9,552	18,599	7,650	3,023	38,824	332	39,156
Mining and quarrying	22	18	1,406	1	1,447	13	1,460
Manufacturing	4,367	3,674	233,682	359	242,082	11,126	253,208
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	22	3	5,598	1	5,624	20	5,644
Building and construction	958	270	5,880	32	7,140	99	7,239
Transport and storage	865	630	16,573	40	18,108	159	18,267
Communication	32	152	18,063	20	18,267	255	18,522
Finance and property	324	434	53,713	47	54,518	353	54,871
Commerce	15,097	18,106	194,517	1,901	229,621	5,428	235,049
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	33,700	..	33,700	234	33,934
Community and business services (including professional)	1,989	3,616	217,954	707	224,266	3,641	227,907
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc.	9,256	16,790	102,479	1,547	130,072	5,536	135,608
Other industries	12	24	33	1	70	5	75
Industry inadequately described or not stated	216	388	10,654	192	11,450	16,779	28,229
Total females in work force	42,712	62,704	901,902	7,871	1,015,189	43,980	1,059,169

(a) On wage or salary. (b) Not on wage or salary. (c) See explanation on page 1179.

Married women in the work force

At the 1961 census 444,680 married women (including 39,148 women who were married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise) were recorded as being in the work force. This represented 42 per cent of the total number of females in the work force. At the 1954 census the corresponding percentage was 34.3. Between 1954 and 1961 there was an increase of 154,748 or 53.4 per cent in the number of married women in the work force compared with an increase of 213,767 or 25.3 per cent in total females in the work force. The largest increase (both numerical and proportional) in any age group was for married women aged 35-39 years, where the increase in the seven years 1954 to 1961 was almost 82 per cent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

**MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE
ACCORDING TO AGE: AUSTRALIA
CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961**

Age last birthday (years)	Married women in the work force(a)		Increase, 1954-61	
	Census, 30 June 1954(b)	Census, 30 June 1961(c)	Number	Per cent
15-19 . . .	3,549	5,570	2,021	56.95
20-24 . . .	35,452	51,003	15,551	43.86
25-29 . . .	43,899	49,536	5,637	12.84
30-34 . . .	43,320	59,025	15,705	36.25
35-39 . . .	41,046	74,660	33,614	81.89
40-44 . . .	42,265	67,695	25,430	60.17
45-49 . . .	33,492	59,745	26,253	78.39
50-54 . . .	23,346	41,142	17,796	76.23
55-59 . . .	13,539	22,415	8,876	65.56
60-64 . . .	6,609	9,342	2,733	41.35
65 and over .	3,415	4,547	1,132	33.15
Total .	289,932	444,680	154,748	53.37

(a) Includes women married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise. (b) The figures shown for 1954 include an allowance for the number of women whose conjugal condition was not stated. (c) A conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

Occupation

The working population may be classified according to distinct concepts—(i) the *occupation*, which is personal to the individual, and (ii) the *industry*, in which the individual carries on his occupation. Thus the *occupation* of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, while *industry* is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. Particulars of the work force classified according to industry are given on pages 1181-3 of this section; pages 1185-7 contain particulars of the principal occupation groups (major and minor) of the work force at the census of 30 June 1961. Details of individual categories of occupations are published in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 32 and in the respective parts of the census volumes.

The following table shows, for Australia, the numbers of males, females and persons in the work force in each of the principal occupation groups at the 1961 census. Data of this type were last obtained at the 1947 census, but a comparison of the figures derived therefrom with those shown below is not possible because of differences in classification. Only those persons regarded as being in the work force are classified according to occupation. Corresponding details for persons in each State and Territory are given in Year Book No. 50, pages 415-16 and in *Labour Report* No. 50, 1962 and 1963, pages 158-9.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors	29,526	155	29,681
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	7,759	585	8,344
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	3,920	320	4,240
Medical practitioners and dentists	13,910	1,483	15,393
Nurses	3,866	59,955	63,821
Professional medical workers, n.e.c., and medical technicians	9,497	4,830	14,327
Teachers	44,601	56,722	101,323
Clergy and related members of religious orders	10,938	3,120	14,058
Law professionals	6,478	258	6,736
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	15,369	6,860	22,229
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	37,152	6,826	43,978
Other professional, technical and related workers	24,430	5,498	29,928
<i>Total professional, etc., workers</i>	<i>207,446</i>	<i>146,612</i>	<i>354,058</i>
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,314	110	11,424
Employers, workers on own account, directors and managers, n.e.c.	243,230	43,228	286,458
<i>Total administrative, etc., workers</i>	<i>254,544</i>	<i>43,338</i>	<i>297,882</i>
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	23,880	20,108	43,988
Stenographers and typists . . . . .	..	125,511	125,511
Other clerical workers	217,365	161,201	378,566
<i>Total clerical workers</i>	<i>241,245</i>	<i>306,820</i>	<i>548,065</i>
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, saleswomen, auctioneers and valuers	11,494	657	12,151
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	34,521	617	35,138
Proprietors and shopkeepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, saleswomen, shop assistants and related workers	142,028	133,401	275,429
<i>Total sales workers</i>	<i>188,043</i>	<i>134,675</i>	<i>322,718</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	257,929	28,599	286,528
Farm workers, n.e.c.	149,792	8,212	158,004
Wool classers	2,949	..	2,949
Hunters and trappers	1,504	4	1,508
Fishermen and related workers	7,452	72	7,524
Timber getters and other forestry workers	13,669	..	13,669
<i>Total farmers, etc.</i>	<i>433,295</i>	<i>36,887</i>	<i>470,182</i>
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners and quarrymen	30,434	15	30,449
Well drillers and related workers	1,060	..	1,060
Mineral treaters	1,674	..	1,674
<i>Total miners, quarrymen, etc.</i>	<i>33,168</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>33,183</i>
Workers in transport and communication occupations—			
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship	4,253	13	4,266
Deck and engine room hands, ship; barge crews and boatmen	11,633	..	11,633
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	1,750	6	1,756
Drivers and firemen, railway	14,391	..	14,391

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—continued

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Drivers, road transport.	146,320	528	146,848
Guards and conductors, railway	4,215	..	4,215
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	20,781	892	21,673
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	3,050	19,508	22,558
Postmasters, postmistresses, postmen and messengers	23,717	3,236	26,953
Workers in transport and communication occu- pations, n.e.c.	13,673	1,653	15,326
<i>Total workers in transport, etc.</i>	<i>243,783</i>	<i>25,836</i>	<i>269,619</i>
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	16,534	21,210	37,744
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	18,149	64,722	82,871
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	15,147	9,962	25,109
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	20,774	..	20,774
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	11,493	767	12,260
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	319,163	5,281	324,444
Electricians and related electric and electronic workers	104,474	1,262	105,736
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	51,148	16,660	67,808
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and related workers	137,318	1,356	138,674
Painters and decorators	46,555	394	46,949
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	92,184	..	92,184
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	30,994	6,759	37,753
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,489	1,261	11,750
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	80,744	12,652	93,396
Chemical and related process workers	16,313	3,430	19,743
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	1,147	1,472	2,619
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c.	26,939	11,794	38,733
Packers, labellers and related workers	7,238	14,734	21,972
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers	55,718	..	55,718
Waterside workers and related freight handlers	93,376	1,398	94,774
Labourers, n.e.c.	203,048	..	203,048
<i>Total craftsmen, etc.</i>	<i>1,358,945</i>	<i>175,114</i>	<i>1,534,059</i>
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, pro- tective service and related workers	31,617	473	32,090
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	17,770	87,675	105,445
Waiters, waitresses, bartenders	13,701	22,224	35,925
Building caretakers, cleaners	26,127	19,169	45,296
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	9,291	13,355	22,646
Laundresses, dry cleaners and pressers	6,992	11,304	18,296
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,215	199	3,414
Photographers and related camera operators	2,981	680	3,661
Embalmers and undertakers	736	..	736
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	18,083	12,108	30,191
<i>Total service, etc., workers</i>	<i>130,513</i>	<i>167,187</i>	<i>297,700</i>

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—continued

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Members of armed services, enlisted personnel	42,226	1,780	44,006
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	32,719	20,905	53,624
<i>Total in work force</i>	<i>3,165,927</i>	<i>1,059,169</i>	<i>4,225,096</i>
Not in work force	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186

PROPORTION OF THE WORK FORCE IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Major occupation group	Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	6.6	13.8	8.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	8.1	4.1	7.1
Clerical workers	7.6	29.0	13.0
Sales workers	5.9	12.7	7.6
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	13.7	3.5	11.1
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1.1	..	0.8
Workers in transport and communication occupations	7.7	2.4	6.4
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	42.9	16.5	36.3
Service, sport and recreation workers	4.1	15.8	7.0
Members of armed services, enlisted personnel	1.3	0.2	1.0
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	1.0	2.0	1.3
Total in work force	100.0	100.0	100.0

The work force survey: six State capital cities

The estimates of the civilian work force contained in this section are based on the result of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods in the six Australian State capital cities. The boundaries of the capital cities are those defined for the population census of June 1961.

Surveys have been conducted quarterly in February, May, August, and November of each year since November 1960. Carefully selected and specially trained interviewers obtained the required information at about 19,500 households over a four-week period in each quarter. Each person included in the survey is assigned to a work force or not in the work force category on the basis of his actual activity during a specified week, his activity during that week being determined from answers to a set of questions specially designed for the purpose.

The enumeration includes all persons, 15 years of age and over, living in selected households, with the exception of members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations. To take account of changes in the school leaving age, and to bring the work force survey definitions into conformity with those adopted at the 1966 population census, the scope of the survey was restricted, as from August 1966, to civilians aged 15 years and over. Previous surveys included persons aged 14 years, and in some of the tables which follow these persons have been included.

The principal categories in the following tables are the employed and the unemployed, which together constitute the total work force, and the remainder, comprising persons who are not in the work force. Details of these categories are as follows.

- (a) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during the specified week, worked for pay, profit, or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm, and those who had a job, business, or farm, but were temporarily absent for the whole of the specified week for reasons other than lack of work. Persons who worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or on a farm) owned and operated by a member of the same household are included. The category includes employees, employers and self-employed persons.
- (b) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during the specified week, did no work at all, did not have a job or business, and were actively looking for work. The category also includes persons absent from work for the whole of the specified week without pay because of lack of demand for their services (i.e. those laid off without pay for the whole of the specified week).
- (c) *The work force* consists of all persons who, during the specified week, were employed or unemployed in terms of the classifications given in (a) and (b) above.
- (d) *Persons not in the work force* are those who, during the specified week, were not classified as employed or unemployed in terms of the classifications given in (a) and (b) above.

The foregoing work force classification conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, held in Geneva in 1954. This international classification was not adopted for population censuses prior to the census of 1966, and consequently the figures in the tables which follow are not strictly comparable with those in the preceding section of this chapter.

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample they are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is enumerated. Further information on variability of survey estimates is available on request.

The figures given in the following tables may be revised as a consequence of revisions to estimated populations since the 1961 census in the light of results from the population census of June 1966.

Occupational status

The following table shows, for November in each of the years 1962 to 1966, the number of persons in the civilian population aged fifteen years and over in the six State capital cities, and the numbers in the work force and not in the work force.

CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, BY SEX, NOVEMBER 1962 TO 1966

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(‘000)

November—	In the work force			Not in the work force	Total population
	Employed (a)	Un- employed	Total		
Males—					
1962 . . .	1,725.0	23.1	1,748.0	342.3	2,090.4
1963 . . .	1,758.3	17.9	1,776.2	364.4	2,140.6
1964 . . .	1,801.9	12.8	1,814.7	377.2	2,192.0
1965 . . .	1,849.1	18.4	1,867.5	382.3	2,249.8
1966 . . .	1,888.0	21.5	1,909.4	388.0	2,297.4
Females—					
1962 . . .	785.7	16.8	802.7	1,423.6	2,226.3
1963 . . .	805.5	11.3	816.8	1,464.0	2,280.8
1964 . . .	834.7	13.6	848.3	1,489.9	2,338.2
1965 . . .	886.7	17.0	903.7	1,492.7	2,396.4
1966 . . .	940.7	17.2	957.9	1,495.7	2,453.6
Persons—					
1962 . . .	2,510.8	39.9	2,550.6	1,765.9	4,316.6
1963 . . .	2,563.8	29.2	2,593.0	1,828.4	4,421.4
1964 . . .	2,636.6	26.4	2,663.0	1,867.1	4,530.1
1965 . . .	2,735.8	35.4	2,771.2	1,875.0	4,646.2
1966 . . .	2,828.7	38.6	2,867.3	1,883.7	4,751.0

(a) Includes employees, employers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family helpers.

Occupational status and age

The following table shows the civilian population aged fifteen years and over in the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1962 to 1966, classified according to occupational status and age.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: OCCUPATIONAL STATUS
BY AGE AND SEX, NOVEMBER 1962 TO 1966**

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(^{'000})

Age group (years)	In the work force						Not in the work force		Total population	
	Employed(a)		Unemployed		Total					
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
November 1962—										
15-19	137.9	149.6	6.0	5.2	143.9	154.8	88.2	78.8	232.1	233.6
20-44	984.1	428.7	8.6	8.7	992.6	437.4	34.6	578.3	1,027.2	1,015.7
45-64	552.9	192.1	7.7	*	560.6	195.1	50.6	449.1	611.2	644.2
65 and over	50.1	15.3	*	*	50.9	15.3	168.9	317.4	219.8	332.7
Total	1,725.0	785.7	23.1	16.8	1,748.0	802.7	342.3	1,423.6	2,090.4	2,226.3
November 1963—										
15-19	155.8	162.0	*	*	160.1	166.0	98.9	93.3	259.0	259.3
20-44	992.0	437.4	7.5	5.7	999.6	443.1	36.3	582.7	1,035.8	1,025.8
45-64	567.0	192.3	5.2	*	572.2	194.0	51.6	461.3	623.8	655.2
65 and over	43.5	13.7	*	..	44.4	13.7	177.7	326.7	222.2	340.4
Total	1,758.3	805.5	17.9	11.3	1,776.2	816.8	364.4	1,464.0	2,140.6	2,280.8
November 1964—										
15-19	163.8	175.2	*	*	166.9	179.7	110.2	97.2	277.1	276.9
20-44	1,014.0	450.1	6.0	7.2	1,020.0	457.3	36.1	587.2	1,056.2	1,044.5
45-64	574.8	197.0	*	*	578.1	198.8	57.4	470.5	635.6	669.4
65 and over	49.3	12.2	*	..	49.7	12.3	173.4	335.1	223.1	347.4
Total	1,801.9	834.7	12.8	13.6	1,814.7	848.3	377.2	1,489.9	2,192.0	2,338.2
November 1965—										
15-19	173.0	176.5	6.9	6.7	179.9	183.2	108.8	105.0	288.7	288.1
20-44	1,037.2	480.2	7.4	8.2	1,044.6	488.3	40.7	582.2	1,085.4	1,070.5
45-64	589.8	217.0	*	*	592.9	219.1	55.2	463.3	648.2	682.4
65 and over	49.1	13.1	*	..	50.1	13.1	177.5	342.3	227.6	355.4
Total	1,849.1	886.7	18.4	17.0	1,867.5	903.7	382.3	1,492.7	2,249.8	2,396.4
November 1966—										
15-19	174.9	184.6	6.3	6.5	181.2	191.2	115.5	106.2	296.7	297.4
20-44	1,048.9	512.3	10.0	7.9	1,058.9	520.0	42.7	567.8	1,101.6	1,087.9
45-64	611.9	228.9	*	*	616.5	231.5	50.1	471.5	666.6	703.0
65 and over	52.3	14.9	*	*	52.9	15.0	179.6	350.3	232.5	365.3
Total	1,888.0	940.7	21.5	17.2	1,909.4	957.9	388.0	1,495.7	2,297.4	2,453.6

(a) Includes employees, employers, self-employed persons, and unpaid family helpers.

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

Work force participation and unemployment rates

The next table shows work force participation rates and unemployment rates by marital status for the civilian population aged fifteen years and over in the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1962 to 1966.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER: WORK FORCE
PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY MARITAL STATUS
AND SEX, NOVEMBER 1962 TO 1966**

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

November—	Work force participation rate(a)				Unemployment rate(b)			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Married	Not married (c)	Married	Not married (c)	Married	Not married (c)	Married	Not married (c)
1962	88.8	73.1	27.7	50.7	0.8	2.6	1.9	2.3
1963	88.4	72.0	27.3	50.7	0.6	1.9	1.1	1.7
1964	88.7	71.3	28.5	49.5	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.6
1965	89.1	71.5	30.4	49.8	0.6	2.0	1.8	2.0
1966	89.3	70.9	32.3	50.2	0.7	2.3	1.5	2.1

(a) The civilian work force as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over. (b) The number unemployed as a percentage of the civilian work force. (c) Includes never married, widowed and divorced.

Unemployment in industry groups

The following table shows the unemployment rate in each industry group for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1962 to 1966. The total work force for a particular industry group comprises persons currently employed in the industry group and those unemployed persons whose last employment was in the group. The unemployment rates given in the table are the numbers unemployed in the industry groups expressed as percentages of the total work force in those groups. Because unemployed persons with no previous employment experience are excluded from the calculations used for this table, the unemployment rate shown for 'All industries combined' differs from the unemployment rate for the civilian work force as a whole.

**CIVILIAN POPULATION: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), BY INDUSTRY
GROUP, NOVEMBER 1962 TO 1966**

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Industry group in which last employed	November—				
	1962 (b)	1963 (b)	1964 (b)	1965 (b)	1966 (c)
Manufacturing	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
Building and construction	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.0
Transport and communication	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9
Commerce	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3
Other industries	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
All industries combined(d)	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0

(a) The numbers unemployed in the industry groups as percentages of the total work force in those groups. (b) Persons aged 14 years and over. (c) Persons aged 15 years and over. (d) Excludes unemployed persons who had not previously been employed.

The next table shows, for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1962 to 1966, the unemployed in each industry group as a percentage of the total unemployed civilians aged fourteen years and over (fifteen years and over for November 1966).

CIVILIAN POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY GROUP, NOVEMBER 1962 TO 1966

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Industry group in which last employed	November—				
	1962 (a)	1963 (a)	1964 (a)	1965 (a)	1966 (b)
Manufacturing	27.8	27.7	28.6	24.0	27.0
Building and construction	4.7	7.7	4.0	6.9	5.3
Transport and communication	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.1	5.4
Commerce	16.4	15.3	17.1	18.7	15.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	7.1	9.6	11.2	8.7	10.6
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	9.5	8.6	11.0	5.9	6.5
Other industries	8.5	8.5	7.5	6.1	5.9
<i>All unemployed persons who had previously been employed</i>	<i>78.3</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>83.5</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>76.3</i>
Unemployed persons who had not previously been employed(c)	21.7	17.4	16.5	25.6	23.7
Total unemployed persons	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 14 years and over. (b) Persons aged 15 years and over. (c) Comprises mainly school-leavers seeking work for the first time.

Duration of unemployment

The following table shows, for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1962 to 1966, the unemployed, classified by duration of unemployment, as a percentage of the total unemployed civilians aged fourteen years and over (fifteen years and over for November 1966).

CIVILIAN POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY SEX AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, NOVEMBER 1962 TO 1966

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Period of unemployment	November—				
	1962 (a)	1963 (a)	1964 (a)	1965 (a)	1966 (b)
Males—					
Less than one month	44.5	60.6	62.0	69.3	65.4
One month and less than three months	26.0	17.9	21.2	19.1	11.3
Three months and over	29.5	21.5	16.8	11.6	23.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females—					
Less than one month	42.7	55.0	56.6	68.1	60.9
One month and less than three months	26.7	21.1	27.5	22.3	22.7
Three months and over	30.6	23.9	15.9	9.6	16.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons—					
Less than one month	43.7	58.5	59.3	68.7	63.4
One month and less than three months	26.3	19.1	24.4	20.7	16.4
Three months and over	30.0	22.4	16.3	10.6	20.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Persons aged 14 years and over. (b) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Persons working less than 35 hours a week

In the work force surveys, persons who report themselves as having worked less than thirty-five hours a week are further questioned to ascertain their reasons for not working longer hours. In the following table, employed civilians in the six State capital cities who worked less than thirty-five hours a week are classified according to the reasons why they did not work longer hours. Figures for November 1966 relate to persons aged fifteen years and over; those for earlier periods include persons aged fourteen years.

EMPLOYED CIVILIANS WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS A WEEK, BY REASON: NOVEMBER 1962 TO 1966

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

November—	Reason for working less than 35 hours a week								
	Persons who usually work 35 hours or more a week			Persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week			All persons who worked less than 35 hours in the survey period		
	Lack of work (a)	Other reasons (b)	Total	Lack of work (c)	Other reasons (d)	Total	Lack of work (a)(c)	Other reasons (b)(d)	Total
Number ('000)—									
1962(e)	14.7	228.3	243.0	12.2	197.4	209.6	26.9	425.7	452.6
1963(e)	12.4	229.9	242.2	7.6	213.1	220.7	20.0	443.0	463.0
1964(e)	10.7	226.5	237.2	7.3	230.5	237.8	18.0	457.0	475.0
1965(e)	17.2	238.8	256.0	7.8	258.1	265.8	25.0	496.8	521.8
1966(f)	17.5	239.0	256.5	6.5	279.0	285.5	24.0	518.0	542.0
Proportion of the civilian work force of the six capitals (per cent)—									
1962(e)	0.6	8.9	9.5	0.5	7.7	8.2	1.1	16.6	17.7
1963(e)	0.5	8.8	9.3	0.3	8.2	8.5	0.8	17.0	17.8
1964(e)	0.4	8.5	8.9	0.3	8.6	8.9	0.7	17.1	17.8
1965(e)	0.6	8.6	9.2	0.3	9.3	9.6	0.9	17.9	18.8
1966(f)	0.6	8.3	8.9	0.2	9.7	9.9	0.8	18.1	18.9

(a) Excludes persons laid off for whole week without pay, who are included in the unemployed. The figures comprise persons working short time, those who lost their jobs or commenced in new jobs during the specified week, and those absent from work because of plant breakdowns or bad weather. (b) Own illness or injury, leave or holiday, and industrial disputes. (c) Persons who would prefer to work 35 hours or more a week if suitable work were available. (d) Persons who prefer to work less than 35 hours a week. (e) Persons aged 14 years and over. (f) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Surveys of multiple jobholding

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

For the purpose of these surveys, employed persons are defined as in the previous section dealing with the work force survey (see page 1188). The numbers of multiple jobholders shown in the following tables do not include persons who were described as employers or self-employed in two businesses (including farms). They comprise only those persons who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. For the purpose of the survey a second job did not exclude such occupations as those of professional sportsmen, part-time musicians, paid coaches and the like. Persons who by the very nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc. were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during survey week.

The November 1965 survey was largely exploratory and some of the questions were modified in the August 1966 survey. The figures shown in the following tables for all persons who held a second job in the survey week are not strictly comparable for the two surveys; however, the figures shown for persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week are comparable. Further details of the results of these two surveys may be found in Statistical Bulletins 465, *Survey of Multiple Jobholding, November 1965*, and 564, *Survey of Multiple Jobholding, August 1966*.

Occupational status

The following table shows, for November 1965 and August 1966, the occupational status of multiple jobholders in their main and second jobs.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, BY SEX, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1965 AND AUGUST 1966
(^{'000})

Occupational status in main job(b)	Date	Occupational status in second job					
		Employer or self-employed		Wage or salary earner(c)		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK							
Employer or self-employed	Nov. 1965	..	..	12.0	*	12.0	*
	Aug. 1966	..	..	10.7	*	10.7	*
Wage or salary earner(c)	Nov. 1965	28.2	*	57.4	12.1	85.7	14.5
	Aug. 1966	31.5	*	65.4	13.8	97.0	15.7
Total	Nov. 1965	28.2	*	69.4	13.2	97.6	15.6
	Aug. 1966	31.5	*	76.1	15.7	107.6	17.6

ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK(d)

Employer or self-employed	Nov. 1965	..	..	15.5	*	15.5	*
	Aug. 1966	..	..	13.3	*	13.3	*
Wage or salary earner(c)	Nov. 1965	37.2	*	74.5	14.9	111.7	17.9
	Aug. 1966	39.4	*	74.5	15.8	113.9	18.6
Total	Nov. 1965	37.2	*	89.9	16.4	127.1	19.4
	Aug. 1966	39.4	*	87.7	18.0	127.1	20.9

(a) Comprises only those civilians who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. See note (c). Figures for August 1966 relate to persons aged 15 years and over; those for November 1965 relate to persons aged 14 years and over, the number of 14 year olds included being approximately 100. (b) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (c) Includes a small number of unpaid family helpers. (d) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable with those for August 1966.

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

Distribution by States

The following table shows, for November 1965 and August 1966, the number of multiple jobholders in each State.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): STATES, NOVEMBER 1965 AND AUGUST 1966
(^{'000})

	Date	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (b)
Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week	Nov. 1965	36.1	30.1	10.5	17.6	11.5	5.0	113.3
	Aug. 1966	44.4	33.5	10.1	18.1	10.7	5.7	125.2
All persons who held a second job in survey week(c)	Nov. 1965	49.6	36.1	15.1	21.3	14.9	7.1	146.5
	Aug. 1966	53.0	38.0	14.3	20.7	12.7	6.5	148.0

(a) Comprises only those civilians who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. Figures for August 1966 relate to persons aged 15 years and over; those for November 1965 relate to persons aged 14 years and over, the number of 14 year olds included being approximately 100. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable with those for August 1966.

NOTE. The numbers of females are too small to show in the detail given above. The surveys indicate that in August 1966 there were 20,900 female multiple jobholders, of whom 8,400 were in New South Wales and 5,000 in Victoria; corresponding figures for November 1965 were 19,400, 6,400 and 5,100.

Industry group of main and second job

The following table shows the industry dissection of the main and second job(s) of multiple jobholders in November 1965 and August 1966.

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): INDUSTRY GROUP OF MAIN
AND SECOND JOBS, AUSTRALIA, NOVEMBER 1965 AND AUGUST 1966**
(^{'000})

Industry group	Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week				All persons who held a second job in survey week(b)			
	Main job(c)		Second job		Main job(c)		Second job	
	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966
Primary production	14.3	15.2	24.8	23.7	20.9	21.4	33.0	29.9
Manufacturing	23.8	31.8	10.2	9.6	30.5	36.0	15.1	12.0
Building and construction	10.0	9.4	5.7	5.2	12.9	10.9	9.1	6.0
Transport and communication	9.6	8.7	6.6	7.3	12.4	9.7	7.4	8.3
Commerce	19.3	19.4	14.8	17.0	24.3	23.2	17.7	20.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.8	26.0	26.1	21.9	22.5
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	6.1	6.8	30.6	40.7	7.8	8.1	38.4	46.7
Other industries(d)	9.2	10.8	*	*	11.7	12.5	*	*
Total	113.3	125.2	113.3	125.2	146.5	148.0	146.5	148.0

(a) Comprises only those civilians who were employed in one of their jobs as a wage earner or as an unpaid family helper. Figures for August 1966 relate to persons aged 15 years and over; those for November 1965 relate to persons aged 14 years and over, the number of 14 year olds included being approximately 100.

(b) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable to those for August 1966. (c) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during the survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (d) Comprises mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services, finance and property.

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

Surveys of leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions

Surveys using a multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) were carried out on an Australia-wide basis in February of each year from 1964 to 1967.

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

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

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

The 'leavers', i.e. the persons who had attended full time at a school, university, etc. at some time in the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education, were asked to indicate when they had ceased full-time education. All persons were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the work force were further questioned about occupation and industry. Although many persons who were intending to return to full-time education were in the work force at the time of the surveys, their numbers would not give a useful indication of the extent of vacation working, because of the timing of the surveys. The occupational status of each person was determined in the same way as in the work force survey (see page 1188).

For further details reference should be made to Statistical Bulletin 679, *Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions, February 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967*.

School attendance status

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the school attendance status of the civilian population aged fifteen to twenty-four years.

**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 1964 TO 1967**

('000)

School, etc. attendance	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc. full time in the previous year(b)—									
Returning to full-time education	143.3	113.1	168.3	119.4	174.7	124.7	192.1	140.1	332.3
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4
<i>Total who attended school, etc.</i>	230.9	191.3	251.5	199.0	263.3	209.5	277.1	222.5	499.7
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year(b)	614.4	628.4	644.7	668.2	668.6	692.5	679.8	719.6	1,399.4
In hospitals, etc.(c)	9.5	5.2	9.0	6.3	11.7	8.1	11.9	6.6	18.5
<i>Total persons aged 15 to 24 years</i>	854.8	824.8	905.2	873.5	943.6	910.1	968.8	948.8	1,917.6

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

Occupational status of 'leavers'

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the occupational status of civilian school 'leavers' in the age range 15 to 24 years.

**'LEAVERS'(a)(b), BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY 1964 TO 1967**

('000)

Occupational status	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
In the work force—									
Employed(c)	76.9	57.8	75.5	60.5	77.7	64.2	71.3	63.6	134.9
Unemployed	7.9	9.9	*	9.7	8.0	11.2	8.6	11.1	19.6
<i>Total in the work force</i>	84.7	67.6	80.2	70.2	85.7	75.3	79.9	74.6	154.5
Not in the work force	*	10.7	*	9.4	*	9.5	5.1	7.8	12.9
<i>Total 'leavers'(a)(b)</i>	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4

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

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

Distribution of 'leavers' by States

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the distribution by States of civilian school 'leavers' in the age range 15 to 24 years.

'LEAVERS'(a)(b), BY STATES, FEBRUARY 1964 TO 1967

('000)

State	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	35.3	29.3	30.1	29.1	32.1	32.4	29.7	27.2	57.0
Victoria	24.4	18.5	21.2	20.3	24.0	22.4	24.3	23.1	47.4
Queensland	9.2	11.0	13.9	11.6	11.3	11.9	12.2	13.6	25.9
South Australia	8.0	8.6	9.3	7.3	10.3	9.1	7.9	8.9	16.8
Western Australia	6.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.9	12.8
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.2
Australia(c)	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (b) See notes (b) and (c) to first table on page 1195. (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

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

Time of leaving

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the time of leaving school, university, etc. of civilian school 'leavers' in the age ranges 15 to 19 years and 15 to 24 years.

'LEAVERS'(a)(b), BY AGE GROUP AND BY TIME OF LEAVING
FEBRUARY 1964 TO 1967

('000)

Time of leaving	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS

Previous January-June	8.0	6.8	6.3	8.6	7.2	7.3	6.0	7.1	13.1
Previous July-September	6.2	9.6	7.3	7.8	5.0	7.6	*	6.8	11.0
Previous October	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.9
Previous November	16.5	13.9	15.7	13.7	19.2	19.1	21.6	21.5	43.1
Previous December(b)	48.8	42.4	46.8	42.3	47.7	44.8	41.8	39.3	81.1
Total(a)	81.7	74.7	78.6	76.6	82.2	82.9	76.6	78.7	155.3

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS

Previous January-June	8.4	7.0	6.5	8.8	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.3	14.0
Previous July-September	6.8	9.8	7.5	7.8	5.4	7.7	*	7.1	11.5
Previous October	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.4
Previous November	18.6	14.8	17.3	14.9	20.8	19.7	25.2	22.8	48.0
Previous December(b)	51.3	44.4	49.3	44.0	51.6	45.8	45.5	41.0	86.5
Total(a)	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4

(a) See notes (b) and (c) to first table on page 1195. (b) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc. in January or February of the following year.

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

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT

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

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals, and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1967*). The present exemption limit of \$400 was introduced as from 1 September 1957.

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

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

The scope of the current monthly series is similar to and subject to the same limitations as that of the population census benchmarks. For this reason the totals shown in this section for Australia, for States and Territories, and for industries, do not necessarily represent, at any point of time, the total numbers of wage and salary earners employed full-time or part-time in those areas or industries. Instead, they represent the estimated numbers of persons who would have been counted as wage and salary earners at a population census in which the concepts and definitions were the same as those of the 1961 census. Concepts and definitions adopted at the 1966 census differed from those of 1961 and conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, all persons who did any paid work for an employer or who had a job as an employee from which they were temporarily absent being included in the total of employed wage and salary earners. As a result, the estimates for June 1966 shown in this section will differ from the corresponding census figures. The monthly estimates are also different in concept from the estimates obtained by means of the quarterly work force survey (see definitions on page 1188).

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the payroll 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' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Although the level of the estimates in this section may be affected by the exclusion of some part-time employees from the 1961 census benchmarks, nevertheless it is considered that they measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field. However, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. Because of conceptual differences between benchmark and payroll data, changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working are all apt to affect the trend during intercensal periods.

Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June of each of the years 1961 and 1963 to 1967.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA
JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1967
(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
('000)

	June 1961	June 1963	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967
Males—						
Civilian employees—						
Private	1,594.6	1,680.8	1,762.3	1,834.7	1,862.3	1,879.3
Government(a)	669.7	695.4	707.0	718.4	745.7	758.6
Total	2,264.3	2,376.2	2,469.3	2,553.1	2,608.0	2,637.9
Defence forces(b)	44.3	47.2	49.6	52.5	64.2	74.8
Total	2,308.6	2,423.4	2,518.9	2,605.6	2,672.2	2,712.7
Females—						
Civilian employees—						
Private	714.5	771.5	815.1	863.2	894.9	927.7
Government(a)	154.4	167.1	176.3	187.8	201.5	211.8
Total	868.9	938.6	991.4	1,051.0	1,096.4	1,139.5
Defence forces(b)	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5
Total	870.7	940.7	993.6	1,053.2	1,098.9	1,142.0
Persons—						
Civilian employees—						
Private	2,309.1	2,452.3	2,577.4	2,697.9	2,757.2	2,807.0
Government(a)	824.1	862.5	883.3	906.2	947.2	970.4
Total	3,133.2	3,314.8	3,460.7	3,604.1	3,704.4	3,777.4
Defence forces(b)	46.1	49.3	51.8	54.7	66.6	77.3
Total	3,179.3	3,364.1	3,512.5	3,658.8	3,771.0	3,854.7

(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 1202-3.
 (b) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Figures for June 1966 and June 1967 include national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement.

Civilian employees

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1961 and 1963 to 1967.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
GROUP AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1967**

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

('000)

Industry group	June 1961	June 1963	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967
MALES						
Mining and quarrying	48.2	45.9	46.4	47.7	50.3	51.3
Manufacturing(a)	821.6	879.4	920.9	952.2	956.3	966.9
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	88.5	91.5	93.4	94.6	97.7	99.6
Building and construction	274.8	281.6	290.0	299.0	310.1	299.2
Transport and storage	190.4	187.1	192.5	197.9	201.8	201.9
Communication	75.2	76.8	78.1	79.3	81.1	84.2
Finance and property	80.4	86.2	92.1	96.9	101.7	105.4
Retail trade	191.3	203.2	210.8	215.8	216.5	217.9
Wholesale and other commerce	161.4	164.4	170.5	177.1	179.3	180.1
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	95.0	101.7	105.7	110.1	116.5	122.6
Health, hospitals, etc.	31.0	33.8	35.3	36.2	37.3	38.6
Education	57.1	66.2	69.5	73.3	78.1	82.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	70.1	74.6	78.2	83.2	87.9	91.9
Other(b)	79.3	83.9	86.1	89.9	93.4	96.2
Total.	2,264.3	2,376.2	2,469.3	2,553.1	2,608.0	2,637.9
FEMALES						
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4
Manufacturing(a)	233.5	259.7	277.6	293.8	297.5	305.9
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4
Building and construction	4.9	5.5	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.5
Transport and storage	17.0	17.1	18.1	19.4	21.0	21.7
Communication	18.3	18.3	19.3	20.6	21.5	22.6
Finance and property	54.2	56.6	60.0	63.6	67.6	70.2
Retail trade	150.7	162.7	169.5	177.6	184.2	191.9
Wholesale and other commerce	49.2	50.0	52.1	55.5	58.1	59.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	34.6	37.2	39.1	42.0	46.2	49.4
Health, hospitals, etc.	102.6	111.4	117.6	124.3	129.2	133.3
Education	73.7	83.6	87.9	92.1	98.4	103.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	78.8	81.8	86.0	93.5	100.0	105.5
Other(b)	43.9	46.8	50.3	53.2	56.1	59.1
Total.	868.9	938.6	991.4	1,051.0	1,096.4	1,139.5

For footnotes see page 1201.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY GROUPS AUSTRALIA, 1956-57 TO 1966-67

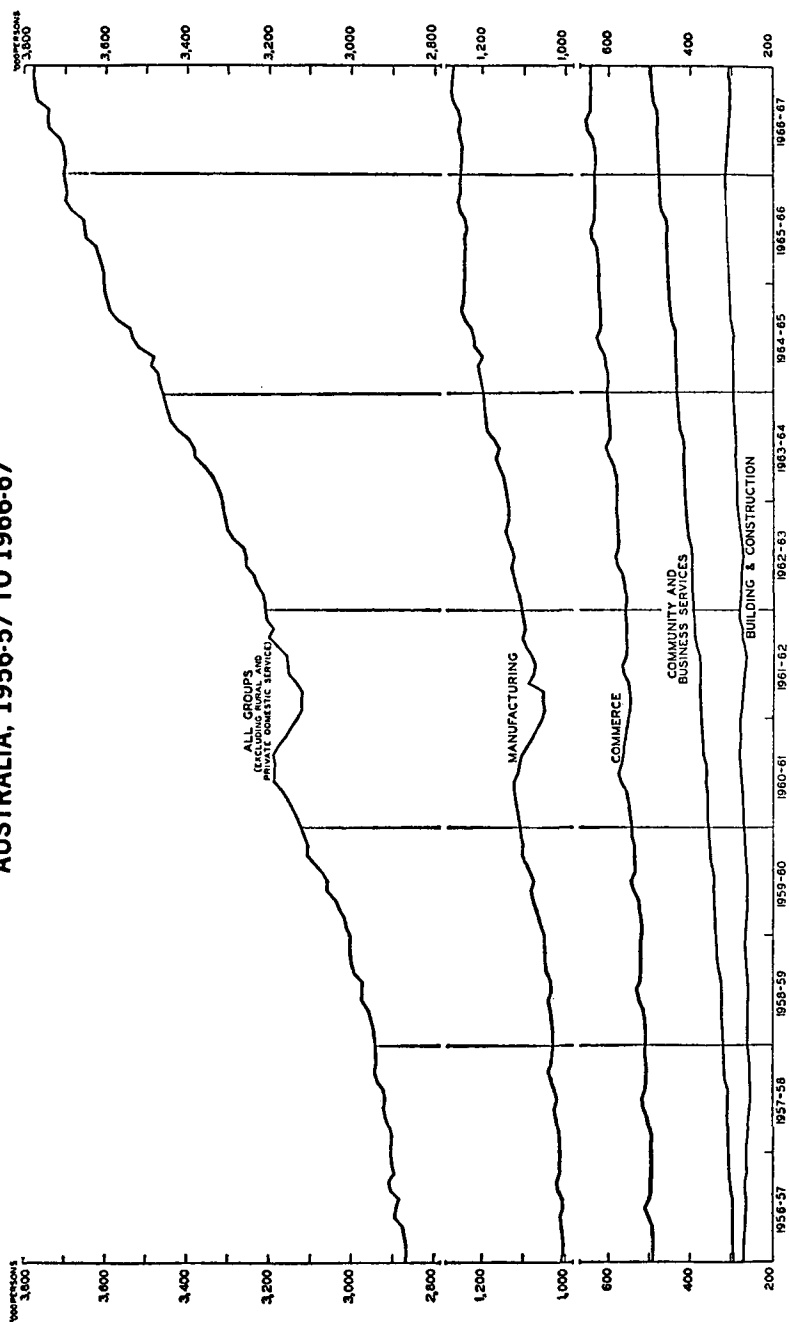


PLATE 57

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
GROUP AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1967—continued**

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

('000)

Industry group	June 1961	June 1963	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966	June 1967
PERSONS						
Mining and quarrying	49.6	47.5	48.1	49.4	52.3	53.7
Manufacturing(a)	1,055.1	1,139.1	1,198.5	1,246.1	1,253.7	1,272.8
Electricity, gas, water, and sanitary services	94.7	97.9	99.9	101.6	105.1	106.9
Building and construction	279.7	287.1	295.8	305.6	317.2	306.6
Transport and storage	207.4	204.2	210.6	217.3	222.8	223.6
Communication	93.5	95.1	97.4	99.9	102.6	106.8
Finance and property	134.6	142.8	152.1	160.4	169.2	175.6
Retail trade	342.0	365.9	380.3	393.4	400.7	409.9
Wholesale and other commerce	210.6	214.4	222.6	232.6	237.5	239.3
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	129.6	138.9	144.8	152.1	162.8	172.0
Health, hospitals, etc.	133.6	145.2	152.9	160.5	166.5	171.8
Education	130.7	149.7	157.4	165.4	176.5	185.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	148.9	156.4	164.2	176.7	187.8	197.4
Other(b)	123.2	130.7	136.3	143.2	149.6	155.3
Total.	3,133.2	3,314.8	3,460.7	3,604.1	3,704.4	3,777.4

(a) As well as employees engaged directly in manufacturing activity, these figures include the employees of manufacturing enterprises or establishments who are engaged in selling and distribution, etc. (b) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

Estimates of the number of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces) are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June of each of the years 1961 and 1963 to 1967.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX: STATES AND
TERRITORIES, JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1967**

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

('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aus- tralia
MALES									
1961—June	876.5	643.6	291.7	207.5	148.5	73.2	7.3	16.0	2,264.3
1963—June	914.2	675.2	304.5	219.6	159.4	74.9	8.0	20.4	2,376.2
1964—June	947.7	702.8	316.8	229.4	164.3	77.4	8.9	21.9	2,469.3
1965—June	976.9	723.5	329.1	239.9	171.5	78.4	9.5	24.2	2,553.1
1966—June	996.7	734.3	336.7	242.3	180.4	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,608.0
1967—June	1,006.6	747.1	335.2	243.4	183.8	82.6	11.6	27.5	2,637.9

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX: STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1967—*continued*

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

('000)

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aus- tralia
FEMALES									
1961—June . . .	343.6	266.2	102.1	72.3	51.2	24.9	2.3	6.3	868.9
1963—June . . .	370.8	285.4	108.9	80.9	55.5	25.5	2.9	8.7	938.6
1964—June . . .	390.7	300.6	115.5	86.0	58.5	27.1	3.0	10.0	991.4
1965—June . . .	412.6	316.3	123.1	93.4	62.7	28.1	3.2	11.5	1,051.0
1966—June . . .	427.1	328.3	128.8	97.6	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.4
1967—June . . .	443.3	340.7	133.9	99.7	72.5	30.9	4.1	14.4	1,139.5

PERSONS

1961—June . . .	1,220.1	909.8	393.8	279.8	199.7	98.1	9.6	22.3	3,133.2
1963—June . . .	1,285.0	960.6	413.4	300.5	214.9	100.4	10.9	29.1	3,314.8
1964—June . . .	1,338.4	1,003.3	432.3	315.5	222.9	104.5	11.9	31.9	3,460.7
1965—June . . .	1,389.5	1,039.8	452.2	333.3	234.2	106.5	12.7	35.7	3,604.1
1966—June . . .	1,423.8	1,062.6	465.5	339.9	248.4	110.9	14.1	39.1	3,704.4
1967—June . . .	1,449.9	1,087.8	469.1	343.1	256.3	113.5	15.7	41.9	3,777.4

(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 1967 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 1967

('000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government(a)			State Government(a)			Local Government			Total(a)		
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons
N.S.W. . .	76.4	23.3	99.7	153.8	48.4	202.2	42.3	5.3	47.5	272.4	77.0	349.4
Vic. . .	62.9	19.1	82.0	119.6	34.3	153.9	16.3	2.3	18.7	198.8	55.7	254.5
Qld . .	22.3	6.5	28.8	67.1	15.7	82.8	18.4	1.4	19.7	107.8	23.6	131.4
S.A. . .	22.3	5.2	27.5	46.3	17.2	63.5	4.5	0.5	5.0	73.1	23.0	96.1
W.A. . .	12.3	3.3	15.6	42.5	11.7	54.2	5.0	0.6	5.6	59.7	15.7	75.4
Tas. . .	4.9	1.5	6.4	18.0	5.1	23.1	2.3	0.2	2.5	25.3	6.8	32.1
N.T. . .	5.1	1.9	6.9	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	5.2	1.9	7.0
A.C.T. . .	16.3	8.2	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	8.2	24.5
Australia .	222.6	68.9	291.5	447.3	132.6	579.8	88.8	10.4	99.1	758.6	211.8	970.4

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

The following table shows at June in each of the years 1961 and 1963 to 1967 the numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA
JUNE 1961 TO JUNE 1967**

('000)

Month	Commonwealth Government(a)			State Government(a)			Local Government			Total(a)		
	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons	Males	Fe- males	Persons
June— 1961	182.0	49.7	231.7	411.5	96.9	508.4	76.2	7.8	84.0	669.7	154.4	824.1
1963	189.7	51.4	241.1	424.6	103.7	531.9	81.1	8.4	89.5	695.4	167.1	862.5
1964	195.9	54.4	250.3	428.9	113.2	542.1	82.2	8.7	90.9	707.0	176.3	883.3
1965	203.3	59.4	262.8	430.9	119.2	550.1	84.2	9.2	93.4	718.4	187.8	906.2
1966	213.3	64.7	278.1	442.9	127.1	570.0	89.5	9.6	99.1	745.7	201.5	947.2
1967	222.6	68.9	291.5	447.3	132.6	579.8	88.8	10.4	99.1	758.6	211.8	970.4

(a) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation on page 1202.

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 Service 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.F.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 150 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 318 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch-Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 54; Victoria, 37; Queensland, 25; South Australia, 14; Western Australia, 13; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 2; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, national service discharges, 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 1947–1966* 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 1967, about 245,000 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-first year of operation in May 1967. During 1966 there were 1,024,238 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 792,235 were referred to employers and 411,662 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 592,882 and vacancies unfilled at the end of December 1966, 76,457.

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 1963 TO JUNE 1967

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month (a)	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1963—June .	34,258	19,135	12,055	6,479	6,053	3,427	81,407
1964—June .	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543
1965—June .	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145
1966—June .	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020
1967—June .	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491
1966—July .	21,824	14,226	8,205	7,228	3,511	1,829	56,823
August .	20,822	13,753	7,807	7,347	2,831	1,719	54,279
September	19,672	12,637	7,440	7,078	2,434	1,655	50,916
October .	19,160	11,336	7,296	6,746	2,379	1,654	48,571
November	25,122	11,686	11,888	6,482	3,042	1,657	59,877
December .	24,628	19,076	17,954	8,479	3,613	2,707	76,457
1967—January .	27,723	22,456	20,327	10,711	4,726	3,022	88,965
February .	25,598	17,083	17,417	9,328	3,964	2,864	76,254
March .	22,656	12,720	16,086	7,910	3,465	2,020	64,857
April .	22,831	13,124	14,648	8,219	3,465	1,759	64,046
May .	23,217	15,791	13,464	8,373	3,398	1,942	66,185
June .	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month.
Northern Territory.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED AND NUMBER ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

AUSTRALIA, 1956-57 TO 1966-67

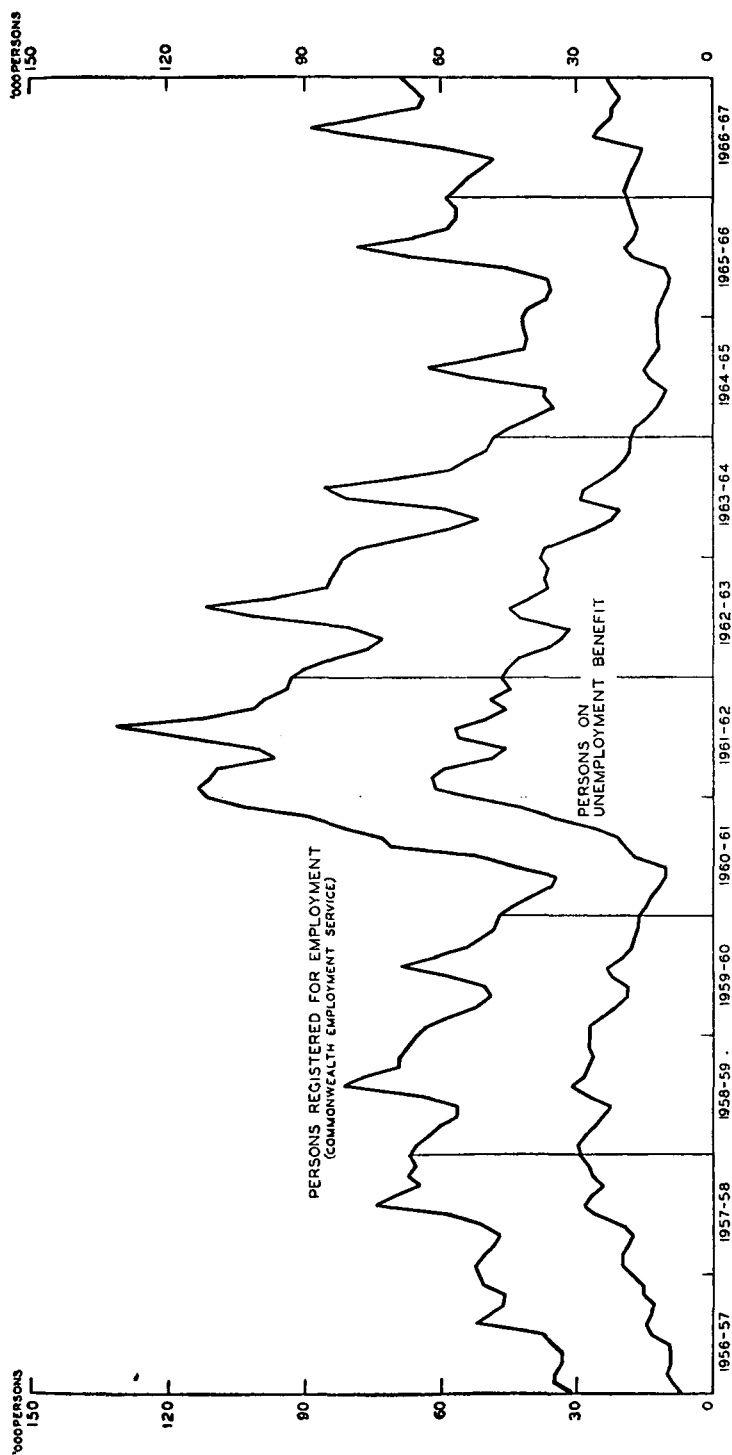


PLATE 58

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 1963 TO JUNE 1967**

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(a)	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1963—June	6,419	8,461	2,772	2,007	947	447	21,053
1964—June	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940
1965—June	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689
1966—June	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021
1967—June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335
1966—July	11,813	14,261	3,285	1,582	2,805	825	34,571
August	12,818	15,508	3,647	1,657	2,933	869	37,432
September	13,298	17,737	3,705	2,492	2,972	1,019	41,223
October	16,935	22,663	3,700	2,917	3,151	1,402	50,768
November	19,108	24,135	3,798	3,305	3,327	1,840	55,513
December	17,558	22,734	3,372	3,444	2,687	2,242	52,037
1967—January	15,712	22,822	3,524	2,920	2,861	2,015	49,854
February	13,064	18,335	3,004	2,466	3,454	2,264	42,587
March	13,123	16,379	2,650	1,669	3,295	1,636	38,752
April	12,543	15,218	2,618	1,658	3,328	1,287	36,652
May	11,626	12,246	2,409	1,555	2,927	1,248	32,011
June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month.
Northern Territory.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes