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CHAPTER 20

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter is contained in the *Labour Report* (6.7) 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* (1.8). Detailed information on the labour force and on employment and unemployment is contained in mimeographed bulletins *The Labour Force* (6.22) and *Employment and Unemployment* (6.4). Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* (1.4), the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (1.5), and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* (1.3), and preliminary employment estimates are issued in a monthly statement *Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (6.12).

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 sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year (see pages 694–702). 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 711–2.

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 693. See page 123, 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. Persons in the labour force in each industry sub-group are 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)	<i>Employed</i>				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 sani- tary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . .	275	232	97,968	75	98,550	365	98,915	2.89
Building and construction . . .	33,649	39,479	334,191	447	407,766	5,812	413,578	12.09
Transport and storage . . .	11,906	25,700	213,040	251	250,897	1,926	252,823	7.39
Communication . . .	..	5	80,163	46	80,214	246	80,460	2.35
Finance and property . . .	4,358	6,633	95,895	142	107,028	334	107,362	3.14
Commerce . . .	56,144	39,978	379,170	957	476,249	3,243	479,492	14.01
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . .	..	..	162,990	3	162,993	418	163,411	4.78
Community and business ser- vices (including professional)	22,658	7,734	198,531	1,223	230,146	819	230,965	6.75
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, per- sonal 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 de- scribed 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	24,272	16,108	74,874	433	75,307	5.25
Mining and quarrying . . .	40	54	2,193	19	2,306	10	2,316	0.16
Manufacturing . . .	5,333	5,056	308,952	1,151	320,492	3,056	323,548	22.55
Electricity, gas, water and sani- tary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . .	31	10	7,038	10	7,089	31	7,120	0.50
Building and construction . . .	2,296	846	11,253	566	14,961	90	15,051	1.05
Transport and storage . . .	1,431	1,321	21,878	468	25,098	166	25,264	1.76
Communication . . .	2	4	22,957	49	23,012	177	23,189	1.62
Finance and property . . .	674	1,474	70,125	225	72,498	361	72,859	5.08
Commerce . . .	21,367	20,330	257,748	4,332	303,777	2,589	306,366	21.35
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . .	..	..	46,365	4	46,369	273	46,642	3.25
Community and business ser- vices (including professional)	2,929	5,389	301,888	3,236	313,442	2,575	316,017	22.03
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, per- sonal 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 de- scribed or not stated . . .	536	1,119	26,914	3,148	31,717	20,043	51,760	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	162,609	24,193	452,151	4,498	456,649	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 sani- tary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . .	306	242	105,006	85	105,639	396	106,035	2.18
Building and construction . . .	35,945	40,325	345,444	1,013	422,727	5,902	428,629	8.83
Transport and storage . . .	13,337	27,021	234,918	719	275,995	2,092	278,087	5.73
Communication . . .	2	9	103,120	95	103,226	423	103,649	2.13
Finance and property . . .	5,032	8,107	166,020	367	179,526	695	180,221	3.71
Commerce . . .	77,511	60,308	636,918	5,289	780,026	5,832	785,858	16.18
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . .	..	..	209,355	7	209,362	691	210,053	4.33
Community and business ser- vices (including professional)	25,587	13,123	500,419	4,459	543,588	3,394	546,982	11.26
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, per- sonal 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 de- scribed or not stated . . .	1,300	2,462	50,107	3,529	57,398	39,430	96,828	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 in February 1964 to include non-metropolitan areas. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods. Information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion. Prior to the reselection of the sample in 1972 (using data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing), the sample framework was extensively redesigned with a view to improving its efficiency, thus enabling economies to be made in the overall size of the sample. There are now about 27,000 households in the sample representing two-thirds of one per cent of all households in Australia.

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 surveys covering leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions, and surveys of multiple jobholding may be found in this and earlier issues of the Year Book. 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; and Labour Force Experience during 1968 in Year Book No. 57.

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. Estimates are published quarterly in the mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force* (6.20). More comprehensive statistics have been published in four special bulletins entitled *The Labour Force* (6.22), covering the period 1964 to 1968, and single years thereafter.

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, production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or because they were on strike.

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 an educational institution (e.g. school or university), 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 results of population censuses. 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 may not agree closely with the corresponding census figures.

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.

The standard errors in the table 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 the table 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

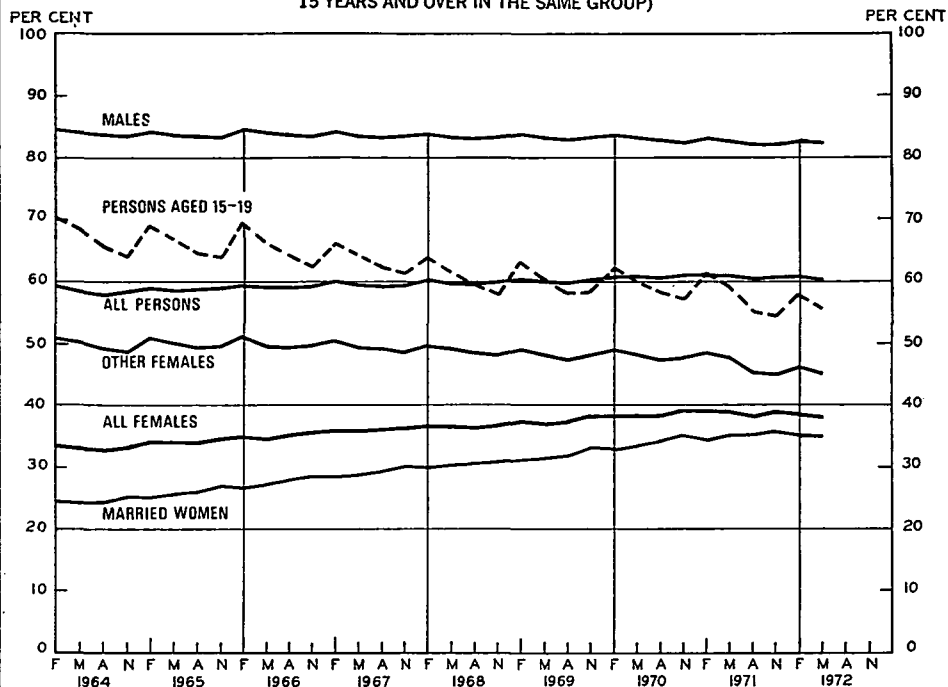
May—	Employed(b)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agriculture ('000)	Other Industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
MALES									
1968	359.9	3,099.2	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
1969	350.8	3,193.6	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
1970	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971	341.9	3,342.2	3,684.1	44.0	1.2	3,728.1	82.9	767.1	4,495.2
1972	345.3	3,371.3	3,716.6	61.0	1.6	3,777.6	82.5	800.1	4,577.7
MARRIED WOMEN									
1968	41.2	776.6	817.7	21.6	2.6	839.3	30.2	1,940.2	2,779.6
1969	40.7	835.8	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
1970	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971	50.3	990.2	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.3	3,026.8
1972	51.7	1,012.8	1,064.5	27.8	2.5	1,092.3	35.2	2,011.8	3,104.1
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
1968	11.9	696.5	708.4	19.3	2.6	727.6	49.2	750.3	1,477.9
1969	11.5	689.9	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
1970	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971	11.6	706.5	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.8	1,530.4
1972	11.1	670.2	681.2	21.4	3.0	702.6	45.6	839.4	1,542.0
ALL FEMALES									
1968	53.1	1,473.0	1,526.1	40.9	2.6	1,567.0	36.8	2,690.5	4,257.5
1969	52.3	1,525.7	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
1970	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971	61.8	1,696.6	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
1972	62.8	1,683.0	1,745.8	49.2	2.7	1,794.9	38.6	2,851.2	4,646.1
PERSONS									
1968	413.0	4,572.2	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
1969	403.1	4,719.3	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
1970	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971	403.7	5,038.8	5,442.5	82.7	1.5	5,525.1	61.0	3,527.3	9,052.4
1972	408.1	5,054.3	5,462.4	110.2	2.0	5,572.6	60.4	3,651.2	9,223.8

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

NOTE. Discontinuity indicated by horizontal line. At the 1971 population census, trainee teachers were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have been likewise excluded from the labour force estimates from August 1971. In consequence there is now a break in the labour force series between May and August 1971, the numbers of males and females excluded being approximately 7,000 and 17,000 respectively.

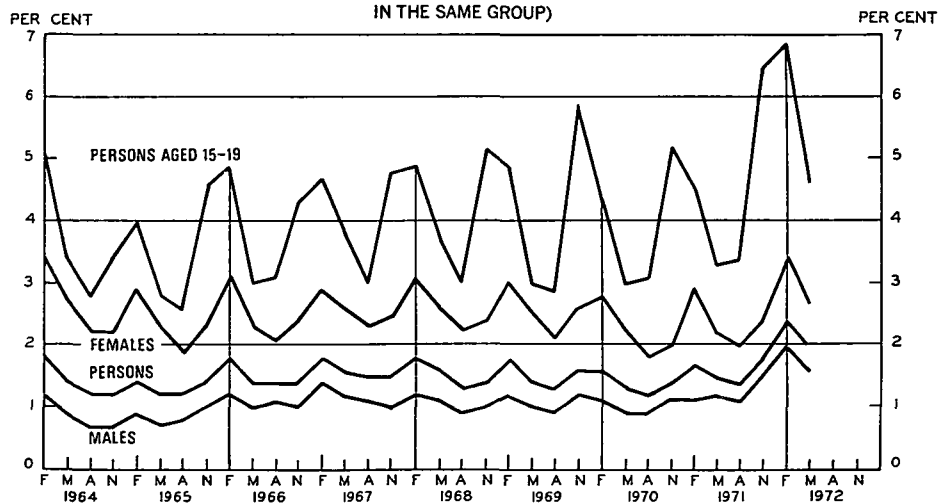
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

(THE LABOUR FORCE IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER IN THE SAME GROUP)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(THE UNEMPLOYED IN EACH GROUP AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE IN THE SAME GROUP)



EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1972

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19 . . .	7.9	19.4	27.3	322.1	286.1	608.2	329.9	305.5	635.4
20-24 . . .	193.6	165.4	359.0	306.2	162.3	468.5	499.8	327.7	827.5
25-34 . . .	727.7	276.3	1,004.0	173.0	74.5	247.5	900.7	350.8	1,251.5
35-44 . . .	680.2	296.8	976.9	79.0	47.6	126.6	759.2	344.3	1,103.5
45-54 . . .	631.6	242.8	874.4	79.4	62.5	141.9	711.0	305.3	1,016.3
55-59 . . .	244.4	62.6	307.0	34.6	30.7	65.3	279.0	93.2	372.2
60-64 . . .	171.2	21.7	192.8	26.4	20.9	47.2	197.6	42.5	240.1
65 and over . . .	81.4	7.4	88.8	19.0	18.1	37.2	100.5	25.5	126.0
Total . . .	2,738.0	1,092.3	3,830.3	1,039.7	702.6	1,742.3	3,777.6	1,794.9	5,572.6

PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)									
Age group	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-19 . . .	98.4	41.4	49.7	56.6	55.8	56.2	57.2	54.6	55.9
20-24 . . .	97.8	46.9	65.2	88.0	85.8	87.2	91.5	60.5	76.1
25-34 . . .	98.9	35.2	66.0	91.4	81.0	88.0	97.4	40.0	69.4
35-44 . . .	99.0	44.5	72.2	89.7	75.3	83.7	98.0	47.2	73.3
45-54 . . .	97.2	39.3	69.0	89.6	59.0	72.9	96.3	42.2	69.5
55-59 . . .	92.7	25.9	60.8	80.4	41.1	55.5	91.0	29.5	59.8
60-64 . . .	78.3	12.6	49.4	71.1	22.2	36.0	77.3	16.0	46.1
65 and over . . .	24.6	3.3	16.0	15.4	4.4	7.0	22.1	4.0	11.6
Total . . .	88.6	35.2	61.8	70.0	45.6	57.5	82.5	38.6	60.4

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1972
(^{'000})

Industry group	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture	349.1	63.9	413.0
Manufacturing	1,079.0	372.5	1,451.5
Building and construction	464.3	25.8	490.0
Transport and storage	261.0	34.0	295.0
Finance and property	142.7	104.8	247.5
Commerce	585.3	420.4	1,005.8
Community and business services(b)	291.9	439.8	731.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	152.1	218.1	370.2
Other industries	448.6	107.8	556.5
No previous work experience(c)	*	7.9	11.6
Total	3,777.6	1,794.9	5,572.6

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

* 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 1972
(^{'000})

<i>Occupation group</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Professional, technical and related workers . . .	359.7	254.7	614.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers . . .	315.5	36.9	352.3
Clerical workers	320.7	574.3	895.0
Sales workers	242.0	239.3	481.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	400.8	58.2	459.0
Transport and communication workers	294.6	50.4	345.1
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b)	1,670.6	270.7	1,941.3
Service, sport and recreation workers	170.2	302.4	472.6
No previous work experience(c)	*	7.9	11.6
Total	3,777.6	1,794.9	5,572.6

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

* Less than 4,000. 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>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Full-time workers</i>	<i>All persons</i>
MALES										
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	42.0	41.1
1972	224.3	155.1	128.3	316.9	1,620.6	513.4	758.0	3,716.6	41.7	40.9
MARRIED WOMEN										
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
1972	86.0	293.1	76.6	127.6	373.6	53.8	53.9	1,064.5	38.1	30.5
OTHER FEMALES(e)										
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
1972	39.6	74.1	34.3	135.8	320.2	47.2	29.9	681.2	37.7	34.8
ALL FEMALES										
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	37.4	31.7
1972	125.6	367.3	111.0	263.3	693.8	101.0	83.8	1,745.8	37.9	32.2

For footnotes see next page.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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	Full-time workers	All persons
PERSONS										
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	40.8	38.1
1972	349.9	522.3	239.3	580.3	2,314.4	614.5	841.8	5,462.4	40.7	38.1

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 694. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in slight lowering of the average hours figures. (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 of 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							
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
1972	264.5	89.6	43.0	397.0	10.5	100.1	110.6

FEMALES							
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
1972	115.6	32.6	8.6	156.9	17.0	430.0	447.0

PERSONS							
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
1972	380.1	122.2	51.6	553.9	27.5	530.0	557.5

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

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES(a), STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS

(Per cent)

May—	State capital cities(b)			Other areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1968	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.1	3.5	1.7
1969	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	3.6	1.7
1970	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.3	1.6
1971	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.7
1972	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	3.4	1.9

(a) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the labour force in the same group. (b) The figures relate to persons residing within the boundaries of the relevant Statistical Divisions. Explanatory notes on the delimitation of urban boundaries are shown on pages 131-3. Maps showing the boundaries of the capital city Statistical Divisions were published in *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1966—Field Count Statement No. 4.*

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 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											
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
1972	14.6	4.4	46.4	1.3	10.8	17.0	21.0	12.1	58.6	*	61.0
FEMALES											
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
1972	14.7	4.8	34.4	2.3	10.0	12.4	18.3	8.4	37.1	12.1	49.2
PERSONS											
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
1972	29.4	4.6	80.8	1.6	20.9	29.5	39.4	20.5	95.7	14.5	110.2

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

* 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.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY MAJOR ACTIVITY

('000)

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc.	Retired or voluntarily idle	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
MALES						
1968	14.1	218.5	364.5	53.1	48.4	698.5
1969	11.2	223.8	381.4	46.2	52.5	715.1
1970	10.7	234.2	391.8	45.6	49.3	731.5
1971	13.9	246.5	415.1	36.5	55.3	767.3
1972	11.6	275.2	424.5	36.2	52.6	800.1
MARRIED WOMEN						
1968	1,905.3	*	15.9	6.2	10.6	1,940.2
1969	1,930.8	*	15.6	5.4	10.9	1,964.0
1970	1,919.2	*	22.0	*	10.4	1,958.4
1971	1,923.8	*	21.6	*	11.6	1,962.3
1972	1,969.2	4.4	21.3	*	13.1	2,011.8
OTHER FEMALES(b)						
1968	423.2	168.2	92.7	21.6	44.5	750.3
1969	432.2	184.8	94.7	21.3	41.5	774.5
1970	416.9	186.9	101.1	16.5	56.9	778.3
1971	436.7	193.8	103.4	13.4	50.4	797.8
1972	442.4	221.9	103.9	13.2	58.0	839.4
ALL FEMALES						
1968	2,328.5	170.1	108.9	27.8	55.2	2,690.5
1969	2,363.0	186.1	110.3	26.7	52.4	2,738.5
1970	2,336.1	190.3	123.1	19.9	67.3	2,736.7
1971	2,360.5	197.1	125.0	15.5	62.0	2,760.1
1972	2,411.6	226.3	125.1	17.0	71.2	2,851.2
PERSONS						
1968	2,342.6	388.6	473.5	80.8	103.5	3,389.1
1969	2,374.2	409.9	491.7	72.9	104.9	3,453.6
1970	2,346.8	424.4	514.9	65.5	116.6	3,468.2
1971	2,374.5	443.5	540.1	52.0	117.3	3,527.4
1971	2,423.2	501.5	549.6	53.2	123.7	3,651.2

(a) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced.

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

NOTE. For an explanation of the discontinuity in the series (indicated by horizontal line), see NOTE on page 696.

Survey of leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions February 1971 and 1972

Surveys based on the population survey sample (see page 694) 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 to 1967 were given in No. 54, pages 1162-6 and for the years 1968 to 1970 in Year Book No. 57, pages 701-4.

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 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 1971 and 1972, the 'survey week' extended from the second week in February to the first week in March. 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* (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 1971 AND 1972
(^{'000})**

	Males		Females		Persons	
	1971	1972 ^(b)	1971	1972 ^(b)	1971	1972 ^(b)
Attended school, university, etc., full time in previous year ^(c) —						
Returning to full-time education	247.9	262.8	194.0	225.4	441.9	488.2
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	103.3	101.2	100.5	92.0	203.8	193.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>351.2</i>	<i>364.0</i>	<i>294.5</i>	<i>317.3</i>	<i>645.6</i>	<i>681.3</i>
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year ^(c)	741.8	744.6	784.0	774.1	1,525.8	1,518.7
In hospitals, etc. ^(d)	11.6	11.6	5.5	7.0	17.1	18.6
Total Persons aged 15 to 24 years	1,104.6	1,120.1	1,084.0	1,098.4	2,188.6	2,218.5

(a) At the time of the survey. (b) Discontinuity. At the 1971 population census, trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions were for the first time classified as not in the labour force, and since then they have also been excluded from labour force estimates derived from the population survey. Thus, in the 1972 survey, trainee teachers have been included in the category 'attended full time at a school, university etc. in 1971'. It is estimated that about 7,000 male and about 17,000 female trainee teachers may have been included in the estimates of full-time students for the first time in August 1971. (c) 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. (d) 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 STATE AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972
('000)

	<i>Persons aged 15-19 years</i>			<i>Persons aged 15-24 years</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
FEBRUARY 1971						
New South Wales	33.7	31.2	65.0	37.8	33.6	71.4
Victoria	21.2	25.5	46.6	26.1	27.8	53.9
Queensland	13.2	13.5	26.6	14.6	14.2	28.8
South Australia	9.3	9.6	18.8	10.5	10.3	20.7
Western Australia	8.6	8.2	16.8	9.3	8.6	17.8
Tasmania	*	*	5.4	*	*	5.8
Australia(b)	90.1	93.3	183.5	103.3	100.5	203.8
Time of leaving—						
January-June 1970	6.8	6.6	13.4	8.0	7.3	15.2
July-October 1970	9.9	13.0	22.9	11.5	13.8	25.2
November 1970	33.6	30.7	65.2	39.7	34.5	74.2
December 1970(c)	39.9	43.0	82.9	44.1	45.0	89.1
FEBRUARY 1972(d)						
New South Wales	29.0	28.0	57.0	35.3	32.7	68.0
Victoria	19.9	20.3	40.2	24.3	22.7	47.0
Queensland	13.6	12.1	25.7	15.4	13.0	28.5
South Australia	8.8	9.0	17.9	10.5	10.2	20.8
Western Australia	9.9	7.5	17.4	10.8	8.1	19.0
Tasmania	*	*	6.0	*	*	7.2
Australia(b)	85.0	81.4	166.4	101.2	92.0	193.1
Time of leaving—						
January-June 1971	5.9	7.7	13.6	8.0	8.2	16.3
July-October 1971	9.7	10.2	19.9	10.8	10.7	21.5
November 1971	34.9	28.6	63.4	42.5	33.3	75.7
December 1971(c)	34.5	34.9	69.4	39.8	39.8	79.6

(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 footnotes (c) and (d) to previous table.
(b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc., in January or February of the year of survey. (d) See footnote (b) on previous page.

* 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.

**PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY WHO ATTENDED FULL TIME AT A
SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
ATTENDED AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION
FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972, AUSTRALIA
(*000)**

	<i>Institution attended full time in previous year</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>School</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>College of advanced education</i>	<i>Technical college</i>	<i>Other</i>	
FEBRUARY 1971						
Males—						
Returning to full-time education in 1971(a)—						
At same type of institution	182.8	33.4	7.9	*	*	227.2
At different type of institution	19.2	*	*	*	*	20.7
Total	201.9	34.1	8.4	*	*	247.9
Not returning to full-time education in 1971 ('leavers')						
	87.2	9.9	*	*	*	103.3
Total males	289.1	44.0	12.1	*	*	351.2
Females—						
Returning to full-time education in 1971(a)—						
At same type of institution	143.8	17.9	*	*	*	170.1
At different type of institution	23.0	*	*	*	*	23.8
Total	166.8	18.2	*	*	*	194.0
Not returning to full-time education in 1971 ('leavers')						
	81.1	4.7	*	6.6	6.3	100.5
Total females	247.9	22.9	5.0	8.4	10.2	294.5
Persons—						
Returning to full-time education in 1971(a)—						
At same type of institution	326.5	51.3	10.7	*	5.8	397.3
At different type of institution	42.2	*	*	*	*	44.5
Total	368.7	52.4	11.5	*	6.2	441.9
Not returning to full-time education in 1971 ('leavers')						
	168.3	14.6	5.6	7.8	7.6	203.8
Total persons	537.0	66.9	17.1	10.8	13.7	645.6

For footnotes see next page.

PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY WHO ATTENDED FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION

FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972, AUSTRALIA—continued

('000)

	<i>Institution attended full time in previous year</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>School</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>College of advanced education</i>	<i>Technical college</i>	<i>Other</i>	
FEBRUARY 1972(b)						
Males—						
Returning to full-time education in 1972(a)—						
At same type of institution	189.6	33.6	16.2	*	*	241.7
At different type of institution	18.4	*	*	*	*	21.1
Total	208.0	35.1	17.0	*	*	262.8
Not returning to full-time education in 1972 ('leavers')						
	81.4	11.3	5.6	*	*	101.2
Total males	289.4	46.3	22.5	*	*	364.0
Females—						
Returning to full-time education in 1972(a)—						
At same type of institution	152.9	19.7	18.0	*	*	193.3
At different type of institution	29.5	*	*	*	*	32.0
Total	182.4	21.6	18.4	*	*	225.4
Not returning to full-time education in 1972 ('leavers')						
	69.5	5.1	7.6	5.0	4.8	92.0
Total females	252.0	26.6	26.0	6.8	5.9	317.3
Persons—						
Returning to full-time education in 1972(a)—						
At same type of institution	342.5	53.3	34.3	*	*	435.0
At different type of institution	47.9	*	*	*	*	53.2
Total	390.4	56.6	35.4	*	*	488.2
Not returning to full-time education in 1972 ('leavers')						
	151.0	16.3	13.2	6.9	5.8	193.1
Total persons	541.4	73.0	48.6	10.0	8.4	681.3

(a) As the survey is conducted in February, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended. (b) See footnote (b) on page 703.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 704.

‘LEAVERS’(a) BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1971 and 1972
(‘000)

	Age at time of leaving (years)						Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over	
FEBRUARY 1971							
Attended school in 1970—							
Males	*	28.8	25.3	17.0	10.1	*	87.2
Females	*	29.2	24.6	15.6	7.8	*	81.1
Persons	6.2	58.0	49.8	32.7	17.9	*	168.3
Attended any educational institution(b) in 1970—							
Males	*	29.1	25.8	17.4	11.3	16.6	103.3
Females	*	29.6	29.6	19.4	10.2	8.6	100.5
Persons	6.2	58.7	55.4	36.8	21.5	25.2	203.8
FEBRUARY 1972(c)							
Attended school in 1971—							
Males	*	25.6	26.8	15.4	9.0	*	81.4
Females	*	25.8	20.3	15.4	4.1	*	69.5
Persons	5.9	51.4	47.1	30.8	13.1	*	151.0
Attended any educational institution(b) in 1971—							
Males	*	25.8	26.8	16.0	10.7	18.8	101.2
Females	*	26.9	23.7	18.7	6.5	13.2	92.0
Persons	5.9	52.7	50.5	34.7	17.2	32.1	193.1

(a) See note (a) to table on page 704. (b) Includes school. (c) See footnote (b) on page 703.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 704.

Survey of multiple jobholding, May 1971

In May 1971 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 694), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. The results of earlier surveys of multiple jobholding, conducted in August 1966 and August 1967, were given in Year Book No. 54, pages 1162-6.

In the 1971 survey persons were classified as multiple jobholders if, during the survey week, they:

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were temporarily absent, and
- (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner, provided they were not employed as an unpaid family helper in their second job. Persons who by the very nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind; nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during the survey week.

The standard errors given in the table on page 695, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 695-6 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Multiple Jobholding*, May 1971 (6.10).

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN
MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971**
(^{'000})

Occupational status in main job(b)	Occupational status in second job								
	Employer or self-employed			Wage or salary earner			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK									
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	10.6	*	12.5	10.6	*	12.5
Wage or salary earner	34.7	4.5	39.2	82.3	21.7	104.0	117.1	26.2	143.2
Total	34.7	4.5	39.2	92.9	23.5	116.5	127.7	28.0	155.7

ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK									
	Employer or self-employed			Wage or salary earner			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Employer or self-employed	..	..	..	14.3	*	16.7	14.3	*	16.7
Wage or salary earner	45.6	5.9	51.5	102.5	28.6	131.1	148.1	34.5	182.6
Total	45.6	5.9	51.5	116.8	31.0	147.8	162.4	36.9	199.3

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

* 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.

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a) AND PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE
PLACE OF BIRTH AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971**
(^{'000})

	Multiple jobholders			Total labour force(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Born in Australia	132.8	29.1	161.9	2,721.4	1,326.9	4,048.3
Born outside Australia—						
United Kingdom and Ireland	12.9	4.4	17.3	383.0	183.9	566.9
Other	16.7	*	20.1	623.5	286.2	909.7
Total	29.5	7.9	37.4	1,006.5	470.1	1,476.7
Arrived in Australia—						
Before 1954	12.9	*	15.9	390.8	148.8	539.6
1955-1961	7.2	*	9.8	230.4	119.6	350.0
1962-1966	4.5	*	5.7	164.6	84.5	249.0
After 1966	4.9	*	6.0	220.8	117.2	338.1
Total	162.4	36.9	199.3	3,727.9	1,797.1	5,525.0

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table. (b) For definitions see page 707.

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

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): HOURS WORKED IN MAIN AND
SECOND JOBS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971**
(*'000)

Hours worked in main job(b)	Hours worked in second job						Total
	0	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
0							8.0
1-14	19.6	7.6	8.5	5.2	4.2	5.2	11.0
15-24							13.1
25-34							18.2
35-40	13.8	18.6	25.7	17.3	10.7	16.3	102.6
41-44							10.2
45-48	10.2	7.2	11.4	6.5	*	7.6	14.3
49-60							17.2
61 and over							4.7
Total	43.6	33.4	45.6	29.0	18.6	29.2	199.3
Males	34.7	24.3	36.1	23.7	16.9	26.7	162.4
Females	8.9	9.1	9.5	5.3	*	*	36.9

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 708. (b) See footnote (b) to table on page 708.
* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 708.

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA
MAY 1971**
(*'000)

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-24	12.4	*	15.8	19.9	11.4	31.2	32.3	14.8	47.1
25-34	49.3	5.3	54.6	5.8	*	8.1	55.1	7.6	62.6
35-44	38.8	5.7	44.5	*	*	*	40.9	7.2	48.1
45-54	22.1	*	25.6	*	*	*	23.0	5.4	28.3
55 and over	10.4	*	11.2	*	*	*	11.2	*	13.2
Total	133.0	18.7	151.8	29.3	18.2	47.5	162.4	36.9	199.3

(a) See footnote (a) to first table on page 708. (b) Includes never married, widowed and divorced.
* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 708.

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): INDUSTRY OF MAIN AND SECOND JOBS
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971**
(*'000)

Industry group	Main job(b)			Second job		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production	14.8	*	15.7	28.9	*	30.5
Manufacturing	41.5	4.6	46.1	15.4	*	17.4
Building and construction	15.1	*	15.9	8.1	*	8.6
Transport, storage and communica- tion	12.8	*	13.5	10.6	*	11.1
Commerce	27.0	8.6	35.6	22.6	8.2	30.8
Public authority (n.e.i.), and com- munity and business services	23.5	13.8	37.3	23.6	10.9	34.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	7.0	5.0	12.0	48.4	11.9	60.4
Other industries(c)	20.7	*	23.2	4.8	*	6.1
Total	162.4	36.9	199.3	162.4	36.9	199.3

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 708. (b) See footnote (b) to table on page 708. (c) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.
* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 708.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): OCCUPATION IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971

('000)

Occupation group	Main job(b)			Second job		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional and technical	22.5	7.4	29.9	24.0	8.6	32.6
Administrative, executive, managerial and clerical	28.9	16.4	45.4	13.3	9.1	22.4
Sales	15.3	*	18.2	15.5	5.4	20.9
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc. Transport and communication	15.9	*	16.8	31.6	*	33.0
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	12.8	*	14.2	14.0	*	14.5
Service, sport and recreation	60.1	*	61.9	25.2	*	26.7
	6.9	6.1	13.0	38.7	10.5	49.2
Total	162.4	36.9	199.3	162.4	36.9	199.3

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 708. (b) See footnote (b) to table on page 708. (c) Includes a small number of miners, quarrymen, etc.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 708.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE,
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971

(Per cent)

	Males	Females	Persons
Capital cities(b)	3.8	2.0	3.2
Other areas	5.1	2.2	4.3
New South Wales	4.1	2.0	3.4
Victoria	3.8	1.4	3.0
Queensland	4.0	2.4	3.5
South Australia	5.8	*	4.5
Western Australia	4.9	3.8	4.6
Tasmania	6.5	*	5.2
Married	4.9	1.8	4.0
Single(c)	2.8	2.5	2.7
Birthplace—			
Australia	4.9	2.2	4.0
United Kingdom and Ireland	3.4	2.4	3.0
Other Countries	2.7	1.2	2.2
Age—			
15-24 years	3.8	2.2	3.1
25-34 years	6.4	2.2	5.2
35-44 years	5.4	2.1	4.4
45-54 years	3.3	1.8	2.9
55 years and over	2.0	*	1.8
Industry of main job—			
Primary production	3.9	*	3.6
Manufacturing	3.8	1.2	3.2
Commerce	4.7	2.1	3.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	5.6	2.7	4.0
Other industries	4.3	2.1	3.7
Occupation in main job—			
Professional and technical	6.5	2.9	5.0
Administrative, executive, managerial and clerical	4.5	2.7	3.6
Sales	6.8	*	3.9
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	4.0	*	3.7
Transport and communication	4.5	*	4.3
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.(d)	3.6	*	3.2
Service, sport and recreation	4.1	1.9	2.7
Total	4.4	2.1	3.6

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 708. (b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Includes a small number of miners, quarrymen, etc.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 708.

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 691-2. Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week prior to the census, a person who answered 'yes' to either of the first two of those questions was classified as employed.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1966) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current pay-roll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals); the balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. 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 712.

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 *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1969*). 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.

NOTE. At the June 1971 population census, trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. The employment estimates for that month include approximately 7,000 male and 17,000 female trainees. For subsequent periods trainee teachers have been excluded from the estimates.

Total civilian employees and defence forces

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA JUNE 1968 TO JUNE 1972

EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE

('000)

	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972
MALES					
Civilian employees—					
Private	1,945.1	2,014.9	2,084.3	2,142.9	2,135.0
Government(a)(b)	780.2	790.0	803.3	818.0	837.7
Total(b)	2,725.3	2,804.9	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.7
Defence forces(c)	78.1	80.8	81.5	80.5	78.3
Total(b)	2,803.4	2,885.7	2,969.1	3,041.4	3,051.0
FEMALES					
Civilian employees—					
Private	1,064.6	1,110.7	1,177.4	1,225.8	1,248.7
Government(a)(b)	239.9	256.1	275.4	291.1	286.0
Total(b)	1,304.5	1,366.8	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.7
Defence forces(c)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Total(b)	1,307.2	1,369.5	1,455.5	1,519.6	1,537.5
PERSONS					
Civilian employees—					
Private	3,009.8	3,125.6	3,261.7	3,368.7	3,383.7
Government(a)(b)	1,020.0	1,046.1	1,078.7	1,109.1	1,123.7
Total(b)	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.4
Defence forces(c)	80.8	83.5	84.2	83.2	81.1
Total(b)	4,110.6	4,255.2	4,424.6	4,561.0	4,588.5

(a) Includes employees, within Australia, of government authorities (Commonwealth, State, local, and semi-government) on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees. See pages 714-5. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE above. (c) 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 1968 TO JUNE 1972
 EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

Industry Group	June 1968	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	55.2	59.5	65.2	69.4	69.8
Manufacturing	980.1	1,002.5	1,020.6	1,034.5	1,021.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	103.2	104.3	105.2	106.7	108.2
Building and construction	336.1	344.3	351.3	361.4	365.8
Transport and storage	208.2	211.9	218.3	222.8	220.5
Communication	86.3	87.7	90.4	92.2	93.8
Finance and property	106.5	112.5	118.6	123.2	124.7
Retail trade	200.2	204.0	209.9	214.7	221.1
Wholesale and other commerce	197.9	203.4	208.0	209.7	209.5
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	121.4	126.8	132.1	137.8	142.7
Health, hospitals, etc.	41.4	43.0	44.6	47.1	49.9
Education(a)	88.2	92.8	96.9	103.3	101.7
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	95.0	101.7	108.4	114.7	119.4
Other(b)	105.6	110.6	118.1	123.9	124.6
Total(a)	2,725.3	2,804.9	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.7
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	2.8	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.7
Manufacturing	329.9	342.1	355.9	357.4	348.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.5
Building and construction	13.4	14.6	16.0	17.6	18.2
Transport and storage	24.0	25.2	27.1	28.4	28.3
Communication	24.9	25.4	26.5	27.4	28.0
Finance and property	78.6	83.1	90.2	94.0	94.5
Retail trade	214.5	219.7	229.1	235.5	246.8
Wholesale and other commerce	76.6	79.8	83.9	86.7	86.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	52.0	55.4	60.2	63.2	66.8
Health, hospitals, etc.	156.7	165.6	177.5	191.0	207.1
Education(a)	119.9	128.7	137.8	148.3	139.2
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	133.7	140.3	153.3	165.0	167.8
Other(b)	70.0	75.9	83.0	88.9	90.9
Total(a)	1,304.5	1,366.8	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.7
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	58.0	62.8	69.4	74.2	74.5
Manufacturing	1,310.0	1,344.6	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	110.7	112.1	113.4	115.1	116.6
Building and construction	349.5	358.9	367.3	379.0	384.0
Transport and storage	232.2	237.1	245.4	251.2	248.8
Communication	111.2	113.0	117.0	119.6	121.8
Finance and property	185.1	195.6	208.8	217.3	219.2
Retail trade	414.7	423.7	438.9	450.2	467.9
Wholesale and other commerce	274.6	283.2	291.9	296.4	295.6
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	173.4	182.1	192.3	201.0	209.4
Health, hospitals, etc.	198.1	208.6	222.1	238.1	257.0
Education(a)	208.1	221.5	234.7	251.7	240.9
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	228.6	241.9	261.7	279.7	287.1
Other(b)	175.6	186.5	201.1	212.7	215.5
Total(a)	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.4

(a) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See Note on page 712. (b) 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 1968 TO JUNE 1972**

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									
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 . . .	1,083.1	801.0	377.5	266.6	216.5	88.5	19.3	35.1	2,887.6
1971 . . .	1,108.3	812.7	390.8	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.1	2,960.9
1972(b) . .	1,103.5	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,972.7
FEMALES									
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 . . .	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8
1971 . . .	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9
1972(b) . .	573.2	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.7
PERSONS									
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 . . .	1,633.1	1,227.1	548.9	396.5	324.0	127.8	27.4	55.7	4,340.4
1971 . . .	1,680.3	1,252.7	573.1	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.5	4,477.8
1972(b) . .	1,676.7	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.4

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 712.

Government employees

The numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1972 are shown in the following table. These include employees within Australia of government authorities on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, BY SEX
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1972**

(*000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government(a)			State Government(a)(b)			Local Government			Total(a)(b)		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
New South Wales . . .	82.5	29.5	112.0	165.9	66.9	232.7	49.8	6.2	56.0	298.1	102.6	400.7
Victoria . . .	69.6	22.5	92.2	122.7	41.6	164.3	18.8	3.7	22.5	211.1	67.8	279.0
Queensland . . .	26.0	8.5	34.5	73.9	22.7	96.6	18.6	1.7	20.4	118.5	32.9	151.5
South Australia . . .	23.0	6.2	29.2	50.9	24.1	75.1	5.6	0.9	6.5	79.5	31.2	110.7
Western Australia . . .	15.0	5.3	20.3	50.2	18.7	69.0	6.5	1.1	7.6	71.7	25.1	96.8
Tasmania . . .	5.3	1.7	7.0	18.6	6.3	24.9	3.0	0.4	3.3	26.9	8.4	35.3
Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory . . .	7.4	3.6	11.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.2	7.6	3.6	11.1
Australia . . .	253.0	91.8	344.8	482.3	180.4	662.6	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.7	286.0	1,123.7

(a) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation above. (b) Excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 712.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA
JUNE 1968 TO JUNE 1972
(‘000)**

June—	Commonwealth Government(a)			State Government(a)(b)			Local Government			Total(a)(b)		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
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	467.3	177.1	644.4	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.3	275.4	1,078.7
1971	249.5	88.9	338.3	476.7	188.7	665.4	91.9	13.4	105.4	818.0	291.1	1,109.1
1972	253.0	91.8	344.8	482.3	180.4	662.6	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.7	286.0	1,123.7

(a) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation on page 714. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 712.

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 within 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 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 1947-1972* 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. 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-sixth year of operation in May 1972. During 1971 there were 1,272,281 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 887,172 were referred to employers and 489,946 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 703,791.

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 1968 TO JUNE 1972**

(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>
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
1972	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201

(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 1968 TO JUNE 1972**

(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>
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
1972	8,695	8,411	3,024	2,093	1,564	699	24,486

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