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CHAPTER 20

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with 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 1971 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 705-16). 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, and other data but they do not agree exactly with census figures at relevant dates, partly because of a different method of allocating employees to industries. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners, and in particular the reason for differences between estimates and census data, is given on pages 720-1.

The population census

General

For the 1971 Census of Population and Housing the term 'labour force' is used in place of 'work force' in conformity with the Bureau's quarterly population survey and with international usage.

The labour force is defined as those persons aged 15 years and over who answered 'yes' to any of the following questions on the 1971 Census schedule:

- (a) Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?
- (b) Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?
- (c) Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the WHOLE of last week?
- (d) Did this person look for work last week?

Thus the labour force comprises those persons who worked, those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, those who were temporarily laid off without pay for the whole of the reference week and those who did work, did not have a job and were actively looking for work.

Persons helping but not receiving wages or salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week are excluded from the labour force. Bonded trainees (including trainee teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions are also excluded, even though such institutions were conducted by their employer.

The unemployed members of the labour force are those persons who answered 'No' to questions (a) and (b) and 'Yes' to question (d) and those who answered 'Yes' to question (a), 'No' to question (b) and 'Yes' to question (c). Thus the unemployed consist of those who did no work during the reference week and either looked for work (having no job) or were temporarily laid off from a job.

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition any labour force activity during the previous week, however little results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the questions on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966 and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the 1971 Census than at the 1966 Census, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates, or if the 1971 Census figures for wage and salary earners are compared with estimates of employed wage and salary earners shown on pages

Occupational status, employment status and labour force status

At the 1971 Census the terms *occupational status*, *employment status* and *labour force status* were used, and the relationship between these terms is illustrated by the following classifications.

<i>Occupational status</i>	<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Labour force status</i>
Employer	Employed	In the labour force
Self-employed		
Employee		
Helper		
Looking for first job	Unemployed	Not in the labour force
Other unemployed		
Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force

Prior to the 1971 Census unemployed persons were classified according to their last job held. For the 1971 Census however, details of occupation and industry were sought only in respect of *employed* persons.

Occupation

Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works, e.g. a carpenter employed by a steel-making establishment would have the occupation of 'carpenter' and industry 'steel manufacture'; an electrician working at an oil refinery would have the occupation of 'electrician' but his industry would be that of 'oil refining' (*see Industry*).

In accordance with the International Standard Classifications of Occupations the structure of the Australian classification used for the 1971 and previous censuses is based primarily on the nature of the work done. The 1971 classification was prepared from the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1958 (revised 1966). The changes in the revised classification were given careful consideration in the preparation of the 1971 Australian classification. A number of new entries have been created to maintain convertibility to the international classification and others created to give more precise codes in certain occupation groups.

Industry

Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed.

For the 1971 Census the classification of industry was based on the *Australian Standard Industrial Classification* Preliminary Edition (ASIC). For the purposes of the population census an 'undefined' category was added, where appropriate, to individual divisions, subdivisions and groups of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules.

At the 1966 and previous Censuses, industry was determined from the respondent's own stated description of the 'kind of industry, business or service' in which he worked. With the adoption of ASIC for the 1971 Census comparability with previous censuses is greatly impaired, not only because of changes in the classification itself but also because in 1971 the industry coding in general was not determined from the stated description. Instead the name and address of the establishment at which the respondent worked, in general, provided the industry code for employees of that establishment. However, in a number of cases, owing to deficient replies concerning name and address of employer or because the establishment had not been pre-coded for industry, recourse still had to be made in coding to the respondent's own description of the industry in which he worked.

EMPLOYED POPULATION^(a), INDUSTRY BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

Industry (division)	Occupational Status				Total	Population of total (per cent)
	Employer	Self- employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (unpaid)		
MALES						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	52,681	139,286	120,951	5,300	318,218	8.87
Mining	436	1,566	68,349	96	70,447	1.96
Manufacturing	14,818	11,315	876,910	231	903,274	25.19
Electricity, gas and water	36	28	83,685	1	83,750	2.34
Construction	31,074	40,516	320,024	194	391,808	10.92
Wholesale and retail trade	62,243	48,403	489,315	750	600,711	16.75
Transport and storage	10,025	24,111	204,131	132	238,399	6.65
Communication	29	102	78,184	1	78,316	2.18
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18,263	12,200	174,766	190	205,419	5.73
Public administration and defence . . . . .	..	..	214,219	..	214,219	5.97
Community services	11,526	3,350	207,249	1,331	223,456	6.23
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	14,218	11,717	83,231	304	109,470	3.05
Other and not stated	2,443	7,828	137,658	1,110	149,039	4.16
Total males employed	217,792	300,422	3,058,672	9,640	3,586,526	100.00
FEMALES						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	11,888	27,182	19,916	9,203	68,189	4.12
Mining	52	84	5,416	24	5,576	0.34
Manufacturing	3,657	3,846	304,308	533	312,344	18.89
Electricity, gas and water	7	4	7,490	1	7,502	0.45
Construction	2,779	1,564	15,575	503	20,421	1.23
Wholesale and retail trade	24,879	25,954	333,214	3,330	387,377	23.42
Transport and storage	1,413	1,790	29,806	305	33,314	2.01
Communication	17	81	25,068	3	25,169	1.52
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,058	3,733	151,897	311	157,999	9.55
Public administration and defence . . . . .	..	..	68,933	..	68,933	4.17
Community services	2,014	4,536	330,936	3,707	341,193	20.63
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	10,391	7,110	139,280	1,260	158,041	9.56
Other and not stated	491	1,753	62,459	3,141	67,844	4.10
Total females employed	59,646	77,637	1,494,298	22,321	1,653,902	100.00
PERSONS						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	64,569	166,468	140,867	14,503	386,407	7.37
Mining	488	1,650	73,765	120	76,023	1.45
Manufacturing	18,475	15,161	1,181,218	764	1,215,618	23.20
Electricity, gas and water	43	32	91,175	2	91,252	1.74
Construction	33,853	42,080	335,599	697	412,229	7.87
Wholesale and retail trade	87,122	74,357	822,529	4,080	988,088	18.86
Transport and storage	11,438	25,901	233,937	437	271,713	5.18
Communication	46	183	103,252	4	103,485	1.97
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	20,321	15,933	326,663	501	363,418	6.93
Public administration, defence . . . . .	..	..	283,152	..	283,152	5.40
Community services	13,540	7,886	538,185	5,038	564,649	10.77
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24,609	18,827	222,511	1,564	267,511	5.10
Other and not stated	2,934	9,581	200,117	4,251	216,883	4.14
Total persons employed	277,438	378,059	4,552,970	31,961	5,240,428	100.00

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the census were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force', are not included in this table.

EMPLOYED POPULATION(a), BY OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA: CENSUS 30 JUNE 1971

<i>Occupation (major group)</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Proportion of total</i>
Professional, technical and related workers	309,329	227,179	536,508	10.24
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	306,842	42,032	348,874	6.66
Clerical workers	300,712	529,696	830,408	15.85
Sales workers	217,991	203,895	421,886	8.05
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	341,128	62,778	403,906	7.71
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	33,797	90	33,887	0.65
Workers in transport and communication	251,033	39,757	290,790	5.55
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	1,456,850	223,841	1,680,691	32.07
Service, sport and recreation workers	144,371	243,191	387,562	7.39
Members of armed services	62,605	2,591	65,196	1.24
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	161,868	78,852	240,720	4.59
Total employed	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428	100.00

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force', are not included in this table.

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 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 the principal surveys have been published in earlier issues of the Year Book. This chapter contains the results of a survey of leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions, February 1973. Results of a survey covering ex-service personnel and their dependants conducted in November 1971 are shown in Chapter 5, Repatriation, pages 112-4.

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 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.

Estimates of total population, revised on the basis of the 1971 Census of Population, indicate that the estimates that were used for the population surveys in mid-1971 were, overall, some 55,000 persons too high. The revised estimates classified by age, which are necessary to enable the revision of labour force estimates to be carried out, are not yet available. Caution should be exercised in using the estimates in this Year Book as indicators of long-term change. A preliminary assessment of the effect of the revised population estimates indicates that it will be necessary to reduce the level of the estimated labour force from mid-1971 onwards by about 28,000 persons (mostly males). Successively smaller revisions will be made to the estimates for earlier periods back to mid-1966.

Industry estimates published in previous issues of the Year Book were based on the Classification and Classified List of Industries used at the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. Industry is now coded by use of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Industry estimates shown in this issue for May 1973 are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those shown in earlier issues.

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 3.1 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 3,100, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 96,900 to 103,100 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 93,800 to 106,200.

STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

<i>Size of estimate (persons)</i>	<i>Approximate standard error of estimates</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage of estimate</i>
4,000	800	20.0
5,000	900	18.0
10,000	1,180	11.8
20,000	1,560	7.8
50,000	2,300	4.6
100,000	3,100	3.1
200,000	4,200	2.1
500,000	6,000	1.2
1,000,000	8,000	0.8
2,000,000	10,000	0.5

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									
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
1973	309.4	3,453.7	3,763.1	50.7	1.3	3,813.8	82.0	839.0	4,652.8
MARRIED WOMEN									
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
1973	54.5	1,099.9	1,154.4	25.9	2.2	1,180.3	37.3	1,980.8	3,161.1
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
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
1973	10.5	672.9	683.4	23.6	3.3	707.0	45.1	859.1	1,566.1
ALL FEMALES									
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
1973	65.0	1,772.8	1,837.8	49.5	2.6	1,887.3	39.9	2,839.9	4,727.2
PERSONS									
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
1973	374.4	5,226.5	5,600.9	100.2	1.8	5,701.1	60.8	3,678.9	9,380.0

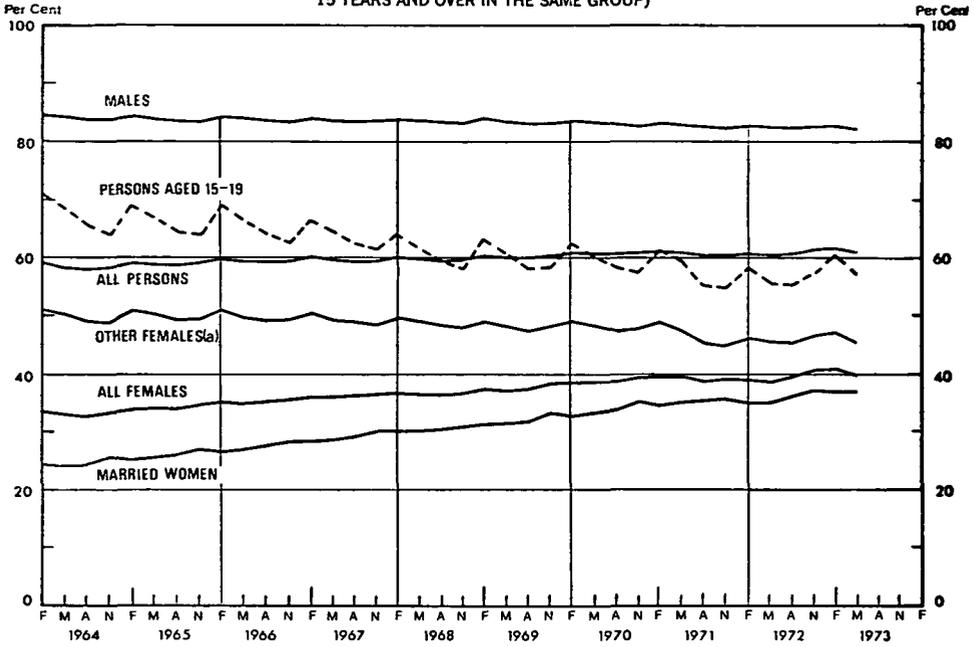
(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 705. (b) For definitions see page 706. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

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.

Discontinuity between 1972 and 1973 has been caused by a change in the basis of industry coding. Industry is now being coded according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). See page 706.

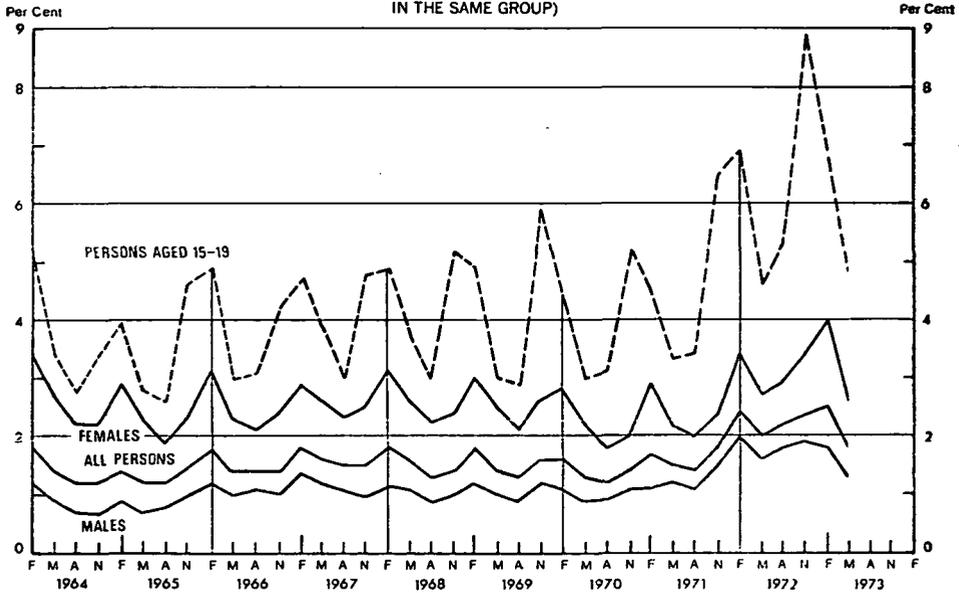
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

(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)



(a) Never married, widowed and divorced.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1973

<i>Birthplace and year of arrival</i>	<i>Employed(b)</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Unemployed(b)</i>		<i>Total labour force(b)</i>	
		<i>Number</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Per cent of labour force</i>	<i>Number</i> (<i>'000</i>)	<i>Per cent of population(c)</i>
MALES					
Born in Australia	2,730.3	33.9	1.2	2,764.2	82.1
Born outside Australia	1,032.8	16.9	1.6	1,049.6	85.5
Arrived before 1955	354.3	4.4	1.2	358.7	77.6
1955 to 1961	229.8	4.8	2.0	234.5	92.0
1962 to 1966	164.4	*	*	166.7	88.0
1967 to 1971	226.6	*	*	230.2	91.0
Jan. 1972 to survey date	57.7	*	*	59.5	86.8
MARRIED WOMEN					
Born in Australia	806.6	15.8	1.9	822.5	35.1
Born outside Australia	347.8	10.0	2.8	357.8	44.4
Arrived before 1955	99.5	*	*	102.6	37.5
1955 to 1961	86.4	*	*	87.6	49.0
1962 to 1966	59.2	*	*	60.7	43.9
1967 to 1971	86.3	*	*	88.6	50.1
Jan. 1972 to survey date	16.4	*	*	18.4	47.0
ALL FEMALES					
Born in Australia	1,364.6	33.7	2.4	1,398.3	39.1
Born outside Australia	473.2	15.7	3.2	488.9	45.0
Arrived before 1955	127.0	*	*	130.6	34.2
1955 to 1961	114.3	*	*	116.3	50.4
1962 to 1966	84.9	*	*	87.8	48.3
1967 to 1971	118.2	*	*	121.9	52.9
Jan. 1972 to survey date	28.8	*	*	32.3	52.2
PERSONS					
Born in Australia	4,094.9	67.6	1.6	4,162.5	60.0
Born outside Australia	1,506.0	32.6	2.1	1,538.6	66.5
Arrived before 1955	481.3	8.0	1.6	489.3	58.0
1955 to 1961	344.1	6.8	1.9	350.9	72.2
1962 to 1966	249.4	5.2	2.0	254.5	68.6
1967 to 1971	344.8	7.2	2.1	352.0	72.8
Jan. 1972 to survey date	86.5	5.4	5.8	91.8	70.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 706. (c) See note (c) to table on page 708. Persons in institutions for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their usual place of residence, have been omitted from the civilian population since it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace or the year of arrival in Australia for such persons.

* Estimates less than, or based on a figure 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 AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1973**

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19 . . .	7.9	24.2	32.1	338.2	287.1	625.3	346.1	311.3	657.4
20-24 . . .	190.9	176.5	367.3	310.3	161.8	472.1	501.1	338.3	839.4
25-34 . . .	755.5	314.6	1,070.1	177.1	77.6	254.7	932.6	392.2	1,324.8
35-44 . . .	667.1	311.8	978.9	83.7	49.3	133.0	750.9	361.0	1,111.9
45-54 . . .	634.5	257.5	892.0	80.8	66.7	147.4	715.3	324.2	1,039.4
55-59 . . .	241.8	66.4	308.2	30.2	30.8	61.0	272.0	97.2	369.2
60-64 . . .	169.1	22.6	191.8	29.5	20.0	49.5	198.7	42.6	241.3
65 and over . . .	77.0	6.7	83.7	20.2	13.8	34.0	97.1	20.5	117.7
Total . . .	2,743.8	1,180.3	3,924.1	1,070.0	707.0	1,777.0	3,813.8	1,887.3	5,701.1

PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)									
Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
15-19 . . .	98.9	48.3	55.2	58.6	55.5	57.1	59.2	54.9	57.1
20-24 . . .	98.0	49.9	67.0	86.2	84.4	85.6	90.4	62.0	76.3
25-34 . . .	98.9	38.4	67.6	91.1	82.3	88.2	97.3	43.0	70.8
35-44 . . .	98.4	47.1	73.1	90.2	72.1	82.5	97.4	49.5	74.1
45-54 . . .	96.2	41.3	69.5	85.1	60.7	72.0	94.8	44.2	69.8
55-59 . . .	91.7	27.6	61.1	75.4	41.3	53.2	89.5	30.6	59.6
60-64 . . .	77.1	12.5	47.9	70.0	21.6	36.8	75.9	15.6	45.1
65 and over . . .	23.1	2.9	14.8	15.4	3.3	6.2	20.9	3.2	10.6
Total . . .	87.9	37.3	62.5	69.9	45.1	57.4	82.0	39.9	60.8

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 706. (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 1973
('000)**

Industry group(b)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture	314.4	67.0	381.4
Manufacturing	1,006.5	353.2	1,359.7
Construction	479.3	23.4	502.6
Wholesale and retail trade	703.8	472.5	1,176.4
Transport and storage	264.6	39.4	304.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	213.1	177.3	390.3
Community services(c)	254.4	420.0	674.4
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	143.1	216.5	359.5
Other industries	431.0	112.7	543.7
Looking for first job	*	5.4	9.0
Total	3,813.8	1,887.3	5,701.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 706. (b) The industry estimates are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). See page 706. (c) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

* 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.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1973
('000)

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional and technical	380.4	274.0	654.3
Administrative, executive and managerial	314.7	37.9	352.6
Clerical	307.9	614.4	922.3
Sales	242.2	249.2	491.4
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	379.1	58.7	437.8
Transport and communication	293.8	50.6	344.4
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.(b)	1,713.4	274.3	1,987.7
Service, sport and recreation	178.8	322.8	501.6
Looking for first job	*	5.4	9.0
Total	3,813.8	1,887.3	5,701.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 706. (b) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b), AUSTRALIA
('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
MALES										
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
1973	239.3	176.2	180.0	333.5	1,482.1	539.0	812.9	3,763.1	41.9	40.9
MARRIED WOMEN										
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
1973	103.4	344.6	87.9	142.8	362.7	55.0	57.9	1,154.4	37.3	29.4
OTHER FEMALE(S)(e)										
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
1973	46.5	82.6	41.4	143.9	295.5	45.1	28.5	683.4	36.7	33.9
ALL FEMALE(S)										
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
1973	149.9	427.1	129.3	286.7	658.3	100.1	86.5	1,837.8	37.0	31.1

For footnotes see next page.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b), AUSTRALIA—continued
(‘000)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Average hours worked(d)		
	O(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over	Total	Full-time workers	All persons
PERSONS										
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	+0.8	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
1973	389.2	603.3	309.3	620.2	2,140.4	639.1	899.4	5,600.9	40.6	37.7

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 706. (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 or more				Usually work less than 35 hours		
	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total	Reason for working less than 35 hours		Total
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons	
MALES							
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
1973	336.4	95.9	34.1	466.4	10.3	118.9	129.2
FEMALES							
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
1973	161.0	33.4	7.7	202.1	18.7	485.6	504.2
PERSONS							
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
1973	497.4	129.3	41.8	668.4	28.9	604.4	633.4

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 706. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

May—	State capital cities(b)			Other areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
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
1973	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	3.6	2.1

(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 134-5. 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*, and *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971—Field Count Statement Nos 3 to 8*.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), AUSTRALIA

May—	Age (years)		Duration of unemployment(b)				Looking for—		Total ('000)		
	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											
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
1973	14.5	4.2	36.2	1.0	9.4	15.8	16.1	9.4	45.1	5.6	50.7
FEMALES											
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
1973	16.3	5.2	33.2	2.1	11.2	13.6	15.0	9.7	33.1	16.3	49.5
PERSONS											
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
1973	30.8	4.7	69.4	1.4	20.6	29.4	31.1	19.1	78.3	21.9	100.2

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 706. (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.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1973

Age group (years)	Number unemployed ('000)			Per cent of labour force		
	Males ('000)	Females ('000)	Persons ('000)	Males (%)	Females (%)	Persons (%)
BORN IN AUSTRALIA						
Total	33.9	33.7	67.6	1.2	2.4	1.6
15-19	11.7	12.3	24.1	3.9	4.7	4.3
20 and over	22.1	21.4	43.5	0.9	1.9	1.2
20-24	6.2	8.5	14.7	1.6	3.2	2.2
25-34	6.0	4.8	10.8	0.9	1.8	1.2
35 and over	9.9	8.1	18.1	0.7	1.4	0.9
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	16.9	15.7	32.6	1.6	3.2	2.1
15-19	*	4.0	6.7	*	8.3	7.1
20 and over	14.1	11.8	25.9	1.4	2.7	1.8
20-24	*	*	5.2	*	*	3.0
25-34	*	*	7.9	*	*	1.9
35 and over	7.3	5.5	12.8	1.2	2.2	1.5

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definition see page 706.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See footnote * to previous table.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY MAJOR ACTIVITY, AUSTRALIA
(*000)

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc.	Retired or voluntarily idle	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
MALES						
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
1973	9.7	269.0	462.1	41.6	56.7	839.0
MARRIED WOMEN						
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
1973	1,934.1	5.4	25.4	5.9	10.0	1,980.8
OTHER FEMALES(b)						
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
1973	445.3	223.4	114.8	18.2	57.5	859.1
ALL FEMALES						
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
1973	2,379.4	228.8	140.2	24.1	67.4	2,839.9
PERSONS						
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
1972	2,423.2	501.5	549.6	53.2	123.7	3,651.2
1973	2,389.1	497.8	602.3	65.7	124.1	3,678.9

(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 * on page 714.

NOTE. For an explanation of the discontinuity in the series (indicated by horizontal line), see NOTE on page 708.

Leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions

Surveys based on the population survey sample (see page 705) 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 1972 have been published in previous issues of the Year Book. Estimates for February 1973 are shown below.

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 1973 (^{'000})

	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc., full time in previous year—			
Returning to full-time education	281.0	245.2	526.2
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	114.8	103.7	218.5
Total	395.9	348.9	744.7
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year ^(b)	719.2	750.2	1,469.4
In hospitals, etc. ^(c)	15.6	8.3	23.9
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	1,130.7	1,107.3	2,238.0

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

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATE AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, AUSTRALIA
FEBRUARY, 1973
(^{'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>
New South Wales	35.6	33.0	68.6	41.9	39.3	81.2
Victoria	26.6	19.0	45.6	30.8	22.7	53.4
Queensland	14.8	15.3	30.1	16.9	17.0	33.9
South Australia	8.6	10.0	18.6	10.5	11.8	22.3
Western Australia	7.9	7.2	15.1	9.4	8.0	17.4
Tasmania	*	*	6.0	*	*	6.8
Australia(b)	97.6	88.5	186.2	114.8	103.7	218.5
Time of leaving—						
January-June 1972	11.1	11.9	23.0	12.5	13.6	26.2
July-October 1972	11.3	12.6	23.9	13.8	13.2	27.0
November 1972	42.1	35.9	78.0	49.2	43.6	92.9
December 1972(c)	33.1	28.2	61.3	39.3	33.2	72.5

(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 footnote (b) 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 1973.

* 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 1973, AUSTRALIA

('000)

	Institution attended full time in previous year					Total
	School	University	College of advanced education (b)	Technical college	Other	
Males—						
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)—						
At same type of institution	195.7	38.2	16.3	*	*	252.4
At different type of institution	26.1	*	*	*	*	28.6
Total	221.9	40.1	16.5	*	*	281.0
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')						
Total males	314.7	51.6	24.5	*	*	395.9
Females—						
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)—						
At same type of institution	175.4	22.2	16.5	*	*	216.0
At different type of institution	28.4	*	*	*	*	29.2
Total	203.8	23.0	16.5	*	*	245.2
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')						
Total females	275.8	30.3	24.9	10.4	7.5	348.9
Persons—						
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)—						
At same type of institution	371.2	60.4	32.8	*	*	468.4
At different type of institution	54.5	*	*	*	*	57.8
Total	425.6	63.1	33.0	*	*	526.2
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')						
Total persons	590.5	81.9	49.4	14.0	9.0	744.7

(a) As the survey is conducted in February, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended. (b) Includes teachers colleges.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 718.

'LEAVERS'(a) BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1973
('000)

	Age at time of leaving (years)						Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over	
Attended school in 1972—							
Males	*	31.7	28.5	17.6	9.7	*	92.9
Females	*	28.9	21.3	12.8	4.5	*	72.0
Persons	6.4	60.6	49.8	30.4	14.2	*	164.8
Attended any educational institution(b) in 1972—							
Males	*	31.7	28.8	19.1	11.5	20.9	114.8
Females	*	30.2	26.0	19.5	6.6	17.9	103.7
Persons	6.4	61.9	54.8	38.6	18.2	38.7	218.5

(a) See note (a) to table on page 718. (b) Includes school.

* Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 718.

Survey of multiple jobholding, May 1971

In May 1971 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 705), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. Results of the survey were shown in Year Book No. 58, pages 707–10. 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.

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 contain estimates for each month of the period covered. Estimates for current months are published in *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4).

To determine each person's labour force status at the 1966 census the following questions were asked in respect of all persons fifteen years of age and over.

'Did the person have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)?'

'Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?'

Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week, a person who answered 'yes' to either of these questions was classified as employed. Persons in this category who were stated to be 'working for wages or salary', except members of the defence forces, persons employed in agriculture or private domestic service, and crews of overseas ships have been included in the benchmarks for the current series. For further details see Year Book No. 58, pages 691–2.

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 payroll 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 722.

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 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.

Prior to 1 September 1971, payroll 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 payroll 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 payroll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

As results from each successive population census become available it is customary to derive from them new benchmarks for the monthly employment series, and to revise the published estimates for all periods subsequent to the date of the previous census. Evidence from census post-enumeration surveys indicates that the filling in of census questionnaires by householders tends to identify a smaller number of persons as being in the labour force than do other methods of measurement (e.g. household surveys conducted by personal interview), and that components of the total labour force, such as employed wage and salary earners, tend to be affected in the same way. This tendency increased between the 1966 and 1971 censuses.

Comparison between census results and the monthly estimates of employed wage and salary earners is affected not only by the discrepancy referred to above but also by the accumulation of errors in the intercensal employment estimates and differences in the methods of industry classification. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) was adopted in coding the industry of the population at the 1971 census, whereas in the monthly estimates the 1966 census classification is still used. (See above.)

A revision of the employed wage and salary earner series, based on new benchmarks derived from census and other relevant data, is in course of preparation and is expected to result in reduced levels for current estimates.

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 1969 TO JUNE 1973EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
(^{'000})

	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972	June 1973
MALES					
Civilian employees—					
Private	2,014.9	2,084.3	2,142.9	2,135.7	2,170.0
Government(a)(b)	790.0	803.3	818.0	837.2	857.5
Total(b)	2,804.9	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.9	3,027.5
Defence forces(c)	80.8	81.5	80.5	78.3	71.0
Total(b)	2,885.7	2,969.1	3,041.4	3,051.2	3,098.5
FEMALES					
Civilian employees—					
Private	1,110.7	1,177.4	1,225.8	1,248.5	1,324.1
Government(a)(b)	256.1	275.4	291.1	285.6	302.7
Total(b)	1,366.8	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.1	1,626.8
Defence forces(c)	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.1
Total(b)	1,369.5	1,455.5	1,519.6	1,536.9	1,629.9
PERSONS					
Civilian employees—					
Private	3,125.6	3,261.7	3,368.7	3,384.2	3,494.1
Government(a)(b)	1,046.1	1,078.7	1,109.1	1,122.8	1,160.2
Total(b)	4,171.7	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.0	4,654.3
Defence forces(c)	83.5	84.2	83.2	81.1	74.1
Total(b)	4,255.2	4,424.6	4,561.0	4,588.1	4,728.4

(a) Includes employees, within Australia, of government authorities (Australian, 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, etc., as well as administrative employees. See pages 724-5. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 721. (c) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas.

Civilian employees

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1969 TO JUNE 1973
 EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE
 ('000)

Industry group	June 1969	June 1970	June 1971	June 1972	June 1973
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	59.5	65.2	69.4	69.8	70.0
Manufacturing	1,002.5	1,020.6	1,034.5	1,021.0	1,022.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	104.3	105.2	106.7	108.2	109.1
Building and construction	344.3	351.3	361.4	365.8	366.7
Transport and storage	211.9	218.3	222.8	220.5	222.3
Communication	87.7	90.4	92.2	93.8	96.9
Finance and property	112.5	118.6	123.2	124.7	129.2
Retail trade	204.0	209.9	214.7	221.8	234.6
Wholesale and other commerce	203.4	208.0	209.7	209.5	212.0
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	126.8	132.1	137.8	142.7	148.3
Health, hospitals, etc.	43.0	44.6	47.1	49.9	52.0
Education(a)	92.8	96.9	103.3	101.2	109.1
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	101.7	108.4	114.7	119.4	126.4
Other(b)	110.6	118.2	123.3	124.6	128.5
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>2,804.9</i>	<i>2,887.6</i>	<i>2,960.9</i>	<i>2,972.9</i>	<i>3,027.5</i>
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.7
Manufacturing	342.1	355.9	357.4	348.0	362.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7
Building and construction	14.6	16.0	17.6	18.2	19.6
Transport and storage	25.2	27.1	28.4	28.3	29.4
Communication	25.4	26.5	27.4	28.0	28.7
Finance and property	83.1	90.2	94.0	94.5	98.7
Retail trade	219.7	229.1	235.5	246.6	269.3
Wholesale and other commerce	79.8	83.9	86.7	86.2	88.8
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	55.4	60.2	63.2	66.8	71.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	165.6	177.5	191.0	207.1	219.5
Education(a)	128.7	137.8	148.3	138.8	148.6
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	140.3	153.3	165.0	167.8	179.0
Other(b)	75.9	83.0	89.0	90.8	98.6
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>1,366.8</i>	<i>1,452.8</i>	<i>1,516.9</i>	<i>1,534.1</i>	<i>1,626.8</i>
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	62.8	69.4	74.2	74.5	74.7
Manufacturing	1,344.6	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0	1,384.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	112.1	113.4	115.1	116.6	117.8
Building and construction	358.9	367.3	379.0	384.0	386.3
Transport and storage	237.1	245.4	251.2	248.8	251.7
Communication	113.0	117.0	119.6	121.8	125.6
Finance and property	195.6	208.8	217.3	219.2	227.9
Retail trade	423.7	438.9	450.2	468.4	503.9
Wholesale and other commerce	283.2	291.9	296.5	295.6	300.8
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	182.1	192.3	201.0	209.4	219.5
Health, hospitals, etc.	208.6	222.1	238.1	257.0	271.5
Education(a)	221.5	234.7	251.7	240.0	257.7
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	241.9	261.7	279.7	287.1	305.4
Other(b)	186.4	201.2	212.3	215.5	227.1
<i>Total(a)</i>	<i>4,171.7</i>	<i>4,340.4</i>	<i>4,477.8</i>	<i>4,507.0</i>	<i>4,654.3</i>

(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 721. (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 1969 TO JUNE 1973**

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									
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) . . .	1,103.7	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,972.9
1973 . . .	1,118.5	833.4	413.7	278.8	228.0	90.2	20.9	44.0	3,027.5
FEMALES									
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) . . .	572.6	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.1
1973 . . .	605.5	467.7	201.7	147.7	125.3	41.9	10.4	26.6	1,626.8
PERSONS									
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) . . .	1,676.3	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.0
1973 . . .	1,724.0	1,301.1	615.4	426.5	353.3	132.1	31.3	70.6	4,654.3

(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 721.

Government employees

The numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1973 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, etc., as well as administrative employees.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AUTHORITIES, BY SEX
STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 1973**

(^{'000})

State or Territory	Australian Government(a)(b)			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 . . .	84.6	30.4	115.0	166.3	68.4	234.6	50.8	6.6	57.4	301.6	105.4	407.0
Victoria . . .	71.2	23.3	94.5	125.8	44.9	170.7	18.8	4.0	22.8	215.9	72.1	288.1
Queensland . . .	26.9	9.4	36.2	75.3	23.9	99.2	20.0	1.9	21.9	122.2	35.2	157.4
South Australia . . .	23.5	6.5	30.0	53.2	26.7	79.9	6.6	0.9	7.5	83.3	34.1	117.4
Western Australia . . .	15.5	5.7	21.2	51.2	20.2	71.4	6.7	1.2	7.8	73.4	27.1	100.5
Tasmania . . .	5.4	1.7	7.2	18.6	6.8	25.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	26.7	8.9	35.7
Northern Territory . . .	8.2	4.1	12.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	8.4	4.1	12.5
Australian Capital Territory . . .	25.8	15.8	41.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.8	15.8	41.7
Australia . . .	261.3	96.9	358.1	490.4	190.9	681.3	105.8	15.0	120.8	857.5	302.7	1,160.2

(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 721.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND AUTHORITIES, BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, JUNE 1969 TO JUNE 1973

('000)

June—	Commonwealth Government(a)(b)			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
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	481.8	180.0	661.7	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.2	285.6	1,122.8
1973	261.3	96.9	358.1	490.4	190.9	681.3	105.8	15.0	120.8	857.5	302.7	1,160.2

(a) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation on page 724. (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 721.

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. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 167 Employment Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 153 agents in the smaller country centres. The Employment Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 59; Victoria, 41; Queensland, 27; South Australia, 19; Western Australia, 16; Tasmania, 5. The New South Wales figure includes one office in Canberra while the South Australian figure includes three in the Northern Territory.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, 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 1947-1973* must register at an 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 advising the Department of Immigration of the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival. 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 seventh year of operation in May 1973. During 1972 there were 1,470,934 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 1,004,006 were referred to employers and 557,498 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 797,990.

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 THE COMMONWEALTH
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE: STATES, JUNE 1969 TO JUNE 1973**

(Source: Department of Labour)

<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>
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
1973	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376

(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 THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
STATES, JUNE 1969 TO JUNE 1973**

(Source: Department of Labour)

<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>
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
1973	21,532	16,522	6,986	5,152	3,302	1,014	54,508

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