## COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

## canoerra, australla

To be treated as strictly CONFIDENTIAL and NOT to be published, broadeast or cabled before 6.00 p.m. on FRIDAY,. 3 OCTOBER 1969.

## THE LABOUR FORCE, MAY 1969

Estimates of the civilian labour force are based on the rosults of the quarterly population survey, which is carried out on a one por cent sample throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year. About 38,000 private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) are visited during each survey, as woll as a sample of other dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.). The survey information is obtained by means of personal interviews carried out by specially trained enumerators.

## Population coverage

2. The sample used in the surveys covers the six States, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The ostimates relate to all persons aged fifteen years and over, 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.

## Classification of the labour force

3. The labour force category to which a person 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. The principal categories appearing in the tables in this bulletin 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, businoss or farm, but were not at work because of iliness, accident, leave, holiday or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, atc.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his omployer for the whole wook 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 woek), or
(b) were laid 0:f 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 woek, were not in the categories
"employod" or "unemployed" as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house
(unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survay week is also classified as not in the labour force.

Reliability of the estimates
4. Since the estimates in this bulletin are based on a sample, thoy may differ from the figures that would have beon obtained from a complete consus 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 diffor 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.
5.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this bulletin. A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is therefore given below (Table A). Standard errors of estimates of quarter-to-quartor change are given in Table B, and approximate standard orrors of estimates of the total number of persons in Australia in each of the principal employment status categories, classified by sex only, in Table C.
6.

The standard errors in these tables are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures thus give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survay. An example of the use of Table A is as follows:: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate, ii.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 between 94,000 to 106,000 .
7. The quarter-to-quarter ohange in the level of an estimate is also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of the change will depend on the standard error of the level of the estimate, rather than on the change itself. Final estimates of standard errors of movement have not yet been calculated, but an indication of the magnitude of standard errors of quarter-to-quarter change is given in Table B, below. The estimates of standard error of quarter-to-quarter change apply only to estimates of change between $t$ wo consecutivo quarters. Changes between corresponding quarters of consecutive yoars, or between $t$ wo other non-consecutive quarters, will generally, be subject to somewhat greater sampling variability than is indicated in the table below.

TABLE A
STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

TABLE B
STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF QUARTER-

## TO-QUARTER CHANGE

(Parsons)

|  | Size of <br> estimate <br> (persons) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Persons | Approximate standard <br> error of estimates |
|  | Per cent <br> of est imate |  |
| 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 | 0.5 |
| $2,000,000$ | 8,000 | 0.4 |

TABLE C

## STANDARD ERRORS OF PRINCIPAL EMPLOMMENT STATUS CATEGORIES

| Category | Approximate standard error of estimates |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malos |  | Females |  | Persons |  |
|  | ${ }^{\prime} 000$ | Por cent | '000 | Por cont | '000 | Per cent |
| Employed - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture | 12 | 3.2 | 3 | 6.3 | 14 | 3.2 |
| Other industries | 8 | 0.3 | 10 | 0.7 | 12 | 0.3 |
| Total | 8 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.7 | 12 | 0.3 |
| Unemployed | 2 | 6.1 | 2 | 5.7 | 3 | 4.4 |
| Labour force | 7 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.7 | 12 | 0.3 |
| Not in the labour force | 7 | 1.1 | 10 | 0.4 | 12 | 0.4 |

8. It should be noted that the standard orrors of estimates relating to agricultural omployment are generally somewhat higher than the standard orrors 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.
9. 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 this bullotin, and any other percentages calculated from figures presented herein, have generally somewhat lower standard errors (proportionally) than have the estimates which form the numerators of the percentages, particularly where the percentages are large.
10. As the standard errors in Tables $A$ and $B$ show, the smaller the ostlmate 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 tables in this bulletin, 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.
11. : The imprecision due to sampllng 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 $k$ Ind are referred to as the non-sampling error, and they may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a ful! count or only a sample. Every offort is made to reduce the non-sampling orror to a minimum by careful design ćf questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and efficient operating procedures.

NOTE. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in tables are due to rounding.

TABLE 1. - GIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER (a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AUSTRALIA

|  | Employed (b) |  |  | Unemployed (b) |  | Total <br> labour force (b) |  | Not in <br> labour <br> force (b) <br> ('000) | Civilian population aged 15 and ovor (a) ( 1000 ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agri- } \\ & \text { culture } \\ & \text { (1000) } \end{aligned}$ | Other industries ( 1000 ) | Total ('000) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & (1000) \end{aligned}$ | Per cent of labour force | Number ('000) | Por cont of population (c) |  |  |

MALES

| 1968 Feb. | 372.8 | $3,084.2$ | $3,457.0$ | 43.7 | 1.2 | $3,500.7$ | 83.9 | 671.7 | $4,172.4$ |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| May | 362.0 | $3,097.1$ | $3,459.1$ | 37.7 | 1.1 | $3,496.8$ | 83.4 | 698.5 | $4,195.3$ |
| Aug. | 363.3 | $3,104.5$ | $3,467.8$ | 32.1 | 0.9 | $3,499.9$ | 83.0 | 715.7 | $4,215.6$ |
| Nov. | 371.2 | $3,121.2$ | $3,492.4$ | 35.2 | 1.0 | $3,527.6$ | 83.1 | 719.5 | $4,247.1$ |
| 1969 Feb. | 367.7 | $3,172.9$ | $3,540.6$ | 43.6 | 1.2 | $3,584.2$ | 83.9 | 687.4 | $4,271.6$ |
| May | 361.9 | $3,182.5$ | $3,544.4$ | 35.4 | 1.0 | $3,579.8$ | 83.3 | 715.1 | $4,294.9$ |

MARRIED WOMEN

| 1968 Feb. | 49.0 | 757.3 | 806.3 | 23.4 | 2.8 | 829.7 | 30.0 | $1,932.7$ | $2,762.4$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| May | 41.2 | 776.6 | 817.7 | 21.6 | 2.6 | 839.3 | 30.2 | $1,940.2$ | $2,779.6$ |
| Aug. | 45.4 | 787.2 | 832.6 | 18.7 | 2.2 | 851.2 | 30.5 | $1,943.3$ | $2,794.6$ |
| Nov. | 47.2 | 806.7 | 854.0 | 16.6 | 1.9 | 870.6 | 31.0 | $1,941.4$ | $2,812.0$ |
| 1969 Fob. | 49.3 | 819.0 | 868.2 | 22.9 | 2.6 | 891.1 | 31.3 | $1,957.6$ | $2,848.7$ |
| May | 41.3 | 835.2 | 876.6 | 23.2 | 2.6 | 899.7 | 31.4 | $1,964.0$ | $2,863.7$ |

OTHER females (d)

| 1968 Feb. | 12.9 | 694.7 | 707.6 | 25.8 | 3.5 | 733.4 | 49.7 | 742.5 | $1,475.9$ |
| ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| May | 11.9 | 696.5 | 708.4 | 19.3 | 2.6 | 727.6 | 49.2 | 750.3 | $1,477.9$ |
| Aug. | 10.3 | 692.8 | 703.2 | 16.2 | 2.3 | 719.5 | 48.5 | 763.9 | $1,483.4$ |
| Nov. | 11.8 | 687.9 | 699.7 | 21.0 | 2.9 | 720.6 | 48.1 | 778.1 | $1,498.7$ |
| Feb. | 13.0 | 693.4 | 706.4 | 25.8 | 3.5 | 732.2 | 49.1 | 758.6 | $1,490.8$ |
| May | 11.8 | 689.6 | 701.4 | 16.5 | 2.3 | 717.9 | 48.1 | 774.5 | $1,492.4$ |

ALL females

| 1968 | Feb. | 61.9 | 1,452.0 | 1,513.9 | 49.2 | 3.1 | 1,563.1 | 36.9 | 2,675.2 | 4,238.3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | May | 53.1 | 1,473.0 | 1,526.1 | 40.9 | 2.6 | 1,567.0 | 36.8 | 2,690.5 | 4,257.5 |
|  | Aug: | 55.7 | 1,480.0 | 1,535.7 | 35.0 | 2.2 | 1,570.7 | 36.7 | 2,707.3 | $4,278.0$ |
|  | Nov. | 59.1 | 1,494.6 | 1,553.7 | 37.5 | 2.4 | 1,591.2 | 36.9 | 2,719.5 | 4,3;10.7 |
| 1969 | Fob. | 62.3 | 1,512.3 | 1,574.6 | 48.7 | 3.0 | 1,623.3 | 37.4 | 2,716.2 | 4,339.5 |
|  | May | 53.1 | 1,524.9 | 1,578.0 | 39.7 | 2.5 | 1,617.6 | 37.1 | 2,738.5 | 4,356. 1 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1968 | Feb. | 434.6 | 4,536.3 | 4,970.9 | 92.9 | 1.8 | 5,063.8 | 60.2 | 3,346.9 | 8,410.7 |
|  | May | 415.1 | 4,570.1 | 4,985.2 | 78.5 | 1.6 | 5,063.7 | 59.9 | 3,389.1 | 8,452.8 |
|  | Aug. | 419.0 | 4,584.5 | 5,003.5 | 67.1 | 1.3 | 5,070.6 | 59.7 | 3,423.0 | 8,493.6 |
|  | Nov. | 430.3 | 4,615.8 | 5,046.1 | 72.7 | 1.4 | 5,118.8 | 59.8 | 3,439.0 | 8,557.8 |
| 1969 | Fob. | 430.0 | 4,685.2 | 5,115.2 | 92.3 | 1.8 | 5,207.5 | 60.5 | 3,403.6 | 8,611.1 |
|  | May | 415.0 | 4,707.4 | 5,122.4 | 75.1 | 1.4 | 5,197.4 | 60.1 | 3,453.6 | 8,651.0 |

[^0]|  | Married |  |  | Not marriod (b) |  |  | Total |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Persons | Malos | Femalos | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| Number ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (000) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-19 | 5.5 | 13.3 | 18.9 | 333.6 | 301.2 | 634.9 | 339.2 | 314.6 | 653.7 |
| 20-24 | 163.9 | 135.2 | 299.1 | 303.9 | 176.1 | 480.0 | 467.8 | 311.3 | 779.1 |
| 25-34 | 626.5 | 220.0 | 846.5 | 159.9 | 63.2 | 223.1 | 786.4 | 283.2 | 1,069.6 |
| 35-44 | 679.2 | 258.4 | 937.6 | . 84.3 | 47.9 | 132.3 | 763.5 | 306.3 | 1,069.8 |
| 45-54 | 591.8 | 200.4 | 792.3 | 79.4 | 64.5 | 143.9 | 671.3 | 264.9 | 936.2 |
| 55-59 | 234.9 | 50.8 | 285.7 | 33.7 | 29.4 | 63.1 | 268.6 | '80.2 | 348.8 |
| 60-64 | 160.2 | 17.2 | 177.4 | 24.8 | 18.8 | 43.6 | 185.0 | 36.0 | 221.0 |
| $65 \begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { over }\end{aligned}$ | 77.8 | 4.4 | 82.2 | 20.3 | 16.7 | 37.0 | 98.0 | 24.2 | 119.2 |
| Total | 2,539.8 | 899.7 | 3,439.5 | 1,040.0 | 717.9 | 1,757.9 | 3,579.8 | 1,617.6 | 5,197.4 |

PER CENT OF POPULATION (c)

| $15-19$ | 97.8 | 34.8 | 42.9 | 61.7 | 61.0 | 61.4 | 62.1 | 59.1 | 60.6 |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $20-24$ | 98.7 | 44.2 | 63.4 | 90.3 | 90.1 | 90.2 | 93.1 | 62.1 | 77.6 |
| $25-34$ | 99.0 | 32.0 | 64.1 | 93.1 | 82.9 | 90.0 | 97.8 | 37.1 | 68.2 |
| $35-44$ | 98.9 | 38.7 | 69.3 | 89.8 | 72.7 | 82.7 | 97.8 | 41.8 | 70.7 |
| $45-54$ | 97.4 | 34.4 | 66.5 | 87.4 | 60.1 | 72.6 | 96.1 | 38.4 | 67.4 |
| $55-59$ | 92.2 | 22.7 | 59.6 | 79.5 | 41.0 | 55.3 | 90.4 | 27.1 | 58.8 |
| $60-64$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and | 80.6 | 11.1 | 50.1 | 66.4 | 22.2 | 35.7 | 78.3 | 15.0 | 46.4 |
| over | 26.1 | 2.2 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 4.2 | 7.0 | 22.9 | 3.5 | 11.6 |
|  |  | 89.1 | 31.4 | 60.2 | 72.0 | 48.1 | 59.9 | 83.3 | 37.1 |
| Total | 8 |  |  |  |  | 60.1 |  |  |  |

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For dofinitions see page 1, paragraph 3. (b) Nover marriod, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

TABLE 3. - CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE (a), FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969

(a) Aged 15 yoars and over. For dofinitions see page 1, paragraph 3. (b) Nover marriod, widowed and divorced. (c) Porsons who usually work 35 hours a wook or more and others who, although usualdy part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during survoy weok. (d) Includes persons laid off for the whole week from full-time jobs. (o) Percentage of the full-tlme labour force. (f) Parsons who usually work less than 35 hours a weok and who did so during survay weok. (g) Includes persons laid off for the whole weak from part-time jobs. ( $h$ ) Porcentage of the part-time labour force. * Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See page 3, paragraph 10.

| Occupation group | Malos | Married women | Other females (b) | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { females } \end{gathered}$ | Persons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Professional, technical and rolated workers | 316.8 | 90.3 | 133.7 | 224.0 | 540.8 |
| Administrative, exocutive and managorial workers | 284.2 | 27.3 | 11.3 | 38.6 | 322.8 |
| Clerical workers | 320.2 | 221.7 | 272.1 | 493.9 | 814.1 |
| Sales workers | 204.2 | 123.8 | 81.7 | 205.6 | 409.8 |
| Farmers, fishormen, timber gottors, etc. | 402.2 | 37.9 | 10.6 | 48.5 | 450.6 |
| Transport and communication workers | 271.4 | 22.7 | 21.0 | 43.7 | 315.1 |
| Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c. (c) | 1,592.9 | 171.2 | 72.1 | 243.3 | 1,836.2 |
| Service, sport and recreation workers | 152.4 | 181.7 | 98.8 | 280.5 | 432.9 |
| Total | 3,544.4 | 876.6 | 701.4 | 1,578.0 | 5,122.4 |

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 1, paragraph 3. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

TABLE 5. - EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY HOURS WORKED (b), AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969
('000)

| Hours worked | Males | Married women | Other fomales (c) | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { fomales } \end{gathered}$ | Persons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| O(d) | 194.1 | 63.4 | 41.1 | 104.5 | 298.6 |
| 1-15 | 51.9 | 119.3 | 28.3 | 147.6 | 199.5 |
| 16-29 | 115.6 | 137.6 | 39.9 | 177.4 | 293.0 |
| 30-34 | 227.3 | 85.8 | 53.7 | 139.4 | 366.7 |
| 35-39 | 282.8 | 95.7 | 141.0 | 236.8 | 519.6 |
| 40 | 1,474.0 | 286.7 | 325.4 | 612.1 | 2,086.1 |
| 41-48 | 504.1 | 41.6 | 48.5 | 90.0 | 594.1 |
| 49 and over | 694.6 | 46.6 | 23.5 | 70.1 | 764.7 |
| Total | 3,544.4 | 876.6 | 701.4 | 1,578.0 | 5,122.4 |
| Average hours worked (e) | 40.8 | 30.2 | 34.9 | 32.3 | 38.2 |

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definitions seo page 1, paragraph 3.
(b) Actual hours worked during survey weok, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteoism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents and industrial disputes; and work stonpages duc to had weather, plant breakdowns, ètn. (c) Nover married, widowod and divorced. (d) Excludes porsons laid off without pay for the whole of. survoy weak; these persons are classified as unemployed. (o) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked.

TABLE 6. - EMPLOYED PERSONS (a) WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS (b), BY REASON,
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969
( 1000 )

| Reason for working less than 35 hours | Males | Married <br> women | Other femalos (e) | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { females } \end{gathered}$ | Persons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| USUALLY WORK 35 HOURS OR MORE |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leave or holiday | 205.5 | 40.3 | 37.6 | 78.0 | 283.5 |
| Own illness or injury | 86.1 | 21.3 | 16.0 | 37.3 | 123.4 |
| Bad weather, breakdown, etc. | 23.8 |  | * | * | 25.2 |
| Began or lost job in survey week | 8.3 | 5.0 | * | 5.1 | 13.5 |
| On short time | * |  | * | * | 5.2 |
| Other reasons (d) | 124.1 | 22.2 | 10.4 | 32.6 | 156.7 |
| Total | 451.2 | 88.8 | 67.6 | 156.4 | 607.6 |
| USUALLY WORK LESS THAN 35 HOURS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prefer part-time work | 125.8 | 297.0 | 90.0 | 387.0 | 512.9 |
| Lack of work | 7.4 | 12.9 | 4.2 | 17.1 | 24.5 |
| Other reasons | 4.4 | 7.2 | * | 8.5 | 12.9 |
| Total | 137.7 | 317.2 | 95.4 | 412.6 | 550.2 |

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 1, paragraph 3. (b) See note (b) to Table 5. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Affected by industrial disputes. * Less than 4,000 . See page 3, paragraph 10.

TABLE 7. - PART-TIME WORKERS (a) BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969
('000)

| Age group <br> (years) | Males | Married <br> women | other <br> females $(b)$ | All <br> females | Porsons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $15-19$ | 24.7 | $*$ | 21.8 | 23.9 | 48.5 |
| $20-24$ | 17.8 | 24.6 | 20.7 | 45.3 | 63.1 |
| $25-34$ | 24.6 | 83.9 | 9.8 | 93.7 | 118.3 |
| $35-44$ | 14.5 | 98.0 | 7.2 | 105.2 | 119.6 |
| $45-54$ | 13.6 | 77.1 | 14.5 | 91.6 | 105.2 |
| $55-59$ | 8.4 | 21.0 | 8.0 | 29.0 | 37.4 |
| $60-64$ | 10.2 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 14.0 | 24.2 |
| 65 and over | 24.0 | $*$ | 7.6 | 10.0 | 34.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 137.7 | 317.2 | 95.4 | 412.6 | 550.2 |

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over who usually work less than 35 hours and who did so during survey week. Includes some school teachers who in this and earlier surveyswere classified according to standard hours, not actual hours worked. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. * Less than 4,000. See page 3, paragraph 10.

## 8.

TABLE 8. - EMPLOYED MARRIED WOMEN (a) BY INOUSTRY AND HOURS WORKED (b), AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969
('000)

| Industry group | Part-time (c) |  |  |  | fulltime (d) | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hours worked (b) |  |  | Total |  |  |
|  | Undor 16 | 16-29 | 30-34 |  |  |  |
| Agriculture | 8.3 | 10.1 | * | 20.7 | 20.6 | 41.3 |
| Manufacturing | 12.6 | 14.7 | 6.2 | 33.5 | 192.0 | 225.5 |
| Commerce | 37.3 | 27.7 | 8.1 | 73.1 | 135.3 | 208.4 |
| Community and business services (o) | 41.3 | 31.2 | (f) 20.9 | 93.4 | 91.1 | 184.5 |
| Amusement, hotels, personal service | 33.1 | 24.7 | 5.1 | 62.9 | 60.4 | 123.3 |
| Other industries (g) | 17.5 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 33.6 | 59.9 | 93.6 |
| Total | 150.1 | 120.5 | 46.6 | 317.2 | 559.4 | 876.6 |

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 1, paragraph 3. (b) See note (b) to Table 5. (c) Those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during survey weok. (d) Those who usually work 35 hours a week or more and others who, although usually parttime workers, worked 35 hours or more during survoy woek. (e) Comprises law, order and public safety; religion and social wolfare; health, hospitals, etc.;education; and other community and business services (including professional). (f) Includes some school teachers who in this and earlier surveys were classified according to standard hours, not actual hours worked. (g) forestry, fishing, etc.; mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water; building and construction; transport and storage; communication; finance and property; and public authority activities (n.e.i.). * Less than 4,000. See page 3, paragraph 10.

TABLE 9. - UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a), BY OURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (b), AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969
( 1000 )

| Duration of unemp loyment (b) (weeks) | Age (years) |  | Married | $\begin{gathered} \text { Not } \\ \text { married (c) } \end{gathered}$ | Looking for - |  | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 15-19 | 20 and over |  |  | Full-time work (d) | Part-time <br> work (e) |  |
| males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 2 | * | 5.1 | * | * | 6.1 |  | 6.9 |
| 2 and under 4 | * | 7.7 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 10.2 | ) * | 10.4 |
| 4 and over | * | 14.9 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 17.0 |  | 18.1 |
| Total | 7.7 | 27.7 | 15.9 | 19.5 | 33.4 | * | 35.4 |
| females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 2 | * | 8.0 | 7.1 | * | 6.8 | * | 10.6 |
| 2 and under 4 | * | 7.7 | 6.8 | 4.2 | 8.0 | * | 11.0 |
| 4 and over | 6.2 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 8.8 | 13.0 | 5.1 | 18.1 |
| Total | 12.0 | 27.7 | 23.2 | 16.5 | 27.8 | 11.8 | 39.7 |
| PERSONS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under 2 | 4.4 | 13.2 | 10.1 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 4.6 | 17.5 |
| 2 and under 4 | 5.9 | 15.5 | 11.9 | 9.5 | 18.2 | * | 21.4 |
| 4 and over | 9.4 | 26.8 | 17.0 | 19.1 | 30.0 | 6.1 | 36.2 |
| Total | 19.7 | 55.4 | 39.1 | 36.0 | 61.2 | 13.8 | 75.1 |

[^1] from tho time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of survey week.
(c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Includes persons laid off for the whole weok from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off for the whole week from part-time jobs. * Less than 4,000. See page 3, paragraph 10.
9.

TABLE 10. - UNEMPLOYED PERSONS (a) BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969

| Age group (years) | Number unemployed ( 1000 ) |  |  | Per cont of labour force (b) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons |
| 15-19 | 7.7 | 12.0 | 19.7 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.0 |
| 20-24 | 7.2 | 8.5 | 15.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| 25-34 | 6.1 | 9.0 | 15.1 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 1.4 |
| 35-44 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.9 |
| 45-54 | 4.4 | * | 8.3 | 0.7 | * | 0.9 |
| 55 and over | 5.4 | * | 6.8 | 1.0 | * | 1.0 |
| Total | 35.4 | 39.7 | 75.1 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 1.4 |

(a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definitions soe page 1, paragraph 3. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group. * Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. Se page 3, paragraph 10.

## K. M. ARCHER

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600 3 OCTOBER 1969

NOTE : Inquiries concerning these statistics may be made in Canberra by telephoning 639191 extension 2347 .or, in each State capital, by telephoning the office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.


[^0]:    (a) For a note on porsons excluded see page 1, paragraph 2. (b) For dofinitions see page 1, paragraph 3. (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.

[^1]:    (a) Civilians aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 1, paragraph 3. (b) Pariod

