

## CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Further detail on subjects dealt with in this chapter is contained in other publications of this Bureau. For subjects relating to population censuses reference should be made to the series of mimeographed and printed publications issued by the Bureau. Detailed information on the labour force and on employment and unemployment is contained in mimeographed bulletins *The Labour Force* and *Employment and Unemployment*. Current information is also available in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and preliminary employment estimates are issued in a monthly statement *Employed Wage and Salary Earners*.

### THE LABOUR FORCE

This chapter contains a number of series relating to the labour force and its components. The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation and occupational status (i.e. whether employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners or unpaid helpers) and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of population. A summary of the information about the labour force that was obtained at the population census of June 1966 is given on pages 223-33.

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 234-45). The survey provides, in addition to particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry and hours of work.

Detailed industry estimates for each State and Territory are obtained only in respect of wage and salary earners, through a monthly collection from employers. These estimates, which exclude employees in agriculture and private domestic service, are based on benchmarks derived from the population census, but they do not agree exactly with census figures at relevant dates because of a different method of allocating employees to industries. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners is given on pages 257-63.

### The Population Census\*

#### 1. General

A new definition of the labour force was adopted at the 1966 Census, which conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, held in Geneva in 1954. At the census the following questions were asked.

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\* All tables in this section are exclusive of persons who stated themselves as being more than 50 per cent Aboriginal or who stated themselves as being 'Aboriginal'.

16. 'Did the person have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO.'
17. 'Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'. Persons working without pay as a helper in a 'family business' or farm and members of the clergy and of religious orders (other than purely contemplative orders) should answer 'YES' to this question. Persons doing only unpaid housework should answer 'NO.'
18. 'Was the person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO.'
19. 'Did the person look for work last week? ANSWER 'YES' or 'NO'.  
(Note: 'Looking for work' means (i) being registered with Commonwealth Employment Service, or (ii) approaching prospective employers, or (iii) placing or answering advertisements, or (iv) writing letters of application, or (v) awaiting the result of recent applications).'

The labour force includes all persons for whom the answer 'yes' was given to any one of these four questions, except that persons helping but not receiving wages or a salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week were excluded from the labour force. Persons under fifteen years of age were also excluded by definition from the labour force.

Persons in the labour force were classified into two categories: those employed and those unemployed. A person was considered to be unemployed if he answered the above questions in any one of the following ways.

Question No.	<i>In Labour Force—Unemployed</i>				
	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
16.	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
17.	No	No	No	No	No
18.	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

The net effect of the new definition was to include approximately 108,000 additional persons in the Australian labour force, i.e. a proportionate increase of approximately 2.3 per cent. The major factor in this change was females working part-time (sometimes for only a few hours a week), some of whom, at earlier censuses, did not consider themselves as ' . . . engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service.'

## 2. Occupational Status

The tables following show the occupational status of the population of Australia and States and Territories at the 1966 Census.

## POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons
<b>In labour force—</b>			
<b>Employed—</b>			
Employer . . . . .	250,391	60,221	310,612
Self-employed . . . . .	315,808	68,419	384,227
Employee—on wage or salary . . . . .	2,797,118	1,241,442	4,038,560
Helper, unpaid . . . . .	13,048	32,317	45,365
<b>Total employed . . . . .</b>	<b>3,376,365</b>	<b>1,402,399</b>	<b>4,778,764</b>
Unemployed . . . . .	45,449	32,242	77,691
<b>Total in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>3,421,814</b>	<b>1,434,641</b>	<b>4,856,455</b>
<b>Not in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>2,394,545</b>	<b>4,299,462</b>	<b>6,694,007</b>
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,816,359</b>	<b>5,734,103</b>	<b>11,550,462</b>

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA  
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupational status	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
<b>PERSONS</b>									
<b>In labour force—</b>									
<b>Employed—</b>									
Employer . . . . .	103,240	83,983	54,628	29,975	26,083	10,004	1,040	1,659	310,612
Self-employed . . . . .	129,893	112,310	60,769	38,340	29,825	10,806	735	1,549	384,227
Employee—on wage or salary . . . . .	1,532,398	1,151,842	528,585	370,302	275,365	123,023	16,967	40,078	4,038,560
Helper, unpaid . . . . .	17,130	11,524	7,969	3,780	3,304	1,372	102	184	45,365
<b>Total employed . . . . .</b>	<b>1,782,661</b>	<b>1,359,659</b>	<b>651,951</b>	<b>442,397</b>	<b>334,577</b>	<b>145,205</b>	<b>18,844</b>	<b>43,470</b>	<b>4,778,764</b>
Unemployed . . . . .	31,491	17,389	12,918	8,027	5,002	2,118	300	446	77,691
<b>Total in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>1,814,152</b>	<b>1,377,048</b>	<b>664,869</b>	<b>450,424</b>	<b>339,579</b>	<b>147,323</b>	<b>19,144</b>	<b>43,916</b>	<b>4,856,455</b>
<b>Not in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>2,419,670</b>	<b>1,842,478</b>	<b>998,816</b>	<b>641,451</b>	<b>497,094</b>	<b>224,112</b>	<b>18,289</b>	<b>52,097</b>	<b>6,694,007</b>
<b>Grand total . . . . .</b>	<b>4,233,822</b>	<b>3,219,526</b>	<b>1,663,685</b>	<b>1,091,875</b>	<b>836,673</b>	<b>371,435</b>	<b>37,433</b>	<b>96,013</b>	<b>11,550,462</b>

**3. Occupation and Industry**

The working population may be classified according to distinct concepts—(i) the occupation, which is personal to the individual, and (ii) the industry, in which the individual carries on his occupation. Thus the occupation of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, while industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service.

The precise classification of persons in the labour force according to occupation and industry is extremely difficult but subject to continuing efforts to improve the quality of the data from census to census. Consequently the comparison of data compiled at the 1966

Census with those obtained at previous censuses is not only influenced by changes in the definition and content of the labour force but by the different responses which may have been evoked by efforts to improve the questions on the census schedule, and by some changes in coding rules designed to rectify known deficiencies in the data. Classification according to occupation and industry is difficult mainly because of the problem of conveying through a printed form the exact nature of the information required (e.g. the conceptual difference between 'occupation' and 'industry') and the consequential inadequacy of many replies.

Classification according to occupation is particularly difficult because: (a) the range of occupations is so extensive; (b) there is lack of uniformity in occupational terms, which vary between industries, locations and States; and (c) respondents fail to give precise descriptions, especially in respect of other members of the family, either through carelessness or ignorance of occupational designations. Similarly, classification according to industry is complicated by the development of new fields of industrial enterprise and the splitting and overlapping of previously identifiable fields.

#### 4. Industry

At the 1966 Census persons in the labour force were asked to state industry in accordance with the following instructions.

'State the exact branch of industry, business or service in which mainly engaged last week, using two or more words where possible. For example, "Dairy Farming", "Coal Mining", "Woollen Mills", "Retail Grocery", "Road Construction", etc. Employees should state the industry of their employer. For example, a carpenter employed by a coal mining company should state "Coal Mining". If employed by a Government Department or other public body, state also its name. For paid housekeepers and domestic servants in private households, write "P.H.".'

From the answers to this question, persons were classified according to the Bureau's 'Classification of Industries' which provides for each person to be classified according to the nature of the business in which mainly engaged, regardless of whether operated by a government authority, corporation or individual.

LABOUR FORCE, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Industry group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Primary production—</b>			
Fishing . . . . .	7,719	302	8,021
Hunting and trapping . . . . .	1,032	46	1,078
Rural industries . . . . .	359,359	74,701	434,060
Forestry . . . . .	13,232	260	13,492
<b>Total primary production . . . . .</b>	<b>381,342</b>	<b>75,309</b>	<b>456,651</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying—</b>			
Mining (including opencut mining) . . . . .	47,419	1,972	49,391
Quarrying . . . . .	6,608	344	6,952
<b>Total mining and quarrying . . . . .</b>	<b>54,027</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>56,343</b>

LABOUR FORCE, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Industry group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Manufacturing—</b>			
Manufacture relating to cement, bricks, glass and stone	48,570	5,342	53,912
Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal (excluding chemical and gas works)	7,546	551	8,097
Founding, engineering and metalworking	328,649	65,428	394,077
Manufacture, assembly and repair of ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	162,184	14,523	176,707
Manufacture of yarns, textiles and articles thereof (excluding clothing and furnishing drapery)	30,963	27,212	58,175
Manufacture of clothing and knitted goods (including needleworking)	19,281	77,650	96,931
Manufacture of boots, shoes and accessories (other than rubber or plastic)	12,295	11,464	23,759
Manufacture of food, drink and tobacco	133,343	43,614	176,957
Sawmilling and manufacture of wood products (other than furniture)	46,635	3,658	50,293
Manufacture of furniture and fittings (other than metal), bedding and furnishing drapery	24,272	5,272	29,544
Manufacture of paper and paper products, printing, packaging, bookbinding and photography	75,769	29,502	105,271
Manufacture of chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints and non-mineral oils	42,426	14,468	56,894
Manufacture of jewellery, watchmaking, electroplating and minting	6,868	1,939	8,807
Preparation of skins and leather; manufacture of goods of leather and leather substitutes (other than clothing or footwear)	6,153	3,019	9,172
Manufacture of rubber goods	18,896	4,961	23,857
Manufacture of musical, surgical and scientific instruments and apparatus	6,166	2,799	8,965
Manufacture of plastic products (n.e.i.)	9,711	5,733	15,444
Other manufacturing	7,023	4,679	11,702
Manufacturing undefined	1,827	1,734	3,561
<b>Total manufacturing</b>	<b>988,577</b>	<b>323,548</b>	<b>1,312,125</b>
<b>Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)—</b>			
Gas and electricity	66,995	5,584	72,579
Water supply, sewerage, etc.	31,920	1,537	33,457
<b>Total electricity, gas, water and sanitary services</b>	<b>98,915</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>106,036</b>
<b>Building and construction—</b>			
Construction and repair of buildings	264,619	12,024	276,643
Construction works (other than buildings)	148,959	3,027	151,986
<b>Total building and construction</b>	<b>413,578</b>	<b>15,051</b>	<b>428,629</b>
<b>Transport and storage—</b>			
Road transport	117,080	11,974	129,054
Shipping	23,187	2,387	25,574
Loading and discharging vessels	25,367	367	25,734
Rail and air transport	84,863	10,230	95,093
Other transport	47	7	54
Storage	2,279	299	2,578
<b>Total transport and storage</b>	<b>252,823</b>	<b>25,264</b>	<b>278,087</b>
<b>Communication</b>	<b>80,460</b>	<b>23,189</b>	<b>103,649</b>

LABOUR FORCE, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Industry group and sub-group	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Finance and property—</b>			
Banking . . . . .	48,481	27,139	75,620
Insurance . . . . .	30,831	25,669	56,500
Other finance and property . . . . .	28,050	20,051	48,101
<b>Total finance and property . . . . .</b>	<b>107,362</b>	<b>72,859</b>	<b>180,221</b>
<b>Commerce—</b>			
Wholesale trade . . . . .	169,049	60,194	229,243
Livestock and primary produce dealing, etc. . . . .	27,021	6,654	33,675
Retail trade . . . . .	283,422	239,518	522,940
<b>Total commerce . . . . .</b>	<b>479,492</b>	<b>306,366</b>	<b>785,858</b>
<b>Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services—</b>			
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	96,848	40,794	137,642
Defence: enlisted personnel . . . . .	54,833	2,460	57,293
Defence: civilian employees . . . . .	11,730	3,388	15,118
<b>Total public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .</b>	<b>163,411</b>	<b>46,642</b>	<b>210,053</b>
<b>Community and business services (including professional)—</b>			
Law, order and public safety . . . . .	39,144	16,103	55,247
Religion and social welfare . . . . .	17,768	18,774	36,542
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	50,682	141,739	192,421
Education . . . . .	81,286	109,386	190,672
Other community and business services (including professional) . . . . .	42,085	30,015	72,100
<b>Total community and business services (including professional) . . . . .</b>	<b>230,965</b>	<b>316,017</b>	<b>546,982</b>
<b>Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc —</b>			
Amusement, sport and recreation . . . . .	36,718	18,119	54,837
Private domestic service . . . . .	5,789	27,829	33,618
Hotels, boarding houses and other accommodation and restaurants . . . . .	54,209	83,086	137,295
Other personal services . . . . .	28,986	40,133	69,119
<b>Total amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc. . . . .</b>	<b>125,702</b>	<b>169,167</b>	<b>294,869</b>
<b>Other industries . . . . .</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Industry inadequately described or not stated . . . . .</b>	<b>45,068</b>	<b>51,757</b>	<b>96,825</b>
<b>Total in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>3,421,814</b>	<b>1,434,641</b>	<b>4,856,455</b>

n.e.i.—Not elsewhere included.

Particulars of the numbers of persons employed in each major industry group in each State and Territory at 30 June 1966 were published in Labour Report No. 53, Page 142.

### 5. Industry and Occupational Status

Males and females in the labour force at the 1966 Census are classified in the following table according to industry and occupational status. Only the major industry groups are shown in this table; particulars for each sub-group are available in the mimeographed 1966 Census Bulletin No. 9.6 and in the corresponding bulletins for the States and Territories.

**LABOUR FORCE, BY INDUSTRY (MAJOR GROUPS) AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966**

Industry (major group)(a)	Employed					Un-employed	Total in the labour force
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
<b>MALES</b>							
Primary production . . . . .	74,684	156,171	138,337	8,085	377,277	4,065	381,342
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	500	1,600	51,424	66	53,590	437	54,027
Manufacturing . . . . .	26,073	20,629	934,120	820	981,642	6,935	988,577
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . . . .	275	232	97,968	75	98,550	365	98,915
Building and construction . . . . .	33,649	39,479	334,191	447	407,766	5,812	413,578
Transport and storage . . . . .	11,906	25,700	213,040	251	250,897	1,926	252,823
Communication . . . . .	5	5	80,163	46	80,214	346	80,460
Finance and property . . . . .	4,358	6,633	95,895	142	107,028	334	107,362
Commerce . . . . .	56,144	39,978	379,170	957	476,249	3,243	479,492
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	162,990	3	162,993	418	163,411
Community and business services (including professional) . . . . .	22,658	7,734	198,531	1,223	230,146	819	230,965
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc. . . . .	19,374	16,289	88,029	552	124,244	1,458	125,702
Other industries . . . . .	6	15	67	..	88	4	92
Industry inadequately described or not stated . . . . .	764	1,343	23,193	381	25,681	19,387	45,068
<b>Total in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>250,391</b>	<b>315,808</b>	<b>2,797,110</b>	<b>13,048</b>	<b>3,376,365</b>	<b>45,449</b>	<b>3,421,814</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Primary production . . . . .	12,747	21,747	24,272	16,108	74,874	433	75,307
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	40	54	2,193	19	2,306	10	2,316
Manufacturing . . . . .	5,333	5,056	308,952	1,151	320,492	3,056	323,548
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . . . .	31	10	7,038	10	7,089	31	7,120
Building and construction . . . . .	2,296	846	11,253	566	14,961	90	15,051
Transport and storage . . . . .	1,431	1,321	21,878	468	25,098	166	25,264
Communication . . . . .	2	4	22,957	49	23,012	177	23,189
Finance and property . . . . .	674	1,474	70,125	225	72,498	361	72,859
Commerce . . . . .	21,367	20,330	257,748	4,332	303,777	2,589	306,366
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	46,365	4	46,369	273	46,642
Community and business services (including professional) . . . . .	2,929	5,389	301,888	3,236	313,442	2,575	316,017
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc. . . . .	12,835	11,067	139,833	3,001	166,736	2,431	169,167
Other industries . . . . .	..	2	26	..	28	7	35
Industry inadequately described or not stated . . . . .	536	1,119	26,914	3,148	31,717	20,043	51,760
<b>Total in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>60,221</b>	<b>68,419</b>	<b>1,241,442</b>	<b>32,317</b>	<b>1,402,399</b>	<b>32,242</b>	<b>1,434,641</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Primary production . . . . .	87,431	177,918	162,609	24,193	452,151	4,498	456,649
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	540	1,654	53,617	85	55,896	447	56,343
Manufacturing . . . . .	31,406	25,685	1,243,072	1,971	1,302,134	9,991	1,312,125
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . . . .	306	242	105,006	85	105,639	396	106,035
Building and construction . . . . .	35,945	40,325	345,444	1,013	422,727	5,902	428,629
Transport and storage . . . . .	13,337	27,021	234,918	719	275,995	2,092	278,087
Communication . . . . .	2	9	103,120	95	103,226	423	103,649
Finance and property . . . . .	5,032	8,107	166,020	367	179,526	695	180,221
Commerce . . . . .	77,511	60,308	636,918	5,289	780,026	5,832	785,858
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	209,355	7	209,362	691	210,053
Community and business services (including professional) . . . . .	25,587	13,123	500,419	4,459	543,588	3,394	546,982
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc. . . . .	32,209	27,356	227,862	3,553	290,980	3,889	294,869
Other industries . . . . .	6	17	93	..	116	11	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated . . . . .	1,300	2,462	50,107	3,529	57,398	39,430	96,828
<b>Total in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>310,612</b>	<b>384,227</b>	<b>4,038,560</b>	<b>45,365</b>	<b>4,778,764</b>	<b>77,691</b>	<b>4,856,455</b>

(a) Industry groups used in this table are contained in the 1966 Classification and Classified List of Industries published by this Bureau.

**PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN EACH INDUSTRY GROUP: AUSTRALIA  
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966**

Industry (major group)(a)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production . . . . .	11.14	5.25	9.40
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	1.58	0.16	1.16
Manufacturing . . . . .	28.89	22.55	27.02
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . . . .	2.89	0.50	2.18
Building and construction . . . . .	12.09	1.05	8.83
Transport and storage . . . . .	7.39	1.76	5.73
Communication . . . . .	2.35	1.62	2.13
Finance and property . . . . .	3.14	5.08	3.71
Commerce . . . . .	14.01	21.35	16.18
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	4.78	3.25	4.33
Community and business services (including professional) . . . . .	6.75	22.03	11.26
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc. . . . .	3.67	11.79	6.07
Other industries . . . . .	0.00	0.00	0.00
Industry inadequately described or not stated . . . . .	1.32	3.61	1.99
<b>Total in labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

(a) Industry groups used in this table are contained in the 1966 Classification and Classified List of Industries published by this Bureau.

n.e.i.—Not elsewhere included.



## 6. Occupational Status, Age and Marital Status

Tables showing the population at the Census of 30 June 1966 classified according to occupational status in conjunction with age and marital status, were published in Labour Report No. 53, pages 144-9.

## 7. Occupation

Particulars of the labour force classified according to the principal occupation groups (major and minor) at the Census of 30 June 1966 are shown in the following table. Corresponding particulars for persons in each State and Territory were published in Labour Report No. 53, pages 153-4. Details of individual categories of occupations were published in the mimeographed 1966 *Census Bulletin* No. 9. 1.

### LABOUR FORCE, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

NOTE. Occupation groups and minor groups used in this table are contained in the 1966 Classification and Classified List of Occupations published by this Bureau.

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Professional, technical and related workers—</b>			
Architects, engineers and surveyors	31,560	197	31,757
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	9,230	902	10,132
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	4,178	384	4,562
Medical practitioners and dentists	15,491	1,673	17,164
Nurses	4,563	72,674	77,237
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	8,744	5,700	14,444
Teachers	59,325	75,591	134,916
Clergy and related members of religious orders	12,573	3,767	16,340
Law professionals	7,694	377	8,071
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	16,964	8,881	25,845
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	58,981	11,088	70,069
Other professional, technical and related workers	31,901	8,137	40,038
<b>Total professional, etc., workers</b>	<b>261,204</b>	<b>189,371</b>	<b>450,575</b>
<b>Administrative, executive and managerial workers—</b>			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,952	175	12,127
Employers, workers on own account, directors and managers, n.e.c.	256,115	36,397	292,512
<b>Total administrative, etc., workers</b>	<b>268,067</b>	<b>36,572</b>	<b>304,639</b>
<b>Clerical workers—</b>			
Book-keepers and cashiers	35,994	35,327	71,321
Stenographers and typists	..	162,806	162,806
Other clerical workers	249,295	230,126	479,421
<b>Total clerical workers</b>	<b>285,289</b>	<b>428,259</b>	<b>713,548</b>
<b>Sales workers—</b>			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	22,079	1,515	23,594
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	47,239	1,514	48,753
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	126,967	176,153	303,120
<b>Total sales workers</b>	<b>196,285</b>	<b>179,182</b>	<b>375,467</b>
<b>Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—</b>			
Farmers and farm managers	240,876	31,419	272,295
Farm workers, including farm foremen, n.e.c.	134,084	39,522	173,606
Wool classers	2,406	..	2,406
Hunters and trappers	1,185	..	1,185
Fishermen and related workers	7,190	172	7,362
Timber getters and other forestry workers	12,135	62	12,197
<b>Total farmers, etc.</b>	<b>397,876</b>	<b>71,175</b>	<b>469,051</b>

LABOUR FORCE, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—*continued*

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Miners, quarrymen and related workers—</b>			
Miners and quarrymen . . . . .	27,744	48	27,792
Well drillers and related workers . . . . .	1,656	..	1,656
Mineral treaters . . . . .	2,416	..	2,416
<b>Total miners, quarrymen, etc. . . . .</b>	<b>31,816</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31,864</b>
<b>Workers in transport and communication occupations—</b>			
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship . . . . .	4,164	8	4,172
Deck and engine room hands, ship, barge crews and boatmen . . . . .	9,723	24	9,747
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers . . . . .	2,664	24	2,688
Drivers and firemen, railway . . . . .	13,629	..	13,629
Drivers, road transport . . . . .	166,889	3,186	170,075
Guards and conductors, railway . . . . .	4,290	..	4,290
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport . . . . .	21,692	963	22,655
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators . . . . .	3,513	23,808	27,321
Postmasters, postmen and messengers . . . . .	24,811	4,768	29,579
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c. . . . .	8,666	1,287	9,953
<b>Total workers in transport, etc. . . . .</b>	<b>260,041</b>	<b>34,068</b>	<b>294,109</b>
<b>Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—</b>			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers . . . . .	17,595	21,694	39,289
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers . . . . .	18,611	76,614	95,225
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers . . . . .	12,072	11,235	23,307
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers . . . . .	19,834	..	19,834
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers . . . . .	15,638	812	16,450
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers . . . . .	368,084	2,990	371,074
Electricians and related electric and electronics workers . . . . .	116,593	1,328	117,921
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c. . . . .	63,271	33,054	96,325
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and related workers . . . . .	136,487	2,075	138,562
Painters and decorators . . . . .	50,791	673	51,464
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c. . . . .	88,965	150	89,115
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers . . . . .	33,404	8,278	41,682
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers . . . . .	10,953	1,716	12,669
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers . . . . .	85,048	17,757	102,805
Chemical and related process workers . . . . .	20,471	4,556	25,027
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers . . . . .	945	1,397	2,342
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c. . . . .	28,668	16,663	45,331
Packers, labellers and related workers . . . . .	9,896	20,882	30,778
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers . . . . .	69,748	197	69,945
Freight handlers, including waterside workers . . . . .	103,243	2,659	105,902
Labourers, n.e.c. . . . .	224,912	3,379	228,291
<b>Total craftsmen, etc. . . . .</b>	<b>1,495,229</b>	<b>228,109</b>	<b>1,723,338</b>

## LABOUR FORCE, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966—continued

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
<b>Service, sport and recreation workers—</b>			
Fire brigade men, policemen, protective service and related workers	36,205	609	36,814
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	17,722	104,186	121,908
Waiters, bartenders	13,887	28,089	41,976
Building caretakers, cleaners	30,950	32,371	63,321
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	9,690	20,215	29,905
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	6,488	13,912	20,400
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,317	503	3,820
Photographers and related camera operators	3,264	892	4,156
Embalmers and undertakers	898	46	944
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	18,467	19,267	37,734
<b>Total service, etc., workers</b>	<b>140,888</b>	<b>220,090</b>	<b>360,978</b>
<b>Members of armed services</b>	<b>54,833</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>57,293</b>
<b>Occupation inadequately described or not stated</b>	<b>30,286</b>	<b>45,307</b>	<b>75,593</b>
<b>Total in labour force</b>	<b>3,421,814</b>	<b>1,434,641</b>	<b>4,856,455</b>

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

The proportion of the labour force in each major group of occupation is shown in the following table.

PROPORTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP:  
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1966

Occupation (major group)	Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	7.63	13.20	9.28
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	7.83	2.55	6.27
Clerical workers	8.34	29.85	14.69
Sales workers	5.74	12.49	7.73
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	11.63	4.96	9.66
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	0.93	0.00	0.66
Workers in transport and communication occupations	7.60	2.37	6.06
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	43.70	15.90	35.49
Service, sport and recreation workers	4.12	15.34	7.43
Members of armed services	1.60	0.17	1.18
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	0.89	3.16	1.56
<b>Total in labour force</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

### The population survey

The population survey is the general title given to the household sample survey carried out in February, May, August and November of each year in all States and Territories. Emphasis in the survey is placed on the collection of data on demographic and labour force characteristics, the principal survey component being referred to as the labour force survey. The remaining part of the population survey consists of supplementary collections which are carried out from time to time in conjunction with the labour force survey.

The population survey was instituted in November 1960 in the six State capital cities, and was extended in February 1964 to include non-metropolitan areas. The survey is based on a sample of dwellings selected by area sampling methods. Information is obtained each quarter from the occupants of selected dwellings by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion. Prior to the reselection of the sample in 1972 (using data from the 1971 Census of Population and Housing), the sample framework was extensively redesigned with a view to improving its efficiency, thus enabling economies to be made in the overall size of the sample. There are now about 27,000 households in the sample, representing two-thirds of one per cent of all households in Australia.

A description of the labour force survey and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given in this section. Data from supplementary surveys are published in mimeographed bulletins which are available on request. Results of surveys covering Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions, Multiple Jobholding, Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments, Post-school Study Courses, Child Care and Labour Force Experience during 1968, may be found in this and earlier editions of *The Labour Report*.

### 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* (Reference No. 6.20). More comprehensive statistics have been published in four special bulletins entitled *The Labour Force*, 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

\* The term *labour force* has the same meaning as the term *work force* formerly used in publications of the Bureau, the change having been made to conform to international practice.

- (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 survey 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 for 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 for 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, 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 figure.

#### 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. When this publication was sent for press, standard errors had not been calculated for the May 1972 survey results; therefore, the standard errors shown are, strictly speaking, applicable only to results based on the old sample (i.e. for May 1971 and earlier periods). However, the decrease in sample size and the increase in efficiency resulting from the redesign (see page 234) would have opposite effects on the standard errors and it is considered that the standard errors in the table will still give a reasonable indication of the sampling variability of the May 1972 survey results.

The standard errors in the table are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures thus give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard

error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of the table is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 3,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 94,000 to 106,000.

STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of estimate
4,000	750	19
5,000	850	17
10,000	1,100	11
20,000	1,400	7
50,000	2,000	4
100,000	3,000	3
200,000	4,000	2
500,000	5,000	1
1,000,000	5,500	0.6
2,000,000	8,000	0.4

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

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

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

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

**CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER<sup>(a)</sup>  
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS**

May	Employed <sup>(b)</sup>			Unemployed <sup>(b)</sup>		Total labour force <sup>(b)</sup>		Not in labour force <sup>(b)</sup> ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Civilian population aged 15 and over <sup>(a)</sup> ( <sup>'000</sup> )
	Agri- culture ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Other industries ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Total ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Number ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Per cent of labour force	Number ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Per cent of popu- lation <sup>(c)</sup>		
<b>MALES</b>									
1968	359.5	3,099.2	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
1969	350.8	3,193.6	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
1970	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971	341.9	3,342.2	3,684.1	44.0	1.2	3,728.1	82.9	767.1	4,495.2
1972	345.3	3,371.3	3,716.6	61.0	1.6	3,777.6	82.5	800.1	4,577.7
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>									
1968	41.2	776.6	817.7	21.6	2.6	839.3	30.2	1,940.2	2,779.6
1969	40.7	835.8	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
1970	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971	50.3	990.2	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.3	3,026.8
1972	51.7	1,012.8	1,064.5	27.8	2.5	1,092.3	35.2	2,011.8	3,104.1
<b>OTHER FEMALES<sup>(d)</sup></b>									
1968	11.9	696.5	708.4	19.3	2.6	727.6	49.2	750.3	1,477.9
1969	11.5	689.9	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
1970	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971	11.6	706.5	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.8	1,530.4
1972	11.1	670.2	681.2	21.4	3.0	702.6	45.6	839.4	1,542.0
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>									
1968	53.1	1,473.0	1,526.1	40.9	2.6	1,567.0	36.8	2,690.5	4,257.5
1969	52.3	1,525.7	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
1970	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971	61.8	1,696.6	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
1972	62.8	1,683.0	1,745.8	49.2	2.7	1,794.9	38.6	2,851.2	4,646.1
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1968	413.0	4,572.2	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
1969	403.1	4,719.3	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
1970	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971	403.7	5,038.8	5,442.5	82.7	1.5	5,525.1	61.0	3,527.3	9,052.4
1972	408.1	5,054.3	5,462.4	110.2	2.0	5,572.6	60.4	3,651.2	9,223.8

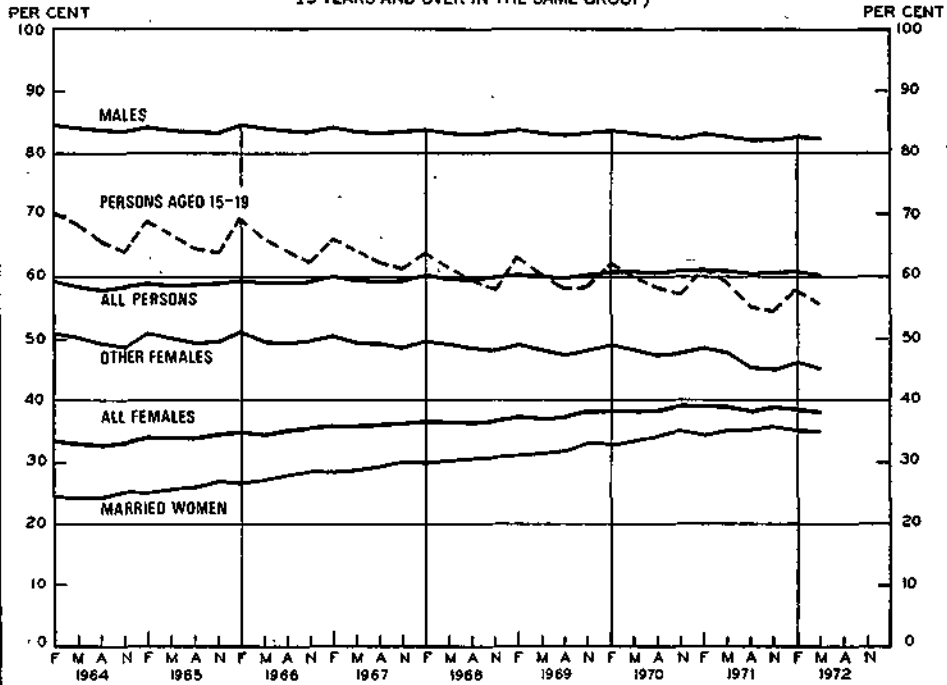
(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 234. (b) For definitions see page 234. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

Graphs showing labour force participation rates and unemployment rates for the period February 1964 to May 1972 are published on page 238.

*NOTE. Discontinuity.* At the 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have likewise been 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 number of males and females excluded being approximately seven thousand and seventeen thousand respectively.

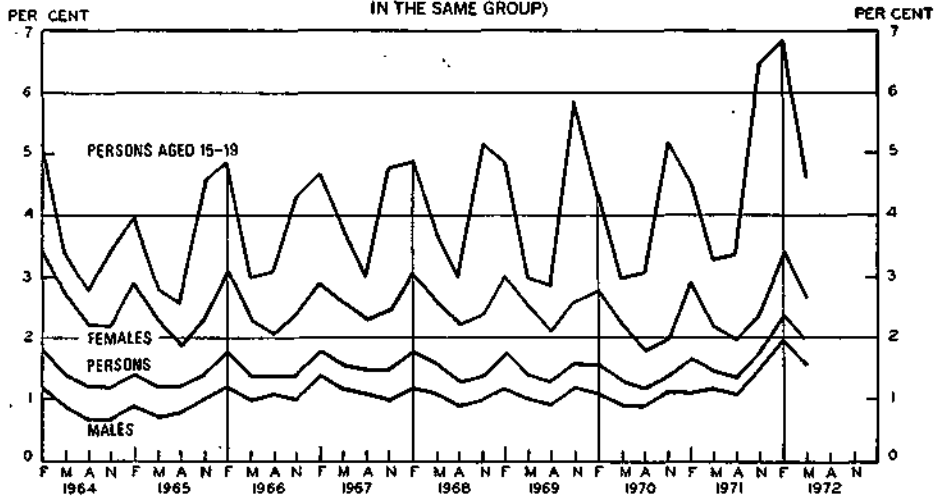
### LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

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



### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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





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

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

## PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)

15-19 . . . . .	98.4	41.4	49.7	56.6	55.8	56.2	57.2	54.6	55.9
20-24 . . . . .	97.8	46.9	65.2	88.0	85.8	87.2	91.5	60.5	76.1
25-34 . . . . .	98.9	35.2	66.0	91.4	81.0	88.0	97.4	40.0	69.4
35-44 . . . . .	99.0	44.5	72.2	89.7	75.3	83.7	98.0	47.2	73.3
45-54 . . . . .	97.2	39.3	69.0	89.6	59.0	72.9	96.3	42.2	69.5
55-59 . . . . .	92.7	25.9	60.8	80.4	41.1	55.5	91.0	29.5	39.8
60-64 . . . . .	78.3	12.6	49.4	71.1	22.2	36.0	77.3	16.0	46.1
65 and over . . . . .	24.6	3.3	16.0	15.4	44.2	69.7	22.1	4.0	11.6
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>88.6</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>60.4</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 234. (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**  
(\*000)

Industry group	May 1968	May 1969	May 1970	May 1971	May 1972
<b>MALES</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	364.9	356.0	356.4	347.5	349.1
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,009.3	1,035.8	1,064.7	1,078.2	1,079.0
Building and construction . . . . .	415.9	434.1	454.3	451.4	464.3
Transport and storage . . . . .	255.2	261.1	263.9	263.5	261.0
Finance and property . . . . .	116.5	127.2	133.5	146.9	142.7
Commerce . . . . .	529.2	540.2	530.9	572.8	585.3
Community and business services(b)(c) . . . . .	253.3	262.6	278.3	280.1	291.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	129.9	137.7	142.7	144.3	152.1
Other industries . . . . .	419.8	423.0	438.1	440.8	448.6
No previous work experience(d) . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,496.8</b>	<b>3,579.8</b>	<b>3,664.7</b>	<b>3,728.1</b>	<b>3,777.6</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	54.4	54.1	64.6	62.9	63.9
Manufacturing . . . . .	348.6	349.5	362.2	378.6	372.5
Transport and storage . . . . .	26.6	28.8	31.1	33.9	34.0
Finance and property . . . . .	83.2	93.1	99.3	100.5	104.8
Commerce . . . . .	374.0	372.9	397.1	415.6	420.4
Community and business services(b)(c) . . . . .	364.6	395.7	414.7	439.9	439.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	204.8	207.9	220.6	226.2	218.1
Other industries . . . . .	104.6	110.4	127.2	136.1	133.6
No previous work experience(d) . . . . .	6.0	5.1	4.2	*	7.9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,567.0</b>	<b>1,617.6</b>	<b>1,721.1</b>	<b>1,797.1</b>	<b>1,794.9</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	419.2	410.1	421.1	410.5	413.0
Other primary . . . . .	24.8	20.0	21.8	23.2	25.3
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	64.8	68.2	73.0	81.2	76.6
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,357.9	1,385.3	1,426.9	1,456.7	1,451.5
Building and construction . . . . .	433.8	454.1	477.7	475.5	490.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	281.7	289.9	295.0	297.3	295.0
Finance and property . . . . .	199.7	220.4	232.9	247.4	247.5
Commerce . . . . .	903.3	913.1	928.0	988.4	1,005.8
Community and business services(b)(c) . . . . .	618.0	658.3	693.0	720.1	731.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	334.7	345.7	363.3	370.5	370.2
Other industries . . . . .	417.0	425.3	447.1	448.4	454.6
No previous work experience(d) . . . . .	8.7	7.1	5.9	5.9	11.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>5,063.7</b>	<b>5,197.4</b>	<b>5,385.8</b>	<b>5,525.1</b>	<b>5,572.6</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) Comprises law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare, health, hospitals, etc.; education; and other community and business services (including professional). (c) See note to table on page 237 regarding discontinuity of the series. (d) Looking for first job.

\* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION**  
 ('000)

Occupation group	May 1968	May 1969	May 1970	May 1971	May 1972
<b>MALES</b>					
Professional and technical(b)	314.3	318.5	342.7	344.9	359.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	277.1	285.8	297.2	314.4	315.5
Clerical	298.2	322.9	332.1	329.6	320.7
Sales	204.7	206.0	210.6	224.4	242.0
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	410.6	396.3	398.1	395.3	400.8
Transport and communication	277.2	273.9	277.5	281.4	294.6
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	1,567.2	1,619.1	1,644.7	1,668.4	1,670.6
Service, sport and recreation	145.0	155.5	160.0	167.0	170.2
No previous work experience(d)	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,496.8</b>	<b>3,579.8</b>	<b>3,664.7</b>	<b>3,728.1</b>	<b>3,777.6</b>
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>					
Professional and technical(b)	86.7	92.1	104.4	116.6	133.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	25.3	27.5	28.2	29.8	26.8
Clerical	202.1	226.2	271.0	289.8	298.6
Sales	125.4	127.4	141.6	145.3	146.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	39.2	38.2	45.9	46.4	48.4
Transport and communication	20.7	23.1	23.0	33.2	34.1
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	161.0	176.3	179.6	194.4	203.8
Service, sport and recreation	177.6	187.7	189.9	208.5	199.0
No previous work experience(d)	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>839.3</b>	<b>899.7</b>	<b>984.5</b>	<b>1,064.5</b>	<b>1,092.3</b>
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>					
Professional and technical(b)	223.3	226.4	234.5	252.8	254.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	34.7	38.8	39.9	39.4	36.9
Clerical	481.4	500.7	563.3	572.8	574.3
Sales	212.3	212.2	227.0	234.9	239.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	50.5	49.5	58.4	58.2	58.2
Transport and communication	38.7	44.2	40.9	51.4	50.4
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	244.9	251.1	255.4	269.0	270.7
Service, sport and recreation	275.2	289.5	297.6	315.3	302.4
No previous work experience(d)	6.0	5.1	4.2	*	7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,567.0</b>	<b>1,617.6</b>	<b>1,721.1</b>	<b>1,797.1</b>	<b>1,794.9</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Professional and technical(b)	537.6	544.9	577.2	597.7	614.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	311.8	324.4	337.2	353.8	352.3
Clerical	779.6	823.6	895.4	902.4	895.0
Sales	416.9	418.2	437.6	459.3	481.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	461.1	445.8	456.5	453.5	459.0
Miners, quarrymen, etc.	34.2	40.4	40.2	39.5	35.5
Transport and communication	315.9	318.1	318.3	332.8	345.1
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.	1,777.9	1,829.7	1,859.9	1,898.0	1,905.8
Service, sport and recreation	420.3	445.0	457.6	482.3	472.6
No previous work experience(d)	8.7	7.1	5.9	5.9	11.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,063.7</b>	<b>5,197.4</b>	<b>5,385.8</b>	<b>5,525.1</b>	<b>5,572.6</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) See note to table on page 237 regarding discontinuity of the series. (c) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers. (d) Looking for first job.  
 \* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 240.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b)**  
(\*000)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked(d)	
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		Full-time workers	All persons
<b>MALES</b>										
1968	188.7	142.6	111.9	256.8	1,613.8	489.6	655.7	3,459.1	n.a.	41.0
1969	194.1	167.5	227.3	282.8	1,474.0	504.1	694.6	3,544.4	n.a.	40.8
1970	217.3	165.3	157.0	320.6	1,449.3	547.1	774.3	3,630.8	n.a.	41.2
1971	225.3	174.8	148.8	322.0	1,457.2	560.1	795.6	3,683.9	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
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>										
1968	55.9	226.8	58.4	84.7	307.2	38.8	46.0	817.7	n.a.	31.1
1969	63.4	256.8	85.8	95.7	286.7	41.6	46.6	876.6	n.a.	30.3
1970	68.4	285.0	68.7	121.6	311.0	51.6	56.2	962.5	n.a.	30.6
1971	86.0	299.9	74.6	125.2	341.7	55.3	57.7	1,040.4	n.a.	30.2
1972	86.0	293.1	76.6	127.6	373.6	53.8	53.9	1,064.5	38.1	30.5
<b>OTHER FEMALE(S)(e)</b>										
1968	42.8	65.8	42.6	135.7	348.2	46.7	26.6	708.4	n.a.	35.2
1969	41.1	68.2	53.7	141.0	325.4	48.5	23.5	701.4	n.a.	35.0
1970	51.2	72.9	43.6	153.7	315.9	56.2	27.4	720.9	n.a.	34.5
1971	59.8	73.9	40.4	149.1	310.0	56.6	28.1	718.0	n.a.	33.9
1972	39.6	74.1	34.3	135.8	320.2	47.2	29.9	681.2	37.7	34.8
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>										
1968	98.7	292.6	100.9	220.4	655.4	85.4	72.5	1,526.1	n.a.	33.0
1969	104.5	325.0	139.4	236.8	612.1	90.0	70.1	1,578.0	n.a.	32.3
1970	119.7	357.8	112.3	275.3	626.9	107.8	83.6	1,683.4	n.a.	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
<b>PERSONS</b>										
1968	287.4	435.3	212.8	477.2	2,269.2	575.0	728.3	4,985.2	n.a.	38.6
1969	298.6	492.5	366.7	519.6	2,086.1	594.1	764.7	5,122.4	n.a.	38.2
1970	336.9	523.1	269.3	595.9	2,076.2	654.9	857.9	5,314.2	n.a.	38.3
1971	371.1	548.5	263.9	596.3	2,108.9	672.1	881.5	5,442.3	40.8	38.1
1972	349.9	522.3	239.3	580.3	2,314.4	614.5	841.8	5,462.4	40.7	38.1

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 234. (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 figure. (e) Never married, widowed and divorced.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup> WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS<sup>(b)</sup>  
BY REASON  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

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	
<b>MALES</b>							
1968 . . . . .	184.0	83.6	50.3	317.9	7.1	118.2	125.2
1969 . . . . .	205.5	86.1	(c)159.6	451.2	7.4	130.3	137.7
1970 . . . . .	261.1	93.3	61.0	415.4	7.2	117.0	124.2
1971 . . . . .	280.4	89.8	52.9	423.1	10.5	115.3	125.8
1972 . . . . .	264.5	89.6	43.0	397.0	10.5	100.1	110.6
<b>FEMALES</b>							
1968 . . . . .	67.2	33.5	9.2	109.9	14.5	367.9	382.4
1969 . . . . .	78.0	37.3	(c)41.1	156.4	17.1	395.5	412.6
1970 . . . . .	115.3	36.6	7.3	159.2	13.7	416.8	430.5
1971 . . . . .	135.0	36.3	8.1	179.4	14.9	440.3	455.2
1972 . . . . .	115.6	32.6	8.6	156.9	17.0	430.0	447.0
<b>PERSONS</b>							
1968 . . . . .	251.2	117.1	59.5	427.8	21.6	486.1	507.6
1969 . . . . .	283.5	123.4	(c)200.7	607.6	24.5	525.7	550.2
1970 . . . . .	376.5	129.9	68.2	574.6	20.9	533.8	554.8
1971 . . . . .	415.4	126.1	61.1	602.5	25.4	555.7	581.0
1972 . . . . .	380.1	122.2	51.5	553.9	27.5	530.1	557.5

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 234.  
by industrial disputes.

(b) See note (b) to previous table.

(c) Affected

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES<sup>(a)</sup> STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS  
(Per cent)**

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

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

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup> BY AGE

May—	Number unemployed ('000)				Per cent of labour force <sup>(b)</sup>			
	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total
<b>MALES</b>								
1968 . . . . .	10.5	12.4	14.8	37.7	3.2	1.0	0.8	1.1
1969 . . . . .	7.7	13.3	14.4	35.4	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.0
1970 . . . . .	8.2	12.7	13.0	33.9	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.9
1971 . . . . .	12.0	16.7	15.2	44.0	3.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
1972 . . . . .	14.6	23.8	22.6	61.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	1.6
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1968 . . . . .	13.3	15.3	12.3	40.9	4.2	2.8	1.8	2.6
1969 . . . . .	12.0	17.5	10.2	39.7	3.8	2.9	1.4	2.5
1970 . . . . .	11.4	17.5	8.8	37.7	3.6	2.7	1.2	2.2
1971 . . . . .	10.1	15.4	13.2	38.7	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.2
1972 . . . . .	14.7	23.1	11.3	49.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	2.7
<b>PERSONS</b>								
1968 . . . . .	23.8	27.6	27.1	78.5	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.6
1969 . . . . .	19.7	30.8	24.6	75.1	3.0	1.7	0.9	1.4
1970 . . . . .	19.5	30.2	21.8	71.5	3.0	1.5	0.8	1.3
1971 . . . . .	22.1	32.0	28.5	82.7	3.3	1.6	1.0	1.5
1972 . . . . .	29.4	46.9	33.9	110.2	4.6	2.3	1.2	2.0

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 234. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS<sup>(a)</sup>  
( '000)

May—	Marital status.		Duration of unemployment (weeks) <sup>(c)</sup>				Looking for—		Total
	Married	Not married <sup>(b)</sup>	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and over	Full-time work <sup>(d)</sup>	Part-time work <sup>(e)</sup>	
<b>MALES</b>									
1968 . . . . .	15.2	22.4	7.1	12.5	11.9	6.2	35.7	*	37.7
1969 . . . . .	15.9	19.5	6.9	10.4	11.1	7.0	33.4	*	35.4
1970 . . . . .	14.4	19.4	8.6	13.6	8.3	*	31.5	*	33.9
1971 . . . . .	17.3	26.7	7.5	17.7	13.7	5.1	41.5	*	44.0
1972 . . . . .	24.7	36.3	10.8	17.0	21.0	12.1	58.6	*	61.0
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1968 . . . . .	21.6	19.3	9.3	9.5	13.2	8.9	29.5	11.4	40.9
1969 . . . . .	23.2	16.5	10.6	11.0	10.3	7.8	27.8	11.8	39.7
1970 . . . . .	22.0	15.6	10.2	9.0	13.3	5.2	23.9	13.8	37.7
1971 . . . . .	24.1	14.6	9.3	11.3	11.6	6.4	26.7	11.9	38.7
1972 . . . . .	27.8	21.4	10.0	12.4	18.3	8.4	37.1	12.1	49.2
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1968 . . . . .	36.9	41.7	16.4	22.0	25.0	15.1	65.1	13.4	78.5
1969 . . . . .	39.1	36.0	17.5	21.4	21.4	14.8	61.2	13.8	75.1
1970 . . . . .	36.5	35.1	18.8	22.6	21.6	8.6	55.3	16.2	71.5
1971 . . . . .	41.4	41.2	16.8	29.0	25.3	11.5	68.3	14.4	82.7
1972 . . . . .	52.5	57.7	20.9	29.5	39.3	20.5	95.7	14.5	110.2

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 234. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. (d) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.  
\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 240.

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

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc.	Retired or voluntarily idle	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
<b>MALES</b>						
1968 . . . . .	14.1	218.5	364.5	53.1	48.4	698.5
1969 . . . . .	11.2	223.8	381.4	46.2	52.5	715.1
1970 . . . . .	10.7	234.2	391.8	45.6	49.3	731.5
1971 . . . . .	13.9	246.5	415.1	36.5	55.3	767.3
1972(b) . . . . .	11.6	275.2	424.5	36.2	52.6	800.1
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>						
1968 . . . . .	1,905.7	*	15.9	6.2	10.6	1,940.2
1969 . . . . .	1,930.8	*	15.6	5.4	10.9	1,964.0
1970 . . . . .	1,919.2	*	22.0	*	10.4	1,958.4
1971 . . . . .	1,923.8	*	21.6	*	11.6	1,962.3
1972(b) . . . . .	1,969.2	4.4	21.3	*	13.1	2,011.8
<b>OTHER FEMALES(c)</b>						
1968 . . . . .	423.2	168.2	92.7	21.6	44.5	750.3
1969 . . . . .	432.2	184.8	94.7	21.3	41.5	774.5
1970 . . . . .	416.9	186.9	101.1	16.5	56.9	778.3
1971 . . . . .	436.7	193.8	103.4	13.4	50.4	797.8
1972(b) . . . . .	442.4	221.9	103.9	13.2	58.0	839.4
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>						
1968 . . . . .	2,328.5	170.1	108.9	27.8	55.2	2,690.5
1969 . . . . .	2,363.0	186.1	110.3	26.7	52.4	2,738.5
1970 . . . . .	2,336.1	190.3	123.1	19.9	67.3	2,736.7
1971 . . . . .	2,360.5	197.1	125.0	15.5	62.0	2,760.1
1972(b) . . . . .	2,411.6	226.3	125.1	17.0	71.2	2,851.2
<b>PERSONS</b>						
1968 . . . . .	2,342.6	388.6	473.5	80.8	103.5	3,389.1
1969 . . . . .	2,374.2	409.9	491.7	72.9	104.9	3,453.6
1970 . . . . .	2,346.8	424.4	514.9	65.5	116.6	3,468.3
1971 . . . . .	2,374.5	443.5	540.1	52.0	117.3	3,527.4
1972(b) . . . . .	2,423.2	501.5	549.6	53.2	123.7	3,651.2

(a) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (b) See note to table on page 237 regarding discontinuity of the series.  
(c) Never married, widowed and divorced.

\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 240.

### Survey of Multiple Jobholding, May 1971

In May 1971 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (*see* page 234), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. The results of earlier surveys of multiple jobholding, conducted in August 1966 and August 1967, were given in Labour Report No. 53, pages 155-61.

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

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

The standard errors given in the table on page 236, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 235-6 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Multiple Jobholding*, May 1971 (Reference No. 6.10).



**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS  
IN MAIN AND SECOND JOBS, MAY 1971**

('000)

Occupational status in main job(b)	Occupational status in second job								
	Employer or self-employed			Wage or salary earner			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons

**PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK**

Employer or self-employed . . . . .	..	..	..	10.6	*	12.5	10.6	*	12.5
Wage or salary earner . . . . .	34.7	4.5	39.2	82.3	21.7	104.0	117.1	26.2	143.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>116.5</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>155.7</b>

**ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK**

Employer or self-employed . . . . .	..	..	..	14.3	*	16.7	14.3	*	16.7
Wage or salary earner . . . . .	45.6	5.9	51.5	102.5	28.6	131.1	148.1	34.5	182.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>199.3</b>

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

\* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a) AND PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
PLACE OF BIRTH AND PERIOD OF RESIDENCE, MAY 1971**

('000)

	Multiple jobholders			Total labour force(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Born in Australia</i> . . . . .	132.8	29.1	161.9	2,721.4	1,326.9	4,048.3
<i>Born outside Australia</i> . . . . .	29.5	7.9	37.4	1,006.5	470.1	1,476.7
United Kingdom and Ireland . . . . .	12.9	4.4	17.3	383.0	183.9	566.9
Other . . . . .	16.7	*	20.1	623.5	286.2	909.7
Arrived in Australia—						
Before 1954 . . . . .	12.9	*	15.9	390.8	148.8	539.6
Jan. 1955–Dec. 1961 . . . . .	7.2	*	9.8	230.4	119.6	350.0
Jan. 1962–Dec. 1966 . . . . .	4.5	*	5.7	164.6	84.5	249.0
Jan. 1967–May 1971 . . . . .	4.9	*	6.0	220.8	117.2	338.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>162.4</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>199.3</b>	<b>3,728.1</b>	<b>1,797.1</b>	<b>5,525.1</b>

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) For definitions see page 234.

\* Less than 4,000. See note to previous table.

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

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

(a) See note (a) to first table on page 247. (b) See note (b) to first table on page 247.  
\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 247.

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

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

(a) See note (a) to first table on page 247. (b) Includes never married, widowed and divorced.  
\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 247.

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

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

(a) See note (a) to first table on page 247. (b) See note (b) to first table on page 247. (c) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.  
\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 247.

**PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): OCCUPATION IN MAIN AND SECOND  
JOBS, MAY 1971**  
(\*000)

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

(a) See note (a) to first table on page 247. (b) See note (b) to first table on page 247. (c) Includes a small number of miners, quarrymen, etc.  
\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 247.

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

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

(a) See note (a) to first table on page 247. (b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Includes a small number of miners, quarrymen, etc.  
\* Based on an estimate less than 4,000. See note to first table on page 247.

### SURVEY OF LEAVERS FROM SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972

Surveys based on the population survey sample (see page 234) 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 1965 to 1967 were given in Labour Report No. 53, pages 158-161, and for the years 1968 to 1970 in Labour Report No. 54, pages 227-230.

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 purpose of the 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 mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions* (Reference No. 6.9).

#### CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS<sup>(a)</sup>, BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972 ('000)

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

(a) At the time of the survey. (b) *Discontinuity*. At the 1971 population census, trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force, and since then they have also been excluded from labour force estimates derived from the population survey. Thus, in the 1972 survey, trainee teachers have been included in the category 'attended full time at a school, university etc. in 1971'; for this reason the estimates for 1972 are not comparable with the corresponding estimates for 1971. It is estimated that about seven thousand male and about seventeen thousand female trainee teachers may have been included in the estimates of full-time students for the first time in August 1971. (c) Excludes some patients in hospitals and sanatoria and some inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., at the time of the survey, and persons permanently unable to work. (d) Estimated numbers of persons within the scope of the survey for whom the hospital, sanatorium, gaol, reformatory, etc., was regarded as their dwelling and persons who were reported as permanently unable to work. Particulars of attendance at schools, etc., were not obtained in respect of such persons.

'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATE AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

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

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc., full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. See also footnotes (b) and (c) to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc., in January or February of the year of survey. (d) See footnote (b) to table on page 251 regarding discontinuity of the series.

\* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

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

('000)

	Institution attended full time in previous year					Total
	School	University	College of advanced education (b)	Technical College	Other	
<b>FEBRUARY 1971</b>						
<b>Males</b>	289.1	44.0	12.1	*	*	351.2
Returning to full-time education in 1971(a)	201.9	34.1	8.4	*	*	247.9
At same type of institution	182.8	33.4	7.9	*	*	227.2
At different type of institution	19.2	*	*	*	*	20.7
Not returning to full-time education in 1971 ('leavers')	87.2	9.9	*	*	*	103.3
<b>Females</b>	247.9	22.9	5.0	8.4	10.2	294.5
Returning to full-time education in 1971(a)	166.8	18.2	*	*	*	194.0
At same type of institution	143.8	17.9	*	*	*	170.1
At different type of institution	23.0	*	*	*	*	23.8
Not returning to full-time education in 1971 ('leavers')	81.1	4.7	*	6.6	6.3	100.5
<b>Persons</b>	537.0	66.9	17.1	10.8	13.7	645.6
Returning to full-time education in 1971(a)	368.7	52.4	11.5	*	6.2	441.9
At same type of institution	326.5	51.3	10.7	*	5.8	397.3
At different type of institution	42.2	*	*	*	*	44.5
Not returning to full-time education in 1971 ('leavers')	168.3	14.6	5.6	7.8	7.6	203.8
<b>FEBRUARY 1972</b>						
<b>Males</b>	289.4	46.3	22.5	*	*	364.0
Returning to full-time education in 1972(a)	208.0	35.1	17.0	*	*	262.8
At same type of institution	189.6	33.6	16.2	*	*	241.7
At different type of institution	18.4	*	*	*	*	21.1
Not returning to full-time education in 1972 ('leavers')	81.4	11.3	5.6	*	*	101.2
<b>Females</b>	252.0	26.6	26.0	6.8	5.9	317.3
Returning to full-time education in 1972(a)	182.4	21.6	18.4	*	*	225.4
At same type of institution	152.9	19.7	18.0	*	*	193.3
At different type of institution	29.5	*	*	*	*	32.0
Not returning to full-time education in 1972 ('leavers')	69.5	5.1	7.6	5.0	4.8	92.0
<b>Persons</b>	541.4	73.0	48.6	10.0	8.4	681.3
Returning to full-time education in 1972(a)	390.4	56.6	35.4	*	*	488.2
At same type of institution	342.5	53.3	34.3	*	*	435.0
At different type of institution	47.9	*	*	*	*	53.2
Not returning to full-time education in 1972 ('leavers')	151.0	16.3	13.2	6.9	5.8	193.1

(a) As the survey is conducted in February, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended. (b) In February 1972, teacher training colleges were included under College of advanced education. See footnote (b) to table on page 251 regarding discontinuity of the series.

\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 252.

**'LEAVERS'(a) BY AGE, FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

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

(a) See note (a) to table on page 252. (b) Includes school. (c) See footnote (b) to table on page 251 regarding discontinuity of the series.

\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 252.



## 'LEAVERS'(a) BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972(b)

State	Occupational status								Total 'leavers'			
	Employed(c) ( <sup>'000</sup> )		Unemployed ( <sup>'000</sup> )		Total in the labour force ( <sup>'000</sup> )		Not in the labour force ( <sup>'000</sup> )		Number ( <sup>'000</sup> )		Participation rate(d) (per cent)	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972

## MALES

New South Wales . . .	32.7	28.8	*	4.5	34.0	33.3	*	*	37.8	35.3	90.0	94.2
Victoria . . .	23.1	19.9	*	*	25.0	23.5	*	*	26.1	24.3	95.7	96.9
Queensland . . .	12.9	12.9	*	*	14.2	14.5	*	*	14.6	15.4	97.5	93.8
South Australia . . .	9.0	9.1	*	*	9.9	10.2	*	*	10.5	10.5	94.8	96.8
Western Australia . . .	7.8	8.4	*	*	8.8	10.1	*	*	9.3	10.8	95.0	93.6
Tasmania . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Australia(e)	89.5	82.9	6.9	13.5	96.4	96.4	6.9	4.8	103.3	101.2	93.3	95.3

## FEMALES

New South Wales . . .	28.4	25.9	*	*	31.0	29.2	*	*	33.6	32.7	92.3	89.5
Victoria . . .	22.8	18.0	*	*	25.4	21.3	*	*	27.8	22.7	91.4	93.7
Queensland . . .	12.0	10.2	*	*	13.6	11.4	*	*	14.2	12.6	95.6	87.6
South Australia . . .	8.9	8.3	*	*	9.7	9.4	*	*	10.3	10.2	94.9	91.8
Western Australia . . .	6.6	6.0	*	*	7.4	7.2	*	*	8.6	8.1	86.2	88.1
Tasmania . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Australia(e)	82.6	72.0	9.4	11.2	92.1	83.2	8.5	8.7	100.5	92.0	91.6	90.5

## PERSONS

New South Wales . . .	61.1	54.7	*	7.8	65.0	62.5	6.4	5.5	71.4	68.0	91.1	92.0
Victoria . . .	45.9	37.9	4.5	7.0	30.4	44.8	*	*	53.9	47.0	93.3	95.3
Queensland . . .	24.9	23.0	*	*	27.8	25.9	*	*	28.8	28.5	96.5	91.0
South Australia . . .	17.9	17.4	*	*	19.7	19.6	*	*	20.7	20.8	94.9	94.3
Western Australia . . .	14.4	14.3	*	*	16.2	17.3	*	*	17.8	19.0	90.8	91.2
Tasmania . . .	4.6	5.3	*	*	5.2	6.7	*	*	5.8	7.2	89.7	93.8
Australia(e)	172.1	155.0	16.3	24.6	188.4	179.6	15.3	13.5	203.8	193.1	92.4	93.0

(a) See note (a) to table on page 252. (b) See footnote (b) to table on page 251 regarding discontinuity of the series.  
 (c) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (d) 'Leavers' in the labour force as a percentage of total 'leavers'. (e) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 252.

**'LEAVERS' (a) WHO WERE EMPLOYED(b), BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION  
FEBRUARY 1971 AND 1972(c)  
(\*000)**

Industry group	February 1971			February 1972		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production . . . . .	7.6	*	9.6	8.3	*	9.7
Manufacturing . . . . .	24.6	10.5	35.1	23.4	8.6	32.0
Building and construction . . . . .	10.0	*	10.6	8.9	*	9.6
Transport, storage and communication . . . . .	7.0	*	9.0	5.1	*	6.7
Commerce . . . . .	14.6	22.8	37.4	16.4	21.0	37.5
Public authority (n.e.i.), community and business services (including professional) . . . . .	12.8	26.0	38.8	10.8	23.0	33.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	*	5.3	7.7	*	5.1	8.6
Other(d) . . . . .	10.5	13.3	23.8	6.6	10.5	17.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>155.0</b>

Occupation group	February 1971			February 1972		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers . . . . .	9.8	15.9	25.7	9.4	14.7	24.1
Clerical workers(e) . . . . .	19.3	38.7	58.0	13.4	31.4	44.7
Sales workers . . . . .	5.2	12.6	17.8	5.3	12.8	18.0
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc. . . . .	8.0	*	9.7	8.8	*	10.1
Transport and communication workers . . . . .	*	*	4.9	*	*	4.3
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, miners, quarrymen . . . . .	41.3	6.2	47.6	40.3	4.9	45.2
Service, sport and recreation workers . . . . .	*	6.1	8.5	*	6.1	8.4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>172.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>155.0</b>

(a) See note (a) to table on page 252. (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) See footnote (b) to table on page 251 regarding discontinuity of the series. (d) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property. (e) Includes administrative, executive and managerial workers.

\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 252.

## Employed wage and salary earners

### 1. General

The series contained in this section, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data derived from the population census of 1966. 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 prior to June 1966. They are subject to revision on the basis of new benchmarks from the June 1971 census.

Particulars of the questions asked in the 1966 census in order to determine each person's labour force status are given on page 224. Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week prior to the census, a person who answered 'yes' to either of the first two of those questions was classified as employed.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1966) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current 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 in private domestic service, and some part-time employees. Defence forces are included in the table in sub-section 2 below.

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 was 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 the collection of payroll tax passed from the Commonwealth to the States, some State government and local government bodies not engaged in business activities have generally been exempted, in addition to those employers previously mentioned.

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 the estimates. Some figures in this section 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.

The tables in this section show particulars only for June of each year. Total figures for each month from June 1966 to June 1972, will be found in Section III of the Appendix.

Current estimates are published each month in the *Employment and Unemployment* bulletin (Reference No. 6.4). Estimates for each month from June 1966 to June 1971 have been published in two bulletins entitled *Employed Wage and Salary Earners* (Reference No. 6.23).

In the tables in this section and in Section III of the Appendix any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

NOTE. At the June 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled 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.

## 2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June of each of the years 1966 to 1972.

**TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND DEFENCE FORCES: AUSTRALIA**  
(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

June—	Civilian employees			Defence forces(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966 .	2,612.2	1,191.3	3,803.5	64.2	2.5	66.6	2,676.4	1,193.8	3,870.1
1967 .	2,650.6	1,251.7	3,902.3	74.8	2.5	77.3	2,725.4	1,254.2	3,979.6
1968 .	2,725.3	1,304.5	4,029.8	78.1	2.7	80.8	2,803.4	1,307.2	4,110.6
1969 .	2,804.9	1,366.8	4,171.7	80.8	2.7	83.5	2,885.7	1,369.5	4,255.2
1970 .	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4	81.5	2.7	84.2	2,969.1	1,455.5	4,424.6
1971 .	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8	80.5	2.7	83.2	3,041.4	1,519.6	4,561.0
1972(b) .	2,973.4	1,534.5	4,507.9	78.3	2.8	81.1	3,051.7	1,537.3	4,589.0

(a) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Includes national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement. (b) Excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE above.

## 3. Civilian employees

(i) *Australia—Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1967 to 1972.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT:  
INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA**

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)

('000)

Industry group	June—					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<b>MALES</b>						
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	52.4	55.2	59.5	65.2	69.4	69.8
Manufacturing . . . . .	961.6	980.1	1,002.5	1,020.6	1,034.5	1,021.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services . . . . .	101.0	103.2	104.3	105.2	106.7	108.2
Building and construction . . . . .	325.9	336.1	344.3	351.3	361.4	365.8
Transport and storage . . . . .	203.7	208.2	211.9	218.3	222.8	220.5
Communication . . . . .	83.6	86.3	87.7	90.4	92.2	93.8
Finance and property . . . . .	102.6	106.5	112.5	118.6	123.2	124.7
Retail trade . . . . .	196.1	200.2	204.0	209.9	214.7	221.8
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	194.8	197.9	203.4	208.0	209.7	209.5
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	116.3	121.4	126.8	132.1	137.8	142.7
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	39.9	41.4	43.0	44.6	47.1	49.9
Education . . . . .	82.8	88.2	92.8	96.9	103.3	(a)101.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	89.8	95.0	101.7	108.4	114.7	119.4
Other industries . . . . .	100.1	105.6	110.6	118.2	123.3	124.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,650.6</b>	<b>2,725.3</b>	<b>2,804.9</b>	<b>2,887.6</b>	<b>2,960.9</b>	<b>a2,973.4</b>

**FEMALES**

Mining and quarrying . . . . .	2.6	2.8	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.7
Manufacturing . . . . .	321.5	329.9	342.1	355.9	357.4	348.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services . . . . .	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.5
Building and construction . . . . .	12.1	13.4	14.6	16.0	17.6	18.2
Transport and storage . . . . .	23.2	24.0	25.2	27.1	28.4	28.3
Communication . . . . .	24.6	24.9	25.4	26.5	27.4	28.0
Finance and property . . . . .	75.2	78.6	83.1	90.2	94.0	94.5
Retail trade . . . . .	208.6	214.5	219.7	229.1	235.5	246.6
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	73.7	76.6	79.8	83.9	86.7	86.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	49.9	52.0	55.4	60.2	63.2	66.8
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	149.1	156.7	165.6	177.5	191.0	207.1
Education . . . . .	111.4	119.9	128.7	137.8	148.3	(a)139.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	125.8	133.7	140.3	153.3	165.0	167.8
Other industries . . . . .	66.9	70.0	75.9	83.0	89.0	90.9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,251.7</b>	<b>1,304.5</b>	<b>1,366.8</b>	<b>1,452.8</b>	<b>1,516.9</b>	<b>a1,534.5</b>

For footnote see page 260.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT:**  
**INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—continued**  
 (EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)  
 ('000)

Industry group	June—					
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<b>PERSONS</b>						
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	54.9	58.0	62.8	69.4	74.2	74.5
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,283.1	1,310.0	1,344.6	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services . . . . .	108.2	110.7	112.1	113.4	115.1	116.6
Building and construction . . . . .	338.0	349.5	358.9	367.3	379.0	384.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	226.8	232.2	237.1	245.4	251.2	248.8
Communication . . . . .	108.1	111.2	113.0	117.0	119.6	121.8
Finance and property . . . . .	177.7	185.1	195.6	208.8	217.3	219.2
Retail trade . . . . .	404.6	414.7	423.7	438.9	450.2	468.4
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	268.6	274.6	283.2	291.9	296.5	295.6
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	166.2	173.4	182.1	192.3	201.0	209.4
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	189.0	198.1	208.6	222.1	238.1	257.0
Education . . . . .	194.2	208.1	221.5	234.7	251.7	(a)240.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	215.7	228.6	241.9	261.7	279.7	287.1
Other industries . . . . .	167.0	175.6	186.5	201.2	212.3	215.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,902.3</b>	<b>4,029.8</b>	<b>4,171.7</b>	<b>4,340.4</b>	<b>4,477.8</b>	<b>4,507.9</b>

(a) Excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 258.

(ii) *States and Territories—Totals.* Estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners (excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service), are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June of each of the years 1966 to 1972.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT**  
 (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)	Aus- tralia
<b>MALES</b>									
1966 . . . . .	989.5	735.7	342.2	242.8	181.0	81.6	12.8	26.6	2,612.2
1967 . . . . .	1,002.7	747.7	345.1	245.7	184.2	83.2	13.8	28.0	2,650.6
1968 . . . . .	1,025.4	763.5	354.6	254.0	197.0	84.7	15.6	30.5	2,725.3
1969 . . . . .	1,052.2	782.2	366.6	261.6	206.4	86.5	17.2	32.2	2,804.9
1970 . . . . .	1,083.1	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) . . . . .	1,104.2	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,973.4
<b>FEMALES</b>									
1966 . . . . .	456.1	361.2	139.8	106.1	76.3	33.8	4.9	13.2	1,191.3
1967 . . . . .	480.4	376.5	147.3	109.8	82.3	35.5	5.5	14.4	1,251.7
1968 . . . . .	497.2	388.2	154.0	116.2	89.3	37.1	6.4	16.1	1,304.5
1969 . . . . .	518.4	405.8	160.7	121.4	97.3	38.1	7.2	18.1	1,366.8
1970 . . . . .	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8
1971 . . . . .	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9
1972(b) . . . . .	573.0	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.5

For footnotes see page 261.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT—continued**  
(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)	Australia
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1966 . . .	1,445.6	1,096.9	482.0	348.9	257.3	115.4	17.7	39.8	3,803.5
1967 . . .	1,483.1	1,124.2	492.4	355.5	266.5	118.7	19.3	42.4	3,902.3
1968 . . .	1,522.6	1,151.7	508.6	370.2	286.3	121.8	22.0	46.6	4,029.8
1969 . . .	1,570.6	1,188.0	527.3	383.0	303.7	124.6	24.4	50.3	4,171.7
1970 . . .	1,633.1	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) . . .	1,677.2	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.9

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) Excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 258.

(iii) *Australia, 1947 to 1972.* Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1972 and averages for the years 1947–48 to 1971–72 are shown in the following table. As explained on page 257, the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census resulted in a break in comparability in this series, through the inclusion of a number of persons (mostly females) who had previously been classified as not in the labour force. For purposes of comparison, figures for June 1966 have been shown on both the old and the new bases.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA**  
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)  
(‘000)

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—	Males	Females	Persons
1947 . . .	1,627	616	2,243	1948 . . .	1,673	630	2,303
1948 . . .	1,713	638	2,351	1949 . . .	1,748	652	2,400
1949 . . .	1,782	659	2,441	1950 . . .	1,815	671	2,486
1950 . . .	1,868	686	2,554	1951 . . .	1,903	705	2,608
1951 . . .	1,936	717	2,653	1952 . . .	1,952	705	2,657
1952 . . .	1,947	673	2,620	1953 . . .	1,918	663	2,581
1953 . . .	1,932	666	2,598	1954 . . .	1,965	690	2,655
1954 . . .	2,004	701	2,705	1955 . . .	2,034	723	2,757
1955 . . .	2,067	736	2,803	1956 . . .	2,091	757	2,848
1956 . . .	2,108	764	2,872	1957 . . .	2,118	774	2,892
1957 . . .	2,128	779	2,907	1958 . . .	2,134	791	2,925
1958 . . .	2,148	794	2,942	1959 . . .	2,169	809	2,978
1959 . . .	2,186	819	3,005	1960 . . .	2,223	848	3,071
1960 . . .	2,257	870	3,127	1961 . . .	2,282	884	3,166
1961 . . .	2,264	869	3,133	1962 . . .	2,277	888	3,165
1962 . . .	2,308	906	3,214	1963 . . .	2,341	927	3,268
1963 . . .	2,376	939	3,315	1964 . . .	2,427	969	3,396
1964 . . .	2,469	992	3,461	1965 . . .	2,514	1,026	3,540
1965 . . .	2,553	1,051	3,604	1966 . . .	2,581	1,078	3,659
1966 . . .	2,608	1,096	3,704	1966 . . .	2,633	1,227	3,860
1966 . . .	2,612	1,191	3,804	1968 . . .	2,691	1,280	3,971
1967 . . .	2,651	1,252	3,902	1969 . . .	2,767	1,337	4,104
1968 . . .	2,725	1,305	4,030	1970 . . .	2,852	1,417	4,269
1969 . . .	2,805	1,367	4,172	1971 . . .	2,934	1,493	4,427
1970 . . .	2,888	1,453	4,340	1972(a) . . .	2,964	1,519	4,483
1971 . . .	2,961	1,517	4,478				
1972(a) . . .	2,973	1,535	4,508				

(a) Excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 258.

(iv) *Private and Government.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) at June of each of the years 1966 to 1972. Further particulars of government employees are given in sub-section 4 following.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA**  
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)  
(\*000)

June—	Private			Government(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966 . . .	1,865.4	975.0	2,840.3	746.8	216.3	963.2	2,612.2	1,191.3	3,803.5
1967 . . .	1,891.9	1,023.3	2,915.3	758.7	228.4	987.0	2,650.6	1,251.7	3,902.3
1968 . . .	1,945.1	1,064.6	3,009.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0	2,725.3	1,304.5	4,029.8
1969 . . .	2,014.9	1,110.7	3,125.6	790.0	256.1	1,046.1	2,804.9	1,366.8	4,171.7
1970 . . .	2,084.3	1,177.4	3,261.7	803.3	275.4	1,078.7	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4
1971 . . .	2,142.9	1,225.8	3,368.7	818.0	291.1	1,109.1	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8
1972(b) . . .	2,135.7	1,248.5	3,384.2	837.7	286.0	1,123.7	2,973.4	1,534.5	4,507.9

(a) See footnotes (a) and (b) of next table. (b) Excludes trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wages and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 258.

#### 4. Government employees

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

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: JUNE 1972(a) (b)**  
(\*000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government(c)			State Government(c)			Local Government			Total(c)		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
N.S.W. . . .	82.5	29.5	112.0	165.9	66.9	232.7	49.8	6.2	56.0	298.1	102.6	400.7
Vic. . . . .	69.6	22.5	92.2	122.7	41.6	164.3	18.8	3.7	22.5	211.1	67.8	279.0
Qld . . . . .	26.0	8.5	34.5	73.9	22.7	96.6	18.6	1.7	20.4	118.5	32.9	151.5
S.A. . . . .	23.0	6.2	29.2	50.9	24.1	75.1	5.6	0.9	6.5	79.5	31.2	110.7
W.A. . . . .	15.0	5.3	20.3	50.2	18.7	69.0	6.5	1.1	7.6	71.7	25.1	96.8
Tas. . . . .	5.3	1.7	7.0	18.6	6.3	24.9	3.0	0.4	3.3	26.9	8.4	35.3
N.T. . . . .	7.4	3.6	11.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.2	7.6	3.6	11.1
A.C.T. . . . .	24.3	14.4	38.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	24.3	14.4	38.6
<b>Australia</b> . . . . .	<b>253.0</b>	<b>91.8</b>	<b>344.8</b>	<b>482.3</b>	<b>180.4</b>	<b>662.6</b>	<b>102.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>837.7</b>	<b>286.0</b>	<b>1,123.7</b>

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services (4.7 thousand persons in June 1972). Also excludes defence forces (see table on page 258). (b) See NOTE on page 258 regarding the exclusion of trainee teachers. (c) Includes semi-government authorities See explanation above.



(ii) *Australia*. The following table shows at June in each of the years 1966 to 1972 the numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(a)**  
(<sup>000</sup>)

June—	Commonwealth Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
1966 . . .	214.2	67.3	281.5	443.6	138.5	582.2	89.0	10.5	99.5	746.8	216.3	963.2
1967 . . .	223.6	71.6	295.2	446.9	145.7	592.5	88.2	11.1	99.3	758.7	228.4	987.0
1968 . . .	230.7	74.7	305.4	457.5	153.4	610.9	92.1	11.7	103.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0
1969 . . .	236.2	79.4	315.7	463.2	164.2	627.5	90.6	12.4	103.0	790.0	256.1	1,046.1
1970 . . .	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.3	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(c) . .	253.0	91.8	344.8	482.3	180.4	662.6	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.7	286.0	1,123.7

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) See note (c) to previous table. (c) See NOTE on page 258 regarding the exclusion of trainee teachers.

## Commonwealth Employment Service

### 1. General

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1966* (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the C.E.S. are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs. The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the *Employment Service Convention, 1948*, of the International Labour Organisation, which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices accord substantially with the provisions of the I.L.O. *Employment Service Recommendation, 1948*.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Employment and Training Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 160 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 330 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 56; Victoria, 39; Queensland, 26; South Australia, 15; Western Australia, 16; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 2; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, national service dischargees, migrants, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications. The C.E.S. provides vocational guidance free of charge in all States and has a staff of qualified psychologists for this function. Guidance is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the handicapped. In New South Wales the C.E.S. provides vocational guidance to adults, including ex-servicemen and the handicapped, while the State Department of Labour and Industry provides a vocational guidance service within the school system and for young persons leaving school.

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1972* must register at a District Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required. Since 1951

it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its twenty-sixth year of operation in May, 1972. During 1971 there were 1,272,281 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 870,172 were referred to employers and 489,946 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 703,791.

## 2. 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* page 267).

### PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1963—June . . .	34,258	19,135	12,055	6,479	6,053	3,427	81,407	..
1964—June . . .	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543	..
1965—June . . .	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145	..
1966—June . . .	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020	..
1967—June . . .	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491	..
1968—June . . .	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253	..
1969—June . . .	18,277	13,254	10,908	6,300	4,007	2,120	54,866	..
1970—June . . .	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	..
1971—June . . .	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	..
1972—June . . .								
1971—July . . .	21,109	17,801	8,373	7,776	6,557	2,687	64,303	72,016
August . . .	20,513	17,264	7,639	7,342	6,434	2,656	61,848	75,953
September . . .	21,649	17,836	8,048	7,238	6,032	2,876	63,679	83,648
October . . .	20,673	18,022	7,679	6,775	6,488	2,693	62,330	82,560
November . . .	38,444	20,032	10,308	6,793	7,560	2,577	85,714	87,177
December . . .	41,813	35,126	16,736	12,416	9,951	4,532	120,574	89,984
1972—January . . .	45,744	34,933	19,250	13,808	11,848	4,650	130,233	90,437
February . . .	38,235	31,722	16,726	12,714	12,108	3,644	115,149	97,664
March . . .	32,881	25,059	14,792	11,362	10,851	2,932	97,877	100,201
April . . .	32,416	24,161	12,545	10,970	10,151	3,050	93,293	99,433
May . . .	34,485	24,856	11,834	10,871	11,321	3,268	96,635	100,831
June . . .	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	104,929

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

### 3. Job vacancies

The following table shows 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

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1963—June . . .	6,419	8,461	2,772	2,007	947	447	21,053	..
1964—June . . .	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940	..
1965—June . . .	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689	..
1966—June . . .	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021	..
1967—June . . .	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335	..
1968—June . . .	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722	..
1969—June . . .	14,053	11,777	2,057	2,561	3,786	762	34,996	..
1970—June . . .	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	924	39,865	..
1971—June . . .	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771	..
1972—June . . .	8,695	8,411	3,024	2,093	1,564	699	24,486	..
1971—July . . .	14,552	9,445	3,400	2,915	2,216	684	33,212	40,546
August . . .	15,194	9,668	3,374	3,218	2,522	697	34,673	39,252
September . . .	15,743	9,896	3,585	3,136	2,547	857	35,764	36,749
October . . .	20,184	10,166	4,020	3,023	2,336	805	40,534	37,467
November . . .	22,159	11,014	4,031	2,395	2,204	1,183	42,986	36,841
December . . .	19,312	15,894	3,164	3,826	1,937	1,237	45,370	36,509
1972—January . . .	14,642	18,240	3,314	3,554	1,976	1,134	42,860	34,108
February . . .	12,908	12,266	2,806	2,916	1,988	989	33,873	31,197
March . . .	9,976	10,888	2,885	2,709	1,768	877	29,103	29,344
April . . .	9,415	9,979	3,327	2,486	1,922	857	27,986	31,666
May . . .	9,144	8,674	2,909	2,395	1,784	804	25,710	30,738
June . . .	8,695	8,411	3,024	2,093	1,564	699	24,486	31,354

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

## Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits

### 1. General

Unemployment and sickness benefits are paid to men over 16 and under 65 years of age, and women over 16 and under 60 years of age, who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. They must have been living in Australia during the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act 1920-1971*, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

For unemployment benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is unemployed, that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration for employment purposes, with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office is necessary.

For sickness benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or accident and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases a married woman may qualify for an unemployment benefit in her own right.

Information as to the numbers of persons receiving sickness benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*

## 2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and the permissible income in respect of benefit periods which commenced on or after 25 February 1972 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	\$	\$
Adult (21 and over) or married minor or unmarried minor with no parent in Australia . . . . .	17.00	6.00
Unmarried person aged 18-20 years . . . . .	11.00	3.00
Unmarried person aged 16-17 years . . . . .	7.50	3.00

Additional benefit of \$8 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$4.50 a week for each child under 16 years of age in a beneficiary's care. Additional benefit, at the same rate as that for a dependent spouse, may be paid where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more children under 16 years of age in his care. It may be granted only if no such benefit is payable for his wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

After six consecutive weekly payments, sickness benefit may be increased to the appropriate long-term rate shown in the table below if the person receiving benefit is not in hospital, or is in hospital but has one or more dependants.

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	\$	\$
Adult (21 and over) or married minor or unmarried minor with no parent in Australia . . . . .	17.25	6.00
Unmarried person, aged 16-20 years . . . . .	11.25	3.00

Additional benefit for dependants continues at the same rate as ordinary sickness benefit and a supplementary allowance of up to \$2.00 a week may be paid to beneficiaries if they pay rent or pay for board and lodging or for lodging and are wholly or substantially dependent on the sickness benefit.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds the amount of permissible income. For unemployment benefit purposes the income of the spouse is also taken into account, unless the claimant and his spouse are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. 'Income' does not include child endowment, or other payments for children, Commonwealth health benefits and payments from registered benefit organisations, a tuberculosis allowance, or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses.

The amount of compensation, damages or similar payment, or war pension, if paid in respect of the same incapacity as that for which sickness benefit is claimed, is deducted from the sickness benefit. If not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation is regarded as income and war pension is ignored.

There is a waiting period of seven days for which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable, but this waiting period is not required more than once in any period of thirteen weeks.

### 3. Unemployment benefit

(i) *Number on Benefit.* The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1963 to 1972 and in each month from July 1971 to June 1972. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT  
(Source: Department of Social Services)

Month(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (b)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia		
									Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1963—June . . .	16,834	8,548	5,353	2,441	3,179	1,777	3	53	24,200	13,988	38,188
1964—June . . .	6,851	3,380	2,803	1,267	2,367	1,399	6	56	9,478	8,651	18,129
1965—June . . .	4,850	2,015	3,066	710	1,242	946	8	18	6,930	5,925	12,855
1966—June . . .	7,885	3,737	4,105	2,465	797	457	11	25	12,466	7,016	19,482
1967—June . . .	8,632	4,406	5,823	3,756	802	546	2	35	16,390	7,612	24,002
1968—June . . .	6,437	6,141	3,815	3,461	746	635	20	20	13,350	7,925	21,275
1969—June . . .	4,814	3,608	4,447	1,956	469	600	3	13	10,344	5,566	15,910
1970—June . . .	3,804	3,093	3,093	1,795	803	437	5	13	8,759	4,284	13,043
1971—June . . .	5,431	5,499	3,368	2,529	1,443	873	12	29	13,692	5,492	19,184
1972—June . . .	13,260	10,914	4,882	4,891	5,823	1,697	26	88	30,392	11,189	41,581
1971—July . . .	5,767	5,577	3,048	2,475	1,609	957	5	15	14,002	5,451	19,453
August . . .	5,695	5,509	2,718	2,250	1,483	1,062	4	20	13,681	5,060	18,741
September . . .	5,695	5,835	2,551	2,275	1,516	1,182	5	28	14,245	4,842	19,087
October . . .	5,385	5,617	2,533	1,992	1,389	1,215	3	37	13,503	4,668	18,171
November . . .	6,594	6,201	2,852	2,129	1,811	1,148	11	79	15,263	5,562	20,825
December . . .	10,221	9,770	6,694	5,059	3,144	1,383	53	117	27,610	8,831	36,441
1972—January . . .	11,499	10,093	6,698	4,710	3,192	1,125	61	108	28,462	9,024	37,486
February . . .	10,499	11,142	6,473	4,615	3,250	1,144	83	97	27,616	9,687	37,303
March . . .	11,598	9,939	6,452	4,432	3,914	1,113	86	105	26,775	10,864	37,639
April . . .	11,872	9,783	5,157	4,387	4,034	1,191	39	73	25,822	10,714	36,536
May . . .	11,067	9,643	4,736	4,547	4,479	1,278	30	70	26,002	9,848	35,850
June . . .	13,260	10,914	4,882	4,891	5,823	1,697	26	88	30,392	11,189	41,581

(a) At Saturday nearest end of month. (b) Excludes Torres Strait Islanders.

(ii) *Amounts paid.* The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1962-63 to 1971-72 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS

(\$'000)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1962-63 . . .	8,176	5,195	4,496	1,185	1,438	783	7	22	21,301
1963-64 . . .	5,084	2,750	2,694	751	1,403	750	4	22	13,458
1964-65 . . .	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	3	15	6,807
1965-66 . . .	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	3	11	7,813
1966-67 . . .	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	14	19	11,186
1967-68 . . .	3,665	2,425	2,913	1,637	304	264	19	15	11,242
1968-69 . . .	2,627	2,246	2,474	1,286	309	297	19	9	9,268
1969-70 . . .	2,451	1,795	2,814	1,008	407	360	21	11	8,868
1970-71 . . .	2,945	2,345	2,883	1,378	828	366	29	20	10,795
1971-72 . . .	7,949	6,721	4,352	2,930	2,945	966	73	60	25,997

**Commonwealth special benefit**

A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, a service pension or a tuberculosis allowance and who, because of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Recipients of special benefits include, among others, persons caring for invalid parents, and persons ineligible for age, invalid or widows' pensions because of lack of residence qualifications.

Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in Commonwealth centres or hostels and are awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. During this time they receive a short instruction in English and in Australian conditions to facilitate their assimilation into the community and employment.

No means test or residence requirement is laid down but there is an overriding requirement that, to be granted a special benefit, a person must be suffering hardship.

The maximum rate of special benefit is the same as for unemployment benefit.

Information as to the numbers of persons receiving special benefit and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

**LABOUR TURNOVER****1. General**

Surveys of labour turnover have been conducted in the month of March each year since 1949 (except 1951 and 1954) and in the month of September in the years 1954 to 1966. Results of the March 1970 and March 1971 surveys are shown in the following tables. Statistics of labour turnover for earlier years are shown in Section XV of the Appendix (see pages 415-41).

Labour turnover surveys are designed to provide estimates of engagement rates and separation rates in certain specified industry groups. Labour turnover is measured, in accordance with general practice, by the number of engagements or separations expressed as a percentage of average employment during the period under review. Engagements and separations refer to the turnover of individual businesses, including the movement of employees from one business to another within the same industry group. In order to assist comparison of labour turnover rates, separations have been analysed into dismissals, retrenchments, persons leaving employment on their own initiative, and other causes.

The particulars shown in this section (and in the Appendix) include engagement rates, separation rates and an analysis of separation rates for male and female manual workers separately by industry group. Engagement and separation rates for manual and non-manual workers for *manufacturing*, *non-manufacturing* and *all industry* groups are also included. Engagement rates prior to March 1957 are available only for *manufacturing groups*, *non-manufacturing groups* and *all industry groups*. An analysis of separation rates by industry groups is not available for the months of March prior to 1952 or for the months of September prior to 1954. Estimates for female manual workers in non-manufacturing industry groups are not available for separate publication but are included in the figures in the tables for female manual workers in all industry groups.

## 2. Scope of surveys

The results of the surveys are based on (a) returns from stratified random samples, within certain industries, of private employers subject to payroll tax (i.e. since September 1957 those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries), and (b) returns from government banks and government airlines. The survey excludes businesses whose pay-roll is below the taxable limit, as well as religious, benevolent and other similar organisations which are exempt from pay-roll tax. In addition, the survey excludes employees in the rural industry; private domestic service; certain businesses such as accountants, trade associations, consultant engineers, etc.; the shipping and stevedoring industry; the motion picture industry; and all government employment and semi-government undertakings other than banks and airlines.

The period covered in individual survey returns varies since it depends on the dates in which pay-roll tax returns of individual businesses are made up for February and March in each year for the March surveys, and for August and September for the September surveys. The average period is about four and a half weeks.

Approximately 4,800 employers were included in the March 1971 survey and the sample represented 1,804,000 male and 806,000 female wage and salary earners.

As the survey was based on a sample, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers was surveyed. The extent of detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

## 3. Comparability of results

In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between each year's results.

Trends in labour turnover are most clearly shown by comparing successive turnover rates for the same month of each year (i.e. either March or September) to avoid as far as practicable the effect of seasonal fluctuations. Labour turnover rates are influenced by the seasonal nature of employment particularly in some industries, such as the food, drink and tobacco industry group, which usually engages and retrenches a large number of employees each season. Variations in the turnover rates for the same month in different years may occur because seasonal effects may be later one year than another.

The allocation of employees between *manual* and *non-manual* workers depends upon the employers' interpretation of the definition (see page 270).

In these surveys the number of female workers recorded as non-manual workers in the manufacturing industry groups is relatively small and consequently less significance should be attached to small changes in the labour turnover rate in this category than to similar changes in the larger employment categories.

Tables showing particulars of engagement and separation rates for various industry groups from March 1949 to March 1971 and from September 1954 to September 1966 will be found in section XV of the Appendix. Following a redesign of the sample, the industry group detail obtained in 1960 and later years differs slightly from that obtained in earlier years. As far as practicable, figures on a comparable industry basis are shown in the tables in the Appendix, but for some industry groups figures are not available prior to 1960.

Businesses in the *construction* industry were represented in the surveys for the first time in the September 1956 and March 1957 surveys, and since then figures for the *building and construction* industries combined have been published.

**4. Definitions** The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section and in section XV of the Appendix.

*Employees* refer to male and female employees covered by the survey returns for the period under review.

*Engagements* refer to persons engaged or re-engaged during the period by individual businesses whether or not they are still on the pay-roll at the end of the period.

*Separations* refer to persons whose employment by individual businesses has terminated for any reason during the period.

*Manual workers* are mining, factory and building operatives (including foremen), repair and maintenance staff, storemen, packers, carters, drivers, cleaners, barmen and other similar classifications.

*Non-manual workers* include clerical staff, salesmen and similar classifications.

*Analysis of separations*

*Dismissed* refers to employment terminated on the employer's initiative for disciplinary or similar measures.

*Retrenched* refers to employment terminated, permanently or otherwise, on the employer's initiative for reasons such as reduction in the scale of operations, breakdown in machinery, shortage of materials, completion of the job.

*Left* refers to employment terminated on the employee's initiative. Excludes employees on strike.

*Other* includes separations due to permanent retirement (including women leaving to be married), injury, death, enlistment in the forces and similar reasons.



ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES FOR MANUAL WORKERS<sup>(a)</sup>*(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)*

MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1971

(Per cent)

Industry group	Engagement rates		Separation rates	
	March 1970	March 1971	March 1970	March 1971
<b>MALES</b>				
<b>Manufacturing—</b>				
Engineering and vehicles . . . . .	6.4	7.8	6.3	7.4
Engineering, etc. <sup>(b)</sup> . . . . .	6.2	8.2	6.3	7.7
Vehicles, aircraft and ships . . . . .	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.5
Textiles and clothing . . . . .	6.0	6.9	6.2	7.0
Food, drink and tobacco <sup>(c)</sup> . . . . .	10.9	11.9	10.1	10.4
Furniture, sawmilling and woodworking . . . . .	7.4	7.8	7.3	7.7
Paper and printing . . . . .	4.2	4.9	3.7	4.5
Other manufacturing . . . . .	7.1	7.9	7.3	8.0
Chemicals and oil refining . . . . .	4.9	6.1	5.7	5.6
Other . . . . .	7.9	8.5	7.9	8.9
<i>Manufacturing groups</i> . . . . .	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>7.7</i>
<b>Non-manufacturing—</b>				
Mining . . . . .	5.9	5.2	4.9	5.2
Building and construction . . . . .	12.8	14.9	12.5	13.1
Road transport . . . . .	7.5	8.0	7.0	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade . . . . .	7.0	7.6	7.0	8.0
Other non-manufacturing <sup>(d)</sup> . . . . .	7.1	8.5	8.3	8.5
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i> . . . . .	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>9.0</i>
<b>All industry groups</b> . . . . .	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>				
<b>Manufacturing—</b>				
Engineering <sup>(b)</sup> and vehicles, etc. . . . .	9.0	8.3	6.8	7.3
Textiles . . . . .	6.5	9.1	6.4	9.1
Clothing . . . . .	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.7
Food, drink and tobacco <sup>(c)</sup> . . . . .	16.9	19.2	17.1	17.3
Paper and printing . . . . .	8.0	7.7	6.9	7.3
Chemicals and oil refining . . . . .	11.0	9.9	10.0	6.8
<i>Manufacturing groups<sup>(e)</sup></i> . . . . .	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.2</i>
<b>All industry groups<sup>(f)</sup></b> . . . . .	<b>9.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.8</b>

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 268-70. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrench a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

**ANALYSIS OF SEPARATION RATES OF MANUAL WORKERS(a)**  
*(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)*  
**MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1971**  
 (Per cent)

Industry group	March 1970					March 1971				
	Dis- missed	Re- trenched	Left	Other	Total	Dis- missed	Re- trenched	Left	Other	Total
<b>MALES</b>										
<b>Manufacturing—</b>										
Engineering and vehicles . . .	0.8	0.6	4.7	0.1	6.3	0.9	0.6	5.7	0.1	7.4
Engineering, etc.(b) . . .	0.9	0.6	4.7	0.1	6.3	1.0	0.6	6.0	0.1	7.7
Vehicles, aircraft and ships . . .	0.8	0.7	5.0	0.1	6.5	0.7	0.7	5.0	0.1	6.5
Textiles and clothing . . .	0.7	0.1	5.2	0.2	6.2	1.0	0.9	4.9	0.3	7.0
Food, drink and tobacco(c) . . .	1.3	1.5	7.3	0.1	10.1	0.8	1.8	7.7	0.2	10.4
Furniture, sawmilling, etc. . .	0.9	0.3	6.0	0.1	7.3	1.2	0.6	5.9	0.1	7.7
Paper and printing . . .	0.3	3.3	0.1	3.7	0.7	0.3	3.2	0.2	4.5	
Other manufacturing . . .	0.8	0.4	6.0	0.1	7.3	1.2	0.8	5.9	0.1	8.0
Chemicals and oil refining . . .	0.7	0.6	4.2	0.2	5.7	0.6	0.8	4.0	0.2	5.6
Other . . .	0.9	0.3	6.6	0.1	7.9	1.4	0.8	6.6	0.1	8.9
<i>Manufacturing groups</i> . . .	0.9	0.6	5.3	0.1	6.9	1.0	0.8	5.8	0.1	7.7
<b>Non-manufacturing—</b>										
Mining . . .	0.3	0.1	4.3	0.1	4.9	0.3	0.3	4.4	0.2	5.2
Building and construction . . .	2.2	2.7	7.6	0.1	12.5	1.9	3.5	7.5	0.2	13.1
Road transport . . .	1.4	0.2	5.2	0.2	7.0	1.2	0.4	5.2	0.2	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade . . .	0.7	0.9	5.3	0.2	7.0	1.1	1.3	5.4	0.2	8.0
Other non-manufacturing(d) . . .	0.9	0.8	6.5	0.1	8.3	1.2	1.1	6.0	0.2	8.5
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i> . . .	1.2	1.2	6.0	0.1	8.5	1.3	1.6	6.0	0.2	9.0
<i>All industry groups</i> . . .	1.0	0.8	5.6	0.1	7.5	1.1	1.1	5.9	0.2	8.2
<b>FEMALES</b>										
<b>Manufacturing—</b>										
Engineering(b) and vehicles, etc. . .	0.5	0.5	5.6	0.1	6.8	0.7	1.0	5.4	0.2	7.3
Textiles . . .	0.3	0.1	5.9	0.1	6.4	0.7	0.8	7.2	0.3	9.1
Clothing . . .	0.7	0.4	5.6	0.1	6.8	0.7	0.5	5.1	0.4	6.7
Food, drink and tobacco(c) . . .	1.1	3.3	12.5	0.1	17.1	1.3	3.2	12.7	0.1	17.3
Paper and printing . . .	0.4	6.3	0.1	6.9	0.7	1.1	5.5	0.1	7.3	
Chemicals and oil refining . . .	0.5	2.1	7.0	0.4	10.0	0.8	0.4	5.5	0.1	6.8
<i>Manufacturing groups(e)</i> . . .	0.7	0.9	7.2	0.1	8.9	0.8	1.1	7.0	0.2	9.2
<i>All industry groups(f)</i> . . .	0.7	0.8	7.0	0.1	8.7	0.9	1.0	6.6	0.2	8.8

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 268-70. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrench a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

**ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES<sup>(a)</sup>**  
*(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)*  
**MARCH 1970 AND MARCH 1971**  
 (Per cent)

	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers <sup>(b)</sup>	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers
<b>MALES</b>						
Engagement rates—						
March 1970	7.0	2.4	8.5	3.4	7.6	3.0
March 1971	8.1	2.2	9.6	3.8	8.7	3.2
Separation rates—						
March 1970	6.9	2.2	8.5	3.0	7.5	2.7
March 1971	7.7	2.3	9.0	3.4	8.2	3.0
<b>FEMALES</b>						
Engagement rates <sup>(b)</sup> —						
March 1970	9.3	5.0	(b)	5.2	9.6	5.2
March 1971	10.0	5.2	(b)	6.3	11.0	6.1
Separation rates <sup>(b)</sup> —						
March 1970	8.9	4.5	(b)	4.8	8.7	4.8
March 1971	9.2	4.7	(b)	5.4	8.8	5.2

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 268-70. (b) Estimates for female manual workers in non-manufacturing industry groups are not available for separate publication but are included in figures for female manual workers in all industry groups.

## Industrial disputes

### 1. General

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. Current figures are published in a monthly bulletin (Reference No. 6.27) and a quarterly bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for Australia, States and industry groups will be found in the Appendix, Section XVI. In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the year 1971 and earlier years are given.

The statistics of industrial disputes refer only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

For these statistics an *industrial dispute* is defined as a withdrawal from work by a group of employees or a refusal by an employer or a number of employers to permit some or all of their employees to work; each withdrawal or refusal being made in order to enforce a demand, to resist a demand, or to express a grievance. Stoppages of work not directly connected with terms and conditions of employment (e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons) are included in the statistics.

The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

*Workers directly and indirectly involved* refer to civilian wage and salary earners only. Excluded are persons who are self-employed (e.g. building sub-contractors, owner-drivers of trucks) and employers.

*Workers directly involved* are those employees who actually participated in the dispute in order to enforce or resist a demand or to express a grievance.

*Workers indirectly involved* are employees thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

Total workers involved for any period of time are obtained by adding together the number of workers involved in each dispute in the period. For any period of time the figures may include details of the same workers involved in more than one dispute. The longer the period of reference the more chance there is of some double counting in the number of workers involved. Where there are varying numbers of employees involved during the progress of a dispute the figures of workers involved included in the statistics relate to the maximum number of individual workers involved.

*Working days lost* refer to man-days lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and figures are generally as reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes working days lost are estimated on the basis of the number of workers involved and the duration of the dispute.

*Estimated loss in wages* represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. For some disputes the loss is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved.

The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed. It should also be remembered that the statistics refer only to stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred (*see above*).

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources—(a) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (b) reports from government departments and authorities; (c) reports of State and Commonwealth industrial arbitration authorities; and (d) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages (e.g. those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

Stoppages of work at different points of time and at different establishments due to the same cause may be regarded as the one industrial dispute. However an industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes—in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year.

For workers involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages in the following tables any discrepancies between totals and the sums of components, etc. are due to rounding.

In addition to details of disputes in industry groups for each State and Australia, statistics of duration, causes, methods of settlement, analyses by numbers of workers involved and by number of working days lost and working days lost per 1,000 employees are included in tables in this section. Statistics for the coal mining, engineering, etc., and stevedoring industry groups have been shown separately in a number of the tables.

## 2. Industry Groups

(i) *States and Territories.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1971 are shown for each State and Territory according to industry group.

A table showing statistics of industrial disputes in the main industry groups from 1913 is included in the Appendix, Section XVI.

A graph showing, for the years 1958 to 1971, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industry groups is shown on page 281.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1971

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES</b>						
Coal mining . . . . .	161	57.9	*	58.0	211.8	2,899.2
Other mining and quarrying . . . . .	23	6.0	0.3	6.2	46.4	786.6
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	505	235.6	13.7	249.2	378.8	5,229.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	11	17.0	..	17.0	22.9	286.8
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	59	12.4	2.3	14.7	38.8	506.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	3	4.1	..	4.1	4.5	63.2
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	16	2.1	..	2.1	9.2	111.8
Other manufacturing . . . . .	76	12.4	0.4	12.8	34.4	476.6
Building and construction . . . . .	93	138.2	12.8	151.0	928.3	14,604.9
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	16	18.7	*	18.7	22.0	274.7
Road and air transport . . . . .	24	10.9	0.9	11.8	116.1	1,966.5
Shipping . . . . .	26	1.4	*	1.4	3.8	57.0
Stevedoring . . . . .	121	32.3	..	32.3	21.2	284.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	35	16.4	0.1	16.5	16.7	174.3
Other industries(a) . . . . .	67	47.8	*	47.8	32.6	496.1
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>1,236</b>	<b>613.1</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>643.7</b>	<b>1,887.5</b>	<b>28,218.2</b>
<b>VICTORIA</b>						
Coal mining . . . . .	2	0.4	..	0.4	0.7	11.6
Other mining and quarrying . . . . .	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.9	14.0
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	77	83.8	0.7	84.5	117.8	1,752.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	7	27.2	0.1	27.4	35.8	370.0
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	70	39.4	7.7	47.1	75.6	947.4
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	3	0.9	..	0.9	1.9	30.3
Other manufacturing . . . . .	17	7.7	..	7.7	38.2	472.1
Building and construction . . . . .	41	53.3	0.3	53.6	189.7	3,246.6
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	5	22.0	4.5	26.5	52.5	720.3
Road and air transport . . . . .	2	6.0	..	6.0	4.9	77.4
Shipping . . . . .	15	1.4	..	1.4	5.8	95.3
Stevedoring . . . . .	82	63.8	0.1	63.9	37.8	500.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	3	10.9	..	10.9	71.2	709.7
Other industries(a) . . . . .	37	49.7	0.1	49.8	56.5	778.4
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>362</b>	<b>366.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>380.1</b>	<b>689.6</b>	<b>9,726.5</b>
<b>QUEENSLAND</b>						
Coal mining . . . . .	49	10.4	..	10.4	39.1	738.4
Other mining, etc. . . . .	7	1.9	..	1.9	3.0	54.2
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	93	43.1	0.2	43.3	61.7	840.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	1	0.1	..	0.1	*	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	80	27.9	3.7	31.7	43.0	550.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.8
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	4	3.2	..	3.2	4.1	52.4
Other manufacturing . . . . .	13	1.4	..	1.4	5.6	78.9
Building and construction . . . . .	90	34.0	0.3	34.2	62.5	1,027.2
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	22	18.7	..	18.7	19.3	243.1
Road and air transport . . . . .	11	3.6	..	3.6	3.7	50.8
Shipping . . . . .	10	1.1	*	1.1	4.2	57.9
Stevedoring . . . . .	38	7.8	..	7.8	5.5	72.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	3	3.4	..	3.4	2.8	33.6
Other industries(a) . . . . .	19	11.1	*	11.2	16.7	206.7
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>441</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>271.4</b>	<b>4,009.1</b>

For footnote, see page 278. \* Less than 50.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1971—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>						
Coal mining	1	*	..	*	*	0.1
Other mining and quarrying	3	0.3	*	0.4	0.5	5.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	37	27.2	3.0	30.2	54.3	741.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1	1.3	*	1.3	1.3	15.5
Food, drink and tobacco	10	4.7	0.4	5.1	12.8	176.7
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	0.7
Paper, printing, etc.	1	*	..	*	*	0.3
Other manufacturing	14	3.9	0.1	4.0	4.8	64.0
Building and construction	8	2.9	*	2.9	3.5	48.2
Railway and tramway services	5	6.7	*	6.8	10.8	132.0
Road and air transport	3	3.0	1.3	4.3	15.4	201.5
Shipping	6	1.9	..	1.9	1.6	21.9
Stevedoring	35	3.7	..	3.7	3.1	40.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	2	*	..	*	*	0.6
Other industries(a)	8	3.3	..	3.3	2.8	36.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>111.2</b>	<b>1,484.9</b>
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA</b>						
Other mining and quarrying	29	7.3	2.5	9.8	21.9	425.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	22	7.8	*	7.8	18.9	312.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.5
Food, drink and tobacco	2	0.3	..	0.3	0.2	2.6
Other manufacturing	6	2.2	0.2	2.4	4.9	65.3
Building and construction	31	4.8	0.4	5.2	12.9	217.5
Railway and tramway services	1	1.0	1.9	2.9	5.2	64.6
Road and air transport	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	2.7
Shipping	11	0.8	*	0.8	1.3	21.4
Stevedoring	23	5.4	..	5.4	3.6	49.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1	0.6	..	0.6	0.1	1.0
Other industries(a)	3	0.4	..	0.4	0.1	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>1,166.4</b>
<b>TASMANIA</b>						
Other mining and quarrying	14	1.9	0.5	2.4	5.0	102.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	5	2.7	0.1	2.8	4.3	59.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6	5.0	..	5.0	5.2	56.0
Food, drink and tobacco	2	0.4	..	0.4	0.4	4.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	*	..	*	*	0.2
Other manufacturing	1	*	..	*	0.2	2.2
Building and construction	9	2.4	*	2.5	4.2	73.3
Road and air transport	1	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	2.9
Shipping	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	3.8
Stevedoring	4	1.3	..	1.3	0.9	11.9
Other industries(a)	1	*	..	*	*	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>317.3</b>

For footnote, see page 278. \* Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1971—*continued*

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages ('000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY</b>						
Other mining and quarrying . . . . .	13	2.6	..	2.6	5.5	95.4
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	1	*	*	*	*	0.4
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	1	*	0.1	0.1	0.5	11.0
Building and construction . . . . .	8	4.4	..	4.4	6.6	122.9
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	1	*	..	*	*	0.2
Road and air transport . . . . .	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.9
Shipping . . . . .	1	*	..	*	*	0.3
Stevedoring . . . . .	9	1.7	..	1.7	1.8	23.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	1	*	..	*	*	0.3
Other industries(a) . . . . .	5	0.5	..	0.5	1.2	16.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>271.5</b>
<b>AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	1	1.1	..	1.1	0.8	11.3
Building and construction . . . . .	4	2.3	..	2.3	1.1	15.1
Road and air transport . . . . .	..	1.2	..	1.2	0.6	8.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	2.3
Other industries(a) . . . . .	4	1.6	..	1.6	0.6	10.4
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>47.4</b>
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>						
Coal mining . . . . .	213	68.8	*	68.8	251.6	3,649.3
Other mining and quarrying . . . . .	90	20.2	3.2	23.5	83.2	1,483.6
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	741	401.3	17.6	418.8	636.7	8,948.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	27	50.8	0.1	51.0	65.4	730.0
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	224	85.1	14.2	99.3	171.4	2,199.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	6	4.5	..	4.5	4.7	65.9
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	24	6.2	..	6.2	15.3	194.8
Other manufacturing . . . . .	127	27.6	0.7	28.3	88.0	1,159.2
Building and construction . . . . .	284	242.3	13.9	256.2	1,208.9	19,355.7
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	50	67.2	6.4	73.6	109.9	1,434.8
Road and air transport . . . . .	44	25.2	2.2	27.4	141.2	2,311.1
Shipping . . . . .	71	6.6	0.1	6.7	17.0	257.5
Stevedoring . . . . .	312	116.1	0.1	116.2	73.9	983.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	47	31.4	0.1	31.5	91.0	921.8
Other industries(a) . . . . .	144	114.3	0.2	114.5	110.5	1,546.3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>1,267.7</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>1,326.5</b>	<b>3,068.6</b>	<b>45,241.3</b>

(a) Includes communication; finance and property; wholesale and retail trade; public authority (n.e.l.) and community and business services. \* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on page 273-5.



(ii) *Australia*. The following table shows, for various industry groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1966 to 1971.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>NUMBER</b>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	1	..	..	2	..
Coal mining	212	192	205	235	191	213
Other mining and quarrying	17	32	32	39	83	90
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	385	448	455	543	822	741
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9	2	3	10	12	27
Food, drink and tobacco	124	84	128	190	314	224
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	3	1	1	6
Paper, printing, etc.	17	28	30	25	33	24
Other manufacturing	110	117	149	165	219	127
Building and construction	248	185	235	273	291	284
Railway and tramway services	14	24	33	27	37	50
Road and air transport	41	38	52	63	72	44
Shipping	7	9	16	47	40	71
Stevedoring	49	103	298	291	444	312
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	14	25	26	39	42	47
Other industries(a)	26	52	48	66	135	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>2,404</b>

## WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	0.2	..	..	0.3	..
Coal mining	46.7	40.9	46.2	53.7	63.7	68.8
Other mining and quarrying	8.4	7.2	11.4	20.8	26.4	23.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	115.9	242.1	271.7	366.9	361.0	418.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.5	1.7	0.5	7.5	5.6	51.0
Food, drink and tobacco	41.6	16.8	29.5	83.5	136.7	99.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	0.2	5.8	2.7	4.5
Paper, printing, etc.	6.4	11.4	14.1	11.6	34.6	6.2
Other manufacturing	40.7	20.0	35.9	61.3	74.3	28.3
Building and construction	77.2	26.6	81.1	187.7	227.8	256.2
Railway and tramway services	19.0	40.4	45.7	113.7	67.9	73.6
Road and air transport	7.0	7.7	4.5	82.9	43.8	27.4
Shipping	2.4	0.3	1.2	8.4	4.7	6.7
Stevedoring	9.0	28.3	105.6	151.9	192.0	116.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	0.4	21.0	2.6	42.1	8.0	31.5
Other industries(a)	18.5	18.8	69.9	87.5	117.8	114.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>394.9</b>	<b>483.3</b>	<b>720.3</b>	<b>1,285.2</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>	<b>1,326.5</b>

For footnote, see page 280.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

Industry group	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)</b>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	0.9	..	..	1.0	..
Coal mining	67.9	48.4	61.1	76.1	178.4	251.6
Other mining and quarrying	19.6	10.6	67.7	76.9	76.5	83.2
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	150.3	259.3	423.5	643.6	625.9	636.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2.6	5.5	0.9	10.8	18.2	65.4
Food, drink and tobacco	94.5	48.1	43.8	119.0	250.6	171.4
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	0.2	7.8	1.5	4.7
Paper, printing, etc.	8.4	62.0	18.1	27.9	68.6	15.3
Other manufacturing	105.8	42.1	67.2	155.2	125.2	88.0
Building and construction	144.5	84.5	119.5	276.4	642.6	1,208.9
Railway and tramway services	42.5	61.1	67.7	153.4	49.2	109.9
Road and air transport	67.6	9.3	7.6	117.9	58.3	141.2
Shipping	2.5	0.3	1.7	11.9	12.7	17.0
Stevedoring	4.8	17.9	77.3	136.2	148.3	73.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1.0	40.2	4.5	41.6	13.1	91.1
Other industries(a)	20.3	15.3	118.5	103.3	123.7	110.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>732.1</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>1,079.5</b>	<b>1,958.0</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>	<b>3,068.6</b>

<b>WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED</b>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	5.00	..	..	3.28	..
Coal mining	1.45	1.18	1.32	1.42	2.80	3.66
Other mining and quarrying	2.32	1.48	5.92	3.69	2.89	3.55
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1.30	1.07	1.56	1.75	1.73	1.52
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.75	3.29	1.90	1.45	3.25	1.28
Food, drink and tobacco	2.27	2.86	1.48	1.42	1.83	1.73
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	1.19	1.36	0.54	1.05
Paper, printing, etc.	1.30	5.44	1.28	2.40	1.98	2.48
Other manufacturing	2.60	2.11	1.87	2.53	1.68	3.11
Building and construction	1.87	3.17	1.47	1.47	2.82	4.72
Railway and tramway services	2.23	1.51	1.48	1.35	0.72	1.49
Road and air transport	9.65	1.20	1.70	1.42	1.33	5.15
Shipping	1.02	1.11	1.35	1.42	2.70	2.54
Stevedoring	0.53	0.63	0.73	0.90	0.77	0.64
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	2.59	1.91	1.73	0.99	1.65	2.89
Other industries(a)	1.10	0.81	1.70	1.18	1.05	0.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>2.31</b>

<b>ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)</b>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	9.0	..	..	11.0	..
Coal mining	660.0	494.9	701.6	941.3	2,235.2	3,649.3
Other mining and quarrying	304.9	127.8	1,140.5	1,277.3	1,236.4	1,483.6
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1,452.0	2,585.0	4,558.9	7,415.3	7,880.6	8,948.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	23.0	51.2	8.7	113.6	230.5	730.0
Food, drink and tobacco	823.8	511.3	436.0	1,291.3	2,978.4	2,199.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	1.9	79.7	15.8	65.9
Paper, printing, etc.	87.8	758.1	216.2	343.0	809.7	194.8
Other manufacturing	1,054.9	432.5	779.5	1,946.6	1,588.4	1,159.2
Building and construction	1,549.6	961.8	1,478.9	3,667.1	9,009.7	19,355.7
Railway and tramway services	417.3	551.9	623.3	1,532.2	535.0	1,434.8
Road and air transport	688.3	99.4	120.0	1,207.8	773.2	2,311.1
Shipping	21.9	2.7	17.2	143.9	150.8	257.5
Stevedoring	51.0	195.3	797.5	1,505.8	1,752.6	983.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	8.6	338.3	31.0	423.9	153.3	921.8
Other industries(a)	159.3	143.8	1,204.2	1,096.8	1,522.8	1,546.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,302.5</b>	<b>7,263.1</b>	<b>12,115.2</b>	<b>22,985.7</b>	<b>30,883.3</b>	<b>45,241.3</b>

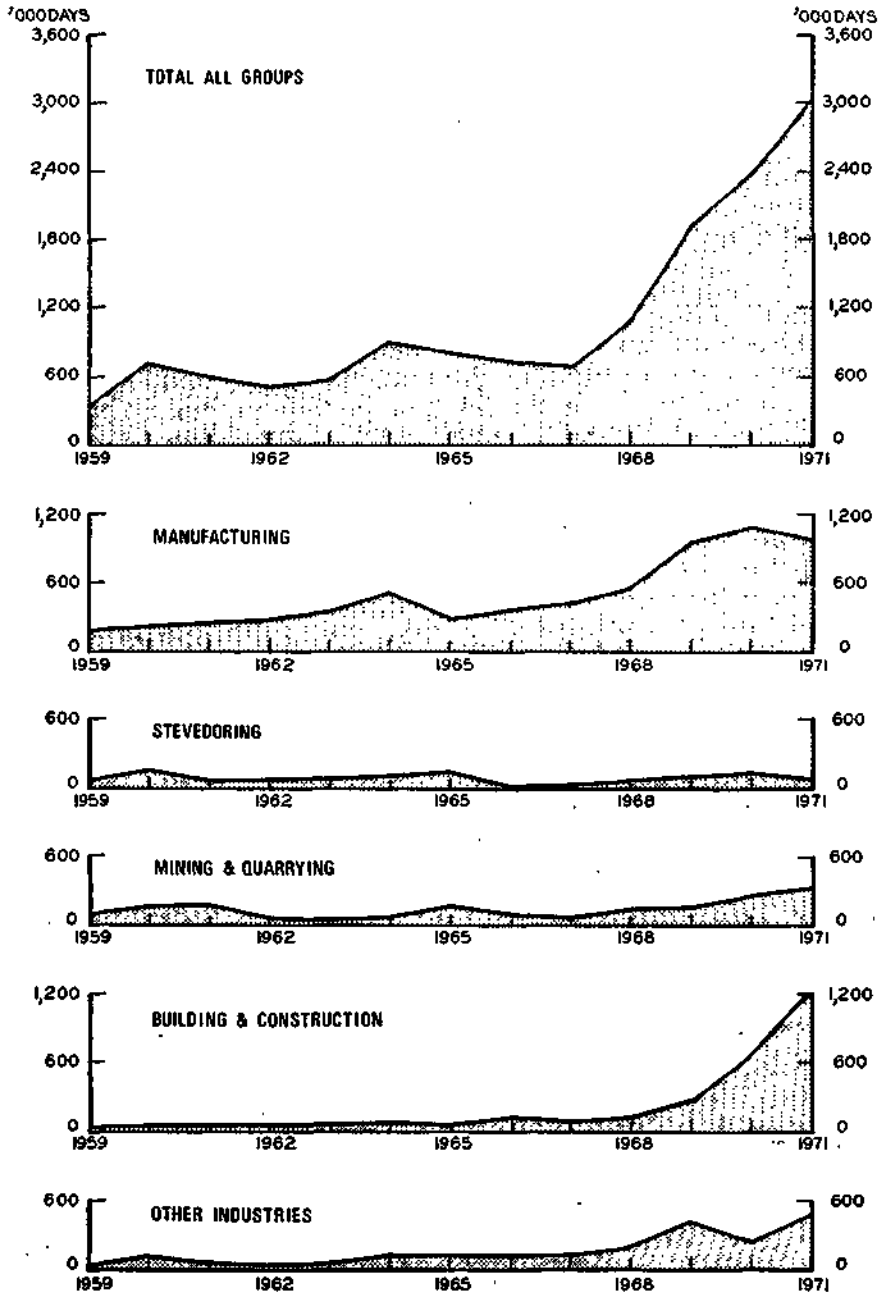
(a) Includes communication; finance and property; wholesale and retail trade; public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 273-5.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

1959 TO 1971

WORKING DAYS LOST—INDUSTRY GROUPS



## 3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1967 to 1971, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table. A table showing particulars of industrial disputes in each State from 1913 is included in Appendix Section XVI.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
New South Wales	1967	836	311.2	9.0	320.2	468.0	4,804.6
	1968	965	345.0	10.5	355.5	583.4	6,653.5
	1969	1,133	507.9	13.8	521.7	743.8	8,666.3
	1970	1,484	703.7	36.9	740.6	1,393.6	17,516.5
	1971	1,236	613.1	30.6	643.7	1,887.5	28,218.2
Victoria	1967	212	83.2	1.3	84.5	107.3	1,106.6
	1968	327	169.3	3.5	172.8	243.9	2,731.3
	1969	367	336.7	19.8	356.4	717.2	8,619.6
	1970	447	323.9	9.1	333.0	510.8	6,793.7
	1971	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6	9,726.5
Queensland	1967	159	45.6	0.6	46.3	88.2	886.7
	1968	193	116.7	3.5	120.2	158.6	1,701.2
	1969	253	215.0	3.5	218.5	238.6	2,523.6
	1970	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
	1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
South Australia	1967	55	17.4	0.1	17.4	18.7	199.0
	1968	83	38.0	1.4	39.4	51.1	514.6
	1969	72	101.1	1.7	102.8	129.0	1,551.4
	1970	156	48.9	8.1	57.0	93.1	1,123.1
	1971	135	59.3	4.8	64.1	111.2	1,484.9
Western Australia	1967	26	5.0	*	5.1	6.0	62.6
	1968	70	18.3	0.4	18.7	21.8	281.8
	1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
	1970	125	44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
	1971	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
Tasmania	1967	29	6.2	*	6.2	7.3	82.3
	1968	28	7.5	0.3	7.8	13.0	149.0
	1969	44	8.6	0.1	8.7	9.9	115.3
	1970	66	12.8	2.0	14.8	32.2	451.1
	1971	46	14.1	0.5	14.7	20.6	317.3
Northern Territory	1967	16	2.7	..	2.7	9.1	113.7
	1968	37	3.7	..	3.7	4.6	50.2
	1969	33	8.0	0.2	8.2	8.7	124.8
	1970	62	11.6	*	11.6	27.0	424.4
	1971	41	9.5	0.1	9.6	15.7	271.5
Australian Capital Territory	1967	7	0.9	..	0.9	0.8	7.5
	1968	10	2.3	..	2.3	3.0	33.7
	1969	8	9.8	*	9.8	9.4	100.6
	1970	20	5.1	*	5.1	16.8	198.2
	1971	11	6.3	..	6.3	3.3	47.4
Australia	1967	1,340	472.2	11.1	483.3	705.3	7,263.1
	1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see page 273-5.

\* Less than 50.

**4. Duration**

(i) *General.* The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e. the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting and cement manufacture).

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for the year 1971, industrial disputes in coal mining, engineering, etc., stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration in working days.

**DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1971**

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
<b>COAL MINING</b>						
Up to 1 day . . . . .	110	30.9	44.8	30.5	12.1	483.6
Over 1 to 2 days . . . . .	41	5.5	8.0	9.9	3.9	146.0
Over 2 to 3 days . . . . .	32	16.4	23.8	47.4	18.8	643.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days . . . . .	16	1.8	2.6	7.1	2.8	96.1
5 to less than 10 days . . . . .	10	2.0	2.9	14.3	5.7	217.5
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	4	12.3	17.9	142.4	56.6	2,062.4
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,649.3</b>
<b>ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.</b>						
Up to 1 day . . . . .	286	332.1	79.3	283.8	44.6	4,031.0
Over 1 to 2 days . . . . .	135	22.1	5.3	32.1	5.0	459.6
Over 2 to 3 days . . . . .	86	27.2	6.5	69.3	10.9	895.1
Over 3 to less than 5 days . . . . .	97	14.1	3.4	55.8	8.8	769.1
5 to less than 10 days . . . . .	100	19.0	4.5	120.1	18.9	1,636.6
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	27	3.6	0.9	50.6	7.9	751.3
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	8	0.6	0.1	14.6	2.3	216.5
40 days and over . . . . .	2	0.2	0.1	10.4	1.6	189.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>636.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,948.6</b>
<b>STEVEDORING</b>						
Up to 1 day . . . . .	255	95.2	81.9	40.2	54.4	530.8
Over 1 to 2 days . . . . .	38	20.0	17.2	29.5	39.9	390.2
Over 2 to 3 days . . . . .	8	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.4	13.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days . . . . .	6	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.5	15.8
5 to less than 10 days . . . . .	4	0.3	0.2	1.9	2.5	30.7
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	1	*	..	0.2	0.3	2.6
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>983.7</b>
<b>OTHER INDUSTRIES</b>						
Up to 1 day . . . . .	468	398.7	55.2	278.3	13.2	3,752.2
Over 1 to 2 days . . . . .	196	116.1	16.1	190.1	9.0	2,633.6
Over 2 to 3 days . . . . .	143	42.8	5.9	117.1	5.6	1,717.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days . . . . .	113	34.5	4.8	138.3	6.6	1,936.1
5 to less than 10 days . . . . .	129	56.6	7.8	405.1	19.2	5,978.0
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	64	72.5	10.0	925.9	44.0	14,638.2
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	21	0.7	0.1	16.7	0.8	252.5
40 days and over . . . . .	4	0.8	0.1	35.0	1.7	751.3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>722.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,106.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>31,659.7</b>

\* Less than 50.

Note. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text pages 273-5.

## DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1971—continued

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>						
Up to 1 day . . . . .	1,119	856.8	64.6	632.8	20.6	8,797.5
Over 1 to 2 days . . . . .	410	163.7	12.3	261.6	8.5	3,629.4
Over 2 to 3 days . . . . .	269	86.7	6.5	234.8	7.7	3,270.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days . . . . .	232	50.6	3.8	202.2	6.6	2,817.0
5 to less than 10 days . . . . .	243	77.9	5.9	541.5	17.6	7,862.7
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	96	88.5	6.7	1,119.1	36.5	17,454.5
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	29	1.3	0.1	31.3	1.0	469.0
40 days and over . . . . .	6	1.0	0.1	45.4	1.5	940.8
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>1,326.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,068.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45,241.3</b>

(iii) *Summary, 1967 to 1971.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia according to duration in working days.

## DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Duration (working days)	Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
Up to 1 day . . . . .	1967	695	295.7	5.7	301.4	196.3	1,973.0
	1968	918	372.9	8.5	381.4	244.9	2,663.8
	1969	966	609.1	7.1	616.2	449.1	4,897.8
	1970	1,353	962.1	12.5	974.6	565.8	7,017.2
	1971	1,119	848.0	8.8	856.8	632.8	8,797.5
Over 1 to 2 days . . . . .	1967	268	94.3	2.7	97.0	136.1	1,335.5
	1968	316	243.4	4.5	247.9	366.8	4,004.5
	1969	370	513.6	22.7	536.2	789.5	8,719.9
	1970	465	121.2	16.7	137.9	213.6	2,754.8
	1971	410	152.5	11.2	163.7	261.6	3,629.4
Over 2 to 3 days . . . . .	1967	151	48.1	1.6	49.7	115.4	1,097.9
	1968	176	28.3	3.2	31.5	81.9	884.6
	1969	198	38.2	3.5	41.7	103.2	1,177.1
	1970	257	81.9	7.9	89.8	232.6	3,022.9
	1971	269	72.5	14.2	86.7	234.8	3,270.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days . . . . .	1967	122	14.3	0.8	15.1	59.9	635.1
	1968	147	24.1	1.2	25.3	91.0	970.6
	1969	205	38.8	3.8	42.5	161.0	2,004.1
	1970	239	54.9	8.9	63.8	280.8	3,591.1
	1971	232	46.0	4.6	50.6	202.2	2,817.0
5 to less than 10 days . . . . .	1967	80	12.2	0.4	12.6	93.5	1,001.5
	1968	115	14.0	1.3	15.2	92.2	1,103.9
	1969	199	31.1	1.9	33.0	216.9	2,764.9
	1970	297	58.7	6.8	65.5	466.5	5,916.2
	1971	243	73.5	4.4	77.9	541.5	7,862.7

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text page 273-5.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Duration (working days)	Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
10 to less than 20 days	1967	16	5.9	*	5.9	64.2	776.0
	1968	33	15.7	0.8	16.5	157.3	1,968.3
	1969	60	12.2	2.2	14.4	209.7	2,934.6
	1970	99	16.5	10.0	26.5	399.7	5,261.6
	1971	96	73.0	15.5	88.5	1,119.1	17,454.5
20 to less than 40 days	1967	7	1.2	..	1.2	26.4	296.8
	1968	8	2.6	*	2.6	45.4	519.6
	1969	15	1.1	*	1.1	27.8	475.9
	1970	25	8.7	0.5	9.2	229.5	3,212.2
	1971	29	1.2	*	1.3	31.3	469.0
40 days and over	1967	1	0.3	..	0.3	13.5	147.3
	1968	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1969	1	*	..	*	0.8	11.4
	1970	3	0.1	..	0.1	5.3	107.5
	1971	6	1.0	*	1.0	45.4	940.8
Total	1967	1,340	472.2	11.1	483.3	705.3	7,263.1
	1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3

\* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on page 273-5.

## 5. Causes

The statistics of *causes* of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of disputes between employers and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows:

*Wages.* Claims involving general principles relating to wages (e.g. increase (decrease) in wages; variation in method of payment) or combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work (in which the claim about wages is deemed to be the most important).

*Hours of work.* Claims involving general principles relating to hours of work (e.g. decrease (increase) in hours; spread of hours).

*Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.* Claims involving general principles relating to holiday and leave provisions; pension and retirement provisions; workers compensation provisions; insertion of penal clause provisions in awards; etc.

*Managerial policy.* Disputes concerning the managerial policy of employers—for example: computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, docking leave credits, fines, etc.; disciplinary matters including dismissals, suspensions, victimisation; principles of promotion and filling positions, transfers, roster complaints, retrenchment policy; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations or quotas; etc.

*Physical working conditions.* Disputes concerning physical working conditions—for example: safety issues; protective clothing and equipment; first aid services; uncomfortable working conditions, etc.; lack of, or the condition of, amenities; claims for assistance; shortage or poor distribution of equipment or material; condition of equipment; new production methods and equipment; arduous physical tasks; etc.

*Trade unionism.* Disputes concerning—employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry; recognition of union activities; etc.

*Other.* Disputes concerning—protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1971 classified according to cause in the four industry groups, coal mining, engineering, etc., stevedoring and other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1971

Cause of dispute(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages . . . . .	53	341	20	466	880
Hours of work . . . . .	4	1	2	10	17
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	..	11	4	18	33
Managerial policy . . . . .	48	208	117	326	699
Physical working conditions . . . . .	39	59	92	135	325
Trade unionism . . . . .	48	97	29	112	286
Other . . . . .	21	24	48	71	164
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>2,404</b>

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Wages . . . . .	40.1	271.6	8.6	435.3	755.5
Hours of work . . . . .	0.9	0.1	0.6	5.4	6.9
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	..	3.3	4.3	12.0	19.5
Managerial policy . . . . .	6.4	41.0	33.9	73.6	155.0
Physical working conditions . . . . .	8.0	9.7	15.6	28.3	61.7
Trade unionism . . . . .	7.9	21.0	2.8	27.3	59.0
Other . . . . .	5.6	72.3	50.4	140.6	268.9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>722.6</b>	<b>1,326.5</b>

For footnote, see page 287.



CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1971—*continued*

Cause of dispute(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)</b>					
Wages . . . . .	200.9	429.4	6.7	1,536.8	2,173.9
Hours of work . . . . .	0.9	0.1	0.1	6.0	7.0
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	..	7.4	3.8	20.8	31.9
Managerial policy . . . . .	19.0	85.9	18.1	214.2	337.1
Physical working conditions . . . . .	12.1	20.7	10.5	128.1	171.4
Trade unionism . . . . .	11.3	53.0	2.7	79.0	146.2
Other . . . . .	7.5	40.2	31.9	121.4	201.0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>636.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>2,106.4</b>	<b>3,068.6</b>

(iii) *Summary, 1967 to 1971.* The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

## CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(a)	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES</b>					
Wages . . . . .	316	524	637	1,168	880
Hours of work . . . . .	10	10	14	23	17
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	10	10	33	37	33
Managerial policy . . . . .	572	695	768	785	699
Physical working conditions . . . . .	200	243	257	384	325
Trade unionism . . . . .	129	118	182	252	286
Other . . . . .	103	113	123	89	164
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>2,404</b>

## WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Wages . . . . .	155.0	455.5	309.0	505.8	755.5
Hours of work . . . . .	7.2	1.3	18.3	34.8	6.9
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	13.7	4.1	25.9	76.6	19.5
Managerial policy . . . . .	99.6	147.6	167.0	184.8	155.0
Physical working conditions . . . . .	30.5	51.6	61.1	74.0	61.7
Trade unionism . . . . .	17.8	19.0	65.3	58.9	59.0
Other . . . . .	159.4	41.3	638.6	432.6	268.9
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>483.3</b>	<b>720.3</b>	<b>1,285.2</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>	<b>1,326.5</b>

## WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

Wages . . . . .	240.0	701.4	628.8	1,524.4	2,173.9
Hours of work . . . . .	3.7	1.0	7.1	121.4	7.0
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	12.1	4.6	31.0	72.7	31.9
Managerial policy . . . . .	252.3	243.3	317.6	286.7	337.1
Physical working conditions . . . . .	47.3	71.6	107.0	109.1	171.4
Trade unionism . . . . .	26.7	26.8	86.2	91.2	146.2
Other . . . . .	123.2	30.8	780.3	188.2	201.0
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>1,079.5</b>	<b>1,958.0</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>	<b>3,068.6</b>

(a) For explanation of causes, see text on pages 285-6.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on pages 273-5.

## 6. Methods of settlement

(i) *General.* The statistics of methods of settlement of industrial disputes relate to the *method directly responsible for ending the stoppage of work* and not necessarily to the method (or methods) responsible for settling all matters in dispute. The figures also relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. For those reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation. Statistics of the methods of settlement of disputes in coal mining, engineering, etc., and stevedoring are analysed separately.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows.

- (1) *Negotiation.* Private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (2) *Mediation.* Arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (3) *State legislation.*
  - (a) Under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation. Intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference.
  - (b) Under other State legislation. Intervention, assistance or advice of State government officials or inspectors.
- (4) *Commonwealth and joint Commonwealth-State legislation.*
  - (a) Compulsory or voluntary conference or intervention or assistance of, or reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.
    - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
    - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
    - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
    - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
  - (b) Intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth government officials or inspectors.
- (5) Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (6) Closing down the establishment permanently.
- (7) Resumption without negotiation.
- (8) Other methods.

(ii) *Industry Groups.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1971 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, engineering, etc., stevedoring and other industries.

## METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1971

Method of settlement(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES</b>					
1. Private negotiation . . . . .	35	189	18	306	548
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	5	..	11	16
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	7	38	..	131	176
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	3	86	2	96	187
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	11	..	..	..	11
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	4	..	4
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation . . . . .	157	423	288	593	1,461
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>2,404</b>

## WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Private negotiation . . . . .	5.9	21.0	1.6	56.6	85.1
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	0.9	..	0.7	1.6
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	0.5	7.3	..	70.8	78.6
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	*	*
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	0.4	12.8	0.1	68.2	81.5
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	2.1	..	..	..	2.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	0.3	..	0.3
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation . . . . .	59.9	376.8	114.2	526.3	1,077.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>116.2</b>	<b>722.6</b>	<b>1,326.5</b>

For footnote, see page 290.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1971—*continued*

Method of settlement(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)</b>					
1. Private negotiation . . . . .	11.1	76.4	1.9	261.0	350.4
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	1.5	..	3.3	4.9
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	1.3	41.1	..	647.7	690.1
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	*	*
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	0.8	75.4	0.4	555.2	631.8
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	2.9	..	..	..	2.9
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	0.3	..	0.3
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation . . . . .	235.5	442.2	71.3	639.1	1,388.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>251.6</b>	<b>636.7</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>2,106.4</b>	<b>3,068.6</b>

(a) For explanation of methods of settlement, see text on page 288. \* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on pages 273-5.

(iii) *Summary. 1967 to 1971.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

## METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement (b)	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES ('000)</b>					
1. Private negotiation . . . . .	303	431	515	721	548
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	6	20	20	16
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	152	167	232	178	176
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	1	5	..	1
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	159	184	245	186	187
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	11	12	19	11	11
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	4	14	8	..	4
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	56	70	20	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation . . . . .	655	828	949	1,622	1,461
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>2,404</b>

For footnotes, see page 291.

## METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA—continued

Method of settlement(b)	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)</b>					
1. Private negotiation . . . . .	37.2	87.6	71.2	197.8	85.1
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	1.2	2.7	2.5	1.6
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	19.6	26.7	45.8	24.6	78.6
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	0.1	0.8	..	*
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	33.2	29.4	35.6	51.7	81.5
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	0.2	1.4	0.5	..	0.3
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	*	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	8.1	12.0	3.4	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation . . . . .	384.0	560.3	1,123.1	1,088.7	1,077.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>483.3</b>	<b>720.3</b>	<b>1,285.2</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>	<b>1,326.5</b>

## WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Private negotiation . . . . .	71.7	190.9	229.6	655.1	350.4
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	2.9	21.7	18.7	4.9
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	69.7	59.9	170.3	142.0	690.1
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	0.3	0.9	..	*
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	157.0	127.9	192.6	378.2	631.8
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	4.2	4.1	4.6	7.9	2.9
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	0.1	2.6	0.3	..	0.3
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	0.1	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	5.4	22.4	3.2	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation . . . . .	397.2	668.6	1,334.6	1,191.7	1,388.1
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>1,079.5</b>	<b>1,958.0</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>	<b>3,068.6</b>

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) For explanation of methods of settlement, see text on page 288. \* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on page 273-5.

## 7. Analysis by workers involved

The following table shows statistics of industrial disputes classified by the number of workers involved (by groups) for the years 1967 to 1971.

## ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY): AUSTRALIA

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number (000)	Per cent of total	Number (000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1967	440	11.9	2.5	27.1	3.8	287.1
	1968	572	15.5	2.1	34.2	3.2	419.9
	1969	702	19.6	1.5	57.6	2.9	768.6
	1970	871	23.8	1.7	75.2	3.1	1,002.7
	1971	824	21.4	1.6	69.5	2.3	1,039.6
50 and under 100	1967	277	19.7	4.1	33.0	4.7	357.3
	1968	335	23.4	3.2	46.7	4.3	531.6
	1969	373	26.3	2.0	61.6	3.1	797.4
	1970	532	38.7	2.8	89.4	3.7	1,221.4
	1971	433	31.1	2.4	85.9	2.8	1,304.8
100 and under 200	1967	266	38.2	7.9	69.7	9.9	751.1
	1968	318	45.2	6.3	85.7	7.9	972.5
	1969	387	56.7	4.4	121.2	6.2	1,548.4
	1970	534	76.7	5.6	193.2	8.1	2,744.1
	1971	447	62.9	4.7	152.2	5.0	2,230.6
200 and under 400	1967	209	57.0	11.8	96.7	13.7	996.6
	1968	238	66.1	9.2	127.7	11.8	1,456.0
	1969	251	70.5	5.5	166.1	8.5	2,225.1
	1970	347	98.4	7.2	217.4	9.1	2,839.9
	1971	288	79.2	6.0	206.0	6.7	2,988.5
400 and under 1,000	1967	95	61.8	12.8	120.6	17.1	1,271.4
	1968	148	93.8	13.0	156.9	14.5	1,730.6
	1969	162	102.1	7.9	167.3	8.5	2,093.1
	1970	242	154.0	11.3	354.8	14.8	4,584.6
	1971	215	135.3	0.2	323.9	10.6	4,756.2
1,000 and under 2,000	1967	27	38.9	8.1	66.0	9.4	668.9
	1968	49	69.3	9.6	128.5	11.9	1,375.3
	1969	64	103.9	8.1	182.3	9.3	2,406.0
	1970	110	159.9	11.7	389.3	16.3	4,854.2
	1971	85	120.2	9.1	187.9	6.1	2,799.0
2,000 and under 3,000	1967	7	17.8	3.7	17.5	2.5	165.6
	1968	14	34.3	4.8	27.6	2.6	291.7
	1969	30	89.3	7.0	107.4	5.5	1,136.5
	1970	48	146.5	10.7	171.3	7.2	2,001.8
	1971	37	89.1	6.7	115.7	3.8	1,714.6
3,000 and over	1967	19	237.9	49.2	274.7	38.9	2,765.2
	1968	39	372.8	51.7	472.1	43.7	5,337.6
	1969	45	816.8	63.6	1,094.6	56.0	12,010.6
	1970	54	669.5	49.0	903.2	37.7	11,634.7
	1971	75	787.3	59.4	1,927.6	62.8	28,408.1
Total	1967	1,340	483.3	100.0	705.3	100.0	7,263.1
	1968	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on page 273-5.

## 8. Analysis by total working days lost

The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes classified by the number of working days lost (by groups) for the years 1967 to 1971.

## ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA

Total working days lost	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1967	691	47.5	9.8	30.4	4.3	311.7
	1968	827	57.6	8.0	34.3	3.2	372.4
	1969	907	66.4	5.2	38.7	1.9	473.4
	1970	1,162	86.5	6.3	50.7	2.1	666.7
	1971	1,040	73.3	5.5	43.8	1.4	634.4
100 and under 500	1967	453	95.3	19.7	108.2	15.3	1,133.6
	1968	598	134.2	18.6	144.0	13.3	1,606.7
	1969	721	155.3	12.1	171.5	8.8	2,116.1
	1970	994	233.0	17.0	238.7	10.0	3,118.5
	1971	800	161.7	12.2	188.4	6.1	2,699.4
500 and under 1,000	1967	98	42.0	8.7	70.1	9.9	742.6
	1968	128	63.2	8.8	91.4	8.5	1,012.5
	1969	163	81.5	6.3	119.7	6.1	1,480.9
	1970	239	131.7	9.6	174.3	7.3	2,285.9
	1971	239	113.2	8.5	169.4	5.5	2,450.0
1,000 and under 2,000	1967	53	43.9	9.1	75.9	10.8	777.1
	1968	78	77.9	10.8	111.0	10.3	1,322.6
	1969	110	91.9	7.1	164.5	8.4	2,010.0
	1970	160	141.2	10.3	221.7	9.3	2,911.2
	1971	141	108.3	8.2	201.9	6.6	2,988.7
2,000 and under 5,000	1967	26	48.4	10.0	81.6	11.6	818.0
	1968	52	106.7	14.8	175.1	16.2	1,949.4
	1969	70	166.0	12.9	271.9	13.9	3,258.5
	1970	123	254.8	18.6	397.0	16.6	5,219.6
	1971	112	194.0	14.6	325.5	10.6	4,617.4
5,000 and under 10,000	1967	7	17.5	3.6	47.0	6.7	480.6
	1968	13	58.1	8.1	99.0	9.2	1,094.7
	1969	20	157.4	12.2	229.0	11.7	2,683.7
	1970	27	120.2	8.8	215.4	9.0	2,647.5
	1971	27	103.1	7.8	191.1	6.2	2,685.7
10,000 and over	1967	12	188.6	39.0	292.0	41.4	2,999.5
	1968	17	222.7	30.9	424.7	39.3	4,756.9
	1969	23	566.8	44.2	962.6	49.2	10,363.1
	1970	33	400.0	29.3	1,095.8	45.8	14,033.9
	1971	45	573.0	43.2	1,948.6	63.5	29,165.7
Total	1967	1,340	483.3	100.0	705.3	100.0	7,263.1
	1968	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3

Note. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on page 273-5.

## 9. Working days lost per 1,000 employees

The following tables show the number of working days lost per thousand employees during the years 1967 to 1971. The figures have been calculated using working days lost in all disputes excluding agriculture, grazing, etc. (as defined) and in all disputes excluding those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship. A detailed classification of causes of disputes is shown on page 285. The figures shown for industry groups are approximations because of the difficulty of reconciling the classifications used for the monthly employment series and the industrial disputes series.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES(a), 1967 TO 1971**  
**ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(b): STATES AND AUSTRALIA(c)**

State	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
All causes—					
New South Wales . . . . .	314	382	472	850	1,124
Victoria . . . . .	95	211	602	415	551
Queensland . . . . .	179	313	454	327	477
South Australia . . . . .	52	138	336	234	274
Western Australia . . . . .	22	76	333	434	202
Tasmania . . . . .	62	107	79	252	159
Australia(c) . . . . .	180	267	468	550	687
All causes excluding "other"(d) . . . . .					
Australia(c) . . . . .	149	260	282	507	642

(a) Working days lost per 1,000 wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture, etc. and private domestic service. For details of the employment series, see monthly bulletin, *Employment and Unemployment* (No. 6.4). The figures of working days lost relate to workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. (b) Excluding agriculture, grazing, etc. (c) Includes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) Other disputes are those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc. (see page 285).

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of industrial disputes statistics, etc., see text on page 273-5.



**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES(a), 1967 TO 1971  
INDUSTRY GROUPS(b): AUSTRALIA**

Industry group	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Coal mining—					
All causes	2,704	3,376	4,114	9,292	12,580
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	2,441	2,679	3,681	8,875	12,210
Other mining and quarrying—					
All causes	286	1,684	1,732	1,518	1,532
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	272	1,684	1,450	1,472	1,488
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.—					
All causes	456	726	1,071	1,014	1,015
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	326	717	552	907	951
Manufacturing (other than Engineering, etc.)—					
All causes	199	162	390	555	410
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	195	155	283	497	385
Building and construction—					
All causes	227	312	701	1,581	2,900
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	211	305	365	1,305	2,788
Shipping and stevedoring—					
All causes	435	1,881	3,509	3,753	2,109
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	263	1,771	2,957	3,336	1,327
Other transport—					
All causes	378	395	1,388	531	1,207
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	235	394	741	484	1,126
Other industry groups(d)—					
All causes	30	62	70	63	89
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	29	62	33	60	75
All industry groups(b)—					
All causes	180	267	468	550	687
All causes excluding 'other'(c)	149	260	282	507	642

(a) Working days lost per 1,000 wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture, etc. and private domestic service. For details of the employment series, see monthly bulletin, *Employment and Unemployment* (No. 6.4). The figures of working days lost relate to workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. (b) Excludes agriculture, grazing, etc. (c) *Other disputes* are those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, e.g. political matters, firing and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc. (See page 285). (d) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; communications; finance and property; wholesale and retail trade; public authority activities (n.e.i.); community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafe's, personal services, etc.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of industrial disputes statistics, etc., see text on page 273-5.

### Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1971.

Further information is contained in a publication, *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia and Papua New Guinea, 1971-72* published by the Department of Labour and National Service, Melbourne.

## CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales .	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, as amended to 1971	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; seven Courts sit at one time.
Victoria . . .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1958</i> as amended to 1970	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland . . .	' <i>The Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1966</i> '	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia .	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1971	Judges.
Western Australia	<i>Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1970</i>	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organisation and (b) employees' organisation.
Tasmania . . .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1927</i> as amended to 1970	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	<i>Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971</i>	One Commissioner, who is an independent Statutory Authority, with power of delegation.

## IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1971)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,000 medical and surgical; \$2,000 hospital; \$800 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	\$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nil	Reasonable medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation	\$630 hospital; \$630 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum \$730*.
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding \$60 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing, and not exceeding \$200 for repairing or replacing damaged tools of trade. Burial expenses up to \$300.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of the Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,767 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) \$176 funeral.
To Full Court by way of rehearing. High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$4,000
Reconsideration by Compensation Tribunal (an independent Statutory Authority) or judicial review by a prescribed Court; with right to appeal on questions of law to Commonwealth Industrial Court and then, by leave, to High Court.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit.

\* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1949-1970.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by the Workmen's Compensation Tribunal.
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1951-1971.	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales	80 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	\$32.50 with no dependants; with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria		<i>Adult</i> \$26.00 with no dependants (with dependants \$41.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> \$24.00 without dependants (with dependants \$34.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower).
Queensland	80 per cent of a.w.e. or 80 per cent of the basic wage (State) whichever is the less.	\$33.40 adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1971)—*continued*

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of the Tribunal.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit.
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit, all reasonable costs.

## in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, \$22.00. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than \$29.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$23.00. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than \$20.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$16.00.	\$9.00 for wife or adult dependant, plus \$4.00 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i> ), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$8.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus \$3.00 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum. Earnings of wife are not taken into consideration for dependency.	\$13,149 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum	23¼ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for wife, plus 7¼ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for each child and stepchild under 16, or if 16 or over but under the age of 21 and in receipt of full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who is totally or mainly dependent. Total weekly compensation shall not exceed injured worker's a.w.e.*	\$12,550*

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

\* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia	85 per cent of a.w.e.	Married man with dependent wife or member of family or child under 18 years, \$65 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, \$43.
Western Australia	.	Male on or above basic wage, \$29.20 with no dependants. (With dependants' allowances, maximum not to exceed a.w.e.) Female on or above female basic wage, \$22.00 with no dependants. (With dependants, not to exceed a.w.e.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to \$29.20 or \$22.00 respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania	.	Average weekly earnings.
Commonwealth of Australia	.	\$35.00 plus allowances for dependants or average weekly earnings before the injury (as varied to take into account subsequent variations), whichever is the less. Additional to other payments, such as the cost of medical treatment, an additional \$8.00 per week is also payable if the injured employee requires the constant help or attendance of another person (who could be the employee's spouse).
Northern Territory	.	\$31.80 during period of incapacity.
Australian Capital Territory	.	\$35.00 during period of incapacity.

Note. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

## IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1971)—continued

## in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
\$19.00 except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than \$19.00 where minimum payment is a.w.e.	\$13.00 for dependent wife or member of family and \$5.00 each child under 18 years of age.	\$15,000
\$13.20, or 100 per cent of a.w.e. whichever is lower	\$8.20 for dependent wife, \$3.30 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age, or student child under the age of 21 years.	\$11,777. (Board may order weekly payments in excess of limit where injury results in permanent and total incapacity.)
70 per cent of basic rate for worker. (\$32.90 as at 31 December 1971.)	17 per cent of weekly basic rate for wife or any relative standing <i>in loco parentis</i> to the children of the worker. 9 per cent of weekly basic rate for each child under 16, or under 21 and receiving full-time education.	\$13,348 for weekly payments and \$25,004 for scheduled injuries.
Same as for maximum	\$8.50 for spouse or other dependant over 16 years. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student not ordinarily in employment.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$7.70 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$2.80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments. However a lump sum payment not exceeding \$12,000 may be agreed between all parties.
Same as for maximum	\$8.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in certain circumstances. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	\$13,500 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments.

NOTE. a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales	\$12,500. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are \$300.		\$6.25 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier. Student child entitled until 21 years old.
Victoria	\$11,834 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, prior to death).		\$263 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland	\$12,550 to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	\$12,550 total dependants; \$1,790 partial dependants; \$1,420 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	\$330 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia	Six years' earnings, maximum \$15,000 plus burial expenses not exceeding \$300 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	\$5,000, plus payments for dependent children.	\$300 for each dependent child under 18 years of age.
Western Australia	\$11,906	\$2,884 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years.	\$3.80 per week for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the the age of 21 years.
Tasmania	284 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$13,348).		7 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$329 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

\* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.



IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1971)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury).	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments.	Compulsory with Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Commonwealth of Australia	\$13,500	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payment of \$5.00 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student (ceasing if child marries or dies). There is no maximum for such payments but, if they cease and the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than \$500, an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and \$500.
Northern Territory	\$12,000, plus up to \$120 funeral expenses.		Weekly payments of \$2.80 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of \$280 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	\$13,500, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the \$13,500 is not reduced to less than \$2,000. Plus a sum not exceeding \$300 for funeral expenses.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of \$5.00 for each wholly or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work	
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.	

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1971)—continued

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes.	No.	
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive.
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive.

Dusts

Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work
Victoria . . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Queensland . . .	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia . . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Western Australia . . .	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations.	Yes.
Tasmania . . .	No.	Yes.
Commonwealth of Australia	No.	Yes, but liability restricted in certain circumstances where the journey is to or from place of employment or camp, etc., as distinct from to or from employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1971)—continued

## Dusts

Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
\$10.00 to worker; \$7.00 for wife; \$3.95 each dependent child with maximum of \$17.00.*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until maximum of \$12,550 less compensation paid during the previous ten years immediately prior to demise. Funeral expenses of \$420 are payable. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, \$2,090; weekly payment to widow \$10.00, plus \$3.95 for each dependent child. Maximum \$17 per week.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, \$32.90; married, \$40.89, each dependent child \$4.23.	\$13,348	As for silicosis.	\$13,348
As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

\* From 1964 amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.