

CHAPTER 10

LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES

For particulars of the Farm Production Price Index, see the chapter Miscellaneous. For current information on the subjects dealt with in this chapter, see the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* (1.4) and the *Digest of Current Economic Statistics* (1.5) (monthly), also the mimeographed statements *Wage Rates and Earnings* (6.16), *Consumer Price Index* (9.1), *Consumer Price Index Monthly Food Group Index Numbers* (9.11), *Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building* (9.6), *Price Index of Materials used in House Building* (9.9), *Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry* (9.13), *Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials* (9.5), *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials* (9.10), and *Export Price Index* (9.2). For further information on these subjects, except the Export Price Index, see the *Labour Report* (6.7) issued by this Bureau.

RETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Retail prices of food and groceries and average rentals of houses for years extending back to 1901 have been collected by the Commonwealth Statistician, and in some cases were recorded by the Statisticians of various States for earlier years.

Retail prices of a more extensive range of commodities (including clothing) and certain services in common demand have been ascertained at frequent and regular intervals since 1923 and comparable information was ascertained for the month of November in each year from 1914 to 1922. The range of items for which retail prices data are obtained was considerably expanded in 1948 and in later years. Average retail prices of certain food and grocery items in current periods are published in the annual *Labour Report*.

An explanation of the nature and purposes of retail price indexes is given in the various editions of the annual *Labour Report*, together with further particulars of indexes then current. Previous retail price indexes for Australia are briefly described below. The current retail price index, entitled the Consumer Price Index, was published for the first time in August 1960. It was compiled retrospectively to 1948-49. A description of the Consumer Price Index is given on pages 248-50.

Previous retail price indexes

Five series of retail price indexes had been compiled at various times for Australia by the Commonwealth Statistician prior to 1960. Each of these was continued until changed conditions required the compilation of indexes more directly relevant to current conditions. The respective indexes were as follows.

- (i) *The 'A' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and house rents) was first compiled in 1912 with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. It was discontinued in June 1938.
- (ii) *The 'B' Series Index* (covering food, groceries and rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses) was first compiled in 1925 and continued until December quarter 1953. It was the food and rent constituent of the 'C' Series Index and was designed to replace the 'A' Series Index for general statistical purposes.
- (iii) *The 'C' Series Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, and some other miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1921. It was last issued on its original basis for December quarter 1960. For certain transitional purposes a 'C' Series Index was issued for some quarters after that. This was calculated by varying the index numbers of December quarter 1960 in proportion to movements shown by the Consumer Price Index.
- (iv) *The 'D' Series Index*, derived by combining the 'A' and 'C' Series Indexes, was used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from May 1933 to May 1934 and then discontinued.

- (v) *The Interim Index* (covering food and groceries, rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses, clothing, household drapery, household utensils, fuel, lighting, fares, smoking, certain services and some miscellaneous items) was first compiled in 1954 with the year 1952-53 as base = 100. As its title indicated, it was constructed as a transitional index. Its compilation was discontinued following its replacement by the Consumer Price Index in June quarter 1960.

An index of retail price movements from 1901 to 1975 is shown on page 254 of this Year Book. It is derived by linking together successive indexes (the 'A' Series, the 'C' Series and the Consumer Price Index) available for that period.

In 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration introduced a 'Court' Index for the purpose of its system of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage within its jurisdiction. By decision of the Court the 'Court' Index ceased to be issued by the Industrial Registrar as at December quarter 1953. These 'Court' Index numbers were an arithmetical conversion of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index.

Consumer Price Index

This retail price index was first compiled in 1960, retrospectively to September quarter 1948. A full description of the index is given in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973. The Consumer Price Index, a chain of 'fixed weight aggregative' indexes linked at short intervals to form a continuous series, was further linked at December quarter 1973. Details of this change were published in the bulletin *Consumer Price Index, March quarter 1974* (Ref. No. 9.1) and in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973. The index was further linked at September quarter 1974 to exclude the items 'radio and television licences'.

Origin

The list of component items and the weighting pattern of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, first adopted in 1921, were slightly revised by a Conference of Statisticians in 1936, but otherwise continued almost unchanged until the index was discontinued in 1960. The reasons for this and the circumstances which led to the present Consumer Price Index appear from ensuing paragraphs.

From the outbreak of war in 1939 to late in 1948, periodic policy changes in regard to various war-time controls (including rationing) caused recurrent changes in consumption and in the pattern of expenditure. This rendered changes desirable, but made it impracticable either to produce a new index, or to revise the old one, on any basis that would render the index more representative than it already was of the changing pattern of household expenditure in those years.

When commodity rationing had virtually ceased in the latter part of 1948, action was taken by the Statistician to collect price data of about 100 additional items and to gather information about current consumption and expenditure patterns. This was done to facilitate review of the component items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index in the light of the new pattern of wage-earner expenditure and consumption that appeared to be emerging. But there supervened, in the next few years, conditions which caused wide price dispersion coupled with a very rapid rise in prices and a new sequence of changes in consumption and in the pattern of wage-earner expenditure. Under these conditions it was not possible to devise any new weighting pattern likely to be more continuously representative of conditions then current than was the existing 'C' Series Retail Price Index on the 1936 revision.

A conference of Statisticians considered the matter in June 1953, and resolved (in part) as follows:

- '(a) that, in view of the persistence of recurrent changes in the pattern of consumer expenditure in the post-war period it is undesirable to make a general revision of the list of items and weighting system of the 'C' Series Retail Price Index at present, unless industrial tribunals expressly desire some revision for special purposes;
- (b) that an Interim Retail Price Index be compiled with putative weights and components representative, as nearly as may be, of the post-war pattern of consumer usage and expenditure.'

The 'C' Series Index continued to be compiled on its pre-war basis without significant change in procedures. The Interim Retail Price Index was introduced in 1954 and continued until March quarter 1960.

The Interim Index was a transitional index designed to measure retail price variations on the 'C' Series model in terms of post-war consumption weights as emerging in the early 1950's. It embraced a wider range of commodities and services than did the 'C' Series Retail Price Index, but it did not take into account successive major changes in the pattern of expenditure and modes of living

that began to occur early in 1950 and through to 1960. These changes could not in fact be detected and measured promptly and incorporated into an index concurrently with their happening. Nor was it envisaged as desirable to adopt fundamentally new procedures in price index construction until it was fully evident that far-reaching procedural changes were necessary to meet the situation that had developed between about 1950 and 1960.

In this period home-owning largely replaced house-renting, the use of the motor car greatly increased and partly replaced use of public transport, and various items of electrical household equipment and television came into widespread use. The impact of these (and other) changes in usage upon the pattern of household expenditure was heightened by disparate movements in prices. Together, they rendered nugatory the attempt to meet the situation by devising a single Interim Retail Price Index. As studies progressed and new data became available it was clear that no single list of items and no single set of fixed weights would be adequately representative as a basis for measuring retail price changes at all times throughout the post-war period. In consequence, the situation was met by compiling the Consumer Price Index constructed as a chain of linked indexes with significant changes in composition and weighting effected at short intervals.

Purpose, scope and composition

The Consumer Price Index is a quarterly measure of variations in retail prices for goods and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households. The weighting pattern relates to estimated aggregates of wage-earner household expenditures and not to estimated expenditure of an 'average' or individual household of specified size, type, or mode of living. In this way it is possible to give appropriate representation to owner-occupied houses as well as rented houses and to include motor cars, television sets, and other major expenditures which relate to some households and not to others.

Consumer (retail) price indexes are sometimes loosely called 'cost of living indexes' and are thought to measure changes in the 'cost of living'. Neither the Consumer Price Index nor any other retail price index measures those changes in the cost of living that result directly from changes in the mode or level of living. Changes of that kind are matters for consideration apart from price indexes, but the change in prices of goods and services is a very important part of the change in the cost of living and this part is measured by consumer (retail) price indexes.

The Consumer Price Index covers a wide range of commodities and services arranged in the following five major groups:

- Food;
- Clothing and drapery;
- Housing;
- Household supplies and equipment;
- Miscellaneous.

These groups do not include every item of household spending. It is both impracticable and unnecessary for them to do so. Prices are collected regularly for specified quantities and qualities of a large and representative selection of commodities and services. Movements in the prices of these items when combined in suitable proportions, provide a representative measure of price change as affecting a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households.

Index numbers for sub-groups and special groupings have been compiled and published for the six State capital cities combined for each quarter from December quarter 1963. From December quarter 1968 onwards, information of contributions by index sub-groups to the total index in terms of All Groups Index Points has also been published. These details are shown in the tables on pages 30 to 32 of *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973.

Users of these figures should bear in mind that the Consumer Price Index is designed to measure the proportionate change in retail prices as combined in the five major groups and more particularly the total of the groups. For sub-groups or particular items, the index does not necessarily provide comprehensive and valid measures of price changes in those particular fields. Nor does it necessarily measure the relative influences of those classes of items in aggregate variations in prices. The Consumer Price Index is essentially a combination of selected items under various headings and not a dissection of total household expenditure into its component parts. Details of index numbers for sub-groups and special groupings are published to assist interpretation of movements shown by the Consumer Price Index and also to provide additional data of changes in retail prices.

Structure—a chain of linked indexes

Substantial changes have occurred in consumer usage and patterns of expenditure since the 1939–45 War. In order to keep the weighting pattern representative of current expenditures it has been necessary to construct indexes with additional items and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals, rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the whole period covered. For the six State capital cities seven series for short periods (namely, from the September quarter of 1948 to the June quarter of 1952, from the June quarter of 1952 to the June quarter of 1956, from the June quarter of 1956 to the March quarter of 1960, from the March quarter of 1960 to the December quarter of 1963, from the December quarter of 1963 to the December quarter of 1968, from the December quarter of 1968 to the December quarter of 1973, from the December quarter of 1973 to the September quarter of 1974, and from the September quarter of 1974 onwards) have therefore been constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index series known as the Consumer Price Index. (For information regarding these links for Canberra see *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973.)

During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered, and new items (mainly ones that had become significant in household expenditure) were introduced. Under this method, in effect, average percentage price movements are assessed on one pattern up to the time of the link and on another pattern thereafter. The process of linking ensures that the series reflects only price variations and not differences in cost of the old and new lists of items. The introduction of new items and weights by linking does not, of itself, raise or lower the level of the index.

Tabular statements of retail price index numbers**Consumer Price Index**

The index has been compiled for each quarter from September quarter 1948 and for each year from 1948–49. 'All Groups' index numbers and 'Group' index numbers for each of the five major groups are compiled and published regularly for the six State capital cities combined and separately and for Canberra. Index numbers for sub-groups and special groupings of the Consumer Price Index for the six State capital cities combined have been compiled and published for each quarter from December quarter 1963 and for each year from 1966–67. The reference base for these indexes is: Year 1966–67 = 100.0.

Index numbers for each quarter are first issued in mimeographed statistical bulletins available from the Commonwealth Statistician about three weeks after the end of the quarter. These bulletins contain comment on the index and on the significant price movements in that quarter. Tables showing index numbers for preceding quarters and years are presented.

The tables on the following pages show Consumer Price Index Numbers (Total All Groups) for the six State capital cities combined and separately and for Canberra for periods from the year 1958–59 (see page 251), Consumer Price Index Group Index Numbers for the six State capital cities combined for periods from the year 1958–59 (see page 252), and Consumer Price Index Group Index Numbers for each State capital city and for Canberra for recent years and quarters (see page 253).

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA**

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State capital cities—combined and separately							
	Six State capital cities(b)	Sydney	Mel-bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Canberra
Year—								
1958-59	83.6	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	83.2	84.1	85.8
1959-60	85.7	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	84.8	85.6	87.6
1960-61	89.2	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3	90.3
1961-62	89.6	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	91.6
1962-63	89.8	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7	91.8
1963-64	90.6	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	92.5
1964-65	94.0	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	95.3
1965-66	97.4	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	98.1
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.3	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	102.6
1968-69	106.0	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	104.4
1969-70	109.4	110.6	108.7	108.4	108.2	109.4	108.5	107.4
1970-71	114.6	116.8	113.1	114.2	112.5	114.1	112.6	113.0
1971-72	122.4	126.3	119.7	121.6	119.2	120.7	119.9	119.4
1972-73	129.8	133.9	127.2	128.6	126.5	127.3	126.7	126.3
1973-74	146.6	151.3	144.0	146.1	143.9	140.6	142.6	142.8
1974-75	171.1	176.1	167.9	168.7	169.7	166.1	166.7	164.9
Quarter—								
1971—March	115.2	117.4	113.7	115.1	112.9	114.8	113.2	113.6
June	117.2	119.8	115.2	117.2	115.4	116.4	114.6	115.6
September	119.4	123.3	116.5	119.0	116.5	117.2	116.5	117.2
December	122.2	126.0	119.7	121.3	119.1	120.5	120.3	119.4
1972—March	123.4	127.3	120.7	122.6	120.2	121.8	120.9	119.9
June	124.5	128.5	121.9	123.6	121.1	123.1	122.0	120.9
September	126.2	130.3	123.6	124.6	123.0	124.8	123.4	122.6
December	127.7	132.0	125.0	126.6	124.3	125.3	125.1	124.5
1973—March	130.4	134.6	127.8	129.4	127.0	127.8	127.5	127.1
June	134.7	138.8	132.3	133.9	131.6	131.4	130.8	130.9
September	139.6	144.1	136.8	139.4	136.5	134.4	135.2	135.6
December	144.6	149.4	141.9	144.0	141.9	138.6	141.1	140.8
1974—March	148.1	152.8	145.2	147.8	145.4	142.1	144.0	145.0
June	154.1	158.7	151.9	153.1	151.7	147.1	149.9	149.6
September	162.0	167.0	159.4	161.4	159.4	154.3	157.4	157.4
December	168.1	173.0	164.6	166.6	166.4	163.6	165.5	162.7
1975—March	174.1	178.8	170.8	171.1	173.8	169.8	169.3	166.4
June	180.2	185.5	176.7	175.6	179.3	176.7	174.6	173.2
September	181.6	188.2	177.7	178.4	178.2	176.5	175.9	173.0
December	191.7	196.9	188.4	189.6	188.6	187.7	189.1	186.9

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (b) Weighted average.

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES**

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Clothing and drapery</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Household supplies and equipment</i>	<i>Miscel- laneous</i>	<i>All groups</i>
Year—						
1958-59	81.6	90.5	72.9	94.4	81.4	83.6
1959-60	84.7	91.5	75.4	95.4	83.2	85.7
1960-61	90.2	93.4	80.8	96.6	85.5	89.2
1961-62	88.6	94.4	84.0	97.9	86.1	89.6
1962-63	87.8	94.7	86.5	97.7	86.6	89.8
1963-64	89.0	95.3	89.1	96.4	87.3	90.6
1964-65	93.9	96.8	92.0	97.2	91.4	94.0
1965-66	98.4	97.9	95.9	98.9	95.8	97.4
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	104.7	102.2	104.5	101.2	102.8	103.3
1968-69	105.8	104.3	109.1	102.9	107.5	106.0
1969-70	108.1	107.5	115.5	104.1	111.6	109.4
1970-71	112.4	111.9	123.5	107.4	117.8	114.6
1971-72	116.8	118.5	133.0	111.7	131.0	122.4
1972-73	125.7	125.8	142.4	115.4	137.5	129.8
1973-74	149.5	143.0	157.8	125.0	150.6	146.6
1974-75	164.0	173.0	187.4	146.6	180.8	171.1
Quarter—						
1971—March	112.3	112.2	124.4	107.8	119.4	115.2
June	114.3	115.1	126.8	109.8	120.7	117.2
September	115.6	115.7	128.8	110.0	125.7	119.4
December	116.7	118.0	132.4	111.3	131.2	122.2
1972—March	117.5	118.8	134.1	112.5	132.8	123.4
June	117.5	121.3	136.6	113.0	134.1	124.5
September	120.1	122.2	138.5	113.7	135.6	126.2
December	121.6	124.3	141.3	114.5	136.5	127.7
1973—March	126.9	125.7	143.1	115.9	137.8	130.4
June	134.0	131.1	146.7	117.6	140.0	134.7
September	141.4	134.9	149.8	120.9	144.0	139.6
December	147.0	140.4	155.5	122.9	149.5	144.6
1974—March	152.0	143.2	158.9	125.9	152.1	148.1
June	157.6	153.6	167.0	130.3	156.8	154.1
September	161.9	161.1	174.8	138.9	167.7	162.0
December	161.6	172.8	184.3	143.7	176.1	168.1
1975—March	163.4	175.2	190.2	149.2	187.2	174.1
June	168.9	182.9	200.3	154.4	192.1	180.2
September	171.6	187.1	207.5	158.1	188.2	181.6
December	176.9	200.0	218.4	162.9	203.2	191.7

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: GROUP INDEX NUMBERS
SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND CANBERRA

(Base of each index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

The index numbers hereunder are designed to measure movements in retail prices of specified groups of items for specified cities individually. They measure variations from time to time and not differences in price level as between cities.

City	Year						1975			
	1948-49	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	March quarter	June quarter	Sept. quarter	Dec. quarter
FOOD GROUP										
Six State Capitals(b)	38.2	112.4	116.8	125.7	149.5	164.0	163.4	168.9	171.6	176.9
Sydney	37.9	112.8	117.5	126.1	151.5	166.3	166.2	170.3	173.1	179.0
Melbourne	38.9	112.7	116.8	125.9	148.8	161.7	159.8	166.2	170.1	175.1
Brisbane	36.8	113.5	119.0	127.5	152.5	164.8	163.9	168.7	170.4	176.6
Adelaide	38.6	109.5	113.6	123.1	148.3	163.7	163.4	170.0	171.5	176.0
Perth	38.4	112.5	116.4	124.5	141.7	160.9	164.2	171.2	171.9	175.4
Hobart	39.1	109.6	112.9	120.0	141.4	158.6	158.1	163.1	168.8	174.8
Canberra	37.6	110.7	114.9	123.9	148.6	161.7	160.5	167.7	171.1	178.8
CLOTHING AND DRAPERY GROUP										
Six State Capitals(b)	48.9	111.9	118.5	125.8	143.0	173.0	175.2	182.9	187.1	200.0
Sydney	49.0	112.0	118.7	125.9	143.6	174.1	176.2	183.6	187.4	200.3
Melbourne	48.6	111.5	117.9	125.4	142.3	172.0	174.1	182.2	186.2	199.0
Brisbane	47.8	111.7	118.0	125.3	142.0	171.5	173.7	181.2	185.6	198.7
Adelaide	49.4	112.6	119.5	127.2	144.2	173.8	176.2	183.9	189.6	202.2
Perth	50.6	112.3	118.9	126.1	143.3	174.2	176.5	184.1	188.5	201.1
Hobart	48.2	111.9	118.5	125.6	142.4	171.8	174.0	181.3	186.1	199.7
Canberra	49.5	111.7	118.2	125.6	142.4	172.3	174.3	182.2	185.7	200.1
HOUSING GROUP										
Six State Capitals(b)	40.5	123.5	133.0	142.4	157.8	187.4	190.2	200.3	207.5	218.4
Sydney	41.1	131.6	143.2	154.9	171.5	199.2	200.1	213.2	220.5	230.9
Melbourne	41.3	117.8	124.9	133.1	148.3	180.6	184.2	194.7	201.4	210.5
Brisbane	41.3	118.3	128.8	136.7	150.3	176.4	179.2	183.4	193.7	200.9
Adelaide	38.4	115.9	124.4	133.3	150.6	185.3	191.3	198.2	204.0	221.3
Perth	36.1	125.7	133.7	139.7	149.1	174.2	178.4	184.6	191.2	207.5
Hobart	36.8	117.4	124.2	131.8	146.9	180.9	186.0	194.2	199.7	214.5
Canberra	41.8	116.3	121.9	128.4	140.2	163.3	165.0	168.2	172.3	194.3
HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT GROUP										
Six State Capitals(b)	58.3	107.4	111.7	115.4	125.0	146.6	149.2	154.4	158.1	162.9
Sydney	59.7	109.3	114.6	118.4	128.2	151.5	153.6	160.8	162.9	167.2
Melbourne	55.0	105.8	108.9	112.1	122.0	141.8	144.8	148.8	152.1	157.0
Brisbane	58.9	108.5	112.7	116.9	126.6	149.8	152.0	155.1	162.5	166.2
Adelaide	64.9	105.4	109.2	113.0	121.9	142.5	146.0	148.7	152.3	159.1
Perth	60.4	107.7	112.7	117.4	125.7	146.8	149.6	156.8	164.5	168.9
Hobart	53.4	109.2	116.4	120.3	128.3	149.2	153.2	156.0	160.1	171.8
Canberra	61.4	104.7	107.5	111.9	120.0	138.9	141.6	145.1	147.9	152.9
MISCELLANEOUS GROUP										
Six State Capitals(b)	44.7	117.8	131.0	137.5	150.6	180.8	187.2	192.1	188.2	203.2
Sydney	46.5	120.3	137.4	143.7	155.7	186.5	192.9	198.8	199.3	209.8
Melbourne	42.2	115.8	127.1	134.5	149.1	178.6	185.5	189.2	183.2	201.0
Brisbane	44.4	117.3	127.7	133.5	148.1	175.4	180.8	184.2	182.6	202.0
Adelaide	47.1	118.1	128.3	133.7	146.5	178.9	187.0	191.3	181.0	194.9
Perth	45.4	114.8	124.5	130.4	141.6	172.6	177.6	184.1	175.7	193.7
Hobart	43.5	116.6	129.3	136.6	150.0	176.4	180.4	185.2	178.3	198.1
Canberra	50.2	119.3	130.4	135.9	149.4	177.6	180.5	189.6	181.8	200.9

(a) Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. (b) Weighted average.

Retail Price Index Numbers, 1901 to 1975

The index numbers shown below are presented as a continuous series, but they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. They are derived by linking a number of indexes that differ greatly in scope. The successive indexes used are: from 1901 to 1914, the 'A' Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the 'C' Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and 'C' Series Index excluding Rent; and from 1948-49 onwards, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED, 1901 TO 1975

(Base: Year 1911 = 100.0)

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1901	88	1926	168	1951	313
1902	93	1927	166	1952	367
1903	91	1928	167	1953	383
1904	86	1929	171	1954	386
1905	90	1930	162	1955	394
1906	90	1931	145	1956	419
1907	90	1932	138	1957	429
1908	95	1933	133	1958	435
1909	95	1934	136	1959	443
1910	97	1935	138	1960	459
1911	100	1936	141	1961	471
1912	110	1937	145	1962	469
1913	110	1938	149	1963	472
1914(a)	114	1939	153	1964	483
1915(a)	130	1940	159	1965	502
1916(a)	132	1941	167	1966	517
1917(a)	141	1942	181	1967	534
1918(a)	150	1943	188	1968	548
1919(a)	170	1944	187	1969	564
1920(a)	193	1945	187	1970	586
1921(a)	168	1946	190	1971	621
1922(a)	162	1947	198	1972	658
1923	166	1948	218	1973	720
1924	164	1949	240	1974	829
1925	165	1950	262	1975	954

(a) November.

International comparisons

The following table shows index numbers of consumer (retail) prices for various countries. Except where otherwise noted, the year 1963 is taken as base (= 100). The index numbers show fluctuations in prices in each country, and do not measure relative price levels as between countries.

**INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER (RETAIL) PRICES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES
ALL GROUPS INDEXES**

(Source: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* of the Statistical Office of the United Nations)
(Base of each Index: Year 1970 = 100.0)

Period	Australia (a)	Belgium (b)	Brazil (Sao Paulo) (c)	Canada	France	Federal Republic of Germany	India	Indonesia (Dja- karta)	Italy	Japan (d)	Nether- lands
1970 .	100	100	100	100	-100-	100	100	100	100	-100-	100
1971 .	106	104	121	103	106	105	103	104	-105-	106	-108-
1972 .	112	-110-	100	108	112	111	110	111	111	111	116
1973 .	123	118	116	-116-	120	119	128	146	123	124	125
1974 .	142	133	144	129	136	127	165	205	146	154	137
1975 .	163	150	188	143	153	135	175	244	171	172	151
Quarter— 1974—											
March	133	125	128	123	129	125	146	190	134	145	132
June .	138	130	142	127	134	127	159	203	142	151	136
Sept.	145	136	149	131	139	128	175	207	150	157	138
Dec. .	150	140	158	134	143	130	180	219	159	164	143
1975—											
March	156	144	170	137	147	132	176	229	165	166	146
June .	161	148	181	140	151	135	177	239	169	172	150
Sept.	163	151	195	145	154	136	175	246	173	174	153
Dec. .	172	155	206	148	157	137	170	262	178	178	156

Period	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan (Karachi) (e)	Philip- pines (Manila) (f)	Singap- ore (g)	South Africa (h)	Sweden	Switzer- land	United Kingdom	United States of America	West Malay- sia
1970 .	100	100	100	100	100	-100-	100	100	100	100	100
1971 .	110	106	105	123	102	106	107	107	109	104	102
1972 .	118	114	105	143	104	113	114	114	117	108	105
1973 .	128	122	127	153	128	124	122	124	128	114	116
1974 .	142	-134-	164	215	122	138	134	136	148	127	136
1975 .	163	130	198	235	126	157	147	145	184	139	
Quarter— 1974—											
March	136	130	149	187	120	131	130	132	139	122	132
June .	139	132	156	209	121	135	131	133	147	125	135
Sept.	144	135	171	232	123	141	133	137	151	129	137
Dec. .	149	138	180	231	126	146	140	141	158	133	141
1975—											
March	-154-	144	188	234	127	150	141	143	167	135	143
June .	160	147	198	232	125	155	144	145	183	137	141
Sept.	165	152	202	235	126	159	149	146	191	140	142
Dec. .	172	154	206	233	125	163	152	146	197	142	

(a) Consumer Price Index converted to base: 1970 = 100. (b) Excluding rent. (c) Beginning 1972 base: 1972 = 100. (d) Excluding Okinawa prefecture. (e) Prior to 1972: Karachi only; industrial workers. Beginning 1972, base: 1971 = 100. (f) Prior to 1970, low income group. Beginning 1970, middle income group. (g) Beginning 1974, new series, base: 1973 = 100. (h) White population.

The items priced and the levels at which they are priced in these indexes vary widely according to the intended purposes of the indexes of the various countries.

The index numbers show fluctuations in prices in each country and do not measure relative price levels as between countries.

NOTE. Symbol — on each side of an index number (e.g. —95—) indicates that two series have been linked during that period. Symbol — between two index numbers indicates that it is not possible to link two series (because of change in scope, etc.) and therefore the index numbers are not comparable with each other even though they may be shown on the same base period.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES

The Australian Bureau of Statistics compiles a range of wholesale price indexes relating to materials used by defined areas of the economy. These indexes are described in this section. Another price index relating to articles produced by manufacturing industry is currently being developed.

Two special purpose measures, the Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials and Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of Electrical Equipment, are also published by the Bureau.

Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building

This index was introduced in April 1969. It measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of buildings other than houses and 'low-rise' flats (in general, those up to three storeys). Its composition is in accordance with the materials usage in actual building projects which were selected as representative for the purpose.

The reference base of the index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0. The weighting base corresponds broadly with the reference base, but does not exactly coincide because of the nature of the data from which the weights were derived. The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Prices are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near thereto as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. Index numbers for the financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as more detailed group index numbers for each capital city, will be found in the publication *Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building* (9.6) of 23 April 1969 and subsequent issues, as well as in the *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973 and in *Year Book* No. 60, 1974.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

	Concrete mix, cement, sand, etc	Cement products	Bricks, stone, etc	Timber, board and joinery	Steel and iron products	Aluminium products
Value weight (%)	10.41%	3.64%	5.28%	11.90%	30.58%	6.01%
1970-71	113.0	118.0	118.6	117.0	115.8	113.0
1971-72	120.6	126.1	124.2	123.4	125.4	119.3
1972-73	124.5	135.0	130.1	132.9	130.3	125.4
1973-74	136.0	147.7	146.3	160.2	148.8	138.4
1974-75	164.6	183.9	179.4	194.7	189.2	169.2

	Other metal products	Plumbing fixtures	Miscellaneous materials	Electrical installation materials	Mechanical services components	All groups
Value weight (%)	2.59%	1.19%	7.09%	8.61%	12.70%	100.00%
1970-71	121.4	121.3	110.3	110.9	119.0	115.5
1971-72	120.6	134.3	116.9	114.7	127.7	123.0
1972-73	126.4	143.5	124.5	120.5	132.4	128.9
1973-74	158.5	159.6	134.2	138.3	143.9	145.8
1974-75	162.7	197.7	163.4	157.4	181.3	179.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN BUILDING OTHER THAN HOUSE BUILDING
ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

	State capital cities						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1970-71 . . .	116.4	115.1	116.4	113.9	113.3	115.0	115.5
1971-72 . . .	122.4	123.9	124.4	122.7	121.3	122.6	123.0
1972-73 . . .	127.2	131.2	130.4	129.8	126.3	129.7	128.9
1973-74 . . .	144.1	148.0	149.0	145.8	142.9	143.8	145.8
1974-75 . . .	176.0	180.6	186.6	181.0	176.7	179.3	179.2

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Price Index of Materials used in House Building

This index was introduced in November 1970. It measures changes in prices of selected materials used in the construction of houses. Its composition is in accordance with the usage of materials in actual houses which were selected as representative for the purpose.

In the interests of uniformity and ease of use, the reference base of the index is the year 1966-67 = 100.0, the same as that used for the Price Index of Materials used in Building other than House Building. However, because of the later time at which the weighting source data were collected, the weighting base approximates more closely to the year 1968-69. The index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Prices are collected as at the mid-point of the month to which the index refers, or as near thereto as practicable. They relate to specified standards of each commodity and are obtained in all State capital cities from representative suppliers of materials used in building.

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1966, and for the financial years from 1966-67. Index numbers for the financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as more detailed group index numbers and the separate weighting patterns for the six State capital cities, will be found in the publication *Price Index of Materials used in House Building (9.9)* of 27 November 1970. This and subsequent issues are available on request. A full description of the index is also given in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973 and in *Year Book* No. 60, 1974.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES**

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

Value weight (%)	Concrete mix, cement and sand	Cement products	Clay bricks, tiles etc.	Timber, board and joinery	Steel products	Other metal products
	5.73%	8.10%	12.85%	36.16%	5.86%	7.20%
1970-71 . . .	113.4	121.8	118.0	118.5	115.0	112.4
1971-72 . . .	121.2	132.0	124.5	124.8	127.9	118.5
1972-73 . . .	127.0	139.9	130.7	137.0	136.8	124.9
1973-74 . . .	137.5	154.3	146.8	169.1	153.8	146.3
1974-75 . . .	165.7	193.1	180.3	203.5	192.1	170.3

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
GROUP INDEX NUMBERS—WEIGHTED AVERAGE OF SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES—continued
 (Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

Value weight (%)	Plumbing	Electrical	Installed	Plaster	Miscel-	All
	fixtures	instal- lation materials	appli- ances	and plaster products	laneous materials	groups
	3.74%	1.63%	5.13%	5.64%	7.96%	100.00%
1970-71 . . .	113.6	115.0	103.8	109.4	111.0	115.7
1971-72 . . .	122.6	120.2	107.4	116.9	116.4	122.7
1972-73 . . .	129.6	126.2	108.3	118.7	124.9	131.1
1973-74 . . .	143.2	146.4	117.7	122.2	135.0	151.3
1974-75 . . .	174.5	168.3	146.4	147.8	161.5	183.4

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN HOUSE BUILDING
ALL GROUPS INDEX NUMBERS—SIX STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of each Index: Year 1966-67 = 100.0) (a)

NOTE. The separate city indexes measure price movements within each city individually. They do not compare price levels as between cities.

Period	State capital cities						Weighted average of six State capital cities
	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	
1970-71 . . .	119.8	112.3	115.2	116.7	113.9	114.3	115.7
1971-72 . . .	126.1	118.9	124.8	124.8	121.1	120.7	122.7
1972-73 . . .	135.6	126.5	133.8	134.8	126.9	130.8	131.1
1973-74 . . .	158.0	147.8	152.2	157.2	141.8	145.5	151.3
1974-75 . . .	189.4	178.4	187.0	195.4	172.4	179.1	183.4

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Price Index of Materials used in Manufacturing Industry

Introduction

This index was introduced in July 1975 and relates to materials (including fuels) used in manufacturing industry. It completes the presentation of a set of price indexes which replaces the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index, publication of which was discontinued in December 1970.

Scope and composition

The composition of the index is based on materials used by establishments classified to Division C, Manufacturing, of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). The index is on a *net basis*; that is, it relates in concept only to those materials which are used by establishments within the Manufacturing Division in Australia and which have been produced by establishments outside that Division. Such outside establishments are either Australian establishments classified to other Divisions of Australian industry (e.g. Mining or Agriculture) or are overseas establishments (including overseas manufacturing establishments).

Materials purchased by establishments classified to the Australian Manufacturing Division from other establishments in that Division are outside the scope of the index and are excluded, but the same materials when purchased from overseas are included. Thus, for example, prices of Australian produced cotton fabric (a product of establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division) are excluded from the index whereas prices of imported cotton fabric are included. It follows that the

weight attributed to cotton fabric in the index only relates to cotton fabric of imported origin. A material which undergoes transformation at a number of stages during manufacturing will, at each stage, be an input to particular manufacturing industries. However, in keeping with the scope and *net* basis of this index, the material is only priced at the stage it first enters manufacturing. An example is the usage of copper concentrates. Prices of copper concentrates are reflected in the index; however, prices of copper ingots used in the manufacture of copper pipes, or of copper pipes used in the manufacture of plumbing items, are not included in the index. In other words, the pricing and weights for the index reflect *usage of materials at the point of entry to the Manufacturing Division*.

Base period and method of calculation

The reference base of the index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The index is a fixed-weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Derivation of items and weights

The items included in the index were selected on the basis of values of materials used, in 1971-72, by establishments classified to the Manufacturing Division of ASIC. Only materials originating from outside the Manufacturing Division (that is, materials which are *net inputs* to manufacturing) were selected. The selection was made from data reported in the 1971-72 Census of Manufacturing Establishments, and in 1971-72 import statistics.

The selected items were allocated weights in accordance with estimated manufacturing usage in the year 1971-72. Many of the selected items carry not only the weight of directly priced materials but also the weight of unpriced materials whose prices are considered to move similarly to those of directly priced materials.

Weighting patterns and classifications

The selected items have been published into broad *index groups* using two different classifications. Index numbers are published for each of the groups derived in this way. The classifications used for this purpose are:

- (i) Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), and
- (ii) Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

In effect, the index numbers for index groups based on ASIC are on an *industry of origin basis* and in addition, the distinction between home produced and imported materials is made. Index numbers for index groups based on SITC are on a *commodity basis*. The percentage contributions for each of the index items, groups and categories are based on estimated usage in 1971-72, valued at the relevant prices applying in the reference base year 1968-69, and given on pages 261-4.

Prices

Prices incorporated in the index are obtained from representative suppliers and users in all States. Prices of home-produced items are generally obtained from principal users (that is manufacturers) but in some cases from major suppliers (producers or wholesalers). Prices of imported items are obtained from suppliers (importers) and users (manufacturers). In concept, pricing for the index is at the point at which the materials physically enter the manufacturing sector. Therefore, as far as possible, prices are on a *delivered into store* basis. Price series relate to *goods of fixed specifications* with the aim of incorporating in the index price changes for representative materials of *constant quality*.

Prices collected are mainly *monthly average prices* rather than prices relating to the mid-point of the month. This is because there is a high frequency of price change for many of the materials included in the index, and prices as at one point of time within a month are not always representative of average prices for the month. Price series for electricity and gas are based on the average realised cost per unit of actual monthly sales to 'industrial' users by selected major suppliers and are therefore subject to fluctuations due to changing usage patterns. In general, prices recorded in the index for a given month refer to materials delivered to manufacturers in that month.

Prices of transferred goods

Transfers which do not take place on the open market present problems in the measurement of price change. An example is where a vertically-integrated enterprise extracts a mineral (mining activity) and also processes it (manufacturing activity). Since the material is transferred from one part of the enterprise to another there is usually no transaction price. In such instances various methods of imputing movements in market prices have been adopted. Depending on circumstances and the availability of data, these methods include using movements in *opportunity cost* (based, for example, on the price of the material in an established market) or movement in cost (based on expenses actually incurred in obtaining the material). Imputations of this kind enter partly into price series for items such as iron ore, bauxite, nickel and coal.

Seasonal items

In the case of seasonally produced items such as fruit and vegetables where deliveries do not occur over the whole year, the previous season's prices are in general repeated for the months outside the selling season until the subsequent season's prices become operative.

Index numbers

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1968 and for financial years from 1968-69 on the reference base year 1968-69. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers. Monthly index numbers will be found in the publication *Price Index of Materials Used in Manufacturing* (9.13) of 4 July 1975 and the supplement to this publication and subsequent issues.

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX
NUMBERS BASED ON INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN**

(Base of each index: Year 1968-69=100.0) (a)

	<i>Imported materials</i>				<i>Home produced materials</i>					<i>All groups</i>
	<i>Agri-culture</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Manu-facturing</i>	<i>Total imported materials</i>	<i>Agri-culture</i>	<i>Forestry and fishing</i>	<i>Mining</i>	<i>Elec-tricity</i>	<i>Total home produced materials</i>	
<i>Value weight (%)</i>	1.92%	4.17%	21.07%	27.16%	47.04%	1.12%	18.92%	5.76%	72.84%	100.00%
1968-69	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1969-70	104.5	96.2	101.0	100.5	101.6	103.5	108.8	99.7	103.4	102.6
1970-71	101.8	105.3	102.0	102.5	99.3	110.1	98.7	99.4	99.3	100.1
1971-72	95.5	112.0	103.4	104.1	103.5	120.9	97.1	101.7	102.0	102.6
1972-73	105.2	109.1	104.4	105.2	125.3	131.0	100.4	103.7	117.2	113.9
1973-74	130.6	196.3	113.1	127.1	147.9	157.3	119.0	109.9	137.6	134.7
1974-75	149.3	357.8	149.5	181.5	132.2	187.8	129.0	124.6	131.6	145.1

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY: GROUP INDEX
NUMBERS BASED ON STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE CLASSIFICATION**

(Base of each index: Year 1968-69=100.0) (a)

	<i>Manufactured materials (imported)</i>			<i>Other materials (imported and home produced)</i>				<i>All groups</i>
	<i>Chemicals</i>	<i>Metal manu-factures, components for transport equipment and machinery</i>	<i>Other manufactured materials</i>	<i>Food, live animals and tobacco</i>	<i>Crude materials (excl. fuels)</i>	<i>Electricity, gas and fuels</i>		
<i>Value weight (%)</i>	6.67%	5.21%	5.76%	45.87%	20.66%	15.83%	100.00%	
1968-69	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1969-70	98.1	103.9	99.4	102.4	108.2	98.4	102.6	
1970-71	97.2	108.4	98.2	100.9	99.9	97.3	100.1	
1971-72	95.6	114.9	97.8	104.7	100.9	99.1	102.6	
1972-73	91.4	119.3	97.6	122.9	116.0	99.1	113.9	
1973-74	96.3	118.6	106.1	145.9	140.7	126.2	134.7	
1974-75	141.9	148.7	137.4	132.4	149.3	179.5	145.1	

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDEX AGGREGATE (a)
GROUPS BASED ON INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN

Category, group and item	Percentage contribution of—	
	Item to All groups	Group to All groups
IMPORTED MATERIALS—		
<i>Agriculture</i>		1.92
Coffee beans	0.33	
Cocoa beans	0.26	
Tobacco	0.62	
Natural rubber	0.53	
Jute	0.10	
Sisal hemp	0.08	
<i>Mining</i>		4.17
Crude petroleum	2.71	
Phosphate rock	0.90	
Sulphur	0.33	
Asbestos	0.23	
<i>Manufacturing</i>		21.07
Cotton fabric	1.40	
Synthetic fabric	1.55	
Synthetic yarn	0.94	
Synthetic fibre	0.42	
Hessian	0.23	
Chemical elements and compounds	2.65	
Plastic materials and resins	2.04	
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0.67	
Medicinal and pharmaceutical materials	0.17	
Essential oils and cleansers	0.26	
Other chemicals	0.88	
Synthetic rubber	0.30	
Fuel oil	0.59	
Unassembled cars, trucks and tractors	2.98	
Automotive parts	0.95	
Bearings	0.34	
Diesel engines	0.28	
Electric motors	0.19	
Float glass	0.17	
Tyres	0.12	
Softwood	0.93	
Hardwood	0.18	
Printing papers	1.35	
Woodpulp	0.66	
Iron and steel plates and pipes	0.36	
Iron and steel ccils	0.11	
Vegetable oils	0.35	

**PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDEX AGGREGATE (a) GROUPS
BASED ON INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN—continued**

Category, group and item	Percentage contribution of—	
	Item to All groups	Group to All groups
HOME PRODUCED MATERIALS—		
<i>Agriculture</i>		47.04
Cattle and calves	15.58	
Lambs	2.69	
Sheep	2.74	
Pigs	2.39	
Chickens	1.80	
Milk	7.86	
Wool	1.79	
Eggs	0.14	
Wheat	2.93	
Barley	0.74	
Rice	0.45	
Sorghum	0.21	
Oats	0.17	
Maize	0.12	
Grapes	0.56	
Peaches	0.24	
Pineapples	0.21	
Pears	0.16	
Oranges	0.13	
Other fruit	0.27	
Peas	0.21	
Potatoes	0.15	
Beans	0.13	
Other vegetables	0.14	
Hops	0.06	
Sugar cane	3.58	
Oilseeds	0.32	
Cotton	0.28	
Peanuts	0.15	
Tobacco	0.84	
<i>Forestry and Fishing</i>		1.12
Hardwood	0.43	
Softwood	0.04	
Plantation pine	0.19	
Wood for pulp	0.30	
Fish	0.16	
<i>Mining</i>		18.92
Iron ore	2.59	
Copper in concentrates	2.85	
Nickel in concentrates	0.48	
Silver-lead in concentrates	1.51	
Zinc in concentrates	0.65	
Bauxite	0.92	
Tin in concentrates	0.38	
Gold	0.46	
Crude petroleum	4.07	
Coal and briquettes	1.60	
Gas	1.10	
Gravel	0.86	
Sand	0.54	
Clay	0.43	
Limestone	0.32	
Gypsum	0.16	
<i>Electricity</i>		5.76
Electricity	5.76	
	100.0	100.0

(a) The percentage contributions to the index aggregate are based on estimated usage in 1971-72 valued at relevant prices in 1968-69.

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
 PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDEX AGGREGATE (a)
 GROUPS BASED ON STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
 CLASSIFICATION (S.T.I.C.)

Group and item	Percentage contribution of—	
	Item to All groups	Group to All groups
MANUFACTURED MATERIALS (IMPORTED) (b)—		
<i>Chemicals</i>		6.67
Chemical elements and compounds	2.65	
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	0.67	
Medicinal and pharmaceutical materials	0.17	
Essential oils and cleansers	0.26	
Plastic materials and resins	2.04	
Other chemicals	8.88	
<i>Metal manufactures, components for transport equipment and machinery</i>		5.21
Iron and steel plates and pipes	0.36	
Iron and steel coils	0.11	
Bearings	0.34	
Diesel engines	0.28	
Electric motors	0.19	
Unassembled cars, trucks and tractors	2.98	
Automotive parts	0.95	
<i>Other manufactured materials</i>		5.76
Printing papers	1.35	
Cotton fabric	1.40	
Synthetic fabric	1.55	
Synthetic yarn	0.94	
Hessian	0.23	
Float glass	0.17	
Tyres	0.12	
OTHER MATERIALS (IMPORTED AND HOME PRODUCED) (c)—		
<i>Food, live animals and tobacco</i>		45.87
Cattle and calves	15.58	
Lambs	2.69	
Sheep	2.74	
Pigs	2.39	
Chickens	1.80	
Milk	7.86	
Eggs	0.14	
Fish	0.16	
Wheat	2.93	
Barley	0.74	
Rice	0.45	
Sorghum	0.21	
Oats	0.17	
Maize	0.12	
Grapes	0.56	
Peaches	0.24	
Pineapples	0.21	
Pears	0.16	
Oranges	0.13	
Other fruit	0.27	
Peas	0.21	
Potatoes	0.15	
Beans	0.13	
Other vegetables	0.14	
Hops	0.06	
Sugar cane	3.58	
Coffee beans	0.33	
Cocoa beans	0.26	
Tobacco	1.46	

PRICE INDEX OF MATERIALS USED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
PERCENTAGE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INDEX AGGREGATE (a)
GROUPS BASED ON STANDARD INTERNATIONAL TRADE
CLASSIFICATION (S.I.T.C.)—continued

<i>Group and item</i>	<i>Percentage contribution of—</i>	
	<i>Item to All groups</i>	<i>Group to All groups</i>
<i>Crude materials (excluding fuels)</i>		20.66
Peanuts	0.15	
Oilseeds	0.32	
Natural rubber	0.53	
Synthetic rubber	0.30	
Hardwood	0.61	
Softwood	0.97	
Plantation pine	0.19	
Wood for pulp	0.30	
Woodpulp	0.66	
Wool	1.79	
Jute	0.10	
Sisal hemp	0.08	
Cotton	0.28	
Synthetic fibre	0.42	
Gravel	0.86	
Sand	0.54	
Clay	0.43	
Limestone	0.32	
Gypsum	0.16	
Asbestos	0.23	
Phosphate rock	0.90	
Sulphur	0.33	
Iron ore	2.59	
Copper in concentrates	2.85	
Nickel in concentrates	0.48	
Silver-lead in concentrates	1.51	
Zinc in concentrates	0.65	
Bauxite	0.92	
Tin in concentrates	0.38	
Gold	0.46	
Vegetable oils	0.35	
<i>Electricity, gas and fuels</i>		15.83
Crude petroleum	6.78	
Fuel oil	0.59	
Electricity	5.76	
Gas	1.10	
Coal and briquettes	1.60	
	100.00	100.00

(a) The percentage contributions to the index aggregate are based on estimated usage in 1971-72 valued at relevant prices in 1968-69. (b) Excluding the manufactured imported crude materials listed in footnote (c). (c) Includes imported fuel oil and the following imported crude materials: synthetic rubber, hardwood, softwood, wood pulp, synthetic fibre, vegetable oils.

Price Index of Metallic Materials used in the Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products

This index was introduced in December 1972. The index includes important metallic materials selected and combined in accordance with a weighting pattern reflecting value of usage as reported at the 1968-69 Census of Manufacturing Establishments for establishments classified to the Fabricated Metal Products Sub-division of Manufacturing Industry (Australian Standard Industrial Classification Sub-division 31).

The reference base of the index is the year 1968-69 = 100.0. The index is a fixed weights index and is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Prices for each of the items relate to representative goods of fixed specification collected from a selection of representative sources. The price series used are obtained monthly, by mail collection, from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant materials. In the main prices are collected as at the mid-point of each month.

The index has been compiled for each month from July 1968, and for financial years from 1968-69. Index numbers for financial years are simple averages of the relevant monthly index numbers.

Further information concerning the method of compiling the index, as well as more detailed group index numbers and the weighting pattern of the index, will be found in the publication *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (9.10)* of 14 December 1972, as well as in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973, and in *Year Book* No. 60, 1974.

**PRICE INDEX OF METALLIC MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE
OF FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS—GROUP INDEX NUMBERS**

(Base of each Index: Year 1968-69 = 100.0) (a)

	<i>Iron and steel</i>	<i>Aluminium</i>	<i>Copper and brass</i>	<i>Other metallic materials</i>	<i>All groups</i>
<i>Value weight (%)</i>	83.2%	8.9%	5.7%	2.2%	100.0%
1970-71	106.7	104.5	106.5	90.9	106.2
1971-72	116.2	106.8	106.2	83.6	114.1
1972-73	122.6	109.2	106.6	98.7	120.0
1973-74	131.7	118.2	138.1	151.3	131.3
1974-75	161.1	141.9	131.1	192.4	158.4

(a) Figures are published to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

**Price Indexes of Copper Materials used in the Manufacture of
Electrical Equipment**

This special purpose measure was introduced in December 1972. Prices for each item included in the index relate to representative goods of fixed specification and are collected each month from major Australian manufacturers of the relevant materials. The index has been compiled for each month since July 1968.

A description of this index is given in *Labour Report* No. 57, 1972. Index numbers are shown in the monthly publication *Price Indexes of Metallic Materials (9.10)*.

**PRICE INDEXES OF COPPER MATERIALS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDEX NUMBERS FOR SELECTED ACTIVITIES**

(Base of each Index: Year 1968-69 = 100.0) (a)

	<i>Copper materials used in the manufacture of—</i>				
	<i>Electric motors and motor control equipment</i>	<i>High voltage and low voltage switchgear</i>	<i>Distribution transformers</i>	<i>Power transformers</i>	<i>General transformers</i>
1970-71	104.0	105.7	101.3	100.3	103.0
1971-72	104.8	104.9	101.3	95.2	104.0
1972-73	110.4	111.2	105.7	98.3	109.4
1973-74	136.0	148.0	130.1	128.0	137.0
1974-75	133.1	137.1	122.4	116.3	128.9

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index members to the nearest whole number.

Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials

This special purpose index was introduced in 1964, and index numbers were published at quarterly intervals from August 1959 to February 1969, when monthly publication commenced. In addition to its use in connection with the Bureau's constant price estimates in the national accounting field, the index has a direct value as a measure of changes in aggregate cost of materials used in an important part of the building industry (other than house building).

A description of this index is given in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 and in *Year Book* No. 58, 1972, pages 239-40. Index numbers are published monthly in *Price Index of Electrical Installation Materials* (9.5).

PRICE INDEX OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS MATERIALS GROUP INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100.0) (a)

Value weight (%)	Conductors	Conduit and accessories	Switchboard and switch-gear material	All groups
	40%	25%	35%	100%
1970-71	128.4	112.8	129.2	124.8
1971-72	127.6	120.9	137.7	129.1
1972-73	133.5	126.8	144.2	135.5
1973-74	165.1	138.5	156.6	155.5
1974-75	168.2	169.6	192.3	177.0

(a) Figures are shown to one decimal place to avoid distortions that would occur in rounding off the index numbers to the nearest whole number.

Melbourne Wholesale Price Index

An index of Melbourne wholesale prices was first compiled in 1912 and ceased being published in 1961. It related chiefly to basic material and foods weighted in accordance with consumption in the years immediately preceding that year. Neither the list of items nor the weighting was varied, except for some changes in the building materials group in 1949. The series has some historical significance as a measure of changes, since the year 1861.

Prices of its component items are combined in the proportions in which they were in common use about the year 1910. A description of the index and a list of the commodities included in it were published in *Labour Report* No. 38, 1949, pages 43-5. Index numbers up to the year 1961 were published in *Year Book* No. 48, 1962.

Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index

General publication of this index was discontinued with the issue of index numbers for the month of December 1970. Index numbers up to that period may be found in the mimeographed bulletin *Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index* (9.4) or in *Labour Report* No. 55, 1970.

The index related to commodities priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible and as nearly as might have been at the point where they first made effective impact on the local price structure. With a few exceptions, prices were from Melbourne sources. The weights were based on estimates of the average annual consumption of the commodities in Australia during the period 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive.

A list of the commodities and other information concerning the Wholesale Price (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs) Index is given in *Labour Report* No. 53, 1967, pages 38-41.

EXPORT PRICE INDEXES

An annual index of export prices has been published by the Bureau since its inception. Brief descriptions of indexes issued between 1901 and 1962 (that is, prior to the introduction of the current Export Price Index) are shown in *Year Book* No. 55, 1969, pages 256-7.

The current Export Price Index

The current Export Price Index was first published in October 1962, but index numbers were compiled back to July 1959. The reference base of this index is: year 1959-60 = 100.0. Index numbers from July 1969 have been compiled on an interim basis which incorporates a re-weighting of the items contained in the original index, and the inclusion of some additional items. This interim basis was introduced pending completion of a comprehensive review and re-basing of the index as a whole.

The Export Price Index is a fixed-weights index, and its purpose (as was that of the previous fixed-weights index) is to provide comparisons monthly, over a limited number of years, of the level of export prices of the selected items, making no allowance for variations in quantities exported. The index numbers are thus measures of price change only. The price series used in the index relate to specified standards for each commodity and in most cases are combinations of prices for a number of representative grades, types, etc.

The index is calculated by the method known as 'the weighted arithmetic mean of price relatives'.

Index numbers for each of the groups and 'All groups' are shown in the following table. The yearly index numbers are simple averages of the twelve monthly index numbers in each year.

Further information concerning the compiling of the index, as well as more detailed group index numbers, will be found in the bulletin *Export Price Index* (9.2) of October 1962, and in Year Book No. 60, 1974, pages 258-60.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base of each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100.0)

<i>Period</i>	<i>Wool</i>	<i>Meats</i>	<i>Dairy produce</i>	<i>Cereals</i>	<i>Dried and canned fruits</i>	<i>Sugar</i>	<i>Hides and tallow</i>	<i>Metals and coal (a)</i>	<i>Gold</i>	<i>All groups</i>
1970-71	67	152	88	100	102	113	94	139	109	101
1971-72	72	147	135	99	103	127	96	138	126	104
1972-73	179	178	119	102	106	136	139	142	180	134
1973-74	172	201	109	184	152	176	161	196	289	160
1974-75	121	132	127	256	176	378	141	263	391	181

(a) Comprises coal, iron and steel, copper, zinc, lead and silver. Does not include iron ore, bauxite, alumina and mineral sands, which, however, have been included in the 'All groups' index from July 1969.

Link between current and previous indexes

In order to show approximate movements in export prices over a long period, the 'All groups' indexes of the successive series have been linked together at the earliest year for which each of the indexes was compiled. The table below shows this linked series and a long-term price index for wool which is the most important single component in the movement of the 'All groups' index.

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—LINKED SERIES 1936-37 TO 1972-73

(Base of each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Period	Wool	All groups	Period	Wool	All groups
1936-37	29	30	1956-57	136	117
1937-38	23	27	1957-58	111	102
1938-39	19	22	1958-59	85	90
1939-40	23	26	1959-60	100	100
1940-41	24	28	1960-61	92	95
1941-42	24	28	1961-62	97	96
1942-43	28	30	1962-63	104	101
1943-44	28	31	1963-64	120	114
1944-45	28	34	1964-65	102	105
1945-46	28	39	1965-66	107	107
1946-47	41	54	1966-67	103	105
1947-48	68	75	1967-68	95	100
1948-49	86	88	1968-69	99	102
1949-50	111	101	1969-70(a)	87	103
1950-51	235	173	1970-71	67	101
1951-52	133	125	1971-72	72	104
1952-53	145	128	1972-73	179	134
1953-54	145	125	1973-74	172	160
1954-55	127	114	1974-75	121	181
1955-56	109	105			

(a) Interim series linked as at June 1969.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND HOURS**Arbitration and Wages Boards Acts and associated legislation**

Summaries of the operation of Federal and State Acts regulating rates of pay, hours and other conditions of employment were first compiled for the year 1913 and particulars for this and subsequent years have appeared in the annual *Labour Report*. This report summarises the position up to the end of 1975 or in some cases early 1976.

Federal industrial legislation and tribunals

Under paragraph (xxxv) of Section 51 of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. In 1904 the Conciliation and Arbitration Act was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament and this Act with amendments has been in operation since then.

In addition to this 'conciliation and arbitration' power the Commonwealth Parliament can legislate concerning conditions of employment for its own employees and for employees in Australian Territories. Under the interstate and overseas trade and commerce power (paragraph (i) of section 51 of the Constitution) the Parliament can legislate directly in respect of industries such as the maritime and stevedoring industries. In times of national emergency the defence power of the Constitution (paragraph (vi) of section 51) enables Parliament to have direct control over all industry.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides for the separation of the judicial functions from the conciliation functions and for the establishment of the Australian Industrial Court to deal with judicial matters and the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to deal with the functions of conciliation and arbitration under the Act. A summary of the main provisions of the Act operative to the end of 1975 is given in the following paragraphs.

The Australian Industrial Court is a superior court of record comprising a Chief Judge and not more than nine other Judges. The Court carries out the judicial functions associated with the settlement of disputes such as determining questions of law referred by the Commission or the

Registrar, hearing complaints against employers for dismissing employees because of union activities or arbitration work, interpreting awards, determining eligibility for membership of an organisation, determining questions relating to rules of an organisation, enquiring into allegations or irregularities in the conduct of elections conducted by organisations, and hearing complaints of breaches of awards and ordering compliance with awards and orders of the Commission. In certain circumstances the jurisdiction of the Court is exercised by a bench of not less than three Judges—in other cases by a single Judge.

The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of a President, Deputy Presidents and Commissioners. The President is required to have qualifications for judicial appointment. The other Presidential Members must have similar qualifications; or must have had experience at a high level in industry, commerce, industrial relations or the service of a government or government authority; or must have obtained a degree or similar qualification in law, economics, industrial relations or some other relevant field of study. Members of the Commission are appointed by the Commonwealth Government and may hold office until 65 years of age.

The Commission carries out its functions of conciliation and arbitration through panels or task forces. The President assigns an industry or a group of industries to a panel consisting of a Presidential Member and one or more Commissioners.

When the Commission receives notification of a dispute, or of one which is likely to occur, a member of the appropriate panel takes steps to prevent or settle the dispute. Negotiation may take place between the parties outside the Commission or under the supervision of the Commission. If the parties reach agreement they may make a memorandum of their agreement and have it certified by the Commission. Some issues in dispute may be resolved by agreement and others determined by arbitration by the Commission.

Certain matters cannot be determined by a single member of the Commission. Those matters which must be determined by a Full Bench of the Commission, consisting of a number of Presidential Members and Commissioners, include standard hours, national wage cases, the minimum wage, equal pay principles, annual leave and long service leave. Full Benches of the Commission also hear appeals from decisions of single members and deal with references from single members. Appeals and references from the Public Service Arbitrator or Deputy Arbitrators are heard by Full Benches. When matters relating to appeals or references under both or either of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Public Service Arbitration Act are being heard, the Commission may sit in joint session (i.e. comprised of persons constituting the Commission in the separate matters) to take evidence and hear arguments. In any proceedings before a Full Bench, the Minister may, on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, intervene in the public interest. Others may apply to the Commission for leave to intervene which may be granted if the Commission thinks that the person or organisation should be heard.

The Act provides that a member of the Commission assigned by the President should handle industrial matters in the maritime industries and the stevedoring industry, other than those matters that must be dealt with by a Full Bench.

The jurisdiction of the Commission is limited to conciliation and arbitration of interstate industrial disputes between employers and employees. The employees must be engaged in employment that is 'industrial' in character. It has been held, for example, that school teachers, nurses, police and fire-fighters employed by government authorities are not engaged in 'industrial' employment. However, in the case of employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory the Commission has jurisdiction to settle industrial disputes whether or not the employees are engaged in an *industry* in the constitutional sense of the word.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that where a State law, or an order, award, decision or determination of a State industrial tribunal is inconsistent with or deals with a matter dealt with in an award of the Commission, the latter shall prevail and the former, to the extent of the inconsistency or in relation to the matter dealt with, shall be invalid.

Wages, hours of work and other conditions of employment of Commonwealth Government employees are regulated by the Australian Public Service Arbitrator and the Deputy Public Service Arbitrators under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1973*. Appeals and references from the Arbitrator or the Deputy Arbitrators may be made to the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes involving pilots, navigators and flight engineers of aircraft. The tribunal was established in February 1968 under provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the *Australian Coal Industry Act 1946* and the *New South Wales Coal Industry Act, 1946* and is empowered to consider interstate disputes and New South Wales disputes in the coal mining industry.

State industrial tribunals

New South Wales. The principal authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which consists of a President and not more than seven other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are Conciliation Commissioners and Conciliation Committees constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as chairman and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. Special Commissioners may be appointed. Wages, salaries and conditions of employment of State Government employees are regulated by determinations made by, or industrial agreements registered with, the Public Service Board of New South Wales.

Victoria. The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, and the Industrial Appeals Court presided over by a judge of the County Court. The conditions of employment of State Government employees are regulated by determinations or regulations of the Public Service Board, the Police Service Board and the Teachers Tribunal.

Queensland. The authorities consist of the Industrial Court of Queensland, which deals with the legal aspects of the system, and the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland, which deals with conciliation and arbitration functions. The President of the Industrial Court is a Judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland. Not more than five Commissioners may be appointed to the Commission. The Commission is constituted by a Commissioner sitting alone or in the case of a Full Bench of the Commission by at least three Commissioners. The conditions of employment of State Government employees are regulated by awards, etc. of the Commission.

South Australia. The system of control consists of an Industrial Commission, an Industrial Court and Conciliation Committees. The Commission is composed of a President, two Deputy Presidents and Commissioners. The Commissioners are chairmen of Conciliation Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. The Commission and Conciliation Committees make awards. The President and Deputy Presidents of the Commission are the President and Deputy Presidents, respectively, of the Industrial Court which deals with legal matters and workmen's compensation.

Rates of pay and other conditions of employment of State Government employees are determined by the Public Service Arbitrator and the Teachers Salaries Board.

Western Australia. The principal authorities comprise the Western Australian Industrial Commission consisting of seven Commissioners and the Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court consisting of three Supreme Court Judges. Awards may be made by a single Commissioner or by the Commission in Court Session consisting of three Commissioners. Appeals and references from single Commissioners are heard by the Commission in Court Session. Appeals from the Commission to the Industrial Appeal Court are limited to matters of law or jurisdiction. The Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal, consisting of a chairman and two representatives each of employers and employees, has power to determine industrial matters in the coal mining industry. Decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the Commission in Court Session. Wages and other conditions of employment of State Government employees are regulated by the Public Service Arbitrator, the Railways Classification Board and by determinations made under the Education Act, including determinations of the Government School Teachers Tribunal.

Tasmania. The authorities are Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman (or Deputy Chairman) and an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. The Public Service Board and the Public Service Arbitrator regulate the wages and conditions of employment of State Government employees.

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements

A survey conducted in May 1974 showed the number and proportion of employees whose rates of pay and conditions of employment were varied in accordance with awards, determinations and collective agreements. Awards, etc. of Federal industrial arbitration authorities affected 39 per cent of employees (males 44 per cent, females 30 per cent), awards, etc. of State authorities affected 48 per cent of employees (males 41 per cent, females 62 per cent), unregistered collective agreements affected 1 per cent of employees, and 12 per cent of employees were not affected by awards, etc.

Results of this survey are published in *Incidence of industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements* (6.5) May 1974.

Rates of wage and hours of work

This section contains indexes (with base: year 1954 = 100) of minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State.

In the indexes there are fifteen industry groups for adult males and eight industry groups for adult females. For relevant periods these indexes replace cognate indexes (base: year 1911 = 1,000 for males and April 1914 = 1,000 for females) published in Year Books before No. 46, 1960. The current indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954 which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and collective agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc. thereby providing occupation weights.

The industrial classification used in the current indexes, shown in the table on page 272, does not differ basically from the previous classification, the alterations being largely in the arrangement of classes. The former Pastoral, agricultural, etc. group and the domestic part of the Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. group are excluded from the current indexes because of coverage difficulties.

The minimum wage rates and standard hours of work used in the current indexes are for representative occupations within each industry. They have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and collective agreements in force at the end of each month or quarter, commencing with March 1939 for adult males and March 1951 for adult females. Particulars have been available as at the end of each month for adult males from January 1957 and for adult females from July 1967. The index for adult males includes rates and hours for 3,415 award designations. However, as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313. For adult females the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. Using the industry and the occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates and hours were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia.

Because the indexes are designed to measure movements in prescribed minimum rates of 'wages' as distinct from 'salaries', those awards, etc. which relate solely or mainly to salary earners are excluded.

A more detailed description of the current indexes of minimum rates of wage and standard hours of work is given in the *Labour Report*, which also contains an extensive tabular presentation of the minimum rates of pay for adult males and females in the principal occupations in the capital city of each State. Further particulars of wage rates and index numbers will be found in mimeographed bulletins *Minimum Wage Rates*, March 1939 to June 1965, *Wage Rates Indexes*, June 1965 to June 1968 and *Wage Rates Indexes*, June 1968 to June 1972. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletins *Wage Rates and Earnings* and *Wage Rates Indexes (Preliminary Statement)*.

Weekly wage rates—adult males

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES(b) PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AND INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGE RATES

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE (\$) (c)							
1950 . . .	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
1960 . . .	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
1970 . . .	54.40	53.68	55.07	52.12	55.99	54.49	54.20
1974p . . .	105.51	105.15	109.16	103.32	101.04	106.02	105.42
1975p . . .	117.72	116.84	122.01	115.01	111.73	116.93	117.37
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)							
1950 . . .	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
1960 . . .	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
1970 . . .	192.6	190.1	195.0	184.6	198.2	192.9	191.9
1974p . . .	373.6	372.3	386.5	365.8	357.8	375.4	373.3
1975p . . .	416.8	413.7	432.0	407.2	395.6	414.0	415.6

(a) Excludes rural industry. (b) As prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements. (c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage and index numbers in each industry group and for all groups (excluding rural industry) at the dates specified.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA					
WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES ^(a) PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AND INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGE RATES					
Industry Group	End of December—				
	1950	1960	1970	1974 ^p	1975 ^p
RATES OF WAGE^(b)					
(\$)					
Mining and quarrying ^(c)	25.96	41.47	60.83	122.79	145.90
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	20.17	35.02	51.88	101.34	109.74
Textiles, clothing and footwear	19.74	34.04	50.92	92.22	106.03
Food, drink and tobacco	20.14	35.22	52.98	101.45	113.71
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	19.60	34.62	51.84	101.51	111.53
Paper, printing, etc.	21.42	37.92	57.47	107.02	119.16
Other manufacturing	19.76	34.72	52.34	101.38	112.53
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	20.08	35.05	52.36	101.02	111.21
Building and construction	19.86	35.75	56.67	110.35	125.70
Railway services	19.58	34.65	51.32	101.94	110.18
Road and air transport	19.79	35.25	54.65	107.48	116.40
Shipping and stevedoring ^(d)	19.66	34.46	60.54	118.23	144.84
Communication	21.33	38.49	68.95	130.75	141.67
Wholesale and retail trade	20.08	35.71	53.82	105.75	117.31
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	19.21	34.81	54.11	104.09	119.62
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	19.23	33.73	49.16	97.66	108.89
<i>All industry groups^(e)</i>	20.20	35.50	54.20	105.42	117.37
INDEX NUMBERS					
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)					
Mining and quarrying ^(c)	91.9	146.8	215.4	434.8	516.6
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	71.4	124.0	183.7	358.8	388.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	69.9	120.5	180.3	326.5	375.4
Food, drink and tobacco	71.3	124.7	187.6	359.2	402.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	69.4	122.6	183.6	359.4	394.9
Paper, printing, etc.	75.9	134.3	203.5	378.9	421.9
Other manufacturing	70.0	122.9	185.3	359.0	398.5
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	71.1	124.1	185.4	357.7	393.8
Building and construction	70.3	126.6	200.7	390.7	445.1
Railway services	69.3	122.7	181.7	360.9	390.1
Road and air transport	70.1	124.8	193.5	380.6	412.1
Shipping and stevedoring ^(d)	69.6	122.0	214.3	418.6	512.8
Communication	75.5	136.3	244.1	463.0	501.6
Wholesale and retail trade	71.1	126.4	190.6	374.5	415.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	68.0	123.2	191.6	368.6	423.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	68.1	119.4	174.1	345.8	385.5
<i>All industry groups^(e)</i>	71.5	125.7	191.9	373.3	415.6

(a) As prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, rates of wage used are those prescribed for the principal mining centres and include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Includes rates of wage (and value of keep) for occupations in the coastal shipping service, other than masters, officers and engineers (e) Excludes rural industry.

Adult males—jurisdiction. Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males covered by *Federal awards*, etc. and for those covered by *State awards*, etc. (as defined below) are shown separately in the following table. For the purposes of the index, *Federal awards*, etc. include awards of, or collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Australian Public Service Arbitrator. *State awards*, etc. include awards or determinations of, or collective agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals, together with certain unregistered collective agreements when these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

(\$)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES(b) PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AS PRESCRIBED IN AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Jurisdiction	End of December				
	1950	1960	1970	1974p	1975p
Federal awards, etc.(c)	20.18	35.14	53.77	105.64	118.62
State awards, etc.(c)	20.23	35.88	54.65	105.19	115.87
All awards, etc.	20.20	35.50	54.20	105.42	117.37

(a) Excludes rural industry. (b) The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. For definitions see text above. (c) The wage rates for these two categories may change at any time as a result of the transfer of particular awards or occupations from one jurisdiction to another.

Weekly wage rates—adult females

The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work and index numbers at the dates specified. This series has not been compiled for years prior to 1951.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES(b) PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AND INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGE RATES

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(c) (\$)							
1951	17.23	17.22	16.12	17.02	16.25	16.56	17.03
1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
1970	40.68	38.65	40.60	37.51	40.02	38.17	39.68
1974p	93.06	89.97	91.95	91.22	87.65	92.47	91.49
1975p	108.97	108.70	108.87	102.80	104.88	104.85	108.12

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

1951	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
1970	204.3	194.2	203.9	188.4	201.0	191.7	199.3
1974p	467.4	451.9	461.9	458.2	440.3	464.5	459.6
1975p	547.4	546.0	546.9	516.4	526.8	526.6	543.1

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) As prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements. (c) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage and index numbers in each of the industry groups in which the number of females employed is important, and the weighted average for all groups combined, at the dates specified.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA
WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES^(a) PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK
(EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AND INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGE RATES

Industry Group	End of December—				
	1951	1960	1970	1974 ^p	1975 ^p
RATES OF WAGE^(b) (\$)					
Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	17.09	24.98	40.24	93.31	106.86
Textiles, clothing and footwear	17.12	24.07	36.59	81.09	101.01
Food, drink and tobacco	16.58	24.63	38.22	91.36	106.47
Other manufacturing	16.88	24.80	37.79	90.60	106.92
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>16.99</i>	<i>24.46</i>	<i>37.72</i>	<i>86.67</i>	<i>104.04</i>
Transport and communication	17.75	26.02	44.19	100.55	112.62
Wholesale and retail trade	17.11	26.36	42.12	98.07	114.78
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	17.01	25.78	41.92	93.45	111.68
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	16.68	24.50	37.97	90.28	104.27
All industry groups^(c)	17.03	25.17	39.68	91.49	108.12

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

Manufacturing—					
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.9	125.5	202.1	468.7	536.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	86.0	120.9	183.8	407.3	507.4
Food, drink and tobacco	83.3	123.7	192.0	458.9	534.8
Other manufacturing	84.8	124.6	189.8	455.1	537.1
<i>All manufacturing groups</i>	<i>85.4</i>	<i>122.9</i>	<i>189.5</i>	<i>435.4</i>	<i>522.6</i>
Transport and communication	89.2	130.7	222.0	505.1	565.7
Wholesale and retail trade	85.9	132.4	211.6	492.6	576.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	85.4	129.5	210.6	469.4	561.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	123.1	190.7	453.5	523.8
All industry groups^(c)	85.6	126.4	199.3	459.6	543.1

(a) As prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) Excludes rural industry: mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

Adult females—jurisdiction. Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult females covered by *Federal awards, etc.* and for those covered by *State awards, etc.* (as defined below) are shown separately in the following table. For the purposes of this index, *Federal awards, etc.* include awards of, or collective agreements registered with, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Australian Public Service Arbitrator. *State awards, etc.* include awards or determinations of, or collective agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals, together with certain unregistered collective agreements when these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

(\$)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES(b) PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME) AS PRESCRIBED IN AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

Jurisdiction	End of December—				
	1965	1970	1971	1974p	1975p
Federal awards, etc.(c)	27.79	37.91	45.47	87.62	102.51
State awards, etc.(c)	30.20	41.16	48.42	94.86	112.99
All awards, etc.	29.10	39.68	47.06	91.49	108.12

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. For definitions see text above. (c) The wage rates for these two categories may change at any time as a result of the transfer of particular awards or occupations from one jurisdiction to another.

Standard hours of work

In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the weighted averages and index numbers shown below. The main features of the reduction of hours to forty-four and later to forty per week are summarised in previous issues of the Year Book. Since January 1948 practically all employees in Australia have had a standard working week of forty hours or less.

Hourly wage rates

The average rates of wage in the preceding tables are based on the minimum rates prescribed for selected occupations in awards, etc. for a full week's work, excluding overtime. However, the number of hours constituting a full week's work differs in some instances between the various occupations in each State, and between the same occupations in the several States. For some purposes a better comparison may be obtained by reducing the results in the preceding paragraphs to a common basis, namely the rate of wage per hour. The particulars of weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage given in the following tables relate to all industry groups except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. The rural industry is not included in the index, and shipping and stevedoring has been excluded because, for some of the occupations in this group, definite particulars for the computation of average working hours and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and index numbers of hourly rates in each State.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, ALL GROUPS(a)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM HOURLY RATES PAYABLE AND INDEX NUMBERS OF HOURLY RATES

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(cents)							
1950	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
1960	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
1970	136.08	133.91	137.49	129.74	140.09	135.50	135.35
1974p	264.38	262.38	273.36	257.77	252.19	263.96	263.59
1975p	294.19	290.81	304.42	285.71	277.81	288.99	292.57

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)

End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1950	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.7	70.0	71.5
1960	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
1970	192.3	189.3	194.3	183.4	198.0	191.5	191.3
1974p	373.7	370.8	386.4	364.3	356.5	373.1	372.6
1975p	415.8	411.0	430.3	403.8	392.7	408.5	413.5

(a) Excludes rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. See text above. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and index numbers of hourly rates in each State.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS(a)								
WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM HOURLY RATES PAYABLE AND INDEX NUMBERS OF HOURLY RATES								
End of December—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.	
RATES OF WAGE(b)								
(cents)								
1951	43.58	43.25	40.60	42.81	40.85	41.86	42.92	
1960	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44	
1970	102.92	97.10	102.26	94.32	100.59	96.32	100.03	
1974p	235.44	226.01	231.62	229.40	220.33	233.36	230.63	
1975p	275.70	273.07	274.23	258.50	263.63	264.59	272.54	
INDEX NUMBERS								
(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate for Australia, Year 1954 = 100)								
1951	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6	
1960	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4	
1970	205.1	193.5	203.8	188.0	200.5	192.0	199.4	
1974p	469.3	450.5	461.7	457.2	439.2	465.1	459.7	
1975p	549.5	544.3	546.6	515.2	525.5	527.4	543.2	

(a) Excludes rural industry; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as an index expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

Weighted average standard weekly hours of work

The 40-hour week has operated in Australia generally from 1 January 1948. However, as stated on page 275, the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs between occupations and/or between States. The weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations and collective agreements for a full working week, in respect of adult male workers in all industry groups except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring, at 31 December 1975, were: New South Wales, 39.77; Victoria, 39.96; Queensland, 39.88; South Australia, 39.95; Western Australia, 39.83; Tasmania, 39.91; Australia, 39.86. Corresponding figures for adult female workers at 31 December 1975 were: New South Wales, 39.53; Victoria, 39.81; Queensland, 39.70; South Australia, 39.77; Western Australia, 39.78; Tasmania, 39.63; Australia, 39.67.

Average Weekly Earnings

The figures in this section are derived from particulars of employment and wages and salaries recorded on payroll tax returns, from other direct collections and from estimates of the unrecorded balance. The figures relate to civilians only. In addition to salary and wage payments at award rates, the total earnings figures used in the calculation of average weekly earnings include the earnings of employees not covered by awards, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, payments made in advance or retrospectively during the period, etc.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from the sources used for this series; average weekly earnings have therefore been calculated in terms of *male units*, i.e. total male employees plus a proportion of female employees, the proportion being derived from the estimated ratios of female to male average earnings. Different ratios of female to male average earnings, based on information from the annual surveys of weekly earnings and hours, from a sample survey carried out in November 1969 and from other sources, are used for individual States and Territories. Ratios used for the December 1975 quarter are as follows: New South Wales 65 per cent, Victoria 66, Queensland 64, South Australia 63, Western Australia 62, Tasmania 66, Northern Territory 65 and the Australian Capital Territory 62. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States and Territories, a separate ratio for Australia is not used, but the weighted average of the State ratios is approximately 65 per cent. Changes in these ratios may be necessary from one quarter to the next to reflect, for example, the extension of equal pay provisions, or appreciable and sustained changes in the levels of male overtime earnings. However, small differences in these ratios have relatively little effect on the earnings figures: if the ratio is understated by one per cent, then average weekly earnings of \$170 would be overstated by about 70 cents.

Annual averages for each State and Australia for the years 1966-67 to 1974-75 are shown in the table below.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT(a)
(\\$)

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.(b)</i>
1966-67 . . .	63.30	64.10	57.30	57.30	59.40	58.50	61.90
1967-68 . . .	66.70	67.80	60.30	60.60	64.10	62.00	65.50
1968-69 . . .	72.30	72.40	64.50	64.80	69.00	65.70	70.40
1969-70 . . .	78.50	78.40	69.40	70.30	75.70	70.90	76.30
1970-71 . . .	87.30	86.40	78.00	77.20	84.90	78.50	84.80
1971-72 . . .	95.90	93.60	87.00	85.30	93.70	86.80	93.00
1972-73 . . .	104.30	102.50	97.00	93.00	99.00	94.40	101.50
1973-74 . . .	121.00	118.40	112.60	110.60	115.50	110.20	118.00
1974-75 . . .	151.90	148.30	141.80	139.80	146.00	138.90	148.20

(a) See explanatory notes above. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Because of the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at June 1966 population census, there is a break in comparability between June and September quarters of 1966 in the employment series used in the calculation of average weekly earnings. For this and other reasons (in particular, the lack of precise information about the ratios of female to male earnings for the States for 1965-66 and earlier years), it is not possible to make a comparable series of State estimates for periods prior to September quarter 1966. However, in order to provide a broad indication of trends over a longer period, estimates for Australia as a whole have been calculated for the period back to September quarter 1961 by methods and on a basis that are as nearly as possible comparable with those used for the current series. Annual averages for this period are: 1961-62, \$47.70; 1962-63, \$49.00; 1963-64, \$51.60; 1964-65, \$55.50; 1965-66, \$58.00.

For current statistics in this series reference should be made to the quarterly publication *Average Weekly Earnings* (6.18).

Surveys of wage rates, earnings and hours, 1960 to 1974

Since 1960 a number of statistical surveys have been undertaken by this Bureau in order to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings and hours of work in Australia. Particulars of the scope and coverage of the surveys from 1960 to 1973 were shown in earlier issues of the Year Book. Details concerning the 1974 survey are shown on pages 280-1.

Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

For information on the results of this survey see Year Book No. 51, pages 439-42.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

The results of this survey were published in Year Book No. 51, pages 442-4.

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962 to 1971 (excluding October 1965)

Details of these surveys were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. For a summary of the results for October 1969, 1970 and 1971 see Year Book No. 59, pages 259-65.

Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

A survey of weekly earnings of male employees was conducted for the last pay-period in October 1965. Results of this survey, which covered the distribution and composition of weekly earnings, were published in detail in *Labour Report* No. 52, 1965 and 1966.

Survey of weekly earnings (size distribution), May 1971

A survey of weekly earnings of adult male employees was conducted for the pay-period which included 12 May 1971. The object of the survey was to obtain estimates of the numbers and proportions of full-time adult male employees (paid for a full week) in various total weekly earnings groups, average weekly total earnings for these employees, and a dissection of average weekly total earnings into average weekly overtime earnings and average weekly ordinary time earnings. The survey was conducted by means of stratified random samples of (i) private employers subject to payroll tax (that is those, other than exempt employers, paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries),

(ii) public hospitals, and (iii) local government authorities; and in addition a complete coverage of (iv) Commonwealth and State government departments, government authorities and semi-government bodies. Excluded were employees of private employers not subject to payroll tax; employees in rural industry and private domestic service; employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from payroll tax (other than public hospitals and government institutions); and waterside workers employed on a casual basis. Detailed results of the survey were published in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971.

Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1972, 1973 and 1974

Sample surveys conducted before 1972 (*see* page 277) covered most private employers subject to payroll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries) in the six States. The October 1972 survey included for the first time: (i) private employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, (ii) employees in non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax and (iii) employees of Australian, State and local government authorities.

Results of the 1972 survey for private employees were published in the bulletin *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours* (6.1) and in *Labour Report* No. 57, 1972.

Some results of the 1974 survey for total (private and government) employees are contained in the tables on pages 280-1. Further particulars, including averages for each State, separate details for private and government employees, and some details for the Territories were published in the bulletin *Earnings and Hours of Employees* (6.40). Preliminary results of the surveys are published in the bulletin *Earnings and Hours of Employees (Preliminary)* (6.36) as soon as returns from a large percentage of respondents have been processed.

Scope of Surveys

The estimates in the following tables are based on returns from stratified random samples of (i) most private employers subject to payroll tax (i.e. those, other than exempt employers, paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries), (ii) non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax and (iii) local government authorities; and from all Australian and State government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies. The estimates for *private employees* refer to persons employed by employers in categories (i) and (ii). The estimates for *government employees* refer to all other employees covered by the survey. Excluded from the survey were employees of private employers not subject to payroll tax; employees in rural industry and private domestic service; employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from payroll tax (other than hospitals and government authorities); and waterside workers employed on a casual basis.

Although the sample was not designed to provide estimates of the numbers of employees represented, it has been calculated that the 1974 survey was representative of approximately 2,767,000 male and 1,396,000 female wage and salary earners, comprising 1,877,000 males and 1,042,000 females in private employment and 879,000 males and 354,000 females in government employment.

As parts of the survey were conducted from samples of employers (*see* above) the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might occur by chance because only samples of employers were surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. A technical note on sampling variability is included in the bulletin *Earnings and Hours of Employees* (6.40).

Comparability of results

In addition to affecting the results of each sample survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between the results of the different surveys.

The industry classification adopted for these earnings and hours surveys from 1963 to 1973 (including the 1965 survey) was that used for the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. The industry classification used for the 1974 survey was the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)* 1969, Vol. 1. Consequently estimates by industry are not directly comparable with those obtained from earlier October surveys.

The October 1965 Survey of Weekly Earnings was a special purpose survey on a different basis from the surveys compared in this section (*see* page 277).

The allocation of employees between 'Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff' and 'All other full-time employees' (as defined) depends upon the employers' interpretation of the definitions (*see* page 279).

Results for private employees published in the bulletins (6.40) are not directly comparable with the results for private employees published in *Survey of Weekly Earnings and Hours*, October 1972 (6.1) and earlier bulletins because the earlier bulletins *excluded* details for private employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and for employees in non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax.

The estimates shown in the following tables reflect the effect of the differences—between States, between industries and between government and private employment—in (i) the amounts earned and the hours worked for the same occupations, (ii) the occupational structures within industries, (iii) the industry structure, (iv) the definitions and reporting of managerial, etc. staff and non-managerial employees (*see* definitions below), (v) the level of business activity including the incidence of overtime, etc., (vi) the incidence of incentive, piece-work and profit-sharing scheme payments, and (vii) the degree of implementation of equal pay for the sexes, etc.

Definitions

The following definitions refer to terms used in the surveys and in the tables in this section.

Employees refers to male and female employees on the payroll and who received pay for the last pay-period in October.

Private employees are employees of private employers subject to payroll tax and employees of non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax.

Government employees are civilian employees of Australian and State government departments, authorities and semi-government bodies, and of local government authorities.

Adults includes all employees 21 years of age and over and those employees who, although under 21 years of age, are paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Juniors refers to those employees under 21 years of age who are not paid at the adult rate for their occupation.

Full-time employees refers to those employees who ordinarily work 30 hours or more a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Included are 'full-time' employees on short-time; 'full-time' employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period; and 'full-time' employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the pay-period.

Part-time employees refers to employees who ordinarily work less than 30 hours a week and who received pay for the last pay-period in October. Employees on short-time who normally work 30 hours or more a week are classified as full-time employees.

For *private employees, Other than managerial, etc. staff* were defined to include minor supervisory employees, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. They exclude *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who, for private employees, were not further defined. For *government employees, managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* were generally defined as those employees (i) who were ineligible to receive payment for overtime, or (ii) who, although subject to payment for overtime, were in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment (or establishments). For some occupations in government employment, such as school teachers and doctors, there is no general payment for overtime. In these cases, managerial, etc. staff were determined according to the degree of supervision exercised or in relation to the pay structure of associated administrative employees.

Weekly earnings refers to gross earnings for the last pay-period in October before taxation and other deductions have been made. It includes ordinary time earnings, overtime earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission and similar payments; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the pay-period. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly; paid annual or other leave taken during the pay-period; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, profit sharing schemes, etc.; commissions; annual or periodical bonuses, etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

Overtime earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) for hours paid for in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work. Overtime earnings were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Ordinary time earnings refers to that part of gross weekly earnings (as defined above) for award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes shift allowances, penalty rates, commissions, bonuses and incentive payments, and that part of paid annual and other leave, which relates to these hours.

Weekly man-hours paid for refers to the sum of man-hours for which payment was made. It includes ordinary time hours, overtime hours, paid stand-by or reporting time; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. For employees paid other than weekly, hours are converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the

specified week, only the man-hours actually paid for are included. Where agreed hours of work are less than award hours, man-hours are based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

Overtime hours refers to hours in excess of award, standard or agreed hours of work.

Ordinary time hours refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes man-hours of stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours of work, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long service leave taken during the specified week.

In the following tables the estimates of average weekly earnings are rounded to the nearest ten cents, estimates of average weekly hours paid for are rounded to the first decimal place, and estimates of average hourly earnings are rounded to the nearest cent.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS (OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME)(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC STAFF(b); INDUSTRIES AUSTRALIA, OCTOBER 1974(c)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for			Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for		
	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total
ADULT MALES												
JUNIOR MALES												
Manufacturing—												
Food, beverages and tobacco	21.70	120.30	142.00	4.4	38.3	42.7	8.10	72.30	80.40	2.5	38.1	40.7
Textiles; clothing and footwear	11.60	112.70	124.40	2.9	38.5	41.4	3.40	62.70	66.10	1.4	38.6	40.0
Paper, printing, etc. (d)	14.60	139.20	153.80	2.6	38.8	41.4	4.10	75.30	79.40	1.3	39.2	40.5
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	18.80	138.50	157.30	3.4	38.1	41.5	4.10	82.20	86.20	1.1	38.3	39.3
Metal products, machinery and equipment—												
Basic metal products	27.40	136.70	164.10	5.4	38.5	44.0	7.20	83.00	90.20	2.0	38.2	40.3
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc. (e)	20.50	124.40	145.00	4.2	38.2	42.4	6.00	70.40	76.30	2.0	38.3	40.3
Transport equipment	12.20	128.10	140.30	2.4	38.3	40.7	4.30	73.70	78.10	1.4	38.3	39.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.40</i>	<i>128.20</i>	<i>147.60</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>5.80</i>	<i>73.70</i>	<i>79.50</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>40.1</i>
Other (f)	18.80	119.00	137.80	4.0	38.4	42.4	4.40	65.80	70.20	1.6	38.5	40.1
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>18.90</i>	<i>126.10</i>	<i>145.00</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>72.10</i>	<i>77.60</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>38.4</i>	<i>40.2</i>
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining	39.70	146.70	186.30	7.2	35.2	42.4	13.30	88.60	101.90	3.7	36.3	39.9
Electricity, gas and water	8.90	142.80	151.70	1.6	38.5	40.1	1.90	84.30	86.20	0.5	38.3	38.9
Construction	19.80	128.80	148.50	3.7	38.2	41.9	3.10	76.00	79.20	1.0	38.9	39.9
Wholesale trade	10.50	122.40	132.90	2.2	38.6	40.8	3.70	68.80	72.50	1.2	38.9	40.2
Retail trade	9.00	117.00	126.00	2.0	39.5	41.4	4.00	65.50	69.50	1.5	39.4	40.9
Transport and storage; communication	20.50	142.00	162.50	3.7	38.3	42.1	6.60	82.50	89.10	2.1	38.3	40.3
Finance, business services (g)	4.30	134.20	138.50	0.9	38.4	39.3	1.30	77.00	78.30	0.4	38.6	39.0
Public administration, etc. (h)	6.70	148.80	155.60	1.2	37.8	39.0	1.60	80.40	81.90	0.5	37.2	37.6
Other (f)	14.10	119.50	133.60	3.1	38.8	41.9	6.80	67.40	74.20	2.5	39.0	41.4
<i>Total non-manufacturing</i>	<i>14.00</i>	<i>135.40</i>	<i>149.40</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>3.60</i>	<i>74.30</i>	<i>77.90</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>39.8</i>
Total all industries	15.70	132.10	147.80	3.1	38.3	41.3	4.20	73.50	77.80	1.4	38.6	40.0
ADULT FEMALES												
JUNIOR FEMALES												
Manufacturing	4.70	94.80	99.40	1.2	37.8	38.9	1.60	64.40	66.00	0.6	38.2	38.8
Non-manufacturing	2.80	112.40	115.10	0.7	37.7	38.4	1.30	68.50	69.70	0.5	38.3	38.8
Total all industries	3.30	107.00	110.40	0.8	37.7	38.5	1.30	67.90	69.20	0.5	38.3	38.8

(a) Averages for all employees represented in the survey. See page 278. (b) Total (private and government) employees. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 278-80. (d) Paper and paper products, printing and publishing. (e) Fabricated metal products; other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances. (f) Wood, wood products and furniture; glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products; and leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing not elsewhere classified. (g) Finance, insurance, real estate and business services. (h) Public administration and defence (excluding defence forces). (i) Forestry, logging, fishing, hunting, entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services (excludes agriculture and services to agriculture and private households employing staff).

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a) FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF(b): INDUSTRIES, OCTOBER 1974(c)

\$

	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS(a)									
Adult males—									
Manufacturing—									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	22.00	17.40	18.40	15.20	22.80	17.50	36.40	22.50	19.40
Other	19.40	18.10	18.90	14.40	21.10	13.30	77.90	21.30	18.40
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>20.80</i>	<i>17.80</i>	<i>18.70</i>	<i>14.90</i>	<i>21.90</i>	<i>14.80</i>	<i>55.50</i>	<i>21.60</i>	<i>18.90</i>
Non-manufacturing	14.30	12.60	14.60	9.70	17.80	10.10	30.00	16.20	14.00
<i>Total all industries</i>	<i>16.70</i>	<i>14.70</i>	<i>15.70</i>	<i>11.90</i>	<i>18.80</i>	<i>11.70</i>	<i>32.20</i>	<i>16.70</i>	<i>15.70</i>
Junior males	4.60	4.20	3.70	4.10	4.60	3.30	5.70	3.60	4.20
Adult females	3.70	3.50	2.50	2.40	2.70	1.90	6.30	4.20	3.30
Junior females	1.40	1.30	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.30	2.50	1.80	1.30

AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a)

Adult males—									
Manufacturing—									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	128.90	130.60	120.40	125.30	123.30	137.40	128.80	130.70	128.20
Other	127.50	123.10	121.80	123.10	117.10	119.20	118.50	136.70	124.10
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>128.30</i>	<i>126.70</i>	<i>121.20</i>	<i>124.40</i>	<i>119.90</i>	<i>125.60</i>	<i>124.10</i>	<i>135.50</i>	<i>126.10</i>
Non-manufacturing	138.40	137.00	129.00	128.80	132.10	130.60	142.60	155.70	135.40
<i>Total all industries</i>	<i>134.60</i>	<i>132.70</i>	<i>126.90</i>	<i>126.90</i>	<i>129.10</i>	<i>128.90</i>	<i>141.00</i>	<i>153.70</i>	<i>132.10</i>
Junior males	74.80	76.20	72.00	70.40	69.00	69.40	74.00	77.80	73.50
Adult females	108.70	106.20	102.00	105.20	103.50	118.00	110.30	121.40	107.00
Junior females	69.10	70.30	64.30	67.30	64.70	63.80	71.30	74.10	67.90

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS

Adult males—									
Manufacturing—									
Metal products, machinery and equipment	150.90	148.00	138.80	140.50	146.10	154.90	165.20	153.20	147.60
Other	146.90	141.20	140.60	137.50	138.10	132.60	196.40	158.10	142.50
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>149.00</i>	<i>144.50</i>	<i>139.90</i>	<i>139.30</i>	<i>141.70</i>	<i>140.40</i>	<i>179.50</i>	<i>157.10</i>	<i>145.00</i>
Non-manufacturing	152.80	149.60	143.70	138.50	149.90	140.80	172.60	171.80	149.40
<i>Total all industries</i>	<i>151.40</i>	<i>147.40</i>	<i>142.60</i>	<i>138.80</i>	<i>147.90</i>	<i>140.60</i>	<i>173.20</i>	<i>170.40</i>	<i>147.80</i>
Junior males	79.40	80.40	75.70	74.50	73.60	72.80	79.70	81.40	77.80
Adult females	112.40	109.80	104.40	107.60	106.20	119.90	116.60	125.60	110.40
Junior females	70.60	71.60	65.40	68.40	66.00	65.00	73.70	76.00	69.20

(a) Average overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (b) Total (private and government) employment. (c) Last pay-period in October 1974. For definitions and particulars of scope of the survey, etc., see pages 278-80.

Surveys of Earnings and Hours, May 1974 and 1975

In 1974 a survey of earnings and hours was conducted in Australia in respect of the pay-period which included 31 May 1974. This survey was developed to meet the growing demand for a wider range of statistics relating to the composition and distribution of earnings and hours, according to industry, State, age category, sex, occupation, etc. Similar details were previously collected in the Survey of Wage Rates and Earnings, September 1960, and in the Surveys of Weekly Earnings in October 1965 and May 1971 (see page 277).

The 1975 survey was conducted in respect of the pay-period which included 30 May 1975. Results of the surveys are published in the bulletin *Composition and Distribution of Earnings and Hours* (6.52). Preliminary results of the survey are published in *Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition (Preliminary)* (6.47) as soon as returns from a large percentage of respondents have been processed. Some results of the 1975 survey for total (private and government) employees are contained in the tables on pages 283-7.

Scope of Surveys

The surveys represented most civilian wage and salary earners. Excluded were employees in agriculture, employees in private households employing staff, waterside workers employed on a casual basis and persons employed by private employers (other than hospitals) not subject to payroll tax. At the time of the survey, payroll tax was payable by employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries (other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the Australian and State Payroll Tax Acts 1971-1974).

Survey design

Details were collected from a sample of employees from all Australian and State Government departments and authorities; details for local government authorities, non-government hospitals not subject to payroll tax, and other private employers were obtained from separate stratified random samples. The majority of employers selected were requested to supply relevant details, on separate questionnaires, for only a sample of their employees. Individual employees were randomly selected by the employer in accordance with instructions supplied by the Bureau.

As the survey was based on a sample, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variation which might occur by chance because only a sample of employers were surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability. A technical note on sampling variability is included in the bulletin *Composition and Distribution of Earnings and Hours* (6.52).

Comparability of results

Because of differences in sample design the results of the survey are not directly comparable with those of other surveys and series such as the October surveys (see page 278), the May 1971 survey (see page 277) and the quarterly series of average weekly earnings (see pages 276-7). In the October surveys and the May 1971 survey, adults included persons under 21 years of age who were paid at adult rates; in the May 1974 and 1975 surveys such persons were included with others under 21 years of age.

Definitions

Employees comprise male and female wage and salary earners (see Scope of Surveys above) who received pay for the specified pay-period.

Full-time employees are employees who received pay for the specified pay-period and whose standard (or rostered) weekly hours of work (see below) for that pay-period were at least 30 hours. Included are full-time employees on short time, full-time employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period and full-time employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave and paid holidays. Some government employees (e.g. teachers, university lecturers), although paid for a weekly attendance of less than 30 hours, were classified as full-time.

For private employees, *other than managerial, etc. staff* were defined to include foremen or minor supervisory employees, leading hands, apprentices, trainees or cadets, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. They exclude *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who, for the private sector, were not further defined. For government employees, *managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* were generally defined as those employees who (i) were ineligible to receive payment for overtime, or (ii) although subject to payment for overtime, were in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment (or establishments).

Standard (or rostered) weekly hours refer to the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the specified pay-period.

Weekly hours paid for refers to the hours for which payment was made. It comprises *ordinary time hours* (see below) and *overtime hours*, which are those in excess of ordinary time hours. Weekly hours paid for were not reported for managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff.

Ordinary time hours refers to awards, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long-service leave taken during the specified pay-period.

Weekly earnings refers to gross earnings before taxation and other deductions have been made.

It comprises *overtime earnings*, which refers to payment for overtime hours as defined above, and *ordinary time earnings*, as defined below. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly and paid annual or other leave taken during the specified pay-period. Pay in advance, retrospective pay and annual or periodical bonuses, etc. are excluded.

Ordinary time earnings refers to that part of weekly earnings which is attributable to ordinary time hours, as defined above. It comprises award or agreed base rates of pay for ordinary time hours paid for, including all allowances (other than overtime) specified in the award, etc.; payment by measured result, i.e. payment by incentive, piecework, task bonus, commission, etc.; and other earnings, i.e. attendance and good timekeeping bonuses, profit-sharing and any other forms of over-award, etc. pay.

Median earnings is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below it. Medians were calculated from grouped data, linear interpolation being used within the class interval in which the median fell.

Mean (or average) earnings is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group (e.g. full-time employees) by the number of employees in that group. In calculating the means in the tables on pages 283 and 285 it was assumed that observations were spaced evenly across class intervals, the mid-point of each interval being used in calculating group aggregates.

ALL EMPLOYEES(a): WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1975(b)(c)

Weekly earnings (\$)	Number ('000)			Per cent of total			Cumulative per cent of total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Under 10	9.0	14.0	22.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.6
10 and under 15	9.7	13.1	22.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.1
15 " " 20	7.5	13.2	20.7	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	3.1	1.7
20 " " 25	9.6	13.5	23.1	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.3	4.1	2.2
25 " " 30	8.5	12.6	21.1	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.7	5.0	2.8
30 " " 35	7.5	12.4	19.9	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.9	6.0	3.3
35 " " 40	7.2	15.3	22.5	0.3	1.2	0.6	2.2	7.1	3.8
40 " " 45	11.4	19.1	30.5	0.4	1.4	0.8	2.6	8.6	4.6
45 " " 50	17.7	19.6	37.2	0.7	1.5	0.9	3.3	10.1	5.5
50 " " 55	23.0	36.3	59.3	0.9	2.7	1.5	4.2	12.8	7.0
55 " " 60	21.9	28.3	50.2	0.8	2.1	1.3	5.0	14.9	8.3
60 " " 65	20.9	31.4	52.3	0.8	2.4	1.3	5.8	17.3	9.6
65 " " 70	20.1	31.2	51.3	0.8	2.4	1.3	6.5	19.7	10.9
70 " " 80	39.4	74.3	113.7	1.5	5.6	2.8	8.0	25.3	13.7
80 " " 90	50.5	79.5	130.0	1.9	6.0	3.3	9.9	31.3	17.0
90 " " 100	70.0	136.1	206.1	2.6	10.3	5.2	12.5	41.7	22.1
100 " " 110	145.3	182.6	327.9	5.4	13.8	8.2	17.9	55.5	30.3
110 " " 120	213.5	166.2	379.6	8.0	12.6	9.5	25.9	68.1	39.8
120 " " 130	255.4	137.1	392.5	9.5	10.4	9.8	35.4	78.5	49.6
130 " " 140	252.4	83.5	335.9	9.4	6.3	8.4	44.8	84.8	58.0
140 " " 150	241.0	53.8	294.8	9.0	4.1	7.4	53.8	88.9	65.4
150 " " 160	199.5	40.3	239.8	7.4	3.1	6.0	61.3	91.9	71.4
160 " " 180	323.0	51.4	374.4	12.1	3.9	9.4	73.3	95.8	80.8
180 " " 200	219.1	27.7	246.8	8.2	2.1	6.2	81.5	97.9	86.9
200 " " 220	153.9	10.1	164.0	5.7	0.8	4.1	87.3	98.7	91.0
220 " " 240	108.2	10.9	116.0	4.0	0.8	2.9	91.3	99.5	93.9
240 " " 260	77.5									80.6	2.9	2.0	94.2
260 " " 280	45.1	6.3	48.1	1.7	0.5	1.2	95.9	100.0	97.2
280 and over	110.0									113.3	4.1	2.8	100.0	100.0
Total	2,677.8	1,319.6	3,997.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	..	..
—dollars—									
Median earnings	145.80	106.00	130.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mean earnings	154.60	104.50	138.20	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Full-time and part-time employees, including managerial, etc. staff. See page 282 for particulars of employees excluded from the survey. (b) The pay-period which included 30 May 1975. (c) Preliminary; subject to revision.

**FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF:
WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1975(a)(b)**

Weekly earnings \$	Males			Females		
	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent of total	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent of total
AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER						
Under 50	9.0	0.4	0.4	6.0	0.7	0.7
50 and under 55	4.9	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.9
55 " " 60				1.7	0.2	1.1
60 " " 65	2.9	0.1	0.8	2.1	0.3	1.3
65 " " 70	2.4	0.1	1.0	3.8	0.5	1.8
70 " " 80	7.8	0.4	1.3	16.2	1.9	3.8
80 " " 90	14.2	0.7	2.0	30.5	3.7	7.4
90 " " 100	38.0	1.9	3.9	96.8	11.7	19.1
100 " " 110	115.5	5.7	9.7	156.2	18.8	37.9
110 " " 120	192.0	9.5	19.2	151.7	18.3	56.1
120 " " 130	232.1	11.5	30.8	124.1	14.9	71.1
130 " " 140	234.3	11.6	42.4	75.1	9.0	80.1
140 " " 150	225.2	11.2	53.6	48.9	5.9	86.0
150 " " 160	178.0	8.8	62.4	35.2	4.2	90.2
160 " " 180	277.9	13.8	76.3	44.6	5.4	95.6
180 " " 200	176.9	8.8	85.0	23.5	2.8	98.4
200 " " 220	113.0	5.6	90.7	6.6	0.8	99.2
220 " " 240	74.1	3.7	94.3	6.5	0.8	100.0
240 " " 260	48.8	2.4	96.8			
260 and over	65.0	3.2	100.0			
Total	2,012.0	100.0	..	830.7	100.0	..
— dollars —						
Median earnings	146.80	..	..	116.60	..	..
Mean earnings	156.50	..	..	121.10	..	..
AGED UNDER 21 YEARS						
Under 25	0.9	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.0	1.0
25 and under 30	0.5	0.2	0.6			
30 " " 35	0.6	0.2	0.8			
35 " " 40	0.6	0.3	1.1			
40 " " 45	4.3	1.8	2.9	5.4	2.5	3.5
45 " " 50	11.2	4.7	7.5	5.6	2.6	6.1
50 " " 55	15.1	6.3	13.9	17.9	8.3	14.4
55 " " 60	13.3	5.6	19.4	10.3	4.8	19.1
60 " " 65	13.3	5.6	25.0	13.7	6.3	25.5
65 " " 70	14.8	6.2	31.2	14.6	6.7	32.2
70 " " 80	25.6	10.7	41.9	35.6	16.4	48.6
80 " " 90	31.9	13.4	55.2	36.0	16.6	65.2
90 " " 100	28.5	11.9	67.2	30.4	14.0	79.3
100 " " 110	26.8	11.2	78.4	19.0	8.8	88.0
110 " " 120	17.2	7.2	85.6	11.4	5.2	93.3
120 " " 130	9.7	4.0	89.6	8.4	3.9	97.2
130 " " 140	9.5	4.0	93.6	2.7	1.2	98.4
140 " " 150	4.6	1.9	95.5	3.4	1.6	100.0
150 and over	10.7	4.5	100.0			
Total	239.0	100.0	..	216.5	100.0	..
— dollars —						
Median earnings	86.00	..	..	80.80	..	..
Mean earnings	89.20	..	..	81.90	..	..

(a) The pay-period which included 30 May 1975.

(b) Preliminary; subject to revision.

**FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES PAID FOR A FULL WEEK (a), OTHER THAN
MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF: WEEKLY EARNINGS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1975 (b) (c)**

Weekly earnings (\$)	Males			Females		
	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent of total
AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER						
Under 70	3.4	0.2	0.2	4.7	0.6	0.6
70 and under 80	2.6	0.1	0.3	10.1	1.3	1.9
80 " " 90	5.0	0.3	0.6	21.8	2.8	4.7
90 " " 100	26.4	1.4	2.0	87.1	11.3	16.0
100 " " 110	98.9	5.4	7.4	147.5	19.1	35.1
110 " " 120	174.0	9.5	16.9	146.2	18.9	54.0
120 " " 130	213.9	11.6	28.5	119.8	15.5	69.6
130 " " 140	218.4	11.9	40.4	73.4	9.5	79.1
140 " " 150	212.9	11.6	52.0	47.8	6.2	85.3
150 " " 160	167.2	9.1	61.1	34.0	4.4	89.7
160 " " 180	263.7	14.3	75.4	44.1	5.7	95.4
180 " " 200	167.0	9.1	84.5	23.2	3.0	98.4
200 " " 220	107.9	5.9	90.4	6.4	0.8	99.2
220 " " 240	70.7	3.8	94.2	4.5	0.6	99.8
240 " " 260	46.3	2.5	96.8	0.7	0.1	99.9
260 and over	59.6	3.2	100.0	1.0	0.1	100.0
Total	1,837.7	100.0	..	772.2	100.0	..
—dollars—						
Median earnings	148.30	..	..	117.90	..	..
Mean earnings	158.80	..	..	123.30	..	..
AGED UNDER 21 YEARS						
Under 40	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5
40 and under 45	3.4	1.6	1.9	5.2	2.5	2.9
45 " " 50	10.0	4.7	6.6	4.8	2.3	5.2
50 " " 55	13.0	6.1	12.7	17.3	8.3	13.5
55 " " 60	11.9	5.6	18.2	10.0	4.8	18.3
60 " " 65	12.3	5.7	24.0	13.1	6.3	24.6
65 " " 70	12.9	6.0	30.0	14.2	6.8	31.4
70 " " 80	22.8	10.7	40.7	34.2	16.3	47.7
80 " " 90	29.7	13.9	54.5	35.1	16.8	64.5
90 " " 100	26.2	12.2	66.8	30.0	14.3	78.8
100 " " 110	23.6	11.0	77.8	18.7	8.9	87.7
110 " " 120	15.8	7.4	85.2	11.2	5.3	93.1
120 " " 130	8.9	4.2	89.3	8.4	4.0	97.1
130 " " 140	9.1	4.2	93.6	2.7	1.3	98.4
140 " " 150	3.9	1.8	95.4	3.4	1.6	100.0
150 and over	9.9	4.6	100.0			
Total	214.3	100.0	..	209.4	100.0	..
—dollars—						
Median earnings	86.70	..	..	81.40	..	..
Mean earnings	90.40	..	..	82.90	..	..

(a) Refers to employees whose ordinary time hours paid for were at least equal to their standard (or rostered) hours of work. (b) The pay-period which included 30 May 1975. (c) Preliminary; subject to revision.

**COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF:
INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1975(a)(b)**
(\$)

ASIC industry	Males			Females		
	Over-time	Ordinary time(c)	Total	Over-time	Ordinary time(c)	Total
AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER						
Manufacturing—						
Food, beverages and tobacco	17.90	129.30	147.20	4.40	106.10	110.50
Textiles; clothing and footwear	16.40	125.60	142.00	3.40	101.20	104.50
Paper, printing, etc.	12.50	145.70	158.10	3.70	109.60	113.30
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	14.30	144.40	158.70	2.20	116.30	118.50
Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
Basic metal products	21.60	143.10	164.60	2.70	117.80	120.50
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.(d)	16.60	129.90	146.50	4.50	107.90	112.30
Transport equipment	10.50	133.30	143.90	3.10	107.00	110.10
Total	15.90	133.90	149.70	4.00	108.70	112.70
Other(e)	18.30	127.50	145.80	3.20	105.30	108.50
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>16.30</i>	<i>133.10</i>	<i>149.40</i>	<i>3.70</i>	<i>106.40</i>	<i>110.00</i>
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining	40.10	169.10	209.20	7.00	124.60	131.50
Electricity, gas and water	10.60	156.70	167.30	1.60	130.70	132.30
Construction	16.30	142.90	159.20	2.10	118.50	120.60
Wholesale trade	9.10	134.50	143.70	2.30	113.00	115.20
Retail trade	8.40	128.30	136.70	2.50	106.50	109.00
Transport and storage; communication	18.40	150.10	168.50	5.20	127.60	132.80
Finance, business services	4.50	147.90	152.40	0.90	118.30	119.20
Public administration and defence; community services(f)	6.50	159.70	166.20	1.90	135.50	137.40
Other(g)	15.80	130.60	146.40	4.60	110.60	115.30
<i>Total non-manufacturing</i>	<i>13.10</i>	<i>147.10</i>	<i>160.20</i>	<i>2.40</i>	<i>123.40</i>	<i>125.80</i>
Total all industries	14.20	142.30	156.50	2.80	118.30	121.10
AGED UNDER 21 YEARS						
Manufacturing—						
Food, beverages and tobacco	9.50	85.00	94.50	2.30	74.90	77.20
Textiles; clothing and footwear	5.50	81.80	87.30	1.60	73.40	75.10
Paper, printing, etc.	4.70	84.50	89.20	1.40	73.70	75.10
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.30	98.60	100.90	0.30	92.30	92.60
Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
Basic metal products	5.90	86.10	91.90	..	76.60	76.60
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc.(d)	6.10	73.70	79.80	1.20	79.30	80.50
Transport equipment	2.40	79.30	81.70	1.70	72.50	74.20
Total	5.20	77.30	82.60	1.10	78.30	79.40
Other(e)	6.30	78.40	84.70	2.10	75.60	77.70
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>5.90</i>	<i>79.90</i>	<i>85.80</i>	<i>1.60</i>	<i>76.20</i>	<i>77.80</i>
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining	23.20	114.20	137.40	3.30	79.50	82.80
Electricity, gas and water	1.50	96.60	98.10	0.60	89.90	90.50
Construction	4.80	93.80	98.60	..	78.30	78.40
Wholesale trade	4.80	80.30	85.00	1.20	75.80	77.00
Retail trade	3.90	73.30	77.20	1.70	68.40	70.00
Transport and storage; communication	6.70	88.40	95.10	2.40	94.90	97.30
Finance, business services	1.30	85.40	86.70	0.90	80.90	81.80
Public administration and defence; community services(f)	1.80	98.20	100.10	1.00	91.60	92.70
Other(g)	5.00	79.50	84.50	1.80	74.10	75.90
<i>Total non-manufacturing</i>	<i>4.40</i>	<i>86.20</i>	<i>90.60</i>	<i>1.30</i>	<i>81.30</i>	<i>82.60</i>
Total all industries	4.90	84.30	89.20	1.30	80.60	81.90

(a) The pay-period which included 30 May 1975. (b) Preliminary; subject to revision. (c) See page 283. (d) ASIC sub-divisions 31 and 33. (e) ASIC sub-divisions 25, 28 and 34 (wood, wood products and furniture; non-metallic mineral products; and miscellaneous manufacturing). (f) Excludes defence forces. (g) ASIC sub-divisions 03 and 04 (forestry and logging; fishing and hunting) and part of division L (entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services, excluding private households employing staff).

**COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR
FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF:
INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1975 (a) (b)**

<i>ASIC industry</i>	<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	<i>Over-time</i>	<i>Ordinary time</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Over-time</i>	<i>Ordinary time</i>	<i>Total</i>
AGED 21 YEARS AND OVER						
Manufacturing—						
Food, beverages and tobacco	3.5	38.9	42.4	1.0	38.0	39.0
Textiles; clothing and footwear	3.5	39.1	42.6	0.9	38.3	39.2
Paper, printing, etc.	2.2	39.3	41.5	0.8	37.8	38.6
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	2.6	38.5	41.0	0.5	38.4	38.9
Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
Basic metal products	4.1	38.6	42.7	0.6	38.1	38.7
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc. (c)	3.2	38.7	41.9	1.1	38.4	39.4
Transport equipment	1.9	38.9	40.8	0.7	37.8	38.5
Total	3.0	38.8	41.8	1.0	38.2	39.2
Other (d)	3.7	39.0	42.7	0.8	38.4	39.1
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	3.1	38.9	42.0	0.9	38.2	39.1
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining	6.9	37.2	44.1	1.3	38.0	39.4
Electricity, gas and water	1.7	39.1	40.8	0.3	36.5	36.8
Construction	2.8	39.0	41.7	0.4	37.6	38.0
Wholesale trade	1.7	38.8	40.6	0.5	37.9	38.5
Retail trade	1.8	39.7	41.5	0.6	38.9	39.5
Transport and storage; communication	3.2	38.8	41.9	1.0	37.3	38.4
Finance, business services	0.8	39.0	39.8	0.2	37.9	38.1
Public administration and defence; community services (e)	1.1	38.2	39.2	0.4	37.8	38.1
Other (f)	3.3	39.5	42.7	1.1	38.6	39.7
<i>Total non-manufacturing</i>	2.3	38.8	41.1	0.5	38.0	38.5
<i>Total all industries</i>	2.6	38.8	41.4	0.6	38.1	38.7
AGED UNDER 21 YEARS						
Manufacturing—						
Food, beverages and tobacco	2.5	38.0	40.5	0.7	36.9	37.7
Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.5	38.7	40.3	0.6	38.3	38.9
Paper, printing, etc.	1.2	39.6	40.9	0.4	38.3	38.7
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	0.5	38.6	39.0	0.1	37.8	37.9
Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
Basic metal products	1.5	38.5	40.0	..	39.3	39.3
Fabricated metal products; other machinery, etc. (c)	1.7	38.1	39.8	0.3	38.9	39.2
Transport equipment	0.7	38.7	39.4	0.6	37.8	38.4
Total	1.5	38.3	39.8	0.3	38.8	39.1
Other (d)	1.7	38.5	40.2	0.6	39.4	40.1
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	1.6	38.4	40.0	0.5	38.3	38.8
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining	5.2	37.7	42.9	1.5	38.7	40.3
Electricity, gas and water	0.3	38.4	38.8	0.2	36.3	36.5
Construction	1.1	39.4	40.5	..	38.1	38.1
Wholesale trade	1.4	38.9	40.3	0.4	38.7	39.1
Retail trade	1.3	39.7	40.9	0.6	39.6	40.2
Transport and storage; communication	1.6	38.4	40.0	0.8	37.2	38.0
Finance, business services	0.3	39.1	39.4	0.3	38.8	39.1
Public administration and defence; community services (e)	0.5	37.9	38.3	0.3	38.1	38.3
Other (f)	1.7	38.1	39.8	0.5	39.2	39.6
<i>Total non-manufacturing</i>	1.2	38.9	40.1	0.4	38.6	39.0
<i>Total all industries</i>	1.3	38.7	40.1	0.4	38.6	39.0

(a) The pay-period which included 30 May 1975. (b) Preliminary; subject to revision. (c) ASIC sub-divisions 31 and 33. (d) ASIC sub-divisions 25, 28 and 34 (wood, wood products and furniture; non-metallic mineral products; and miscellaneous manufacturing). (e) Excludes defence forces. (f) ASIC sub-divisions 03 and 04 (forestry and logging; fishing and hunting) and part of division L (entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services, excluding private households employing staff).

Survey of income distribution 1973-74

In November 1974 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see the chapter Employment and Unemployment), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the distribution of personal and family income within Australia. Some details of individuals' income are shown in the tables below. Further information can be obtained from the publication *Income Distribution, 1973-74 Part 1* (Ref. No. 17.6) while details of family income, when available, will be contained in Part 2 of this series.

A similar survey was conducted in November 1969 of individual and family income received during 1968-69. Results of this survey are published in *Income Distribution 1968-69, Consolidated and Revised Edition* (Ref. No. 17.17).

The survey was based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 20,000 houses, flats, etc.) and covered slightly less than one-half of one percent of the population of Australia. Questions were asked in respect of each person aged 15 years or over in the sample on the amount of income received in 1973-74 from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) own business, trade or profession (net income); (3) share in partnership (net income); (4) government social service benefits; (5) superannuation or annuity; (6) interest, dividends, rent, etc.; (7) other sources, e.g. trust or will, maintenance or alimony.

The following points should be kept in mind in interpreting the results.

- (i) For the purposes of the survey, income was defined to include (a) all income received while living in Australia, including income received from an overseas source and (b) all income received from an Australian source while living overseas.
- (ii) A person included in the survey in November 1974 who had lived outside Australia for the whole of 1973-74 was not asked the income questions. A person who had arrived in Australia towards the end of the reference year would have been recorded as receiving little or no income in Australia.
- (iii) The income received by a person does not necessarily reflect the standard of living of that person. For example, although alimony and maintenance payments were counted as income, gifts or donations such as might be made by relatives were not included, even though such gifts or donations may have been the sole means of support. No account was taken of the possible run-down of assets accumulated in the past.
- (iv) Some individuals may have received no income in 1973-74, they may, for example, have been at school or university, and in such cases their income would have been recorded as nil.
- (v) In many cases the answers to questions on income were based on memory, and frequently on the memory or knowledge of one person, generally the housewife. Some understatement in the estimates may be expected because of imperfect recall of minor or irregular sources of income.

Explanations of the terms used in the tables beginning on page 290 are given in the following paragraphs.

Earned income is income from wages or salary or income from own business, trade or profession or income from a share in a partnership, or the sum of any of these components. Recipients of earned income are referred to as 'income earners' or 'persons with earned income', as distinct from the all-inclusive term 'income recipients', which refers to persons who received income from any source. It should be noted that 'income earners' include some persons who were recorded as having earned income but for whom no duration of employment was shown. Many of these persons were reported as having received income from a share in a partnership.

Unearned income is income from government social service benefits or income from superannuation or annuity or income from interest, dividends, rent, etc. or income from other sources (e.g. a trust or will), or the sum of any of these components.

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having income above the median and the other having income below it. Medians were calculated from grouped data. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group (e.g. income earners, full-year, full-time workers) by the number of units in that group.

Standard errors. Since the estimates are based on a sample they are subject to sampling variability. The following table, while not giving a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate, does provide an indication of the magnitude.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

<i>Size of estimate (Persons)</i>	<i>Approximate standard error of estimates</i>		<i>Size of estimate (Persons)</i>	<i>Approximate standard error of estimates</i>	
	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent of estimate</i>		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Per cent of estimate</i>
4,000 . .	900	23.0	100,000	5,000	5.0
5,000 . .	1,000	20.4	200,000	7,200	3.6
10,000 . .	1,500	15.0	500,000	11,500	2.3
20,000 . .	2,200	11.0	1,000,000	17,000	1.7
50,000 . .	3,500	7.0	2,000,000	24,000	1.2

Estimates less than 4,000 have not been shown in the tables as they would be subject to such high standard errors as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses. Although such estimates may be derived by subtraction they should not be regarded as reliable.

Although income levels have risen considerably since 1973-74, the findings of the survey with regard to dispersion and relativity of income are still valuable. As a measure of the rise, average weekly earnings per employed male unit (a series which refers only to wage and salary earners and which is published quarterly in a mimeographed statement (6.18)) may be used as a rough guide. Average weekly earnings in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 were \$118.00, \$148.20 and \$169.50 respectively.

ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS(a): TOTAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 1973-74(b)

Total income(c) (\$)	Number ('000)			Total income(c) (\$)	Cumulative per cent of all income recipients			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
1 and under	200	76.4	887.6	964.0	Under 200	1.7	20.8	11.0
200 "	400	35.9	225.6	261.5	" 400	2.5	26.1	14.0
400 "	600	30.5	152.3	182.8	" 600	3.2	29.7	16.1
600 "	800	31.4	103.0	134.4	" 800	3.9	32.1	17.7
800 "	1,000	43.8	105.6	149.5	" 1,000	4.9	34.6	19.4
1,000 "	1,200	173.1	291.7	464.9	" 1,200	8.8	41.4	24.7
1,200 "	1,400	155.2	427.9	583.1	" 1,400	12.2	51.4	31.4
1,400 "	1,600	74.0	155.0	229.0	" 1,600	13.9	55.1	34.0
1,600 "	1,800	51.7	112.5	164.2	" 1,800	15.0	57.7	35.9
1,800 "	2,000	51.0	99.7	150.7	" 2,000	16.2	60.0	37.6
2,000 "	2,500	149.0	243.1	392.1	" 2,500	19.5	65.7	42.1
2,500 "	3,000	136.8	208.8	345.6	" 3,000	22.6	70.6	46.1
3,000 "	3,500	166.6	229.9	396.4	" 3,500	26.3	76.0	50.6
3,500 "	4,000	181.8	233.6	415.4	" 4,000	30.4	81.5	55.4
4,000 "	4,500	282.8	197.6	480.4	" 4,500	36.7	86.1	60.9
4,500 "	5,000	298.5	139.9	438.3	" 5,000	43.4	89.4	65.9
5,000 "	5,500	392.8	147.7	540.5	" 5,500	52.2	92.9	72.1
5,500 "	6,000	289.6	64.6	354.2	" 6,000	58.7	94.4	76.1
6,000 "	6,500	349.0	61.8	410.8	" 6,500	66.5	95.6	80.8
6,500 "	7,000	242.9	32.2	275.1	" 7,000	71.9	96.6	84.0
7,000 "	7,500	222.1	29.9	252.0	" 7,500	76.9	97.3	86.9
7,500 "	8,000	170.6	19.3	189.9	" 8,000	80.7	97.7	89.0
8,000 "	8,500	158.9	19.6	178.5	" 8,500	84.3	98.2	91.1
8,500 "	9,000	110.8	13.6	124.3	" 9,000	86.8	98.5	92.5
9,000 "	9,500	90.1	10.1	100.2	" 9,500	88.8	98.7	93.6
9,500 "	10,000	63.4	7.2	70.6	" 10,000	90.2	98.9	94.5
10,000 "	11,000	141.3	15.4	156.6	" 11,000	93.4	99.3	96.2
11,000 "	12,000	57.5	4.5	62.0	" 12,000	94.6	99.4	97.0
12,000 "	13,000	59.5	5.8	65.4	" 13,000	96.0	99.5	97.7
13,000 "	15,000	55.8	8.7	64.5	" 15,000	97.2	99.7	98.4
15,000 "	17,000	48.0	5.1	53.1	" 17,000	98.3	99.9	99.1
17,000 "	19,000	19.8		22.2	" 19,000	98.7	99.9	99.3
19,000 "	21,000	18.2		19.3	" 21,000	99.1	99.9	99.5
21,000 "	23,000	8.4		8.4	" 23,000	99.3	99.9	99.6
23,000 "	25,000	7.7	5.5	7.8	" 25,000	99.5	99.9	99.7
25,000 "	30,000	9.0		10.8	" 30,000	99.7	100.0	99.8
30,000 "	35,000	5.1	*	5.4	" 35,000	99.8	100.0	99.9
35,000 and over		7.9		8.3				
Total		4,466.8	4,265.6	8,732.5	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

—dollars—

Median income	5,380	1,370	3,430	..	..	..
Mean income	5,710	2,160	3,980	..	..	..

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 288. (c) From all sources.
* Less than 4,000. See comment on standard errors, page 289.

PERSONS WITH EARNED INCOME(a): EARNED INCOME, 1973-74(b)

Earned income (\$)	Number ('000)			Earned income (\$)	Cumulative per cent of all income earners				
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons		
1 and under	200	69.3	124.4	193.7	Under	200	1.7	5.3	3.0
200 "	400	49.6	112.2	161.7	"	400	3.0	10.0	5.6
400 "	600	38.7	95.1	133.8	"	600	3.9	14.1	7.7
600 "	800	33.7	79.7	113.4	"	800	4.8	17.4	9.5
800 "	1,000	42.7	77.1	119.8	"	1,000	5.8	20.7	11.4
1,000 "	1,200	58.6	89.2	147.8	"	1,200	7.3	24.5	13.7
1,200 "	1,400	36.1	79.3	115.4	"	1,400	8.2	27.8	15.5
1,400 "	1,600	38.8	73.2	112.0	"	1,600	9.2	30.9	17.3
1,600 "	1,800	31.9	57.2	89.1	"	1,800	10.0	33.3	18.7
1,800 "	2,000	29.5	61.7	91.2	"	2,000	10.7	36.0	20.1
2,000 "	2,500	108.8	182.2	291.0	"	2,500	13.4	43.7	24.7
2,500 "	3,000	115.4	181.8	297.2	"	3,000	16.3	51.4	29.3
3,000 "	3,500	151.6	206.4	358.0	"	3,500	20.1	60.1	35.0
3,500 "	4,000	175.3	219.6	394.9	"	4,000	24.5	69.4	41.2
4,000 "	4,500	278.3	185.8	464.1	"	4,500	31.4	77.3	48.5
4,500 "	5,000	287.4	133.1	420.5	"	5,000	38.6	82.9	55.1
5,000 "	5,500	393.7	133.2	526.9	"	5,500	48.5	88.6	63.3
5,500 "	6,000	280.7	62.1	342.8	"	6,000	55.5	91.2	68.7
6,000 "	6,500	343.3	57.5	400.8	"	6,500	64.1	93.6	75.0
6,500 "	7,000	236.8	27.8	264.6	"	7,000	70.0	94.8	79.2
7,000 "	7,500	219.3	21.7	241.0	"	7,500	75.5	95.7	83.0
7,500 "	8,000	165.8	20.2	186.0	"	8,000	79.6	96.6	85.9
8,000 "	8,500	154.4	19.7	174.1	"	8,500	83.5	97.4	88.6
8,500 "	9,000	106.7	14.5	121.2	"	9,000	86.1	98.0	90.5
9,000 "	9,500	83.7	6.3	90.0	"	9,500	88.2	98.3	92.0
9,500 "	10,000	59.8	5.3	65.1	"	10,000	89.7	98.5	93.0
10,000 "	11,000	143.9	14.3	158.3	"	11,000	93.3	99.1	95.5
11,000 "	12,000	52.4	*	55.9	"	12,000	94.6	99.2	96.3
12,000 "	13,000	56.5	5.5	62.0	"	13,000	96.0	99.5	97.3
13,000 "	15,000	50.5	5.7	56.2	"	15,000	97.3	99.7	98.2
15,000 "	17,000	40.2	4.3	43.3	"	17,000	98.3	99.9	98.9
17,000 "	19,000	20.0		21.2	"	19,000	98.8	99.9	99.2
19,000 "	21,000	19.0	*	19.4	"	21,000	99.3	99.9	99.5
21,000 "	23,000	4.8		4.8	"	23,000	99.4	99.9	99.6
23,000 "	25,000	5.3	*	5.9	"	25,000	99.5	99.9	99.7
25,000 "	30,000	7.0		7.1	"	30,000	99.7	99.9	99.8
30,000 "	35,000	6.0	6.3	"	35,000	99.8	100.0	99.9	
35,000 and over	.	6.2	6.6						
Total	.	4,001.5	2,361.4	6,362.9	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

—dollars—

Median income	5,610	2,910	4,620	..	..	..
Mean income	5,990	3,060	4,900	..	..	..

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 288.
 * Less than 4,000. See comment on standard errors, page 289.

PERSONS WITH UNEARNED INCOME (a): BY SOURCE, 1973-74 (b)

All income from source shown (\$)			Government social service benefits			Interest, dividends, rent, etc.		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
			—'000—					
1 and under	50		27.0	496.8	523.8	635.3	582.1	1,217.4
50 "	100		18.1	653.8	671.9	180.9	125.5	306.4
100 "	150		23.1	99.8	122.9	94.0	70.2	164.2
150 "	200		24.9	330.1	355.0	53.5	36.8	90.3
200 "	250		15.8	32.8	48.6	59.7	35.8	95.5
250 "	300		15.0	134.3	149.3	27.7	25.8	53.5
300 "	400		22.3	35.1	57.4	44.0	36.2	80.2
400 "	500		21.3	60.6	81.9	36.6	27.0	63.6
500 "	600		17.7	35.9	53.6	30.2	26.2	56.3
600 "	700		19.1	19.6	38.6	15.7	14.0	29.7
700 "	800		19.0	18.1	37.1	16.3	17.0	33.3
800 "	900		16.9	19.9	36.8	8.9	13.7	22.5
900 "	1,100		208.1	234.5	442.6	28.8	16.8	45.6
1,100 "	1,300		130.2	410.2	540.4	15.7	9.6	25.3
1,300 "	1,500		36.4	65.6	101.9	7.0	5.1	12.1
1,500 "	2,000		31.7	63.3	95.0	20.9	17.2	38.1
2,000 "	3,000		28.3	40.2	68.5	26.8	22.7	49.5
3,000 "	4,000		6.7	6.1	12.7	16.6	11.9	28.5
4,000 "	5,000		*	*	4.2	9.7	6.1	15.9
5,000 "	6,000					11.7	5.5	17.2
6,000 and over						14.3	10.8	25.1
Total			684.7	2,757.4	3,442.1	1,354.1	1,116.1	2,470.1

			—dollars—					
Median income			1,070	180	250	50	40	50
Mean income			980	490	590	440	410	430

All income from source shown (\$)			Superannuation, annuity			Other income		
			Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
			—'000—					
1 and under	50		*	6.7	10.6	5.3	7.4	12.7
50 "	100		4.5	4.2	8.7	5.6	4.4	10.0
100 "	150		4.6	{ *	{ 5.1	{ 4.4	{ 4.0	{ 5.7
150 "	200			{ 4.6	{ 7.0		{ *	{ 6.1
200 "	250				{ 5.3		{ 4.5	{ 7.8
250 "	300		4.3	5.0	{ 4.1	4.3	{ *	{ *
300 "	400				{ 9.9		{ 6.6	{ 10.3
400 "	500		5.0	4.9	{ 5.7	4.9	{ 5.9	{ 7.1
500 "	600		5.5	{ *	{ 8.6		{ 8.6	{ 11.8
600 "	700				{ 6.2	5.6	{ *	{ 5.5
700 "	800		4.1	6.9	{ 8.7		{ 4.9	{ 6.1
800 "	900		8.0	6.2	{ 10.4	*	{ *	{ *
900 "	1,100				{ 9.9	4.7	{ 6.6	{ 11.3
1,100 "	1,300		7.0	{ *	{ 7.0		{ 4.1	{ 6.4
1,300 "	1,500		4.4	6.7	{ 6.7		{ *	{ 4.5
						5.3		
1,500 "	2,000			6.2	{ 16.8		{ 8.4	{ 10.2
2,000 "	3,000		12.9		{ 18.8	5.3	{ 7.5	{ 12.8
3,000 "	4,000		11.1	7.7	{ 16.0		{ 4.2	{ 5.0
4,000 "	5,000		12.5		{ 6.3		{ }	{ }
5,000 "	6,000		6.0	4.2	{ 6.1	5.5	{ 5.2	{ *
6,000 and over			5.6	*	{ *		{ }	{ 6.2
Total			113.4	68.3	181.7	52.9	97.8	150.7

			—dollars—					
Median income			1,250	550	910	540	620	590
Mean income			1,910	960	1,550	1,380	1,160	1,230

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 288.

* Less than 4,000. See comment on standard errors, page 289.

ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS (a): AGE AND PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, 1973-74 (b)

(*000)

Age group (years)	Principal source of income							Total
	Wages or salary	Own business, trade or profession	Share in partnership	Government social service benefits	Super-annuation or annuity	Interest, rent, dividends, etc.	Other income	
MALES								
15-19 . . .	343.3	*	*	21.2	5.2	14.0	7.4	390.5
20-24 . . .	484.2	13.5	15.4	20.5					4.5	528.7
25-34 . . .	842.0	64.4	71.4	10.1	*	992.8		
35-44 . . .	611.6	70.7	72.8	11.6			8.9	768.1
45-54 . . .	615.1	61.5	58.8	22.1	5.9	770.0		
55-59 . . .	221.3	27.0	22.0	18.4			12.5	296.6
60-64 . . .	169.2	21.0	20.9	30.9	33.8	261.8		
65 and over . . .	66.3	15.7	15.7	280.9			29.4	444.0
Total . . .	3,353.1	276.9	279.6	415.7	45.4	83.7	12.5	4,466.8
FEMALES								
15-19 . . .	316.9	*	*	42.9	4.8	14.4	5.6	380.2
20-24 . . .	384.1		8.2	122.3					6.9	528.7
25-34 . . .	451.7	12.6	58.1	399.0	20.5	950.3		
35-44 . . .	351.6	10.2	57.9	274.1			18.4	721.2
45-54 . . .	326.9	17.2	41.1	190.1	48.8	633.3		
55-59 . . .	86.8	7.6	16.0	85.2			37.2	235.6
60-64 . . .	36.7	4.3	13.0	141.0	35.2	236.6		
65 and over . . .	13.8	*	9.7	493.6			4.3	579.9
Total . . .	1,968.4	59.1	204.5	1,748.2	22.7	225.9	36.9	4,265.6
PERSONS								
15-19 . . .	660.2	*	*	64.2	4.6	28.4	7.1	770.7
20-24 . . .	868.3	17.4	23.6	142.8	4.2	11.4	5.9	1,071.7
25-34 . . .	1,293.7	77.0	129.5	409.1					23.4	8.6	1,943.1
35-44 . . .	963.2	81.0	130.7	285.7	19.5	7.7	1,489.3	
45-54 . . .	942.0	78.7	99.9	212.2				4.5	57.7	8.4	1,403.2
55-59 . . .	308.1	34.6	38.0	103.6	43.1	5.1	532.1	
60-64 . . .	205.9	25.2	33.8	171.9				47.7	498.4
65 and over . . .	80.1	19.1	25.5	774.5	11.3	1,023.9		
Total . . .	5,321.5	336.1	484.0	2,163.9	68.1	309.6	49.4	8,732.5

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 288.
 * Less than 4,000. See comment on standard errors, page 289.

LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES

MEAN TOTAL INCOME OF ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS(a):
AGE AND PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INCOME, 1973-74(b)
(\$)

Age group (years)	Principal source of income							Total
	Wages or salary	Own business, trade or profession	Share in partner- ship	Govern- ment social service benefits	Super- annuation or annuity	Interest, rent, dividends, etc.	Other income	
MALES								
15-19 . . .	2,040	*	*	620	1,410	290	1,420	1,910
20-24 . . .	4,760	6,270	6,000	1,810		4,430		4,700
25-34 . . .	6,640	7,810	6,630	1,790	*	7,090	8,050	6,660
35-44 . . .	7,160	8,070	6,920	1,760				7,130
45-54 . . .	7,240	8,690	6,620	1,610	5,780	6,380	8,050	7,140
55-59 . . .	6,510	6,860	5,610	1,570				6,190
60-64 . . .	6,480	8,600	6,340	1,670	5,780	3,630	8,050	5,910
65 and over . . .	5,540	7,270	5,430	1,410	4,420	4,320		2,810
<i>Total</i> . . .	<i>6,060</i>	<i>7,870</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>4,310</i>	<i>4,060</i>	<i>4,130</i>	<i>5,710</i>
FEMALES								
15-19 . . .	1,680	*	3,930	630	1,250	330	900	1,490
20-24 . . .	3,280			460		3,930		280
25-34 . . .	3,540	3,020	4,390	250	*	840	2,390	2,130
35-44 . . .	3,310	4,050	5,730	410		1,730		2,230
45-54 . . .	3,560	3,780	4,480	520	2,940	1,650	3,390	2,540
55-59 . . .	3,640	5,210	5,100	1,000		800		2,370
60-64 . . .	3,740	5,780	3,490	1,170	2,940	1,560	3,390	1,900
65 and over . . .	4,060	4,160	4,580	1,300	2,930	2,860		5,420	1,620
<i>Total</i> . . .	<i>3,160</i>	<i>3,950</i>	<i>4,770</i>	<i>740</i>	<i>2,470</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>2,430</i>	<i>2,160</i>
PERSONS								
15-19 . . .	1,870	*	*	630	320	310	570	1,700
20-24 . . .	4,100	5,490	5,280	650	1,990	1,920	1,950	3,650
25-34 . . .	5,560	7,030	5,630	290		1,570	2,310	4,440
35-44 . . .	5,750	7,560	6,390	470	*	1,830	2,310	4,820
45-54 . . .	5,960	7,610	5,740	630	3,510	2,490	3,050	5,070
55-59 . . .	5,700	6,490	5,390	1,100	*	1,560	5,440	4,500
60-64 . . .	5,990	8,120	5,240	1,260	4,690	2,100		4,010
65 and over . . .	5,280	6,730	5,110	1,340	4,030	3,490	5,280	2,140
<i>Total</i> . . .	<i>4,990</i>	<i>7,180</i>	<i>5,770</i>	<i>870</i>	<i>3,690</i>	<i>2,220</i>	<i>2,870</i>	<i>3,980</i>

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 288.
* Based on a figure of less than 4,000. See comment on standard errors, page 289.

Weekly earnings of employees (distribution), August 1975

In August 1975 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (*see* the chapter Employment and Unemployment), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about weekly earnings of all persons aged 15 years and over who were employed as wage or salary earners in their main job. The survey was based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and covered about two-thirds of one per cent of the population of Australia.

Two tables on weekly wage and salary earners are presented below. Additional details may be obtained from the publication *Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), August 1975* (6.51).

In many cases the answer to the question on earnings was based on the knowledge of one person, generally the housewife. Some understatement in the estimates may be expected because of imperfect recall of minor or irregular sources of earnings.

Definitions of the terms used in the tables are as follows:

Weekly earnings refers to gross weekly wages and salaries from all jobs (i.e. before taxation and other deductions have been made). For persons paid other than weekly, earnings were converted to a weekly equivalent.

Median weekly earnings is the amount which divides the distribution of individuals into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below it. Medians were calculated from grouped data with linear interpolation being used within the class interval in which the median fell.

Mean weekly earnings is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group by the number of units in that group.

Hours worked refers to actual hours worked during the survey week, not necessarily hours paid for. Thus, if a person had been on leave for the whole week, hours would have been recorded as nil.

Full-time workers are those who *usually* work 35 hours a week or more and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week.

Part-time workers are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during the survey week. When recording hours of work, fractions of an hour were disregarded.

Standard errors. Since the estimates are based on a sample they are subject to sampling variability. The following table, while not giving a precise measure of the standard error of a particular estimate, does provide an indication of its magnitude.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (Persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates		Size of estimate (Persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Per cent of estimate		Persons	Per cent of estimate
4,000 . . .	800	20.0	100,000	3,000	3.0
5,000 . . .	900	18.0	200,000	4,000	2.0
10,000 . . .	1,200	12.0	500,000	6,000	1.2
20,000 . . .	1,600	8.0	1,000,000	8,000	0.8
50,000 . . .	2,300	4.6	2,000,000	10,000	0.5

Estimates less than 4,000 have not been shown in the tables as they would be subject to such high standard errors as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses.

ALL EMPLOYEES(a): WEEKLY EARNINGS(b) AND HOURS WORKED, AUGUST 1975

Weekly earnings (b) (\$)	Hours worked (c)									Total
	0(c)	1-19	20-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-44	45-48	49 and over	
MALES										
						—'000—				
Under 20										
20 and under 40	6.2	{ 31.8 20.8 }	4.6	{ * * }		* *	* *		4.1	{ 6.7 42.8 }
40 " " 60		7.5	5.6	4.0	5.0	40.6	*			5.7
60 " " 80	4.1	4.6	7.3	4.5	9.9	50.8	4.9	*		8.9
80 " " 100	10.2	*	7.2	9.6	17.6	97.6	7.8	10.4		11.4
100 " " 110	13.5	4.1	4.8	12.7	16.6	150.5	11.1	14.6		18.0
110 " " 120	20.5	*	*	12.3	20.0	178.9	15.7	13.8		17.6
120 " " 130	19.6	4.9	7.6	13.4	31.3	206.2	18.9	25.6		21.8
130 " " 140	16.2			11.3	28.6	171.8	21.2	22.4		21.9
140 " " 150	17.2	6.1	{ 5.7 * }	7.8	33.3	125.0	15.4	26.5		26.2
150 " " 160	15.3	*	5.1	7.6	34.2	117.7	12.5	25.4		34.5
160 " " 200	34.8	4.6	9.0	13.0	79.3	180.3	29.9	55.1		86.9
200 " " 260	24.6	7.5	7.9	*	62.2	91.4	16.6	42.2		83.6
260 and over	15.5	5.8	{ * * }	*	29.1	36.9	7.2	19.3		59.3
Total	197.7	96.9	74.2	110.3	369.2	1,451.4	164.0	262.7	402.5	3,129.4
						—dollars—				
Median earnings	144	35	124	127	155	129	139	153	170	138
Mean earnings	159	69	130	136	167	138	152	166	185	149
FEMALES										
						—'000—				
Under 20	7.6	77.0	*	*						
20 and under 40	9.7	73.7	6.9	*		*	*			89.2
40 " " 60	9.2	59.6	31.7	5.0	12.7	33.5	4.6	4.6	5.8	98.1
60 " " 80	11.3	25.2	55.1	18.0	26.0	63.3	*			159.3
80 " " 100	18.2	10.9	30.4	31.0	41.9	137.3	9.4	5.0	6.4	207.6
100 " " 110	12.5	4.6	8.4	21.7	43.0	120.7	8.1	4.0		287.3
110 " " 120	10.6		5.0	13.9	41.8	87.6	8.7	4.2		226.1
120 " " 130	10.2	4.6	{ 4.1 * }	9.9	52.7	60.3	6.1	4.4	5.4	176.4
130 " " 140	8.6		{ 4.1 * }	5.9	33.4	37.3	*	*	4.1	153.2
140 " " 160	11.0		{ 7.5 * }	6.3	34.2	37.6	4.0	6.7	4.2	101.3
160 " " 200	11.8	4.8	{ 4.2 * }	4.2	23.0	23.3	5.1	5.0	7.2	109.4
200 " " 260		*	{ 4.5 * }	*	8.4	6.4	*	*	7.2	81.7
260 and over	5.0	{ * * }	*	*	*	*	*	*	5.9	29.8
Total	125.6	260.7	155.3	122.1	321.5	613.1	53.6	37.9	39.0	1,728.7
						—dollars—				
Median earnings	105	34	73	102	118	105	110	122	134	101
Mean earnings	105	40	79	105	119	107	114	124	142	98
PERSONS										
						—'000—				
Under 20	9.7	108.8	*							
20 and under 40	10.9	94.5	9.3	4.7	4.9	5.4	*			132.0
40 " " 60	12.2	67.1	37.3	9.0	17.6	74.1	6.8	5.9	4.5	132.7
60 " " 80	15.4	29.8	62.4	22.6	35.9	114.1	8.7	6.2	7.8	235.6
80 " " 100	28.3	13.2	37.6	40.5	59.5	234.8	17.3	15.4	10.9	306.1
100 " " 110	26.0	8.7	13.2	34.4	59.5	271.2	19.2	18.5	14.6	461.1
110 " " 120	31.1	4.8	8.9	26.2	61.8	266.4	24.4	18.0	21.2	471.9
120 " " 130	29.8	7.5	11.7	23.3	84.0	266.5	25.0	30.0	20.1	461.8
130 " " 140	24.8	5.3	7.3	17.2	62.0	209.1	26.0	26.0	24.7	502.8
140 " " 150	23.8	3.6	7.5	11.3	52.2	145.8	18.5	30.0	28.1	401.7
150 " " 160	19.8	2.3	7.1	10.4	49.5	134.6	13.4	28.7	29.1	320.8
160 " " 200	46.5	5.8	12.6	17.3	102.2	203.6	33.7	58.6	36.9	302.6
200 " " 260	28.4		8.4	11.3	70.6	97.8	17.8	43.7	94.1	574.5
260 and over	16.6	6.2	{ * * }	4.3	30.9	39.5	7.8	19.7	87.2	368.3
Total	323.3	357.5	229.4	232.4	690.7	2,064.6	217.6	300.6	441.5	4,858.0
						—dollars—				
Median earnings	129	34	81	111	133	122	132	150	167	124
Mean earnings	138	48	96	120	145	129	142	161	181	131

(a) Civilian non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 295. (c) Includes persons paid while on leave, etc. * Less than 4,000. See comment on standard errors, page 295.

FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES(a): WEEKLY EARNINGS(b) AND AGE, AUGUST 1975

Weekly earnings(b) (\$)	Age group (years)								Total	
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over		
MALES										
	—'000—									
Under 40	5.5									17.3
40 and under 60	54.1	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.6	*	*		6.1	64.8
60 " " 80	71.4	7.5	4.1		*	*	*			90.9
80 " " 100	64.2	38.9	16.3	15.1	17.1	7.0	6.7			168.5
100 " " 110	28.4	51.7	48.7	34.1	43.4	17.7	13.2	4.4		241.6
110 " " 120	16.2	54.4	65.8	50.9	54.9	18.4	19.3	7.6		283.6
120 " " 130	9.9	63.2	89.3	63.5	69.0	26.3	21.2			346.3
130 " " 140	5.2	49.3	84.6	56.1	58.3	24.4	17.6	4.7		298.3
140 " " 150	4.8	38.8	74.8	52.4	49.8	21.0	15.5			259.0
150 " " 160		38.8	79.1	52.1	49.0	19.9	8.1			252.1
160 " " 170	4.9	25.0	61.5	33.3	31.2	12.5	5.6	4.2		170.9
170 " " 180		12.9	40.8	27.8	22.6	7.0	5.3			112.4
180 " " 190	*	11.4	41.1	26.0	22.1	7.3	5.3			112.4
190 " " 200	*	5.8	32.8	20.1	17.2	6.9			*	85.8
200 " " 220	*	9.8	56.6	43.4	37.0	8.1			*	159.7
220 " " 240	*	*	32.4	23.0	18.4	5.3	6.3		*	86.6
240 " " 260	*	4.8	30.1	23.3	20.6	4.8			*	86.2
260 " " 300	*	4.6	18.9	24.4	19.4	6.3	5.4		*	74.4
300 " " 340	*	*	10.2	16.5	13.8				*	46.3
340 and over	*	*	13.0	14.0	16.6	6.6	*		*	53.9
Total	268.4	426.4	805.1	580.8	567.2	205.3	134.0	29.1		3,016.6
—dollars—										
Median earnings	80	128	151	152	146	142	132	133		139
Mean earnings	85	135	164	170	165	159	145	126		152
FEMALES										
	—'000—									
Under 60	54.7	*	4.1	4.5	*			(c)		72.8
60 and under 80	81.2	8.9	7.5	6.9	5.6	*	*	*		112.5
80 " " 100	61.7	46.3	30.3	40.0	35.6	7.4	4.9			226.1
100 " " 110	15.3	60.5	39.9	35.7	37.7	7.4	5.1			201.6
110 " " 120	7.1	51.1	35.2	28.3	27.8	6.9	4.1			160.4
120 " " 130	5.0	45.3	39.6	21.3	25.9	5.6				144.1
130 " " 140		21.7	30.5	17.2	14.4	6.0	4.3			94.8
140 " " 150	5.1	13.5	18.0	10.8	8.7	4.2				56.6
150 " " 160		14.6	11.7	7.9	6.9					44.5
160 " " 170	*	5.8	8.8	4.9	4.1					25.7
170 " " 180	*	5.1	6.5		4.2	7.0		5.1		18.3
180 " " 190	*	5.4	5.5	6.4	*					15.5
190 " " 200	*	*	*	*	*					13.2
200 and over	*	*	13.1	7.1	6.5					34.9
Total	231.9	283.3	254.1	194.3	182.9	47.3		27.3		1,221.0
—dollars—										
Median earnings	75	114	122	113	113	118		110		109
Mean earnings	78	118	128	121	120	124		120		113

(a) Civilian non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 295. (c) Aged 60 years and over.

* Less than 4,000. See comment on standard errors, page 295.

Determination of wage rates in Australia

Legal minimum wage rates in Australia are generally prescribed in awards or determinations of Federal and State industrial arbitration tribunals, in collective agreements registered with these tribunals, or in unregistered collective agreements. A list of the main industrial tribunals operating in Australia is shown in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973.

In awards, etc. of State tribunals in all States except Victoria and South Australia the wage rates specified for particular occupations consist of a basic wage and secondary wage payments. A basic wage is prescribed separately for adult males and adult females and is a common component of prescribed rates of pay in an award. In addition to the basic wage are margins for skill, etc. for

particular occupations and these together with loadings of various kinds peculiar to the occupation or industry make up the secondary wage. The division of award rates into basic wage and secondary wage also applied to awards, etc. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and of Victorian Wages Boards prior to 1 July 1967. However, as a result of the decision of the Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 and a subsequent decision of the Victorian Industrial Appeals Court, basic wages and margins were eliminated from Federal awards and Victorian Wages Board determinations, and award, etc. rates of pay were expressed as total wages. From 4 September 1975 award rates in South Australian State awards were also expressed as total wages.

In July 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission inserted rates of minimum wage for adult males into Federal awards. This decision has been followed by State tribunals so that now in most State and Federal awards, etc., where applicable, rates of minimum wage for adult males are prescribed. The awards in general state that no adult male employee shall be paid less than the minimum wage for working the standard weekly hours of work. The concept of a minimum wage has also been extended to adult females covered by Federal and State awards. For further information on minimum wages for adult males and adult females see page 270-1.

The following paragraphs set out recent decisions by Federal and State industrial tribunals affecting award, etc. rates of pay. For further information including a history of wage determination in Australia reference should be made to the *Labour Report*. Section VIII of the Appendix of *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973 contains tables of basic wages, minimum wages, and general increases in award total wage. Current information on basic wages, minimum wages and increases in total wages may be obtained from the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings* (6.16). Also included in this chapter are brief summaries of the provision of paid annual leave and paid long service leave to employees. These provisions have been made by decisions of Federal and State industrial arbitration authorities or by legislation.

Total wages in Federal awards

Following the National Wage Cases of 1967, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the introduction of the total wage concept to cover Federal awards. Subsequently, as a result of National Wage Cases, the Commission made annual adjustments to total award wages in the years 1968 to 1974, but excluding 1970. In its judgment in the May 1974 National Wage Case, the Commission stated that it would call a conference to discuss wage fixation methods and wage indexation.

On 30 April 1975, following a National Wage Case, the Commission decided to introduce wage indexation in the form of quarterly adjustments to award total wages based on increases in the Consumer Price Index (C.P.I.). The increases would apply to all ordinary award rates and rates for leading hands and would operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the 15th day of the month following release of the quarterly C.P.I. The Commission also announced that each year it would consider what increase in total wage should be awarded on account of productivity.

As a result of indexation claims, total wages under Federal awards were increased by 3.6 per cent in May 1975, 3.5 per cent in September 1975 and 6.4 per cent in February 1976. The changes were operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 15 May 1975, 18 September 1975 and 15 February 1976 respectively.

Minimum wage for adult males and adult females

In July 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966, inserted in Federal awards provisions for a minimum wage for adult males. For further information on this decision see Year Book No. 60, 1974.

The first Federal minimum wage for adult males operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 11 July 1966. The rates of minimum wage for adult males in State capital cities inserted in awards ranged from \$34.75 (Brisbane) to \$37.25 a week (Sydney).

As a result of decisions of the Commission in National Wage Cases, the minimum wages for adult males were increased each year from 1967 to 1974 (except 1970). Further increases were awarded in January 1975 (\$8 a week), May 1975 (\$4) and September 1975 (\$2.80).

In its decision in the 1974 National Wage Case, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission extended the minimum wage to adult females in three stages. Initially the minimum wage for adult females was to be 85 per cent of the relevant adult male minimum wage, increasing to 90 per cent by 30 September 1974 and to 100 per cent by 30 June 1975.

Industrial tribunals in all States have adopted the concept of a minimum wage for adult males and adult females covered by State awards, determinations and agreements. The timing adopted by the various States in extending this principle to both adult males and females is given in the Year Book No. 60, 1974. In all States except Western Australia, the minimum wage for adult males and females came into equality from about the end of June 1975.

Equal pay

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its decision in the National Wage and Equal Pay Cases 1972, outlined the principle of 'equal pay for work of equal value' for adult and junior females to be applied to all Federal awards and determinations. For further details see Year Book No. 60, 1974.

Determination of wage rates in State awards, etc.

The following paragraphs set out recent decisions of State industrial arbitration tribunals affecting rates of pay prescribed in State awards, etc. For further information including a history of wage determination in Australia, reference should be made to *Labour Reports* and earlier issues of the Year Book. Tables of basic wages, minimum wages and general increases in total wages were published in the Appendix to *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973. Current figures appear in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings* (6.16).

New South Wales

Since January 1968 the Industrial Commission of New South Wales has granted increases in award rates of pay to employees under State awards, etc. similar in amount to those awarded to Federal award employees as a result of National Wage Cases. The increases to State awards were made through increases in basic wages and margins.

It was not till May 1974 that the concept of a minimum wage for adult males and a minimum wage for adult females was generally adopted for State awards.

Following the May 1975 National Wage Case decision the Industrial Commission of New South Wales decided to increase State award wages by 3.6 per cent. This increase was inclusive of an increase of \$1.70 a week in the basic wage which became \$49.50 a week for adult males and \$40.20 a week for adult females. The minimum wage for adult males and adult females was set at \$80.80 and \$72.70 a week respectively. All variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 15 May 1975. Similarly from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 18 September 1975, when State award wages were increased by 3.5 per cent, the basic wage rose to \$51.20 a week for adult males and \$41.90 for adult females. From the same date the weekly minimum wage increased by \$2.80 to \$83.60 for both adult males and females.

As from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred, the adult female minimum wage rate reached full parity with the adult male rate of \$80.80 a week.

Victoria

Since July 1967 wage rates in Victorian Wages Board determinations have been expressed as total wages as in Federal awards. (see page 298).

Following decisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in National Wage Cases, total wages prescribed for adult males and adult females in Wages Board determinations have been increased by similar amounts to those awarded to Federal award employees.

In December 1969 the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that a minimum wage for adult males should operate in all Wages Board determinations. Since then this wage has been increased by the same amount of increase as prescribed for the Federal minimum wage for adult males. (see page 298).

From the beginning of the first pay-periods commencing on or after 15 May and 18 September 1975, total wages in Victoria Wages Board determinations were increased by 3.6 and 3.5 per cent respectively. At the same time minimum wage rates rose in May to \$80.00 a week for adult males and \$72.00 for adult females and in September to \$82.80 for both adult males and adult females.

As from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred, the minimum wage for adult females reached full parity with the adult male rate of \$80.00 a week.

Queensland

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland has in recent years considered applications to increase wage rates prescribed in State awards subsequent to the publication of retail price index numbers or to decisions in the National Wage Cases. (see page 298). Details of changes in State award wage rates to February 1973 will be found in earlier issues of the Year Book and the *Labour Report*.

In May 1970 the Industrial Commission declared that a guaranteed minimum wage for adult males would be prescribed in all awards and industrial agreements. Since then there have been a number of increases made to the minimum wage.

From 22 September 1975, the Industrial Commission increased the basic wage to \$56.30 a week for adult males and \$44.05 for adult females. Prior to this date increases had also been made on 2 September 1974 and 26 May 1975. The rates given above are operative in the Southern Division—Eastern District (including Brisbane) only. For other areas of the State, district allowances are added. For details see *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973.

Since 27 May 1974 when the minimum wage for adult males stood at \$68.50 a week, the Commission has granted five increases, i.e. 2 September 1974, 6 January 1975, 28 April 1975, 26 May 1975 and 22 September 1975 when the rate for both adult males and adult females became \$83.30 a week.

South Australia

Following increases in rates of pay in Federal awards as a result of National Wage Cases (see page 298), the South Australian Industrial Commission granted increases in rates prescribed in State awards.

A minimum wage for adult males was introduced into State awards in September 1966. Since then increases to this wage have been the same as those granted to the Federal minimum wage to adult males (see pages 298–9).

The first pay-period commencing on or after 15 May 1975 was the last occasion on which the State living wage was varied to become \$48.20 a week for adult males and \$38.60 a week for adult females. From 4 September 1975 the living wage and margins were deleted from State awards and rates were specified as total wages. These were subsequently increased by 3.5 per cent operative from the beginning of the first-pay period commencing on or after 22 September 1975.

The minimum wage operative from the same period in September 1975 was \$82.40 for both adult males and females.

From the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred, the minimum wage for both adult males and adult females became \$79.60 a week.

Western Australia

Since November 1968 legislation has provided that the Western Australian Industrial Commission should review and vary the basic wage once every twelve months unless there are special reasons.

In April 1967 the Industrial Commission first included in State awards provision for a minimum wage for adult males. Increases have since been granted to the minimum wage.

Beginning in October 1970 wage rates for adult males in State awards have been increased so that the rates for ordinary hours of work are 110 per cent of the sum of the specified basic wage and margin. This provision does not apply to adult males in receipt of this allowance through award provisions or otherwise.

The Industrial Commission increased the basic wage plus margin in State awards by 3.6 per cent from 15 May 1975 and 3.5 per cent from 15 August 1975.

From the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 May 1975, the minimum wage was increased to \$82.50 a week for adult males and \$72.10 for adult females.

As from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 30 June 1975, the State minimum wage for adult females was increased to \$80.10 a week, the same rate as then operating under Federal awards.

Tasmania

Subsequent to decisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in National Wage Cases (see page 298), Tasmanian Wages Boards have increased wage rates prescribed in their determinations.

A minimum wage for adult males was introduced into Wages Board determinations in July 1967 and increases have been made to the minimum wage since then.

State Wages Board determinations were varied as follows from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 15 May 1975. The basic wage was increased by \$1.70 a week to \$47.70 for adult males and by \$1.30 to \$38.20 for adult females with the minimum wage rising to \$80.70 for adult males and \$72.60 for adult females.

The basic wage and minimum wage for both adult males and adult females were further increased to \$50.00 a week and \$83.50 a week respectively, operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 18 September 1975.

From the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred, the adult female minimum wage reached full parity with the adult male rate of \$80.70 a week.

Annual leave

The majority of employees in Australia at present receive at least four weeks paid annual leave.

State Government employees in New South Wales and South Australia were granted four weeks paid annual leave in 1964 and 1971 respectively and Australian Government employees gained the benefit in January 1973. Following the increase in the entitlement for Australian Government employees, State Government employees in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia were granted four weeks leave from the same date, while Tasmanian State Government employees received the entitlement from October 1972.

In December 1973 Queensland day workers employed under State awards were granted four weeks paid annual leave. Subsequently, workers employed under State awards and determinations in other States received similar benefits.

On 2 May 1974, the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted four weeks paid annual leave to persons employed under the Metal Industry Award. This was the first major Federal award to prescribe four weeks paid leave with the entitlement accruing from 1 January 1974. Upon application four weeks annual leave was subsequently extended to other Federal awards.

In addition to four weeks annual leave on full pay, many Australian workers receive an annual leave bonus. This bonus varies in amount, but a 17½ per cent addition to the leave pay is a common provision in awards, etc.

More detailed information on Federal and State annual leave provisions appears in the *Labour Report*.

Long service leave

Paid long service leave, i.e. leave granted to workers who remain with the one employer over an extended period of time, has been included in the provisions of Federal and State industrial legislation and industrial awards. Most employees in Australia are now entitled to at least thirteen weeks paid long service leave after fifteen years continuous employment with the one employer. For employees in certain industries and for some employees of the Australian and State governments, long service leave entitlements are more generous. In all cases the transfer of ownership of a business does not constitute a break in continuity of service with the same employer. Further information is contained in the *Labour Report*.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Detailed information, including explanatory notes, definitions, etc., on industrial disputes involving stoppages of work is given in the *Labour Report*. A table showing statistics of industrial disputes for each year from 1913 is contained in the Appendix to *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973. Current statistics are published in the quarterly bulletin *Industrial Disputes* (6.6). Preliminary monthly figures are published in the statement *Industrial Disputes* (6.27).

The statistics of industrial disputes are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. I. Statistics on this basis for the years 1969 to 1973 were published in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973.

Particulars of all disputes in progress during the year are included in the annual figures, whether the dispute commenced in that year or was in progress at the beginning of the year. Consequently, details of 'the number of disputes' and 'workers involved' in disputes which commenced in any year, and were still in progress during the following year, are included in the figures for both years.

The following table gives, for Australia as a whole, particulars of industrial disputes which were in progress during 1975, classified according to industries.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, 1975

ASIC division (b)	ASIC industry (b)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	Indirectly (c)	Total		
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	6.0	..	6.0	3.8	129.6
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	175	48.4	1.1	49.5	343.3	11,456.5
	Other mining (d)	188	26.7	6.3	33.0	90.0	2,807.6
	<i>Total mining</i>	365	75.1	7.4	82.5	433.3	14,264.1
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	170	72.7	21.8	94.5	253.2	6,215.7
	Textiles; clothing and footwear—						
	Textiles	13	17.3	0.1	17.3	20.7	327.1
	Clothing and footwear	4	0.8	*	0.8	1.9	42.2
	<i>Total textiles; clothing and footwear</i>	17	18.1	0.1	18.1	22.6	369.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	23	6.8	0.2	7.0	13.0	324.6
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	56	42.7	1.0	43.7	63.8	2,096.7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	49	10.9	0.8	11.7	34.5	797.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
	Basic metal products	195	45.6	1.6	47.2	98.6	2,703.4
	Fabricated metal products	162	64.7	0.9	65.6	105.7	2,423.7
	Transport equipment	226	112.9	3.2	116.2	178.9	4,589.2
	Other machinery and equipment	93	15.2	2.5	17.6	128.6	3,404.3
	<i>Total metal products, machinery and equipment (e)</i>	681	544.4	9.1	553.5	1,279.2	33,073.1
	Other manufacturing—						
	Non-metallic mineral products (f)	56	9.0	1.7	10.6	47.0	1,246.6
	Miscellaneous manufac- turing (g)	17	4.9	*	4.9	30.0	777.1
	<i>Total other manufacturing</i>	73	13.7	1.8	15.5	77.0	2,023.3
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	1,069	709.1	34.8	744.0	1,743.3	45,063.3
D	Electricity, gas and water—						
	Electricity and gas	24	20.0	*	20.0	26.8	747.1
	Water, sewerage and drainage	10	14.8	..	14.8	226.5	6,416.0
	<i>Total electricity, gas and water</i>	34	34.8	*	34.8	253.4	7,163.1
E	Construction	309	156.4	2.0	158.4	497.0	14,860.6
F	Wholesale and retail trade—						
	Wholesale trade	21	30.8	0.4	31.2	109.0	2,810.2
	Retail trade	25	7.5	0.2	7.7	94.3	2,256.7
	<i>Total wholesale and retail trade</i>	46	38.2	0.6	38.9	203.3	5,066.9

For footnotes see page 303.

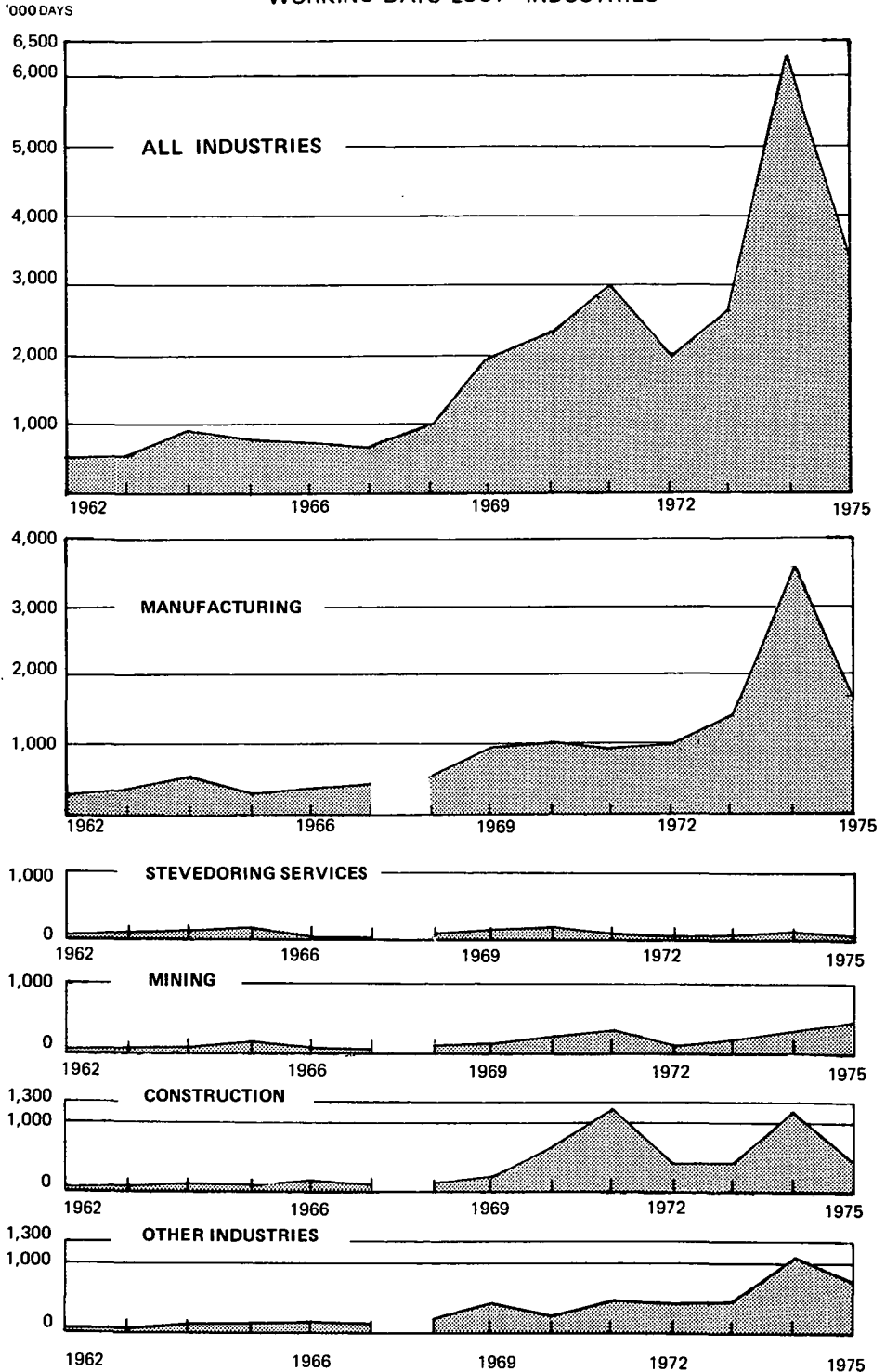
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, 1975—continued

ASIC division (b)	ASIC industry (b)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (^{'000})	Estimated loss in wages (\$ ^{'000})
			Directly	Indirectly (c)	Total		
G,H	Transport and storage; communication— Road transport; other transport and storage; communication— Road transport	34	31.4	0.2	31.6	37.8	932.4
	Other transport and storage; communication	19	4.2	0.1	4.2	7.4	211.5
	<i>Total road transport; other transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>1,143.9</i>
	Railway transport; air transport— Railway transport	44	68.4	7.8	76.3	78.0	1,897.3
	Air transport	12	3.3	..	3.3	5.6	153.1
	<i>Total railway transport; air transport</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>71.7</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>79.5</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>2,050.4</i>
	Water transport— Stevedoring services	279	46.3	0.7	46.9	46.2	1,180.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	74	9.9	0.2	10.1	17.9	542.5
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>353</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>1,723.4</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>163.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>172.4</i>	<i>192.9</i>	<i>4,917.7</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	21	21.2	..	21.3	13.7	324.9
I	Other industries— Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	25	36.3	..	36.3	14.0	276.7
J,K	Public administration and defence; community services— Health	16	38.7	..	38.7	62.4	1,290.4
	Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	32	38.7	..	38.7	45.0	1,250.9
	Other (h)	52	25.9	0.1	26.0	48.0	1,152.6
	<i>Total public administration and defence; community services</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>103.3</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>103.4</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>3,693.9</i>
	<i>Total other industries</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>139.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>139.7</i>	<i>169.4</i>	<i>3,970.7</i>
	Total	2,432	1,343.8	54.1	1,398.0	3,509.9	95,760.7

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (b) Australian Standard Industrial Classification, see page 301. Statistics in this industry detail are available from the year 1973. (c) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute. (d) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (e) Sub-total includes details of large disputes that cannot be allocated to the appropriate sub-divisions. Details for the sub-divisions therefore do not add to this sub-total. (f) Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28). (g) Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c. (ASIC sub-division 34). (h) Includes public administration and defence (ASIC division J); welfare and charitable services and religious institutions (ASIC sub-division 83), and other community services (ASIC sub-division 84). * Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

WORKING DAYS LOST - INDUSTRIES



NOTE. A break exists in the series between 1967 and 1968, due to adoption of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC).

The following table gives particulars of the number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory, together with the number of workers involved and the losses in working days and wages caused by disputes which were current during each of the years 1971 to 1975.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1971 TO 1975

State or Territory	Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
New South Wales	1971	1,236	613.1	30.6	643.7	1,887.5	28,218.2
	1972	1,174	509.2	6.9	516.1	866.8	13,957.2
	1973	1,299	370.8	16.7	387.5	1,098.1	18,775.2
	1974	1,427	865.3	28.3	893.6	2,665.0	54,590.3
	1975	1,053	483.4	13.0	496.4	1,477.8	41,150.3
Victoria	1971	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6	9,726.5
	1972	377	292.0	46.2	338.2	638.4	9,656.0
	1973	431	172.5	17.3	189.8	780.5	13,223.4
	1974	476	597.2	13.8	611.0	2,386.6	46,905.3
	1975	424	549.7	21.2	570.9	1,221.7	31,896.8
Queensland	1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
	1972	442	146.3	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
	1973	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2
	1974	312	137.2	4.0	141.2	529.5	12,023.6
	1975	412	165.2	7.5	172.7	473.3	13,498.5
South Australia	1971	135	59.3	4.8	64.1	111.2	1,484.9
	1972	111	48.2	1.7	49.8	60.9	858.0
	1973	159	55.4	1.5	56.9	130.6	2,144.0
	1974	180	109.7	6.6	116.3	316.5	6,105.1
	1975	194	65.7	3.9	69.6	127.6	3,168.2
Western Australia	1971	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
	1972	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2
	1973	160	35.4	2.2	37.6	117.3	2,422.3
	1974	257	186.1	2.1	188.1	256.9	5,827.7
	1975	236	47.5	6.3	53.8	100.7	3,075.2
Tasmania	1971	46	14.1	0.5	14.7	20.6	317.3
	1972	48	11.7	3.5	15.2	19.2	305.1
	1973	63	15.3	2.2	17.5	140.1	2,322.4
	1974	79	31.1	2.6	33.6	88.5	1,800.9
	1975	57	18.2	1.8	20.1	40.6	1,007.5
Northern Territory	1971	41	9.5	0.1	9.6	15.7	271.4
	1972	32	3.4	*	3.5	15.1	267.1
	1973	31	5.5	..	5.5	18.9	361.2
	1974	52	5.5	0.4	5.9	18.9	485.2
	1975	37	9.5	0.4	9.9	33.4	878.4
Australian Capital Territory	1971	11	6.3	..	6.3	3.3	47.4
	1972	9	6.2	*	6.2	23.1	380.4
	1973	17	10.7	0.4	11.1	29.0	481.8
	1974	26	15.0	0.1	15.1	30.4	563.7
	1975	19	4.5	..	4.5	34.9	1,085.9
Australia	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	758.0	45.0	803.0	2,634.7	45,206.5
	1974	2,809	1,947.1	57.8	2,004.8	6,292.5	128,301.8
	1975	2,432	1,343.8	54.1	1,398.0	3,509.9	95,760.7

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but who are not themselves parties to the dispute.

* Less than 50.

Duration of disputes

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).

The following table shows, for the year 1975, industrial disputes classified according to duration in working days.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): DURATION, AUSTRALIA, 1975

Duration (working days)	Manufacturing								All industries
	Metal products, machinery and equipment (b)			Transport and storage; communication			Other industries		
	Mining	Coal	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other			
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
Up to 1 day	93	73	311	120	120	192	78	105	1,092
Over 1 to 2 days	43	48	87	54	31	65	39	31	398
Over 2 to 3 days	20	24	42	50	27	13	19	27	222
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8	17	70	46	33	4	20	16	214
5 to less than 10 days	8	19	97	76	53	5	19	35	312
10 to less than 20 days	2	6	49	39	31	..	5	12	144
20 to less than 40 days	1	1	23	3	10	..	2	2	42
40 days and over	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	1	8
Total	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2,432
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
Up to 1 day	18.6	12.5	161.4	110.6	82.2	33.4	69.4	171.6	659.8
Over 1 to 2 days	8.8	4.9	84.4	13.1	44.0	12.1	48.8	30.6	246.6
Over 2 to 3 days	4.0	5.7	263.0	32.4	1.3	0.6	1.5	3.1	311.7
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.4	5.9	15.7	8.1	4.5	0.5	3.5	9.0	49.6
5 to less than 10 days	1.5	3.1	18.6	12.0	13.4	0.4	1.2	5.1	55.3
10 to less than 20 days	10.2	0.7	6.8	14.0	11.5	..	1.0	10.1	54.4
20 to less than 40 days	3.9	0.2	3.3	0.2	0.8	..	0.1	10.5	18.9
40 days and over	..	..	0.2	..	0.6	..	0.1	0.8	1.7
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
Up to 1 day	17.3	7.5	84.9	70.1	57.7	22.7	41.0	100.8	401.9
Over 1 to 2 days	14.1	7.5	137.6	21.3	65.9	16.5	65.1	54.1	382.0
Over 2 to 3 days	9.6	14.9	676.7	87.7	3.4	1.5	3.7	7.9	805.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8.8	22.7	61.4	30.8	17.7	2.8	11.1	35.7	191.1
5 to less than 10 days	8.7	21.3	127.7	79.9	96.3	2.8	7.8	34.4	378.9
10 to less than 20 days	190.8	11.4	98.6	171.4	199.7	..	12.3	135.7	820.0
20 to less than 40 days	94.1	4.7	82.1	3.0	23.9	..	3.0	215.7	426.5
40 days and over	..	..	10.2	..	32.4	..	2.6	59.2	104.4
Total	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
Up to 1 day	543.3	224.2	2,203.3	1,817.0	1,720.9	585.1	1,059.6	2,516.7	10,670.3
Over 1 to 2 days	461.7	215.1	3,551.9	543.2	1,787.2	437.6	1,510.4	1,155.2	9,662.1
Over 2 to 3 days	295.8	479.8	17,509.8	2,111.5	95.8	41.0	96.6	180.9	20,811.0
Over 3 to less than 5 days	314.7	714.7	1,564.9	801.2	522.8	78.6	293.4	884.9	5,175.3
5 to less than 10 days	260.5	696.8	3,169.2	1,976.7	2,666.6	38.6	244.0	865.5	9,917.7
10 to less than 20 days	6,370.5	346.9	2,706.3	4,664.6	5,961.9	..	353.1	3,484.3	23,887.6
20 to less than 40 days	3,210.1	130.1	2,125.2	76.1	820.4	..	89.1	6,168.1	12,619.0
40 days and over	..	..	242.5	..	1,285.0	..	90.6	1,399.7	3,017.8
Total	11,456.5	2,807.6	33,073.1	11,990.2	14,860.6	1,180.9	3,736.8	16,655.1	195,760.7

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Industries are classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification P.—see page 301. (b) Includes ASIC sub-division 5 29, 31, 32, 33.

Causes of disputes

In the following table industrial disputes are classified according to cause, that is, the direct causes of stoppages of work. Causes are grouped as follows.

Wages—claims involving general principles relating to wages, including combined claims relating to wages, hours or conditions of work. *Hours of work*—claims involving general principles relating to hours of work. *Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.*—claims involving general principles relating to these provisions. *Managerial policy*—disputes concerning managerial policy of employers including computation of wages, hours, leave, etc. in individual cases; docking pay, etc.; dismissals, etc.; principles of promotion, etc.; employment of particular persons and personal disagreements; production limitations, etc. *Physical working conditions*—disputes concerning physical working conditions including safety issues; protective clothing and equipment, etc.; amenities; shortage of, or condition of, equipment or material; new production methods, etc.; arduous physical tasks, etc. *Trade unionism*—disputes concerning employment of non-unionists; inter-union and intra-union disputes; sympathy stoppages; recognition of union activities, etc. *Other*—disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer-employee relationship; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppage; etc.

For details of classifications causes see bulletin *Industrial Disputes* (6.6.).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): CAUSES, AUSTRALIA, 1975

Cause of dispute (b)	Manufacturing				Transport and storage; communication			Other industries	All industries
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
Wages	14	35	257	213	122	20	44	115	820
Hours of work	3	4	7	5	..	2	4	2	27
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	..	2	4	4	..	5	8	4	27
Managerial policy	74	76	240	114	110	78	71	73	836
Physical working conditions	34	41	69	25	39	122	27	18	375
Trade unionism	33	26	63	19	31	22	20	11	225
Other	17	4	41	8	7	30	9	6	122
Total	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2,432
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
Wages	15.8	8.4	362.8	107.0	72.4	2.7	45.8	110.1	725.1
Hours of work	0.7	0.8	5.0	1.4	..	0.1	2.6	0.1	10.6
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	..	0.4	4.6	1.0	..	1.6	0.9	1.3	9.9
Managerial policy	14.9	14.2	54.4	25.5	26.2	10.5	9.6	43.3	198.4
Physical working conditions	7.3	4.5	15.5	3.7	5.4	10.6	5.5	1.3	53.8
Trade unionism	5.3	4.3	14.5	7.2	14.4	3.3	24.9	12.2	86.0
Other	5.6	0.5	96.7	44.6	40.0	18.0	36.3	72.4	314.2
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
Wages	281.3	28.8	1,015.7	318.4	326.0	5.0	68.0	521.7	2,565.0
Hours of work	1.2	8.7	4.0	1.4	..	0.3	3.8	0.8	20.2
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	..	0.4	5.4	1.1	..	1.6	0.9	0.7	10.1
Managerial policy	35.1	31.4	119.4	84.4	57.0	9.8	11.8	56.7	405.6
Physical working conditions	9.8	9.4	22.7	13.2	23.4	7.2	8.1	2.0	95.9
Trade unionism	6.6	10.9	52.9	12.9	65.4	4.5	34.4	24.0	211.7
Other	9.2	0.3	59.1	32.7	25.1	17.9	19.5	37.5	201.4
Total	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Industries are classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 301. (b) For nature of classification, see above.
(c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

Methods of settlement of disputes

The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1975, classified according to method of settlement. These statistics relate to the method directly responsible for *ending the stoppage of work*. For more information concerning this classification of methods of settlement see the quarterly bulletin, *Industrial Disputes* (6.6).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1975

Method of settlement	Manufacturing				Transport and storage: communication			Other industries	All industries
	Mining		Metal products, machinery and equipment(b)	Other	Construction	Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
1. Negotiation	41	72	188	121	78	79	42	51	672
2. Mediation	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	13
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	4	41	19	52	54	1	8	39	218
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation (c)	12	4	62	63	31	6	28	20	226
5. Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	117	70	409	150	141	192	101	113	1,293
8. Other methods	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	4
Total	175	188	681	388	309	279	183	229	2,432
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
1. Negotiation	6.3	7.8	33.1	20.9	23.6	8.0	9.5	10.1	119.1
2. Mediation	*	*	0.9	0.4	0.2	*	0.1	2.5	4.1
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.2	5.1	4.5	13.6	5.6	0.1	0.7	27.8	57.6
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.7
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation (c)	17.6	2.1	321.0	17.3	4.7	0.8	1.9	7.7	373.1
5. Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	*
7. Resumption without negotiation	25.4	18.1	192.6	138.4	124.2	37.9	113.1	192.2	842.0
8. Other methods	..	..	1.4	..	0.1	..	*	*	1.5
Total	49.5	33.0	553.5	190.5	158.4	46.9	125.5	240.7	1,398.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
1. Negotiation	13.1	22.6	174.8	115.2	210.2	8.3	18.8	44.1	607.1
2. Mediation	*	*	5.3	1.7	3.5	*	2.1	22.5	35.1
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	0.3	25.9	23.9	74.2	41.8	0.1	3.5	309.5	479.3
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.4	0.3	1.7
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation (c)	285.4	11.9	859.1	91.9	65.9	2.3	16.8	106.8	1,440.1
5. Filling the places of workers on strike or locked out	..	..	..	..	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
7. Resumption without negotiation	44.5	29.6	206.8	181.0	175.1	35.5	104.1	160.2	936.8
8. Other methods	..	..	9.4	..	0.2	..	*	*	9.6
Total	343.3	90.0	1,279.2	464.1	497.0	46.2	146.7	643.5	3,509.9

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Industries are classified according to Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 301. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (c) Includes Industrial Tribunals under (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act (ii) Coal Industry Acts (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act (iv) Other Acts. * Less than 50.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION LEGISLATION

A conspectus of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia at 31 December 1973 is included in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973, pages 235-47.

LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

Labour organisations in Australia

The figures shown in this section are prepared from a special collection of membership of labour organisations at 31 December each year. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is indebted to the secretaries of trade unions for their co-operation in supplying information. More detailed statistics appear in the annual *Labour Report*. Current figures are published in an annual bulletin, *Trade Union Statistics: Australia* (6.24).

Trade unions

For the purpose of these statistics a trade union is defined as an organisation consisting predominantly of employees and whose principal activities include the negotiation of rates of pay and conditions of employment for its members.

The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organisation, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international body. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organisations: (a) the local independent, (b) the State, (c) the interstate, and (d) the Australasian or international; but a number of variations occur from each of these classes. The schemes of organisation of interstate or federated unions vary greatly in character. In some unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes. Statistics relating to interstate or federated trade unions are shown in a table on page 310.

Returns showing membership by States and Territories at 31 December each year are obtained for all trade unions and employee organisations. The following table shows the position at the end of each of the years 1973 to 1975.

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP, STATES AND TERRITORIES
DECEMBER 1973 TO 1975

State or Territory	Number of separate unions			Number of members ('000)			Percentage increase in membership(a)		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
New South Wales	192	190	187	1,032.0	1,047.9	1,075.0	4.4	1.5	2.6
Victoria	159	158	159	681.6	711.6	722.3	4.5	4.4	1.5
Queensland	140	137	134	362.1	375.1	373.1	5.4	3.6	4.8
South Australia	135	135	135	241.8	252.8	255.6	8.1	4.5	1.1
Western Australia	154	151	147	197.4	216.4	214.3	6.8	9.6	-1.0
Tasmania	118	121	117	84.1	89.1	87.4	4.5	5.9	-1.9
Northern Territory(b)	58	65	62	13.5	16.4	15.2	(b)	(b)	(b)
Australian Capital Territory(b)	87	88	87	47.5	52.5	50.9	(b)	(b)	(b)
Australia	(c)294	(c)285	(c)280	2,659.9	2,761.7	2,813.8	5.4	3.8	1.9

(a) On preceding year. (b) Some unions in the Territories are affiliated with State organisations and their membership is reported under the heading of that State. More accurate reporting of membership by location by trade unions over the years is reflected in the annual figures for the Territories and this affects their comparability over time. (c) Without interstate duplication—see below.

In the preceding table, under the heading 'Number of separate unions', a union reporting members in a State or Territory is counted as one union within that State or Territory. The figures do not add to the Australian total (shown in the last line) because a union represented in more than one State or Territory is included in the figure for each State or Territory in which it is represented, but is counted only once in the Australian total.

A table showing the number and membership of trade unions in Australia for each year since 1912 is included in the Appendix to *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973.

Number of trade union members and proportion of wage and salary earners. The following table shows the approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who were members of trade unions. The estimates of total wage and salary earners have been derived by adding figures for employees in agriculture and in private households employing staff to the estimates of employees in all other industries as at the end of each year. The percentages shown should be regarded as giving only a broad indication of the extent of union membership among wage and salary earners because they are based on estimates of *employed* wage and salary earners that are subject to revision. The degree of unemployment of reported union members would affect the percentages for a particular year and

comparisons over time. The employment estimates have recently been revised to incorporate new benchmarks derived from the 1971 population census and other sources and are now classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. The percentages shown in this table for 1971 and later years have been revised. The percentages have been revised back to 1968. For details see *Trade Union Statistics: Australia*, December 1975 (6.24).

TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, AUSTRALIA(a)

End of December—	Number of members (‘000)			Proportion of total wage and salary earners(a) (Per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1971	1,818.2	618.3	2,436.6	60	40	53
1972	1,827.4	696.2	2,523.7	59	43	54
1973	1,904.9	755.0	2,659.9	61	44	55
1974	1,964.4	797.3	2,761.7	62	46	56
1975	1,966.0	847.9	2,813.8	63	48	58

(a) See text above.

Interstate or federated trade unions. The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions in 1975.

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED TRADE UNIONS(a): AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 1975

	Unions operating in—							Total all unions
	1 State	2 States	3 States	4 States	5 States	6 States	2 to 6 States(b)	
Number of unions	139	8	7	14	25	87	141	280
Number of members (‘000)	168.5	18.0	57.3	147.6	202.1	2,220.3	2,645.3	2,813.8

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in the States, branches in the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory or both. (b) Total of previous five columns. Figures refer to interstate or federated unions.

Employer and employee organisations registered under Industrial Arbitration Acts, etc.

The *Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1975* and a number of State industrial arbitration acts provide for the registration of employer and employee organisations as outlined below. For further details see the annual *Labour Report*. In general, registration is necessary before an organisation may appear before the relevant industrial arbitration tribunal.

In Victoria and Tasmania where wages and conditions of work in the State sphere are determined by Wages Boards there is no provision in industrial arbitration legislation for registration of trade unions or employer organisations.

Federal. At the end of 1975 the number of employers’ organisations registered under the provisions of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1974* was 78. The number of unions registered at the end of 1975 was 147, with membership of 2,482,200, representing 88 per cent of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia. Lists of organisations of employees and employers registered under this Act are contained in the *Industrial Information Bulletin*, Vol. 30 No. 1, January 1975 published by the Department of Labor and Immigration.

New South Wales. At 30 June 1975 there were 119 employee unions and 287 employer unions registered under provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940–1975*, and 136 employee unions, 11 employer unions, and 2 other unions registered under the *Trade Union Act, 1881–1972*. Lists of unions registered under these Acts are included in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette* (see Vol. 198 Part 1 for details at 30 June 1975).

Queensland. At 31 December 1975 there were 73 employee unions registered under the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961–1974* with a reported membership of 340,943. At the same date 43 employer unions with a reported membership of 39,613 employers were registered. Lists of registered employee and employer unions are published in the annual report of the President of the Industrial Court.

South Australia. At the end of December 1975 there were 6 employer associations and 71 employee associations registered under the provisions of the *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1972-1975*. Membership of these employee associations totalled approximately 198,000.

Western Australia. At 30 June 1975 there were 85 unions of workers, with an aggregate membership of 178,171, registered under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-1975*. At the same date there were 14 registered unions of employers with a reported aggregate membership of 2,181 employers. Lists of registered unions of workers and of employers together with membership figures are published in the *Western Australian Industrial Gazette* (see Vol. 54, Appendix XIII).

Central labour organisations

Trades and Labour Councils. Delegate organisations, usually known as Trades Hall Councils or Labour Councils and consisting of representatives of a number of trade unions, have been established in the capital cities and in a number of other centres in each State. In the centres where these councils exist most unions or local branches operating in the district are affiliated. The district councils obtain their finance by means of a *per capita* tax on members of affiliated unions.

At 31 December 1974 there were 48 trades and labour councils in Australia, including councils that were affiliated with, or were branches of, a large State or district council. In New South Wales there were 10 trades and labour councils, 8 in Victoria, 13 in Queensland, 7 in South Australia, 3 in Western Australia, 6 in Tasmania, and 1 in the Australian Capital Territory.

As well as trades and labour councils there are councils organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions whose members' interests are closely connected by reason of their occupations. Delegate councils of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades, are examples of such organisations.

Australian Council of Trade Unions. A central labour organisation, now called the Australian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the trade unions of Australia, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress held in Melbourne in May 1927. The A.C.T.U. consists of affiliated unions and approved State Trades and Labour Councils and Provincial Councils. The State Trades and Labour Council in each State is the State Branch of the A.C.T.U. and it has the right to appoint one representative to act on the executive of the Council. In addition to the four A.C.T.U. officers and representatives of the State Branches of the A.C.T.U., seven delegates are elected by and from Congress, one from each of the following industry groups: Building, Food and distributing services, Manufacturing, Metal Services, Transport, and the A.W.U. group. The President and Secretary are full-time officials and, with the two Vice-Presidents, are elected by and from the Australian Congress of Trade Unions. The ordinary meetings of Congress are held in alternate years. The 1973 Biennial Congress was held in August-September. Special meetings of Congress are held whenever deemed advisable by decision of the executive, as approved by the majority of its branches, or by resolution supported by unions representing one-third of the total membership of the A.C.T.U.

For further particulars see the annual *Labour Report*.

Other. In addition to the A.C.T.U., other central labour organisations exist. These include the *Australian Council of Salaried and Professional Associations*, the *Council of Australian Government Employee Organisations* (formerly the *Council of Commonwealth Public Service Organisations*) and the *Council of Professional Associations*. Details of these councils will be found in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973, pages 254-55.

International Labour Organisation

The International Labour Organisation (I.L.O.) was established on 11 April 1919, as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations. Its original constitution was adopted as Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. With certain amendments this constitution remains the charter of I.L.O. to this day, bringing governments, employers and trade unions together to discuss international labour and social problems. A new definition of the aims and purposes of the I.L.O., known as the Declaration of Philadelphia, was added to the constitution at the 1944 Session of the International Labour Conference and this asserted the responsibility of I.L.O. in combating poverty and insecurity. In 1946 the Organisation became the first of the specialised agencies of the United Nations. Under the terms of agreement, the United Nations recognises the I.L.O. as a specialised agency having responsibility in the field defined by its constitution, which embraces labour conditions, industrial relations, employment organisation, social security and other aspects of social policy.

The Organisation has three basic parts. These are the International Labour Conference, its highest authority, which usually meets annually; the Governing Body, its executive council, which usually meets three times each year; and the International Labour Office, which provides the

Secretariat of the Organisation. The Conference is composed of delegations from the member States of the Organisation. At the end of 1974 there were 125 member States, each of which is entitled to be represented by four delegates—two representing the government, one representing employers and one representing workers, together with their advisers. Each delegate speaks and votes independently, so that all points of view in each country are fully expressed. The Governing Body consists of the representatives of twenty-eight governments, and fourteen employers' and fourteen workers' representatives. Particulars of the proceedings of International Labour Conferences up to the 58th Session and details of I.L.O. conventions ratified by Australia are given in *Labour Report* No. 58, 1973, pages 255–59.

PRICES JUSTIFICATION TRIBUNAL

General

The Prices Justification Tribunal was established in August 1973 under the provisions of the *Prices Justification Act* 1973. The Tribunal is a fully discretionary body appointed under the Act to consider the justification for proposed price increases put to it by companies subject to the Act. It is not a price regulating authority.

Organisation

The Tribunal consists of a Chairman and such number of other members as are from time to time appointed in accordance with the Act. The *Office of the Prices Justification Tribunal* comprises the staff required to assist the Tribunal in the performance of its functions, and consists of persons appointed or employed under the *Public Service Act* 1922.

Further information on the Prices Justification Tribunal is contained in its Annual Reports to Parliament.

Activities in 1974–75

The Tribunal processed 7,502 notifications of higher prices during the year 1974–75. 632 exemption orders were authorised, and the Tribunal held 33 public inquiries during the course of the year. In addition 42 investigations were undertaken pursuant to the Tribunal's powers under Section 16 of the Act, and 659 inquiries were dealt with. Of the 7,502 notifications, proposed prices were approved on the basis of the original notice, without public inquiry, in 6,271 cases, 863 notices were approved on the basis of substitute notices for lower price increases, and 178 notices were withdrawn by companies. The remainder of cases either proceeded to public inquiry, or were withdrawn or amended after a Public Inquiry notice was issued. Comparable figures for the 11 months ended 30 June 1974 were: 3,859 notifications; 3,356 approved without amendment; 421 amended; 36 withdrawn; 15 public inquiries; 1,495 exemption orders.

Legislative provisions

Section 16 of the *Prices Justification Act* 1973 provides that:

'The functions of the Tribunal are to inquire and report to the Minister, in any case where the Tribunal is required to do so by the Minister or the Tribunal considers that it is desirable to do so, whether the price or prices at which a company or companies (whether a prescribed company or prescribed companies or not) supplies or supply, or proposes or propose to supply, goods or services of a particular description is or are justified and, if the Tribunal is of the opinion that the price or any of the prices is not justified, what lower price for the supply by the company or companies concerned of goods or services of that description would be justified.'

Three important features of the legislation are:

- (a) A Tribunal inquiry may be initiated by the Minister.
- (b) The Tribunal may initiate inquiries in its own right.
- (c) Following an inquiry, the Tribunal is required to report whether it is of the opinion that the price at which the company supplies or proposes to supply the goods in question is justified and if not what lower price would be justified.

Other important features of the legislation include the following:

- (a) The legislation applies to prescribed companies which are companies or groups of related companies with an annual turnover in excess of \$20 million. Such companies are required to notify the Tribunal in writing of any proposal to increase the prices of goods or services supplied by that company.
- (b) Companies whose annual turnover does not exceed \$20 million are not required to notify the Tribunal of proposed price increases but the Tribunal may investigate the prices charged by such companies on its own initiative.

- (c) The Tribunal must notify a company within 21 days of the receipt of a notice of proposed prices if it intends to proceed to a public inquiry. If the period of 21 days has elapsed or the Tribunal has notified the company that it does not intend to hold an inquiry, the company may put the proposed prices into operation.
- (d) In the event of a public inquiry the prices of a company's goods and services referred to in its notice must not be raised until the Tribunal has completed the inquiry and its report has been made public by the Minister.

Guidelines and criteria

The legislation does not provide guidelines or criteria for the Tribunal to observe in its consideration of price proposals. The development of such guidelines and criteria has rested with the Tribunal. In considering notices of proposed price increases the Tribunal has regard for all relevant aspects and particularly the following:

- (a) Costs which have actually been incurred.
- (b) The distinction between 'avoidable' and 'unavoidable' cost increases.
- (c) Wage increases which are over-award wage agreements, consent agreements or other arrangements. In this regard the Tribunal places responsibility on companies to justify recoupment in prices of additional costs resulting from such agreements or arrangements on wage rates.
- (d) Prices should reflect a reasonable allowance for productivity achievements to offset increases in costs.
- (e) Regard is taken of the level of profitability of the company and its capacity to maintain a reasonable level of investment and growth.

Notices of proposed prices

Section 18 of the Prices Justification Act requires companies to submit a notice in writing to the Tribunal giving details of proposed increases in prices to apply to goods or services supplied by the company. There are four broad categories of treatment of a company's notification of price increases.

- (a) Where notified price increases are accepted by the Tribunal the company is forwarded a *Notice of No Inquiry* and may proceed with the proposed price increases.
- (b) If the Tribunal considers that a lower price than that proposed by a company is just, it may invite the company to discuss the matter in private session. If agreement is reached on a level of price increase then a *Substituted Price Notice* is issued and the company may proceed with the agreed price increase.
- (c) If a company chooses to pursue a price proposal discussed in private session but for which agreement was not forthcoming, the Tribunal may decide to consider the matter in a *Public Inquiry*.
- (d) The Prices Justification Act, Section 18 (8), provides for the Tribunal to give an exemption to a company in respect of its obligation to notify the Tribunal of proposed increases in prices of goods or services supplied. Such exemptions are given as a device to enable companies to proceed with price increases in cases where the Tribunal is satisfied the conditions governing the exemption and the competitive forces in the market place are sufficient to ensure that prices charged will be justified.

