

CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THE LABOUR FORCE

This chapter contains a number of series relating to the labour force and its components. The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation and occupational status (i.e. whether employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners or unpaid helpers) and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of population. A summary of the information about the labour force that was obtained at the population census of June 1966 is given on pages 172-82.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a one per cent sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year (see pages 183-90). The survey provides, in addition to particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry and hours of work.

Detailed industry estimates for each State and Territory are obtained only in respect of wage and salary earners, through a monthly collection from employers. These estimates, which exclude employees in agriculture and private domestic service, are based on benchmarks derived from the population census, but they do not agree exactly with census figures at relevant dates because of a different method of allocating employees to industries. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners is given on pages 196 to 202.

The Population Census*

1. General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Occupational Status

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

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

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

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

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

3. Occupation and Industry

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

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

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

Classification according to occupation is particularly difficult because: (a) the range of occupations is so extensive; (b) there is lack of uniformity in occupational terms, which vary between industries, locations and States; and (c) respondents fail to give precise descriptions, especially of other members of the family, either through carelessness or ignorance of occupational designations. Similarly, classification according to industry is complicated by the development of new fields of industrial enterprise and the splitting and overlapping of previously identifiable fields. It is proposed to undertake a detailed analysis of the industry information obtained at the 1966 census to evaluate the precision of the data and as an aid to the framing of classifications and the wording of instructions for the 1971 Census.

4. Industry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Industry and Occupational Status

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

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

Industry (major groups)(a)	Employed					Un-employed	Total in the work force
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)	Total		
MALES							
Primary production	74,684	156,171	138,337	8,085	377,277	4,065	381,342
Mining and quarrying	500	1,600	51,424	66	53,590	437	54,027
Manufacturing	26,073	20,629	934,120	820	981,642	6,935	988,577
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	275	232	97,968	75	98,550	365	98,915
Building and construction	33,649	39,479	334,191	447	407,766	5,812	413,578
Transport and storage	11,906	25,700	213,040	251	250,897	1,926	252,823
Communication	5	5	80,163	46	80,214	246	80,460
Finance and property	4,358	6,633	95,895	142	107,028	334	107,362
Commerce	56,144	39,978	379,170	957	476,249	3,243	479,492
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	162,990	3	162,993	418	163,411
Community and business services (including professional)	22,658	7,734	198,531	1,223	230,146	819	230,965
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service etc.	19,374	16,289	88,029	552	124,244	1,458	125,702
Other industries	6	15	67	..	88	4	92
Industry inadequately described or not stated	764	1,343	23,193	381	25,681	19,387	45,068
Total in the labour force	250,391	315,808	2,797,118	13,048	3,376,365	45,449	3,421,814
FEMALES							
Primary production	12,747	21,747	24,274	16,108	74,876	433	75,309
Mining and quarrying	40	54	2,193	19	2,306	10	2,316
Manufacturing	5,333	5,056	308,952	1,151	320,492	3,056	323,548
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	31	10	7,039	10	7,090	31	7,121
Building and construction	2,296	846	11,253	566	14,961	90	15,051
Transport and storage	1,431	1,321	21,878	468	25,098	166	25,264
Communication	2	4	22,957	49	23,012	177	23,189
Finance and property	674	1,474	70,125	225	72,498	361	72,859
Commerce	21,367	20,330	257,748	4,332	303,777	2,589	306,366
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	46,365	4	46,369	273	46,642
Community and business services (including professional)	2,929	5,389	301,888	3,236	313,442	2,575	316,017
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service etc.	12,835	11,067	139,833	3,001	166,736	2,431	169,167
Other industries . . . . .	..	2	26	..	28	7	35
Industry inadequately described or not stated	536	1,119	26,911	3,148	31,714	20,043	51,757
Total in the labour force	60,221	68,419	1,241,442	32,317	1,402,399	32,242	1,434,641
PERSONS							
Primary production	87,431	177,918	162,611	24,193	452,153	4,498	456,651
Mining and quarrying	540	1,654	53,617	85	55,896	447	56,343
Manufacturing	31,406	25,685	1,243,072	1,971	1,302,134	9,991	1,312,125
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)	306	242	105,007	85	105,640	396	106,036
Building and construction	35,945	40,325	345,444	1,013	422,727	5,902	428,629
Transport and storage	13,337	27,021	234,918	719	275,995	2,092	278,087
Communication	2	9	103,120	95	103,226	423	103,649
Finance and property	5,032	8,107	166,020	367	179,526	695	180,221
Commerce	77,511	60,308	636,918	5,289	780,026	5,832	785,858
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	209,355	7	209,362	691	210,053
Community and business services (including professional)	25,587	13,123	500,419	4,459	543,588	3,394	546,982
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafes, personal service etc.	32,209	27,356	227,862	3,553	290,980	3,889	294,869
Other industries	6	17	93	..	116	11	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated	1,300	2,462	50,104	3,529	57,395	39,430	96,825
Total in the labour force	310,612	384,227	4,038,560	45,365	4,778,764	77,691	4,856,455

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

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

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

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

6. Occupational Status, Age and Marital Status

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

7. Occupation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

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

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

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

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

The population survey

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

The population survey was instituted in November 1960 in the six State capital cities, and was extended to include non-metropolitan areas as from February 1964. About 38,000 households, representing one per cent of all households, are selected by area sampling methods and enumerated each quarter, the information being obtained by carefully chosen and specially trained interviewers during a four-week period on each occasion.

A description of the labour force survey and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given in this section. Data from supplementary surveys are published in mimeographed bulletins which are available on request. Results of the surveys *Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions*, and *Multiple Jobholding*, were given in Labour Report No. 53, pages 155-61. More recent surveys include *Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments* (May 1968), *Non-school Study Courses* (August 1968) and *Child Care* (May 1969). The results of the last-mentioned are given on pages 192-5.

The labour force survey*

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964. Quarterly estimates of the civilian labour force in the six capital cities were published regularly in the mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*, and covered the period November 1960 to May 1968. Thereafter they were discontinued. The first estimates covering the whole of Australia appeared in a mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force, August 1966 to February 1969*. More comprehensive statistics of the labour force have been published in two bulletins *The Labour Force, 1964 to 1968* and *The Labour Force, 1969*.

The survey includes all persons fifteen years of age and over (including full-blood Aborigines), except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

The classification used in the survey conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. In this classification, the labour force category to which an individual is assigned depends on his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during a specified week, known as 'survey week', which is the week immediately preceding that in which the interview takes place. The interviews are carried out during a period of four weeks, so that there are four survey weeks in each of the months to which the survey relates. These survey weeks generally fall within the limits of the calendar month.

A person's activity during survey week is determined from answers given to a set of questions specially designed for this purpose. The principal categories appearing in the tables in this section are the employed and unemployed, who together constitute the labour force, and the remainder, who are classified as not in the labour force. Definitions of these categories are as follows:

- (i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
 - (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or

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

- (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or
- (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

A person who had a job but was temporarily laid off by his employer for the whole week without pay is excluded, and is classified in the tables as unemployed. A person who did some work during the week, however, before he either lost his job or was laid off, is classified as employed. A person who held more than one job is counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (iii) *Unemployed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who either,

- (a) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or
- (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

A person who either lost his job or was laid off during survey week, but did some work at his job during that week, is classified as employed.

- (iv) *Persons not in the labour force* are all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories 'employed' or 'unemployed' as defined. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week is also classified as not in the labour force.

Figures of total population fifteen years of age and over for each sex are derived from the official population estimates, which in turn are based on the census of June 1966. Figures of marital status and all labour force characteristics of these populations are derived from the sample survey data. For this and other reasons, including differences in timing, methods of collection (personal interview in the survey, self-enumeration in the census) and, in some cases, concepts and definitions, the survey estimates of marital status and labour force characteristics for May 1966 may not agree closely with the corresponding census figures for June 1966.

Reliability of the estimates

Since the estimates which appear in the following tables are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained from a complete census using the same questionnaires and procedures. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample, and not the whole population, was enumerated. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from a comparable complete enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

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

The standard errors in these tables are averages based on calculations for a limited number of surveys and are also averages over a wide range of labour force characteristics. These figures thus give not a precise measure but an indication of the magnitude of the standard error of any particular estimate for any particular survey. An example of the use of Table A is as follows: if the estimate obtained from the sample is 100,000 and the standard error is 3 per cent of the estimate, i.e. 3,000, there are about two chances in three that the true figure is within the range 97,000 to 103,000 and about nineteen chances in twenty that this figure is within the range 94,000 to 106,000.

TABLE A: STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

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

TABLE B: STANDARD ERRORS OF PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT STATUS CATEGORIES

Category	Approximate standard error of estimates					
	Males		Females		Persons	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Employed—						
Agriculture	12	3.2	3	6.3	14	3.2
Other industries	8	0.3	10	0.7	12	0.3
<i>Total</i>	8	0.2	10	0.7	12	0.3
Unemployed	2	6.1	2	5.7	3	4.4
Labour force	7	0.2	10	0.7	12	0.3
Not in the labour force	7	1.1	10	0.4	12	0.4

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

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

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

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

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

May	Employed(b)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over (a) ('000)
	Agriculture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
MALES									
1966	370.9	2,980.9	3,351.8	32.9	1.0	3,384.6	84.2	635.9	4,020.5
1967	369.8	3,023.6	3,393.4	40.0	1.2	3,433.4	83.6	671.2	4,104.6
1968	362.0	3,097.1	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
1969	361.9	3,182.5	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
1970	371.1	3,259.7	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
MARRIED WOMEN									
1966	40.1	659.4	699.4	16.6	2.3	716.0	27.0	1,936.8	2,652.8
1967	43.7	715.5	759.2	20.6	2.6	779.7	28.8	1,931.8	2,711.5
1968	41.2	776.6	817.7	21.6	2.6	839.3	30.2	1,940.2	2,779.6
1969	41.3	835.2	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
1970	51.8	910.7	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
1966	14.3	672.2	686.4	15.9	2.3	702.4	49.7	710.9	1,413.3
1967	11.9	691.2	703.1	18.2	2.5	721.3	49.6	733.0	1,454.4
1968	11.9	696.5	708.4	19.3	2.6	727.6	49.2	750.3	1,477.9
1969	11.8	689.6	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
1970	15.0	705.9	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
ALL FEMALES									
1966	54.3	1,331.6	1,385.9	32.5	2.3	1,418.4	34.9	2,647.7	4,066.1
1967	55.6	1,406.7	1,462.3	38.8	2.6	1,501.1	36.0	2,664.8	4,165.9
1968	53.1	1,473.0	1,526.1	40.9	2.6	1,567.0	36.8	2,690.5	4,257.5
1969	53.1	1,524.9	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
1970	66.8	1,616.5	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
PERSONS									
1966	425.2	4,312.4	4,737.6	65.4	1.4	4,803.0	59.4	3,283.6	8,086.6
1967	425.4	4,430.2	4,855.7	78.8	1.6	4,934.4	59.7	3,336.1	8,270.5
1968	415.1	4,570.1	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
1969	415.0	4,707.4	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
1970	438.0	4,876.2	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 183. (b) For definitions see page 183. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE^(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1970**

Age group (years)	Married			Not married ^(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	6.1	17.1	23.3	334.6	299.6	634.3	340.7	316.8	657.5
20-24	175.7	146.4	322.0	312.1	181.6	493.7	487.7	328.0	815.7
25-34	661.6	251.8	913.4	162.9	78.4	241.3	824.4	330.3	1,154.7
35-44	680.9	269.5	950.4	78.7	46.8	125.5	759.6	316.3	1,075.9
45-54	604.7	219.5	824.3	76.6	63.6	140.2	681.3	283.1	964.4
55-59	244.9	54.6	299.5	32.7	33.6	66.3	277.7	88.1	365.8
60-64	168.3	18.9	187.3	24.0	17.8	41.9	192.3	36.8	229.1
65 and over	80.5	6.7	87.2	20.3	15.0	35.4	100.9	21.7	122.6
Total	2,622.8	984.5	3,607.4	1,041.9	736.5	1,778.4	3,664.7	1,721.1	5,385.8
PER CENT OF POPULATION^(c)									
15-19	93.5	37.2	44.2	61.0	60.5	60.8	61.4	58.5	60.0
20-24	98.2	45.6	64.4	89.8	90.5	90.1	92.7	62.9	77.8
25-34	98.8	35.6	66.3	93.2	84.8	90.3	97.6	41.3	70.2
35-44	98.6	40.5	70.1	89.7	73.9	83.1	97.6	43.4	71.4
45-54	96.9	36.8	67.5	88.7	61.4	73.8	95.9	40.4	68.4
55-59	93.4	23.6	60.7	79.7	44.6	57.0	91.5	28.7	60.0
60-64	81.4	11.6	50.7	66.5	21.1	34.7	79.2	14.9	46.8
65 and over	26.2	3.2	16.8	15.9	3.8	6.7	23.2	3.6	11.7
Total	89.0	33.5	61.3	71.8	48.6	60.0	83.4	38.6	60.8

^(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 183. ^(b) Never married, widowed and divorced. ^(c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b): AUSTRALIA
(⁰⁰⁰)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked (d)
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		
MALES									
1966.	175.3	129.8	101.1	209.6	1,608.8	457.1	670.2	3,351.8	41.5
1967.	175.4	127.5	108.4	243.3	1,624.5	462.4	651.8	3,393.4	41.2
1968.	188.7	142.6	111.9	256.8	1,613.8	489.6	655.7	3,459.1	41.0
1969.	194.1	167.5	227.3	282.8	1,474.0	504.1	694.6	3,544.4	40.8
1970.	217.3	165.3	157.0	320.6	1,449.3	547.1	774.3	3,630.8	41.2
MARRIED WOMEN									
1966.	48.0	188.7	47.4	64.7	270.6	31.5	48.6	699.4	31.7
1967.	50.9	203.1	54.5	76.8	291.8	35.9	46.2	759.2	31.6
1968.	55.9	226.8	58.4	84.7	307.2	38.8	46.0	817.7	31.1
1969.	63.4	256.8	85.8	95.7	286.7	41.6	46.6	876.6	30.3
1970.	68.4	285.0	68.7	121.6	311.0	51.6	56.2	962.5	30.6
OTHER FEMALES(e)									
1966.	41.2	57.2	38.8	114.2	357.2	47.4	30.4	686.4	35.9
1967.	42.5	59.8	36.3	130.2	358.9	45.6	29.7	703.1	35.7
1968.	42.8	65.8	42.6	135.7	348.2	46.7	26.6	708.4	35.2
1969.	41.1	68.2	53.7	141.0	325.4	48.5	23.5	701.4	35.0
1970.	51.2	72.9	43.6	153.7	315.9	56.2	27.4	720.9	34.5
ALL FEMALES									
1966.	89.2	245.9	86.2	178.9	627.9	78.9	79.0	1,385.9	33.7
1967.	93.4	262.9	90.8	207.0	650.7	81.5	75.9	1,462.3	33.5
1968.	98.7	292.6	100.9	220.4	655.4	85.4	72.5	1,526.1	33.0
1969.	104.5	325.0	139.4	236.8	612.1	90.0	70.1	1,578.0	32.3
1970.	119.7	357.8	112.3	275.3	626.9	107.8	83.6	1,683.4	32.2
PERSONS									
1966.	264.5	375.7	187.3	388.4	2,236.6	536.0	749.2	4,737.6	39.2
1967.	268.8	390.4	199.2	450.3	2,275.2	543.9	727.7	4,855.7	38.9
1968.	287.4	435.3	212.8	477.2	2,269.2	575.0	728.3	4,985.2	38.6
1969.	298.6	492.5	366.7	519.6	2,086.1	594.1	764.7	5,122.4	38.2
1970.	336.9	523.1	269.3	595.9	2,076.2	654.9	857.9	5,314.2	38.3

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 183. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. (e) Never married, widowed and divorced.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a) WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS^(b)
BY REASON: AUSTRALIA
(*000)**

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more				Usually work less than 35 hours		
	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total	Reason for working less than 35 hours		Total
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons	
MALES							
1966	174.6	82.1	32.4	289.0	8.1	109.0	117.1
1967	177.5	81.6	27.5	286.6	9.3	115.5	124.8
1968	184.0	83.6	50.3	317.9	7.1	118.2	125.2
1969	205.5	86.1	(c)159.6	451.2	7.4	130.3	137.7
1970	261.1	93.3	61.0	415.4	7.2	117.0	124.2
FEMALES							
1966	64.2	29.2	9.0	102.5	11.2	307.6	318.8
1967	64.0	28.7	10.4	103.1	11.3	332.6	344.0
1968	67.2	33.5	9.2	109.9	14.5	367.9	382.4
1969	78.0	37.3	(c)41.1	156.4	17.1	395.5	412.6
1970	115.3	36.6	7.3	159.2	13.7	416.8	430.5
PERSONS							
1966	238.8	111.3	41.3	391.5	19.3	416.6	435.9
1967	241.5	110.3	38.0	389.7	20.7	448.1	468.8
1968	251.2	117.1	59.5	427.8	21.6	486.1	507.6
1969	283.5	123.4	(c)200.7	607.6	24.5	525.7	550.2
1970	376.5	129.9	68.2	574.6	20.9	533.8	554.8

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 183. by industrial disputes.

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

(c) Affected

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS^(a) BY AGE: AUSTRALIA

May—	Number unemployed ('000)				Per cent of labour force ^(b)				
	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total	
MALES									
1966	8.2	9.9	14.8	32.9	2.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	
1967	11.1	12.7	16.2	40.0	3.2	1.1	0.8	1.2	
1968	10.5	12.4	14.8	37.7	3.2	1.0	0.8	1.1	
1969	7.7	13.3	14.4	35.4	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	
1970	8.2	12.7	13.0	33.9	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	
FEMALES									
1966	12.5	10.0	10.1	32.5	3.8	2.2	1.6	2.3	
1967	14.5	12.6	11.6	38.8	4.4	2.5	1.8	2.6	
1968	13.3	15.3	12.3	40.9	4.2	2.8	1.8	2.6	
1969	12.0	17.5	10.2	39.7	3.8	2.9	1.4	2.5	
1970	11.4	17.5	8.8	37.7	3.6	2.7	1.2	2.2	
PERSONS									
1966	20.7	19.8	24.9	65.4	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	
1967	25.6	25.3	27.8	78.8	3.8	1.5	1.1	1.6	
1968	23.8	27.6	27.1	78.5	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.6	
1969	19.7	30.8	24.6	75.1	3.0	1.7	0.9	1.4	
1970	19.5	30.2	21.8	71.5	3.0	1.5	0.8	1.3	

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

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS^(a): AUSTRALIA
('000)

May—	Marital status		Duration of unemployment (weeks) ^(c)				Looking for—		Total
	Married	Not married ^(b)	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and over	Full-time work ^(d)	Part-time work ^(e)	
MALES									
1966	14.4	18.5	9.0	8.4	9.3	6.1	30.3	*	32.9
1967	18.6	21.5	10.8	11.1	9.6	8.6	37.2	*	40.0
1968	15.2	22.4	7.1	12.5	11.9	6.2	35.7	*	37.7
1969	15.9	19.5	6.9	10.4	11.1	7.0	33.4	*	35.4
1970	14.4	19.4	8.6	13.6	8.3	*	31.5	*	33.9
FEMALES									
1966	16.6	15.9	7.0	6.2	9.0	10.4	23.9	8.7	32.5
1967	20.6	18.2	8.1	10.2	9.0	11.5	30.2	8.6	38.8
1968	21.6	19.3	9.3	9.5	13.2	8.9	29.5	11.4	40.9
1969	23.2	16.5	10.6	11.0	10.3	7.8	27.8	11.8	39.7
1970	22.0	15.6	10.2	9.0	13.3	5.2	23.9	13.8	37.7
PERSONS									
1966	31.0	34.4	16.0	14.6	18.3	16.5	54.2	11.2	65.4
1967	39.1	39.7	18.9	21.2	18.6	20.1	67.3	11.4	78.8
1968	36.9	41.7	16.4	22.0	25.0	15.1	65.1	13.4	78.5
1969	39.1	36.0	17.5	21.4	21.4	14.8	61.2	13.8	75.1
1970	36.5	35.1	18.8	22.6	21.6	8.6	55.3	16.2	71.5

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

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 183. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of survey week. (d) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.

SURVEY OF CHILD CARE

In May 1969 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey sample (a one per cent sample of households), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain, for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility for the care of children under twelve years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). In addition, information was sought as to the numbers of persons who would have entered the labour force had suitable child care facilities been available. The inquiry was directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included.

For the survey of child care, questions were asked of all females in the population survey aged less than sixty years and all widowed, divorced and permanently separated males in the population survey aged less than sixty years, with the following exceptions: persons attending school, university, etc. full time, persons permanently unable to work, and inmates of institutions such as hospitals, sanatoria and gaols, for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling.

The *labour force* comprises all persons who during the survey week were employed or unemployed, according to the definitions customarily used in the population survey. *Employed* persons are those who, during the survey week, did any work for pay, profit, etc. in a job or business, or on a farm, worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or had a job, business or farm from which they were temporarily absent. *Unemployed* persons are those who during the survey week did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work or were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week. For more detailed definitions see page 183.

For the purposes of the survey, a *child care centre* was defined as a registered or unregistered establishment, other than a private dwelling, where care was provided for five or more children below compulsory school age. Some other common names given to these centres are 'child minding centre', 'creche', 'cot room' and 'nursery school'. Centres such as pre-schools and kindergartens which are educational institutions were also included in this category. A *home care centre* was defined as one operated on a commercial basis in a private dwelling, in which the proprietor generally lived.

The *person responsible* for the care of a child under twelve years of age was defined as the person who, being a member of the household to which the child belonged, ranked highest in the following list:

- (a) Child's mother, step-mother, foster mother, female guardian.
- (b) Child's father, step-father, foster father, male guardian.
- (c) Any other person considered by the respondent as being responsible for the child.

The standard errors given in Table A on page 185 also apply to the Survey of Child Care. In general, comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 184 and 185 are also applicable to this survey. For further details, reference should be made to the mimeographed bulletin *Child Care, May 1969*. (Reference No. 17.2), which contains a number of tables not included in this section.

**ALL PERSONS^(a) RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE
BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969**
(*000)

Number of children aged 6-11	Persons with children under 6				Persons with no children under 6 but with children aged 6-11	Total persons with children under 12
	One child under 6	Two children under 6	Three or more children under 6	Total		
One	138.0	60.0	15.5	213.5	276.8	490.3
Two	95.6	34.0	8.6	138.2	164.1	302.3
Three or more	36.2	16.2	6.3	58.7	55.0	113.7
One or more children aged 6-11	269.8	110.2	30.3	410.4	496.0	906.3
No children aged 6-11	272.4	190.8	47.5	510.6	..	510.6
Total	542.2	301.0	77.9	921.0	496.0	(b)1,417.0

(a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. For definition of 'person responsible' see above. (b) Comprises 11,100 males and 1,405,900 females.

PERSONS^(a) RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969
(*000)

Number of children under 12	In the labour force			Not in the labour force	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total		
One	189.0	5.4	194.4	354.8	549.2
Two	134.6	7.2	141.8	351.0	492.9
Three	54.1	*	57.5	185.6	243.1
Four or more	19.5	*	20.2	111.6	131.8
Total	397.3	16.7	413.9	1,003.0	1,417.0

* Estimates less than 4,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable. (a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years.

PERSONS^(a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969
(*000)

Number of children aged 6-11	Persons with children under 6				Persons with no children under 6 but with children aged 6-11	Total persons with children under 12
	One child under 6	Two children under 6	Three or more children under 6	Total		
One	39.1	8.9	*	49.9	117.8	167.7
Two	25.4	5.6	*	30.2	69.6	99.8
Three or more	8.0		*	10.2	21.1	31.3
One or more children aged 6-11	72.5	14.5	*	90.3	208.5	298.8
No children aged 6-11	76.6	33.1	5.5	115.1	..	115.1
Total	149.1	47.6	8.8	205.5	208.5	(b) 413.9

* Less than 4,000. See note to previous table. (a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. (b) Comprises 10,600 males and 403,300 females.

**PERSONS (a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR
CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE, BY FULL-TIME OR
PART-TIME STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 6,
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969**
(^{'000})

Number of children under 6 years of age	Full-time workers(b)	Part-time workers(c)	Total
One child	85.7	63.4	149.1
Two children	20.5	27.1	47.6
Three or more children	*	5.5	8.8
Total	109.5	96.0	(d)205.5

* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 192. (a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. (b) Those who usually work 35 hours a week or more during survey week; those laid off for the whole week from full-time jobs; and unemployed persons looking for full-time jobs. (c) Those who usually work less than 35 hours a week and who did so during survey week; those laid off for the whole week from part-time jobs; and unemployed persons looking for part-time jobs. (d) These persons were responsible for 271,700 children under 6 years of age.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE
BY USUAL TIMES OF DEPARTURE FROM AND ARRIVAL AT HOME, AUSTRALIA,
MAY 1969(b)**

Usual time of departure from home		Number (^{'000})	Usual time of arrival at home		Number (^{'000})
At or after	Before		At or after	Before	
Midnight	7 a.m.	14.1	Midday	3 p.m.	9.7
7 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	16.9	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	11.4
7.30 a.m.	8 a.m.	19.6	4 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	11.5
8 a.m.	9 a.m.	40.6	4.30 p.m.	5 p.m.	17.6
9 a.m.	Midday	18.2	5 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	22.9
Midday	6 p.m.	13.4	5.30 p.m.	7 p.m.	33.5
6 p.m.	Midnight	8.1	Other times(c)		24.2
Varied daily		21.3	Varied daily		21.3
Worked at home(b)		43.1	Worked at home(b)		43.1
Total		(d)195.2	Total		(d)195.2

(a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. (b) Includes working in a shop or other business on the same premises. (c) Before mid-day, or at or after 7 p.m. (d) These persons were responsible for 256,600 children under 6 years of age.

**PERSONS(a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN
AGED 4-11 YEARS, BY CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER SCHOOL AND
DURING SCHOOL HOLIDAYS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969(b)**

Type of after-school arrangement	Number (^{'000})	Type of holiday arrangement	Number (^{'000})
Person responsible worked during school hours or at night	96.4	Person responsible stopped work, took leave	57.1
Child's father at home	26.7	Person responsible worked at night	15.4
With other relatives(c), at home	44.3	With relatives(c), at home	72.7
With relatives or friends, not at child's home	41.3	With relatives or friends, not at child's home	70.5
Other arrangements	10.2	Other arrangements	15.2
No arrangements	44.6	No arrangements	32.6
Total	263.5	Total	263.5

* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 192. (a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. Excludes 43,100 persons working at home. (b) A person looking for work was classified according to the arrangement intended to be made when a job was obtained. (c) Includes older brothers and sisters of the children.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a) RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED 4-11 YEARS,
BY USUAL TIME OF ARRIVAL AT HOME AND CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS
AFTER SCHOOL, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969**
(*000)

Usual time of arrival at home		Person responsible worked during school hours or at night	Child's father at home	With other relatives, at home (b)	With relatives or friends, not at child's home	Other arrangements	No arrangements	Total		
At or after	Before									
Midday	4.30 p.m.	55.8	*	5.1	4.5	*	4.4	72.9		
4.30 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	} 4.3	} 7.4	6.2	6.8	*	8.3	29.5		
5.00 p.m.	5.30 p.m.			8.1	9.4	*	10.6	34.7		
5.30 p.m.	7.00 p.m.			*	7.0	15.7	12.5	4.0	14.8	55.1
Other times(c)				16.2	5.4	*	*	*	*	30.0
Varied daily		12.7	*	4.1	4.1	*	*	29.7		
Total		90.1	26.0	42.4	39.5	10.2	43.6	251.9		

* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 192. (a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. Excludes 43,100 persons working at home. (b) Includes older brothers and sisters of the children. (c) Before midday, or at or after 7 p.m.

**CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE WHO WERE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PERSONS^(a)
IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY TYPE OF CARE ARRANGEMENT^(b), STATES, MAY 1969**
(*000)

Type of care arrangement ^(b)	New South Wales	Victoria	Other States and Territories	Total
Nursery, creche, care centre, home care centre, etc. ^(c)	7.5	7.5	5.7	20.8
Child at school	10.2	8.5	9.2	27.9
At home, with relatives ^(d)	22.2	22.6	26.3	71.1
At home, not with relatives	5.3	*	4.5	13.2
With relatives, not at child's home	10.0	8.3	10.5	28.8
With others, not at child's home	14.1	11.9	10.1	36.1
Person responsible worked at home ^(e)	24.3	12.9	26.0	63.2
Other arrangements	*	*	6.0	10.6
Total	96.2	77.2	98.3	271.7

* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 192. (a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. (b) A person looking for work was classified according to the arrangement intended to be made when a job was obtained. (c) For definitions, see page 191. (d) Includes older brothers and sisters of the children. (e) Includes working in a shop or other business on the same premises.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE WHO WERE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), BY TYPE OF CARE ARRANGEMENT AND USUAL DAILY PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON FROM HOME, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969

('000)

Type of care arrangement	Usual daily period of absence of responsible person (hours)						Worked at home ^(b)	Total
	Under 5	5 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and over	Varied daily		
Nursery, creche, care centre, home care centre, etc. ^(c)	*		10.0		4.2	*	..	18.5
Child at school	8.4		9.1		*	4.2	..	25.6
At home, with relatives ^(d) or friends	15.6	10.7	10.7	16.5	13.6	12.0	..	79.1
With relatives, not at child's home	5.9		5.5	6.6	5.2	4.5	..	27.7
With others, not at child's home	6.4		4.5	10.4	7.9	*	..	32.6
Person responsible worked at home ^(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	63.2	63.2
Other arrangements	*		*	*	*	*	..	9.8
Total	25.4	28.4	28.8	46.1	35.8	28.9	63.2	256.6

* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 192. (a) Females, and widowed, divorced and permanently separated males, aged 15 to 59 years. (b) Includes working in a shop or other business on the same premises. (c) For definitions see page 191. (d) Includes older brothers and sisters of the children.

NOTE: 149,200 children were cared for either at home, by relatives or friends; by relatives or others, but not at the child's home; or by other arrangements. The persons responsible for 15,600 of these children stated that they would prefer to be able to make other arrangements.

FEMALES^(a) NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WOULD HAVE WORKED IF SUITABLE CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN AVAILABLE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, STATES, MAY 1969

('000)

Age and number of children	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. ^(b)
Under 3 years—							
One child	23.7	10.6	8.3	5.2	4.4	*	54.4
Total	28.4	12.7	9.8	5.5	5.1	*	64.3
3-5 years—							
One child	21.2	8.8	6.4	4.3	4.0	*	46.7
Total	25.8	11.3	8.5	4.8	4.7	*	58.4
Under 6 years ^(c) —							
One child	19.9	9.6	6.3	4.7	4.6	*	46.4
Two or more children	20.2	8.8	7.2	*	*	*	45.1
Total	40.1	18.4	13.4	7.7	7.5	*	91.5
6 years and over	5.9	*	*	*	*	*	11.3
Total	46.0	20.8	14.8	8.6	7.9	*	102.8

* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 192. (a) Aged 15 to 59 years. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes females with children aged under 3 years and 3 to 5 years.

**FEMALES^(a) NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE WHO WOULD HAVE
WORKED IF SUITABLE CHILD CARE ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN
AVAILABLE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM
RESPONSIBLE AND TYPE OF ARRANGEMENT REQUIRED,
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1969
(^{'000})**

Age and number of children	Type of child care arrangement required		
	Care centre, after-school centre, etc. (b)	Other	Total
Under 3 years—			
One child	37.2	17.2	54.4
Two or more children	5.2	4.8	10.0
Total	42.3	22.0	64.3
3-5 years—			
One child	32.2	14.5	46.7
Two or more children	8.5	*	11.7
Total	40.8	17.6	58.4
Under 6 years^(c)—			
One child	33.7	12.7	46.4
Two children	24.6	12.4	37.0
Three or more children	4.7	*	8.1
Total	63.0	28.5	91.5
6 years and over	7.9	*	11.3
Total	70.9	31.9	102.8

* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 192. (a) Aged 15 to 59 years. (b) For definitions see page 191. (c) Includes females with children aged under 3 years and 3 to 5 years.

Employed wage and salary earners

1. General

Estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment that were published in previous issues of the Labour Report were based on benchmark data derived from the population censuses of June 1954 and June 1961. Estimates in this issue are based on data derived from the 1966 census. Because of the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 census these estimates are not comparable with those for periods prior to June 1966.

Detailed industry figures for each State and Australia, on the new basis, and a revised government employment series, were published in a mimeographed bulletin *Employed Wage and Salary Earners, June 1966 to June 1969*. This bulletin contained estimates for each month of the period covered. Estimates for subsequent months have been published in *Employment and Unemployment*.

Particulars of the questions asked in the 1966 census in order to determine each person's labour force status are given on page 173. Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week prior to the census, a person who answered 'yes' to either of the first two of those questions was classified as employed.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1966) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current pay-roll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals); the balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census.

The figures in this section, except those in the table on page 197, relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons, unpaid helpers and defence forces. Also excluded, because of the

inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and in private domestic service, and some part-time employees.

The June 1966 figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the census totals has been adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an establishment reporting basis. For this reason, and because crews of overseas ships were excluded from the benchmark figures, the estimates for June 1966 in this chapter differ from those published in the series of census bulletins (Nos 1.6, 2.6, etc.) which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population in each State and Territory, and in other publications which contain population census results. The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1966.

Current data supplied by reporting enterprises or establishments generally refer to persons on the pay-roll for the last pay-period in each month. Persons who are on paid leave or who work during part of the pay-period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period are generally counted as employed. Those not shown on employers' payrolls because they are on leave without pay, on strike or stood down for the entire period are excluded.

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1969*).

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual manufacturing census and censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check and where desirable to revise the estimates. Some figures in this section are subject to further revision as the results of later censuses and surveys become available.

Although the series measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. There are conceptual differences between benchmark and pay-roll data, and changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working all affect the trend over longer periods.

The tables in this section show particulars only for June of each year. Total figures for each month from June 1966 to June 1970, will be found in Section III of the Appendix.

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

2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June of each of the years 1966 to 1970.

TOTAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES AND DEFENCE FORCES: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(^{'000})

June—	Civilian employees			Defence forces(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966	2,612.2	1,191.3	3,803.5	64.2	2.5	66.6	2,676.4	1,193.8	3,870.1
1967	2,650.6	1,251.7	3,902.3	74.8	2.5	77.3	2,725.4	1,254.2	3,979.6
1968	2,725.3	1,304.5	4,029.8	78.1	2.7	80.8	2,803.4	1,307.2	4,110.6
1969	2,804.9	1,366.8	4,171.7	80.8	2.7	83.5	2,885.7	1,369.5	4,255.2
1970	2,889.4	1,452.4	4,341.8	81.2	2.7	83.9	2,970.6	1,455.1	4,425.7

(a) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Includes national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement.

3. Civilian employees

(i) *Australia—Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1966 to 1970.

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

(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(‘000)

Industry group	June—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	50.9	52.4	55.2	59.5	65.0
Manufacturing	950.3	961.6	980.1	1,002.5	1,021.1
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	98.6	101.0	103.2	104.3	105.2
Building and construction	334.0	325.9	336.1	344.3	352.2
Transport and storage	203.2	203.7	208.2	211.9	218.2
Communication	80.4	83.6	86.3	87.7	90.4
Finance and property	98.8	102.6	106.5	112.5	118.6
Retail trade	192.6	196.1	200.2	204.0	209.9
Wholesale and other commerce	192.6	194.8	197.9	203.4	208.0
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	110.6	116.3	121.4	126.8	132.1
Health, hospitals, etc.	38.6	39.9	41.4	43.0	44.9
Education	79.7	82.8	88.2	92.8	97.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	84.2	89.8	95.0	101.7	108.4
Other industries	97.8	100.1	105.6	110.6	118.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,612.2</i>	<i>2,650.6</i>	<i>2,725.3</i>	<i>2,804.9</i>	<i>2,889.4</i>
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.3	4.2
Manufacturing	312.8	321.5	329.9	342.1	355.9
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2
Building and construction	11.9	12.1	13.4	14.6	16.0
Transport and storage	22.5	23.2	24.0	25.2	27.1
Communication	23.4	24.6	24.9	25.4	26.5
Finance and property	71.5	75.2	78.6	83.1	90.2
Retail trade	195.9	208.6	214.5	219.7	229.0
Wholesale and other commerce	72.7	73.7	76.6	79.8	83.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	46.5	49.9	52.0	55.4	60.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	142.3	149.1	156.7	165.6	177.4
Education	105.7	111.4	119.9	128.7	137.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	114.7	125.8	133.7	140.3	153.1
Other industries	62.5	66.9	70.0	75.9	83.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,191.3</i>	<i>1,251.7</i>	<i>1,304.5</i>	<i>1,366.8</i>	<i>1,452.4</i>

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

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

('000)

Industry group	June—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	53.2	54.9	58.0	62.8	69.2
Manufacturing	1,263.1	1,283.1	1,310.0	1,344.6	1,377.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	105.8	108.2	110.7	112.1	113.4
Building and construction	345.9	338.0	349.5	358.9	368.2
Transport and storage	225.7	226.8	232.2	237.1	245.3
Communication	103.8	108.1	111.2	113.0	117.0
Finance and property	170.3	177.7	185.1	195.6	208.8
Retail trade	388.5	404.6	414.7	423.7	438.8
Wholesale and other commerce	265.2	268.6	274.6	283.2	291.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	157.2	166.2	173.4	182.1	192.3
Health, hospitals, etc.	180.9	189.0	198.1	208.6	222.3
Education	184.7	194.2	208.1	221.5	235.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	198.9	215.7	228.6	241.9	261.5
Other industries	160.3	167.0	175.6	186.5	201.1
Total	3,803.5	3,902.3	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,341.8

(ii) *States and Territories—Totals.* Estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners (excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service), are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June of each of the years 1966 to 1970.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

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

('000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia
MALES									
1966	989.5	735.7	342.2	242.8	181.0	81.6	12.8	26.6	2,612.2
1967	1,002.7	747.7	345.1	245.7	184.2	83.2	13.8	28.0	2,650.6
1968	1,025.4	763.5	354.6	254.0	197.0	84.7	15.6	30.5	2,725.3
1969	1,052.2	782.2	366.6	261.6	206.4	86.5	17.2	32.2	2,804.9
1970	1,083.3	802.2	378.0	266.6	216.2	88.5	19.3	35.3	2,889.4
FEMALES									
1966	456.1	361.2	139.8	106.1	76.3	33.8	4.9	13.2	1,191.3
1967	480.4	376.5	147.3	109.8	82.3	35.5	5.5	14.4	1,251.7
1968	497.2	388.2	154.0	116.2	89.3	37.1	6.4	16.1	1,304.5
1969	518.4	405.8	160.7	121.4	97.3	38.1	7.2	18.1	1,366.8
1970	550.1	425.7	171.3	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.4

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT—continued
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia
PERSONS									
1966 . . .	1,445.6	1,096.9	482.0	348.9	257.3	115.4	17.7	39.8	3,803.5
1967 . . .	1,483.1	1,124.2	492.4	355.5	266.5	118.7	19.3	42.4	3,902.3
1968 . . .	1,522.6	1,151.7	508.6	370.2	286.3	121.8	22.0	46.6	4,029.8
1969 . . .	1,570.6	1,188.0	527.3	383.0	303.7	124.6	24.4	50.3	4,171.7
1970 . . .	1,633.4	1,227.9	549.3	396.5	323.7	127.8	27.4	55.9	4,341.8

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

(iii) *Australia, 1947 to 1970.* Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1970 and averages for the years 1947–48 to 1969–70 are shown in the following table. As explained on page 196, the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census resulted in a break in comparability in this series, through the inclusion of a number of persons (mostly females) who had previously been classified as not in the labour force. For purposes of comparison, figures for June 1966 have been shown on both the old and the new bases.

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

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—	Males	Females	Persons
1947 . . .	1,627	616	2,243				
1948 . . .	1,713	638	2,351	1948 . . .	1,673	630	2,303
1949 . . .	1,782	659	2,441	1949 . . .	1,748	652	2,400
1950 . . .	1,868	686	2,554	1950 . . .	1,815	671	2,486
1951 . . .	1,936	717	2,653	1951 . . .	1,903	705	2,608
1952 . . .	1,947	673	2,620	1952 . . .	1,952	705	2,657
1953 . . .	1,932	666	2,598	1953 . . .	1,918	663	2,581
1954 . . .	2,004	701	2,705	1954 . . .	1,965	690	2,655
1955 . . .	2,067	736	2,803	1955 . . .	2,034	723	2,757
1956 . . .	2,108	764	2,872	1956 . . .	2,091	757	2,848
1957 . . .	2,128	779	2,907	1957 . . .	2,117	774	2,891
1958 . . .	2,148	794	2,942	1958 . . .	2,134	791	2,925
1959 . . .	2,186	819	3,005	1959 . . .	2,169	809	2,978
1960 . . .	2,257	870	3,127	1960 . . .	2,223	848	3,071
1961 . . .	2,264	869	3,133	1961 . . .	2,282	884	3,166
1962 . . .	2,308	906	3,214	1962 . . .	2,277	888	3,165
1963 . . .	2,376	939	3,315	1963 . . .	2,341	927	3,268
1964 . . .	2,469	992	3,461	1964 . . .	2,427	969	3,396
1965 . . .	2,553	1,051	3,604	1965 . . .	2,514	1,026	3,540
1966 . . .	2,607	1,096	3,703	1966 . . .	2,581	1,078	3,659
1966 . . .	2,612	1,191	3,804				
1967 . . .	2,651	1,252	3,902	1967 . . .	2,633	1,227	3,860
1968 . . .	2,725	1,305	4,030	1968 . . .	2,691	1,280	3,971
1969 . . .	2,805	1,367	4,172	1969 . . .	2,767	1,337	4,104
1970 . . .	2,889	1,452	4,342	1970 . . .	2,854	1,416	4,270

(iv) *Private and Government.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) at June of each of the years 1966 to 1970. Further particulars of government employees are given in para. 4 following.

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

June—	Private			Government(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1966	1,865.4	975.0	2,840.3	746.8	216.3	963.2	2,612.2	1,191.3	3,803.5
1967	1,891.9	1,023.3	2,915.3	758.7	228.4	987.0	2,650.6	1,251.7	3,902.3
1968	1,945.1	1,064.6	3,009.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0	2,725.3	1,304.5	4,029.8
1969	2,014.9	1,110.7	3,125.6	790.0	256.1	1,046.1	2,804.9	1,366.8	4,171.7
1970	2,085.7	1,177.0	3,262.7	803.7	275.4	1,079.1	2,889.4	1,452.4	4,341.8

(a) See footnotes (a) and (b) below.

4. Government employees

(i) *States and Territories.* The numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1969 and June 1970 are shown in the following table. These include employees, within Australia, of government authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: JUNE 1969 AND JUNE 1970(a)
(*000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons
JUNE 1969												
N.S.W.	79.8	26.1	105.8	160.0	60.4	220.3	43.6	5.6	49.1	283.3	92.0	375.3
Vic.	65.5	20.8	86.3	121.1	40.7	161.8	16.5	3.2	19.6	203.0	64.7	267.7
Qld	24.1	7.4	31.5	70.5	21.0	91.5	18.2	1.6	19.8	112.8	30.0	142.8
S.A.	22.3	5.7	28.1	48.1	20.5	68.6	4.6	0.7	5.4	75.0	27.0	102.0
W.A.	13.6	4.2	17.9	45.0	15.3	60.2	5.4	0.9	6.3	64.0	20.4	84.4
Tas.	5.1	1.7	6.7	18.6	6.4	25.1	2.3	0.3	2.6	26.0	8.4	34.4
N.T.	6.3	2.5	8.8	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	6.4	2.5	8.9
A.C.T.	19.6	11.0	30.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	19.6	11.0	30.6
Australia	236.2	79.4	315.7	463.2	164.2	627.5	90.6	12.4	103.0	790.0	256.1	1,046.1
JUNE 1970												
N.S.W.	81.9	27.5	109.4	161.3	65.1	226.4	44.0	5.7	49.8	287.3	98.4	385.6
Vic.	67.4	21.9	89.4	121.5	43.0	164.6	16.8	3.4	20.2	205.8	68.3	274.1
Qld	24.9	8.0	32.9	71.2	22.2	93.3	18.3	1.6	19.9	114.4	31.7	146.1
S.A.	22.4	6.0	28.4	49.1	23.0	72.1	4.7	0.7	5.4	76.1	29.7	105.9
W.A.	14.3	4.7	19.0	45.9	17.1	63.1	5.7	1.0	6.7	65.9	22.8	88.8
Tas.	5.2	1.7	6.8	18.7	6.7	25.4	2.4	0.4	2.8	26.3	8.7	35.0
N.T.	6.6	2.9	9.5	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	6.7	2.9	9.6
A.C.T.	21.2	12.8	34.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.2	12.8	34.0
Australia	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.7	177.1	644.8	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.7	275.4	1,079.1

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services (4.2 thousand persons in June 1970). Also excludes defence forces (see table on page 197).

(b) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation above.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1966 to 1970 the numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(a)
(*000)

June—	Commonwealth Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1966 . . .	214.2	67.3	281.5	443.6	138.5	582.2	89.0	10.5	99.5	746.8	216.3	963.2
1967 . . .	223.6	71.6	295.2	446.9	145.7	592.5	88.2	11.1	99.3	758.7	228.4	987.0
1968 . . .	230.7	74.7	305.4	457.5	153.4	610.9	92.1	11.7	103.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0
1969 . . .	236.2	79.4	315.7	463.2	164.2	627.5	90.6	12.4	103.0	790.0	256.1	1,046.1
1970 . . .	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.7	177.1	644.8	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.7	275.4	1,079.1

See footnotes to previous table.

Commonwealth Employment Service

1. General

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

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Employment and Industrial Services Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 157 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 325 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 54; Victoria, 38; Queensland, 26; South Australia, 15; Western Australia, 16; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 2; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

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

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1970* must register at a District Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required.

From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of June, 1970, about 272,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in initial employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951 it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

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

The Service completed its twenty-fourth year of operation in May, 1970. During 1969 there were 1,072,399 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 822,967 were referred to employers and 474,601 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 704,146.

2. Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons who claimed, when registering for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service, that they were not employed and who were recorded as unplaced. The figures include those persons who were referred to employers and those who may have obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. They include persons in receipt of unemployment benefit (see page 206).

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1961—June . . .	42,793	30,764	19,263	9,035	6,616	3,213	111,684
1962—June . . .	34,869	26,160	16,284	6,886	5,320	3,609	93,128
1963—June . . .	34,258	19,135	12,055	6,479	6,053	3,427	81,407
1964—June . . .	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543
1965—June . . .	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145
1966—June . . .	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020
1967—June . . .	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491
1968—June . . .	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253
1969—June . . .	18,277	13,254	10,908	6,300	4,007	2,120	54,866
1970—June . . .	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515
1969—July . . .	16,635	13,002	7,969	6,013	3,691	2,228	49,538
August . . .	15,079	12,185	6,984	5,269	3,233	2,170	44,920
September . . .	14,439	10,737	6,472	4,530	2,842	2,101	41,121
October . . .	14,507	10,403	7,244	4,614	2,674	1,802	41,244
November . . .	23,776	10,959	11,415	4,610	3,134	1,738	55,632
December . . .	23,837	21,280	15,566	8,297	4,614	3,475	77,069
1970—January . . .	24,624	21,592	17,358	8,997	5,288	3,565	81,424
February . . .	18,139	15,001	13,574	7,002	4,661	3,101	61,478
March . . .	15,018	11,020	11,457	6,186	4,165	1,874	49,720
April . . .	15,171	11,978	9,216	5,768	3,833	1,568	47,534
May . . .	16,702	12,615	8,745	6,522	4,337	1,597	50,518
June . . .	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month.
the Northern Territory.

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes

3. Job vacancies

The following table shows vacancies which employers claimed were available immediately or would be available by the end of the following calendar month.

VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1961—June . . .	5,150	3,841	1,394	762	605	556	12,308
1962—June . . .	7,371	5,951	1,794	1,517	928	505	18,066
1963—June . . .	6,419	8,461	2,772	2,007	947	447	21,053
1964—June . . .	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940
1965—June . . .	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689
1966—June . . .	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021
1967—June . . .	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335
1968—June . . .	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722
1969—June . . .	14,053	11,777	2,057	2,561	3,786	762	34,996
1970—June . . .	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	924	39,865
1969—July . . .	15,644	12,408	2,726	2,558	4,055	921	38,312
August . . .	17,302	13,675	2,681	2,982	4,723	1,036	42,399
September . . .	18,934	15,576	2,828	3,108	5,257	1,033	46,736
October . . .	23,124	17,574	3,041	3,233	5,944	1,096	54,012
November . . .	24,596	17,339	3,294	3,323	6,492	1,439	56,483
December . . .	24,763	21,678	2,687	5,429	5,333	1,547	61,437
1970—January . . .	25,095	25,136	3,588	4,116	5,521	1,293	64,749
February . . .	24,020	20,044	3,481	3,920	5,459	1,334	58,258
March . . .	22,932	18,497	3,227	3,686	4,868	1,297	54,507
April . . .	21,684	15,279	3,469	3,242	4,792	1,029	49,495
May . . .	19,573	13,791	3,455	2,745	3,950	932	44,446
June . . .	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	924	39,865

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

Commonwealth unemployment, sickness and special benefits

1. General

Unemployment and sickness benefits are paid to men over 16 and under 65 years of age, and women over 16 and under 60 years of age, who are unemployed or who are temporarily incapacitated for work and thereby suffer loss of income. They must have been living in Australia during the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act* 1920-1967, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income in respect of benefit periods which commenced on or after 27 September 1969 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	\$	\$
Unmarried person under 18 years of age	4.50	3.00
Unmarried person 18 to 20 years of age	6.00	3.00
All others	10.00	6.00

An additional benefit of \$7 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$2.50 a week for the first dependent child and \$3.50 for each other dependent child under 16 years of age if resident in Australia. Additional benefit, at the same rate as that for a dependent spouse, may be paid where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more children under 16 years of age in his care. It may be granted only if no such benefit is payable for his wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's other income exceeds the amount shown in the relevant line of the final column in the table above. For unemployment benefit purposes the income of the spouse is also taken into account, unless the claimant and his spouse are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is disregarded. 'Income' does not include child endowment, or other payments for children, Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses. There is no means test on property.

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

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

3. Unemployment benefit

(i) *Number on Benefit.* The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1961 to 1970 and in each month from July 1969 to June 1970. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

(Source: Department of Social Services)

Month(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld (b)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia		
									Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1961—June . . .	19,574	16,089	9,632	4,042	3,417	1,336	14	150	42,479	11,775	54,254
1962—June . . .	16,967	14,338	7,432	3,057	2,667	1,778	17	68	32,401	13,923	46,324
1963—June . . .	16,834	8,548	5,353	2,441	3,179	1,777	3	53	24,200	13,988	38,188
1964—June . . .	6,851	3,380	2,803	1,267	2,367	1,399	6	56	9,478	8,651	18,129
1965—June . . .	4,667	1,960	3,239	703	1,137	926	6	18	6,753	5,903	12,656
1966—June . . .	7,839	3,450	4,209	2,352	743	433	5	27	12,154	6,904	19,058
1967—June . . .	8,170	4,159	5,916	3,808	785	526	1	29	15,833	7,561	23,394
1968—June . . .	6,437	6,141	3,815	3,461	746	635	20	20	13,350	7,925	21,275
1969—June . . .	4,814	3,608	4,447	1,956	469	600	3	13	10,344	5,566	15,910
1970—June . . .	3,804	3,093	3,093	1,795	803	437	5	13	8,759	4,284	13,043
1969—July . . .	4,656	3,518	3,166	1,850	487	714	13	8	9,155	5,257	14,412
August . . .	3,903	3,064	2,352	1,446	384	681	11	13	7,450	4,404	11,854
September . . .	3,350	2,636	1,936	1,230	348	628	5	5	6,377	3,761	10,138
October . . .	3,204	2,267	2,217	1,197	325	481	8	6	6,036	3,669	9,705
November . . .	3,766	2,319	3,128	1,156	335	544	5	9	6,871	4,391	11,262
December . . .	5,229	2,812	5,718	1,973	618	621	4	32	11,529	5,478	17,007
1970—January . . .	4,867	3,129	6,151	2,352	622	634	5	18	11,930	5,848	17,778
February . . .	3,486	2,220	5,255	1,789	525	568	7	4	8,739	5,115	13,854
March . . .	3,399	2,184	4,571	1,651	453	404	13	6	7,740	4,941	12,681
April . . .	3,145	2,159	3,339	1,511	436	349	3	10	6,535	4,417	10,952
May . . .	3,597	2,493	3,326	1,687	477	348	7	11	7,632	4,314	11,946
June . . .	3,804	3,093	3,093	1,795	803	437	5	13	8,759	4,284	13,043

(a) Number on benefit at last Saturday of month.

(b) Excludes Torres Strait Islanders.

(ii) *Amounts paid.* The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1960-61 to 1969-70 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS

(\$'000)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1960-61 . . .	2,653	1,791	2,599	686	958	229	8	12	8,937
1961-62 . . .	8,804	7,207	5,272	1,786	1,452	696	13	44	25,274
1962-63 . . .	8,176	5,195	4,496	1,185	1,438	783	7	22	21,301
1963-64 . . .	5,084	2,750	2,694	751	1,403	750	4	22	13,458
1964-65 . . .	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	3	15	6,807
1965-66 . . .	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	3	11	7,813
1966-67 . . .	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	14	19	11,186
1967-68 . . .	3,665	2,425	2,913	1,637	304	264	19	15	11,242
1968-69 . . .	2,627	2,246	2,474	1,286	309	297	19	9	9,268
1969-70 . . .	2,451	1,795	2,814	1,008	407	360	21	11	8,868

Industrial disputes

1. General

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving a stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. Current figures are published in a quarterly Statistical Bulletin. A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for Australia, States and industry groups will be found in the Appendix, Section XV.

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

In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the years 1968 and 1969 and earlier years are given. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishment where the stoppage occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics. Workers indirectly involved are employees thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

An industrial dispute occurring in more than one State is counted as a separate dispute in each State. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry in a State or Territory is counted once only in the number of disputes (in the industry group that has the largest number of workers involved); but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industry groups. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in figures for the following year.

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

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

2. Industry Groups

(i) *States and Territories.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1968 and 1969 are shown for each State and Territory according to industry group.

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

A graph showing, for the years 1956 to 1969, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industry groups is shown on page 215.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1968

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>New South Wales</i>						
Coal mining	182	40.0	..	40.0	49.6	547.0
Other mining and quarrying	13	5.6	2.2	7.8	55.9	941.1
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	297	149.5	5.8	155.3	251.5	2,757.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.8	8.4
Food, drink and tobacco	73	9.2	1.0	10.2	23.1	203.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	*	..	*	*	0.2
Paper, printing, etc.	20	4.3	*	4.3	7.2	87.4
Other manufacturing	89	17.0	0.8	17.8	35.7	410.7
Building and construction	79	17.0	0.1	17.1	37.2	449.7
Railway and tramway services	5	6.4	..	6.4	6.5	58.5
Road and air transport	39	3.1	0.2	3.4	5.0	59.6
Shipping	13	1.1	..	1.1	1.4	13.9
Stevedoring	110	40.9	..	40.9	27.3	281.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	24	2.4	0.1	2.5	4.3	29.9
Other industries(a)	18	48.2	*	48.2	77.8	805.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>345.0</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>355.5</i>	<i>583.4</i>	<i>6,653.5</i>
<i>Victoria</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	1	*	..	*	0.2	2.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	66	49.9	1.7	51.6	94.6	985.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1	*	..	*	*	0.4
Food, drink and tobacco	13	2.7	1.0	3.7	7.4	81.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	*	..	*	*	0.1
Paper, printing, etc.	8	4.7	0.2	4.8	8.2	96.8
Other manufacturing	33	11.4	0.1	11.5	18.6	231.1
Building and construction	76	31.8	*	31.8	40.9	553.8
Railway and tramway services	5	16.5	0.6	17.0	15.9	159.8
Road and air transport	4	0.5	*	0.5	1.8	52.8
Shipping	3	0.1	*	0.2	0.2	3.3
Stevedoring	101	41.0	..	41.0	35.0	359.1
Other industries(a)	15	10.6	..	10.6	20.8	205.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>169.3</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>172.8</i>	<i>243.9</i>	<i>2,731.3</i>
<i>Queensland</i>						
Coal mining	23	6.3	..	6.3	11.4	154.6
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	53	45.6	*	45.6	54.8	579.7
Food, drink and tobacco	31	10.9	3.5	14.4	12.1	136.3
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	..	4.7	..	4.7	2.4	29.7
Other manufacturing	11	1.0	..	1.0	2.2	24.9
Building and construction	39	27.3	*	27.3	34.3	390.2
Railway and tramway services	14	12.0	..	12.0	33.1	300.5
Road and air transport	3	0.3	..	0.2	0.2	2.6
Stevedoring	14	3.0	..	3.0	2.0	19.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	1.0
Other industries(a)	4	5.5	..	5.5	5.8	61.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>116.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>120.2</i>	<i>158.6</i>	<i>1,701.2</i>

For footnote see page 210. * Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1968—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>South Australia</i>						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	28	16.1	1.0	17.0	20.0	209.2
Food, drink and tobacco	1	*	..	*	*	..
Other manufacturing	8	2.7	0.2	2.9	7.1	79.1
Building and construction	11	0.9	0.2	1.2	1.5	16.4
Railway and tramway services	4	7.8	*	7.9	9.2	79.6
Road and air transport	3	0.2	..	0.2	0.3	3.0
Stevedoring	23	7.3	..	7.3	4.5	46.0
Other industries(a)	5	2.9	..	2.9	8.6	81.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>514.6</i>
<i>Western Australia</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	8	2.3	..	2.3	6.5	123.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	7	0.7	..	0.7	0.5	5.4
Food, drink and tobacco	10	1.2	..	1.2	1.2	15.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	1.6
Paper, printing, etc.	2	0.3	..	0.3	0.2	2.4
Other manufacturing	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.4	5.0
Building and construction	12	1.2	..	1.2	2.3	29.6
Railway and tramway services	2	1.4	0.4	1.8	2.1	16.2
Road and air transport	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.9
Stevedoring	22	10.1	..	10.1	5.9	63.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1	*	..	*	*	0.1
Other industries(a)	1	0.7	..	0.7	2.4	17.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>281.8</i>
<i>Tasmania</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	5	1.0	..	1.0	4.2	61.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	4	1.5	..	1.5	2.1	22.7
Other manufacturing	3	2.3	*	2.3	3.0	24.9
Building and construction	9	1.3	..	1.3	1.7	19.6
Railway and tramway services	1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	4.7
Road and air transport	1	*	..	*	*	0.2
Stevedoring	4	0.8	..	0.8	0.6	6.3
Other industries(a)	1	0.4	..	0.4	1.0	9.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>149.0</i>
<i>Northern Territory</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	5	0.4	..	0.4	0.9	12.1
Other manufacturing	1	*	..	*	*	0.5
Building and construction	5	0.7	..	0.7	1.1	12.5
Railway and tramway services	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.5	4.1
Stevedoring	24	2.5	..	2.5	2.0	21.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>50.2</i>
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>						
Other manufacturing	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	3.2
Building and construction	4	0.5	..	0.5	0.6	7.1
Other industries(a)	4	1.7	..	1.7	2.2	23.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>33.7</i>

For footnote see page 210. * Less than .50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1968—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>Australia</i>						
Coal mining	205	46.2	..	46.2	61.1	701.6
Other mining and quarrying	32	9.2	2.2	11.4	67.7	1,140.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	455	263.2	8.5	271.7	423.5	4,558.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	8.7
Food, drink and tobacco	128	24.1	5.5	29.5	43.8	436.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	3	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	1.9
Paper, printing, etc.	30	14.0	0.2	14.1	18.1	216.2
Other manufacturing	149	34.8	1.1	35.9	67.2	779.5
Building and construction	235	80.7	0.4	81.1	119.5	1,478.9
Railway and tramway services	33	44.6	1.2	45.7	67.7	623.3
Road and air transport	52	4.2	0.3	4.5	7.6	120.0
Shipping	16	1.2	*	1.2	1.7	17.2
Stevedoring	298	105.6	..	105.6	77.3	797.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	26	2.5	0.1	2.6	4.5	31.0
Other industries(a)	48	69.9	*	69.9	118.5	1,204.2
Total	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2

(a) Includes Communication; Finance and property; Wholesale and retail trade; Public authority (n.e.i.) and Community and business services. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1969

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>New South Wales</i>						
Coal mining	210	48.8	..	48.8	67.8	821.3
Other mining and quarrying	10	2.8	3.2	6.1	32.4	575.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	360	171.6	6.3	177.9	287.2	3,226.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6	2.0	..	2.0	5.4	65.0
Food, drink and tobacco	91	26.2	1.4	27.5	41.7	447.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	0.5	..	0.5	0.5	6.2
Paper, printing, etc.	19	2.2	0.4	2.6	9.0	116.9
Other manufacturing	96	23.1	0.9	24.0	52.7	629.0
Building and construction	93	86.0	*	86.0	94.8	1,153.5
Railway and tramway services	5	24.5	0.9	25.4	33.9	314.9
Road and air transport	34	12.3	0.4	12.7	28.3	343.0
Shipping	21	2.8	0.3	3.1	4.3	50.0
Stevedoring	121	54.3	..	54.3	33.3	368.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	32	29.7	*	29.8	31.1	320.4
Other industries(a)	34	21.0	*	21.0	21.3	227.7
Total	1,133	507.9	13.8	521.7	743.8	8,666.3

For footnote see page 213. * Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1969—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>Victoria</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	1	0.2	..	0.2	4.9	116.7
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	66	82.7	0.9	83.5	228.7	2,745.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	5.1
Food, drink and tobacco	42	15.7	3.0	18.7	30.3	353.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	..	2.1	..	2.1	4.2	42.0
Paper, printing, etc.	3	3.1	..	3.1	12.7	161.5
Other manufacturing	44	19.3	0.3	19.6	68.1	862.4
Building and construction	81	40.8	0.4	41.2	101.6	1,563.8
Railway and tramway services	4	36.7	14.9	51.6	76.1	773.2
Road and air transport	8	30.8	0.2	30.9	47.6	423.4
Shipping	7	2.6	*	2.6	4.1	53.1
Stevedoring	90	68.3	..	68.3	84.0	926.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	2	4.8	..	4.8	3.7	39.4
Other industries(a)	15	29.2	..	29.2	50.5	553.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>336.7</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>356.4</i>	<i>717.2</i>	<i>8,619.6</i>
<i>Queensland</i>						
Coal mining	25	4.1	..	4.2	7.5	111.6
Other mining and quarrying	2	1.6	0.1	1.7	1.7	17.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	77	55.0	0.2	55.2	69.0	719.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	2.7	..	2.7	2.7	27.0
Food, drink and tobacco	36	24.7	2.9	27.6	33.7	356.7
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	..	2.3	..	2.3	2.3	22.5
Paper, printing, etc.	1	5.1	..	5.1	5.1	51.2
Other manufacturing	11	4.5	..	4.5	4.7	47.7
Building and construction	46	34.9	0.2	35.1	40.6	430.0
Railway and tramway services	11	18.2	..	18.2	20.6	209.3
Road and air transport	6	20.8	0.2	21.0	22.2	230.4
Shipping	6	1.5	..	1.5	1.6	19.0
Stevedoring	25	12.7	..	12.7	7.0	78.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1	3.5	..	3.5	3.3	33.3
Other industries(a)	6	23.5	..	23.5	16.6	169.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>253</i>	<i>215.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>218.5</i>	<i>238.6</i>	<i>2,523.6</i>
<i>South Australia</i>						
Coal mining . . . . .	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	2.4
Other mining and quarrying . . . . .	..	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	1.9
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	28	42.5	0.9	43.4	48.8	606.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	2.1	*	2.1	2.1	15.5
Food, drink and tobacco	2	6.3	0.1	6.4	6.7	65.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	..	0.5	*	0.5	0.5	5.2
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	..	0.2	*	0.2	0.2	2.0
Other manufacturing	7	11.9	0.1	12.0	28.8	398.5
Building and construction	8	10.1	0.2	10.3	13.0	168.8
Railway and tramway services	4	5.7	0.1	5.7	6.7	67.6
Road and air transport	4	5.8	0.1	5.9	6.3	66.7
Shipping	3	0.4	..	0.4	0.4	4.7
Stevedoring	10	4.0	..	4.0	2.6	28.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	..	1.3	*	1.4	1.2	8.8
Other industries(a)	6	10.0	*	10.1	11.3	109.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>101.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>102.8</i>	<i>129.0</i>	<i>1,551.4</i>

For footnote see page 213. * Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1969—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>Western Australia</i>						
Coal mining . . . . .	..	0.6	..	0.6	0.6	6.1
Other mining and quarrying	15	9.6	..	9.6	34.4	523.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	9	3.6	*	3.7	6.6	82.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.0
Food, drink and tobacco	17	2.5	0.4	2.9	6.2	62.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	2.2
Paper, printing, etc.	1	0.4	..	0.4	0.5	7.8
Other manufacturing	3	0.3	*	0.4	0.5	5.4
Building and construction	18	8.1	*	8.1	16.9	214.6
Railway and tramway services	3	11.0	1.6	12.6	15.7	164.8
Road and air transport	5	8.8	..	8.8	9.7	106.2
Shipping	5	0.4	..	0.4	0.9	9.9
Stevedoring	26	8.5	*	8.6	6.2	70.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	1.7
Other industries(a)	2	2.7	..	2.7	2.6	25.6
<i>Total</i>	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
<i>Tasmania</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	7	1.3	..	1.3	1.4	18.4
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	4.5
Food, drink and tobacco	2	0.1	*	0.1	0.3	3.4
Paper, printing, etc.	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.4
Other manufacturing	4	0.6	*	0.6	0.1	1.5
Building and construction	13	0.8	*	0.9	1.9	27.9
Road and air transport	4	2.8	..	2.8	3.1	30.3
Shipping	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	2.8
Stevedoring	5	1.8	..	1.8	1.9	21.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	2	0.6	..	0.6	0.3	2.3
Other industries(a)	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.7
<i>Total</i>	44	8.6	0.1	8.7	9.9	115.3
<i>Northern Territory</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	4	1.7	..	1.7	1.9	23.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	..	0.5	..	0.5	0.5	5.5
Other manufacturing . . . . .	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
Building and construction	11	2.5	..	2.5	3.9	69.2
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.3
Road and air transport	1	*	..	*	*	0.6
Shipping	2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	4.2
Stevedoring	14	2.3	..	2.3	1.1	12.6
Other industries(a)	1	0.6	..	0.6	0.6	6.5
<i>Total</i>	33	8.0	0.2	8.2	8.7	124.8
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	2.6	..	2.6	2.3	25.0
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	2.2
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	1.7
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	2.2
Other manufacturing . . . . .	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
Building and construction	3	3.5	*	3.5	3.5	39.2
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
Road and air transport	1	0.7	..	0.7	0.7	7.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	2	2.0	..	2.0	1.9	18.0
Other industries(a)	1	0.3	..	0.3	0.3	2.9
<i>Total</i>	8	9.8	*	9.8	9.4	100.6

For footnote see page 213. * Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1969—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>Australia</i>						
Coal mining	235	53.7	..	53.7	76.1	941.3
Other mining and quarrying	39	17.5	3.3	20.8	76.9	1,277.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	543	358.6	8.4	366.9	643.6	7,415.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	10	7.4	0.1	7.5	10.8	113.6
Food, drink and tobacco	190	75.8	7.8	83.5	119.0	1,291.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	5.7	*	5.8	7.8	79.7
Paper, printing, etc.	25	11.2	0.4	11.6	27.9	343.0
Other manufacturing	165	59.9	1.4	61.3	155.2	1,946.6
Building and construction	273	186.8	0.9	187.7	276.4	3,667.1
Railway and tramway services	27	96.2	17.5	113.7	153.4	1,532.2
Road and air transport	63	82.1	0.8	82.9	117.9	1,207.8
Shipping	47	7.9	0.5	8.4	11.9	143.9
Stevedoring	291	151.8	*	151.9	136.2	1,505.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39	42.0	0.1	42.1	41.6	423.9
Other industries(a)	66	87.4	0.1	87.5	103.3	1,096.8
Total	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7

(a) Includes Communication; Finance and property; Wholesale and retail trade; Public authority (n.e.i.) and Community and business services. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207.

(ii) *Australia*. The following table shows, for various industry groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1964 to 1969.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
NUMBER						
Agriculture, grazing, etc. . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Coal mining	223	208	212	192	205	235
Other mining and quarrying	7	7	17	32	32	39
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	373	326	385	448	455	543
Textiles, clothing and footwear	4	5	9	2	3	10
Food, drink and tobacco	94	119	124	84	128	190
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	1	..	..	3	1
Paper, printing, etc.	9	20	17	28	30	25
Other manufacturing	96	83	110	117	149	165
Building and construction	140	196	248	185	235	273
Railway and tramway services	20	25	14	24	33	27
Road and air transport	24	32	41	38	52	63
Shipping . . . . .	..	6	7	9	16	47
Stevedoring	317	271	49	103	298	291
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	8	12	14	25	26	39
Other industries	18	35	26	52	48	66
Total	1,334	1,346	1,273	1,340	1,713	2,014

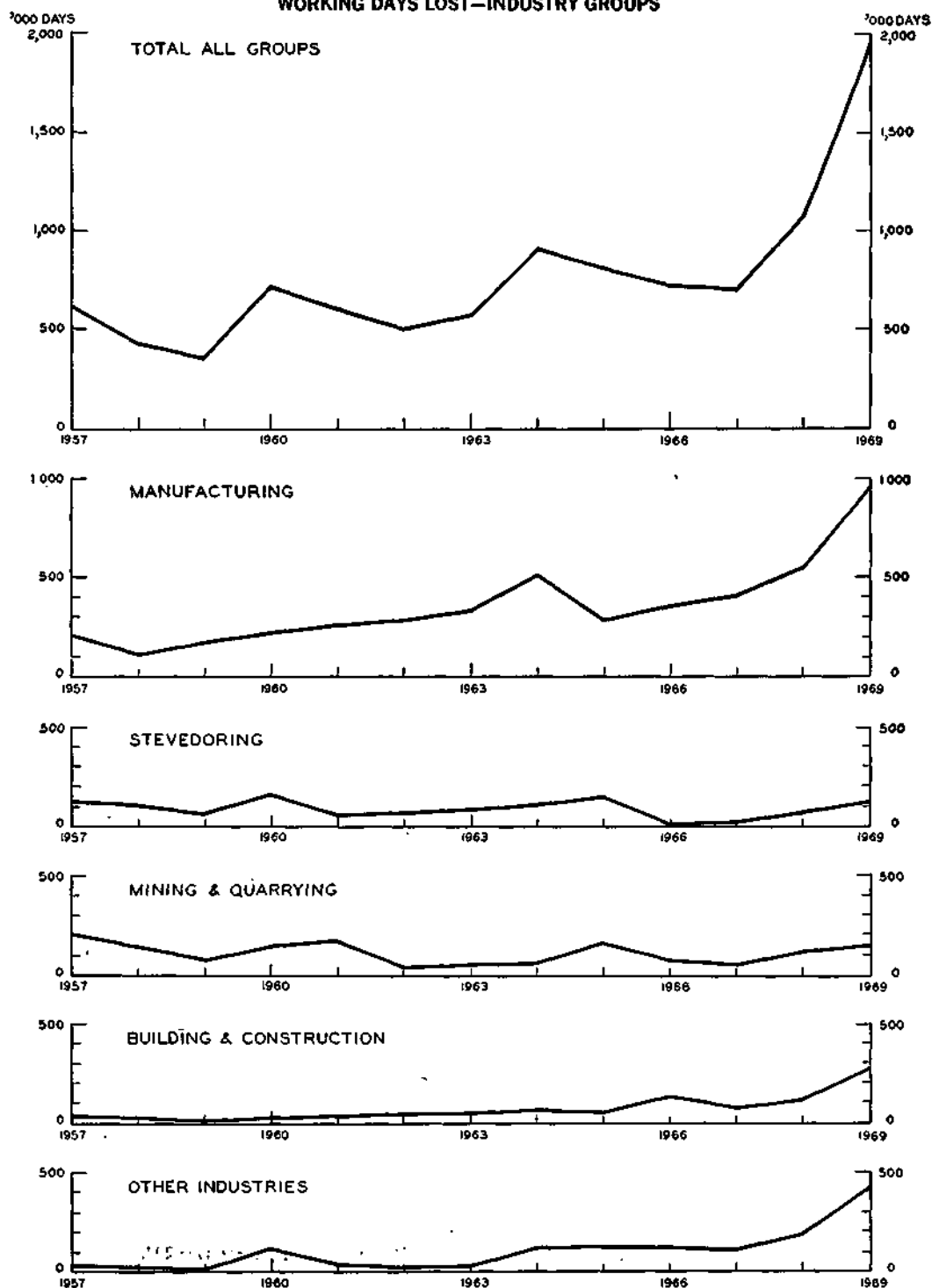
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Industry group	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	0.2	..	..
Coal mining	35.3	35.2	46.7	40.9	46.2	53.7
Other mining and quarrying	9.1	3.8	8.4	7.2	11.4	20.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	155.5	82.5	115.9	242.1	271.7	366.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.5	7.5
Food, drink and tobacco	29.5	40.9	41.6	16.8	29.5	83.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	0.3	0.1	..	..	0.2	5.8
Paper, printing, etc.	1.1	3.0	6.4	11.4	14.1	11.6
Other manufacturing	30.0	14.3	40.7	20.0	35.9	61.3
Building and construction	41.4	30.2	77.2	26.6	81.1	187.7
Railway and tramway services	55.6	31.3	19.0	40.4	45.7	113.7
Road and air transport	22.6	34.0	7.0	7.7	4.5	82.9
Shipping	..	0.5	2.4	0.3	1.2	8.4
Stevedoring	149.5	181.9	8.9	28.3	105.6	151.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	0.5	0.7	0.4	21.0	2.6	42.1
Other industries	13.1	14.3	18.5	18.8	69.9	87.5
Total	545.6	475.0	394.9	483.3	720.3	1,285.2

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

1957 TO 1969

WORKING DAYS LOST—INDUSTRY GROUPS



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	0.9	..	..
Coal mining	34.3	51.0	67.9	48.4	61.1	76.1
Other mining and quarrying	31.1	122.2	19.6	10.6	67.7	76.9
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	376.6	122.6	150.3	259.3	423.5	643.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	8.0	7.3	2.6	5.5	0.9	10.8
Food, drink and tobacco	93.0	109.2	94.5	48.1	43.8	119.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.2	7.8
Paper, printing, etc.	2.1	6.9	8.4	62.0	18.1	27.9
Other manufacturing	49.3	50.5	105.8	42.1	67.2	155.2
Building and construction	68.9	56.0	144.5	84.5	119.5	276.4
Railway and tramway services	63.2	54.0	42.5	61.1	67.7	153.4
Road and air transport	54.1	50.7	67.6	9.3	7.6	117.9
Shipping	..	0.5	2.5	0.3	1.7	11.9
Stevedoring	113.6	155.5	4.8	17.9	77.3	136.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	0.8	1.2	1.0	40.2	4.5	41.6
Other industries	16.6	28.1	20.3	15.3	118.5	103.3
Total	911.4	815.9	732.1	705.3	1,079.5	1,958.0
WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	5.00	..	..
Coal mining	0.97	1.45	1.45	1.18	1.32	1.42
Other mining and quarrying	3.42	32.01	2.32	1.48	5.92	3.69
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	2.42	1.49	1.30	1.07	1.56	1.75
Textiles, clothing and footwear	3.58	3.38	1.75	3.29	1.90	1.45
Food, drink and tobacco	3.16	2.69	2.27	2.86	1.48	1.42
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	0.23	0.49	..	..	1.19	1.36
Paper, printing, etc.	1.93	2.27	1.30	5.44	1.28	2.40
Other manufacturing	1.64	3.53	2.60	2.11	1.87	2.53
Building and construction	1.66	1.85	1.87	3.17	1.47	1.47
Railway and tramway services	1.14	1.72	2.23	1.51	1.48	1.35
Road and air transport	2.40	1.49	9.65	1.20	1.70	1.42
Shipping	..	1.04	1.02	1.11	1.35	1.42
Stevedoring	0.76	0.86	0.53	0.63	0.73	0.90
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1.55	1.62	2.59	1.91	1.73	0.99
Other industries	1.26	1.97	1.10	0.81	1.70	1.18
Total	1.67	1.72	1.85	1.46	1.50	1.52
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	9.0	..	..
Coal mining	334.4	493.9	660.0	494.9	701.6	941.3
Other mining and quarrying	403.1	1,571.9	304.9	127.8	1,140.5	1,277.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	3,591.7	1,129.9	1,452.0	2,585.0	4,558.9	7,415.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	63.8	60.4	23.0	51.2	8.7	113.6
Food, drink and tobacco	757.0	992.8	823.8	511.3	436.0	1,291.3
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	0.5	0.7	..	..	1.9	79.7
Paper, printing, etc.	18.2	67.5	87.8	758.1	216.2	343.0
Other manufacturing	456.9	514.9	1,054.9	432.5	779.5	1,946.6
Building and construction	653.2	592.3	1,549.6	961.8	1,478.9	3,667.1
Railway and tramway services	501.9	441.4	417.3	551.9	623.3	1,532.2
Road and air transport	511.8	470.4	688.3	99.4	120.0	1,207.8
Shipping	..	5.1	21.9	2.7	17.2	143.9
Stevedoring	1,129.6	1,591.8	51.0	195.3	797.5	1,505.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	8.0	9.5	8.6	338.3	31.0	423.9
Other industries	131.0	255.8	159.3	143.8	1,204.2	1,096.8
Total	8,560.9	8,198.5	7,302.5	7,263.1	12,115.2	22,985.7

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see page 207.

3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1965 to 1969, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table. A table showing particulars of industrial disputes in each State from 1913 is included in Appendix Section XV.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
New South Wales	1965	832	244.9	6.2	251.1	367.9	3,479.1
	1966	835	203.7	6.3	210.0	400.1	4,026.0
	1967	836	311.2	9.0	320.2	468.0	4,804.6
	1968	965	345.0	10.5	355.5	583.4	6,653.5
	1969	1,133	507.9	13.8	521.7	743.8	8,666.3
Victoria	1965	208	118.5	3.3	121.8	214.3	2,061.6
	1966	179	99.6	1.9	101.5	219.6	2,097.2
	1967	212	83.2	1.3	84.5	107.3	1,106.6
	1968	327	169.3	3.5	172.8	243.9	2,731.3
	1969	367	336.7	19.8	356.4	717.2	8,619.6
Queensland	1965	186	48.3	5.2	53.6	189.9	2,221.2
	1966	171	67.1	1.6	68.7	80.7	860.8
	1967	159	45.6	0.6	46.3	88.2	886.7
	1968	193	116.7	3.5	120.2	158.6	1,701.2
	1969	253	215.0	3.5	218.5	238.6	2,523.6
South Australia	1965	48	28.3	0.1	28.5	26.4	253.3
	1966	42	8.7	0.1	8.8	20.9	199.7
	1967	55	17.4	0.1	17.4	18.7	199.0
	1968	83	38.0	1.4	39.4	51.1	514.6
	1969	72	101.1	1.7	102.8	129.0	1,551.4
Western Australia	1965	33	12.6	..	12.6	10.0	100.8
	1966	25	2.9	*	2.9	6.2	64.5
	1967	26	5.0	*	5.1	6.0	62.6
	1968	70	18.3	0.4	18.7	21.8	281.8
	1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
Tasmania	1965	17	5.1	..	5.1	3.9	41.4
	1966	14	2.5	..	2.5	3.1	34.8
	1967	29	6.2	*	6.2	7.3	82.3
	1968	28	7.5	0.3	7.8	13.0	149.0
	1969	44	8.6	0.1	8.7	9.9	115.3
Northern Territory	1965	17	1.7	*	1.7	2.8	35.0
	1966	4	0.3	..	0.3	1.2	17.3
	1967	16	2.7	..	2.7	9.1	113.7
	1968	37	3.7	..	3.7	4.6	50.2
	1969	33	8.0	0.2	8.2	8.7	124.8
Australian Capital Territory	1965	5	0.7	..	0.7	0.6	6.2
	1966	3	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	2.2
	1967	7	0.9	..	0.9	0.8	7.5
	1968	10	2.3	..	2.3	3.0	33.7
	1969	8	9.8	*	9.8	9.4	100.6
Australia	1965	1,346	460.2	14.8	475.0	815.9	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	385.0	9.9	394.9	732.1	7,302.5
	1967	1,340	472.2	11.1	483.3	705.3	7,263.1
	1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see page 207.

* Less than 50.

4. Duration

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

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following tables show, for the years 1968 and 1969, industrial disputes in coal mining, engineering, etc., stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1968

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
1 day and less	130	22.6	48.8	18.6	30.5	204.5
2 days and more than 1 day	40	18.8	40.8	27.7	45.4	313.5
3 days and more than 2 days	20	2.9	6.2	7.4	12.1	82.4
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	13	1.6	3.4	5.4	8.8	57.7
5 days and less than 10 days	2	0.4	0.8	2.0	3.2	43.5
10 days and less than 20 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>701.6</i>
ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.						
1 day and less	208	96.1	35.3	57.2	13.5	621.0
2 days and more than 1 day	89	150.9	55.5	220.4	52.0	2,353.8
3 days and more than 2 days	48	7.3	2.7	18.8	4.5	219.2
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	52	6.9	2.5	26.5	6.2	289.6
5 days and less than 10 days	43	5.7	2.1	33.3	7.9	382.6
10 days and less than 20 days	9	2.7	1.0	29.6	7.0	282.4
20 days and less than 40 days	6	2.3	0.9	37.8	8.9	410.3
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>455</i>	<i>271.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>423.5</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4,558.9</i>
STEVEDORING						
1 day and less	266	88.0	83.3	43.2	55.9	449.1
2 days and more than 1 day	19	14.2	13.5	24.2	31.3	246.1
3 days and more than 2 days	9	3.0	2.8	8.1	10.4	83.7
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	3	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.4	11.0
5 days and less than 10 days	1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.0	7.6
10 days and less than 20 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>105.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>797.5</i>
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	314	174.7	58.9	125.8	24.3	1,389.2
2 days and more than 1 day	168	63.9	21.5	94.5	18.3	1,091.2
3 days and more than 2 days	99	18.4	6.2	47.7	9.2	499.3
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	79	16.5	5.6	58.1	11.2	612.3
5 days and less than 10 days	69	9.1	3.1	56.2	10.9	670.2
10 days and less than 20 days	24	13.8	4.7	127.7	24.7	1,685.8
20 days and less than 40 days	2	0.2	..	7.6	1.4	109.3
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>296.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>517.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6,057.3</i>

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text page 207.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1968—*continued*

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
ALL INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	918	381.4	52.9	244.9	22.7	2,663.8
2 days and more than 1 day	316	247.9	34.4	366.8	34.0	4,004.5
3 days and more than 2 days	176	31.5	4.4	81.9	7.6	884.6
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	147	25.3	3.5	91.0	8.4	970.6
5 days and less than 10 days	115	15.2	2.1	92.2	8.5	1,103.9
10 days and less than 20 days	33	16.5	2.3	157.3	14.6	1,968.3
20 days and less than 40 days	8	2.6	0.4	45.4	4.2	519.6
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1969

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
1 day and less	148	29.7	55.3	26.7	35.1	317.0
2 days and more than 1 day	45	19.3	36.0	29.2	38.4	367.6
3 days and more than 2 days	18	2.2	4.1	5.5	7.2	63.4
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	13	1.7	3.2	6.2	8.2	78.3
5 days and less than 10 days	7	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.6	17.0
10 days and less than 20 days	3	0.4	0.8	4.6	6.0	53.9
20 days and less than 40 days	1	0.1	0.2	2.6	3.5	44.3
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	235	53.7	100.0	76.1	100.0	941.3

ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.

1 day and less	215	116.9	31.9	85.2	13.3	1,021.5
2 days and more than 1 day	104	208.0	56.6	308.4	47.9	3,394.2
3 days and more than 2 days	49	13.4	3.7	29.9	4.6	328.6
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	72	12.1	3.3	45.0	7.0	550.1
5 days and less than 10 days	77	11.2	3.1	77.2	12.0	899.6
10 days and less than 20 days	20	4.8	1.3	87.6	13.6	1,093.3
20 days and less than 40 days	6	0.5	0.1	10.3	1.6	128.0
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	543	366.9	100.0	643.6	100.0	7,415.3

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text page 207.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1969—*continued*

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
STEVEDORING						
1 day and less	261	116.6	76.8	49.1	36.1	540.0
2 days and more than 1 day	19	20.6	13.5	27.8	20.4	310.9
3 days and more than 2 days	8	9.6	6.3	24.6	18.1	269.0
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	5.2
5 days and less than 10 days	1	3.8	2.5	20.6	15.1	230.7
10 days and less than 20 days	1	1.2	0.8	13.7	10.0	150.0
20 days and less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>151.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>136.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,505.8</i>
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	342	352.9	49.5	288.1	26.2	3,019.3
2 days and more than 1 day	202	288.4	40.5	424.0	38.5	4,647.2
3 days and more than 2 days	123	16.5	2.3	43.3	3.9	516.1
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	119	28.5	4.0	109.4	9.9	1,370.5
5 days and less than 10 days	114	17.8	2.5	117.9	10.7	1,617.6
10 days and less than 20 days	36	8.0	1.1	103.9	9.4	1,637.5
20 days and less than 40 days	8	0.6	0.1	14.8	1.3	303.6
40 days and over	1	*	..	0.8	0.1	11.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>945</i>	<i>712.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,102.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>13,123.3</i>
ALL INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	966	616.2	47.9	449.1	22.9	4,897.8
2 days and more than 1 day	370	536.2	41.7	789.5	40.3	8,719.9
3 days and more than 2 days	198	41.7	3.2	103.2	5.3	1,177.1
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	205	42.5	3.3	161.0	8.2	2,004.1
5 days and less than 10 days	199	33.0	2.6	216.9	11.1	2,764.9
10 days and less than 20 days	60	14.4	1.1	209.7	10.7	2,934.6
20 days and less than 40 days	15	1.1	0.1	27.8	1.4	475.9
40 days and over	1	*	0.1	0.8	0.1	11.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,014</i>	<i>1,285.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,958.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>22,985.7</i>

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc., see page 207.

* Less than 50.

(iii) *Summary, 1965 to 1969.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Duration (working days)	Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
1 day and less	1965	686	282.1	4.4	286.6	177.8	1,712.9
	1966	590	220.3	2.1	222.4	145.5	1,365.1
	1967	695	295.7	5.7	301.4	196.3	1,973.0
	1968	918	372.9	8.5	381.4	244.9	2,663.8
	1969	966	609.1	7.1	616.2	449.1	4,897.8
2 days and more than 1 day	1965	290	106.6	4.3	110.9	175.3	1,665.6
	1966	292	100.2	2.2	102.4	172.3	1,642.4
	1967	268	94.3	2.7	97.0	136.1	1,335.5
	1968	316	243.4	4.5	247.9	366.8	4,004.5
	1969	370	513.6	22.7	536.2	789.5	8,719.9
3 days and more than 2 days	1965	155	33.2	0.6	33.7	80.8	740.8
	1966	145	20.5	0.9	21.3	54.2	551.7
	1967	151	48.1	1.6	49.7	115.4	1,097.9
	1968	176	28.3	3.2	31.5	81.9	884.6
	1969	198	38.2	3.5	41.7	103.2	1,177.1
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	1965	102	17.2	1.3	18.5	69.9	657.8
	1966	131	21.9	0.7	22.6	87.7	894.3
	1967	122	14.3	0.8	15.1	59.9	635.1
	1968	147	24.1	1.2	25.3	91.0	970.6
	1969	205	38.8	3.8	42.5	161.0	2,004.1
5 days and less than 10 days	1965	85	16.4	0.7	17.1	110.6	1,090.9
	1966	79	13.8	1.2	15.0	95.9	1,081.8
	1967	80	12.2	0.4	12.6	93.5	1,001.5
	1968	115	14.0	1.3	15.2	92.2	1,103.9
	1969	199	31.1	1.9	33.0	216.9	2,764.9
10 days and less than 20 days	1965	24	4.5	1.8	6.2	68.5	674.2
	1966	32	7.7	0.5	8.1	100.9	987.3
	1967	16	5.9	*	5.9	64.2	776.0
	1968	33	15.7	0.8	16.5	157.3	1,968.3
	1969	60	12.2	2.2	14.4	209.7	2,934.6
20 days and less than 40 days	1965	2	*	..	*	0.6	5.5
	1966	2	0.5	2.4	2.8	62.5	629.4
	1967	7	1.2	..	1.2	26.4	296.8
	1968	8	2.6	*	2.6	45.4	519.6
	1969	15	1.1	*	1.1	27.8	475.9
40 days and over	1965	2	0.3	1.8	2.0	132.3	1,650.8
	1966	2	0.2	..	0.2	13.0	150.6
	1967	1	0.3	..	0.3	13.5	147.3
	1968	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1969	1	*	..	*	0.8	11.4
Total	1965	1,346	460.2	14.8	475.0	815.9	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	385.0	9.9	394.9	732.1	7,302.5
	1967	1,340	472.2	11.1	483.3	705.3	7,263.1
	1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207.

* Less than 50.

5. Causes

(i) *Classification.* The statistics of causes of industrial disputes relate to the *direct causes of stoppages of work* and include only those industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The figures therefore do not reflect the relative importance of all causes of dispute between employers and employees. Causes of industrial disputes are grouped under four main headings: (a) Wages, hours and leave; (b) Physical working conditions and managerial policy; (c) Trade unionism; (d) Other causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g. political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal-mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following tables show particulars of industrial disputes for 1968 and 1969 classified according to cause in the four industry groups, coal mining, engineering, etc., stevedoring and other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1968

Cause of dispute(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages, hours and leave	15	159	34	336	544
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	121	234	236	347	938
Trade unionism	17	44	12	45	118
Other	52	18	16	27	113
Total	205	455	298	755	1,713
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Wages, hours and leave	3.5	213.1	34.6	209.5	460.8
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	28.8	44.3	55.2	70.9	199.2
Trade unionism	2.0	7.6	3.1	6.3	19.0
Other	11.9	6.7	12.7	10.1	41.3
Total	46.2	271.7	105.6	296.7	720.3
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Wages, hours and leave	4.8	300.5	32.1	369.6	707.0
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	40.7	111.0	37.2	126.0	314.9
Trade unionism	3.0	7.4	3.8	12.7	26.8
Other	12.6	4.7	4.3	9.2	30.8
Total	61.1	423.5	77.3	517.6	1,079.5

(a) For explanation of causes see text above. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1969

Cause of dispute(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages, hours and leave	35	188	44	417	684
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	123	252	207	443	1,025
Trade unionism	49	69	16	48	182
Other	28	34	24	37	123
Total	235	543	291	945	2,014
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Wages, hours and leave	22.8	61.2	39.5	229.7	353.2
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	17.7	51.9	80.3	78.2	228.1
Trade unionism	5.9	15.0	3.6	40.8	65.3
Other	7.2	238.9	28.4	364.1	638.6
Total	53.7	366.9	151.9	712.7	1,285.2
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Wages, hours and leave	32.4	198.4	36.2	399.9	666.9
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	29.8	104.6	77.5	212.7	424.6
Trade unionism	5.9	28.7	1.9	49.7	86.2
Other	8.0	311.8	20.7	439.8	780.3
Total	76.1	643.6	136.2	1,102.1	1,958.0

(a) For explanation of causes see text above. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207.

(iii) *Summary, 1965 to 1969.* The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(a)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages, hours and leave	426	325	336	544	684
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	735	714	772	938	1,025
Trade unionism	101	143	129	118	182
Other	84	91	103	113	123
Total	1,346	1,273	1,340	1,713	2,014
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Wages, hours and leave	268.1	205.6	175.9	460.8	353.2
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	143.1	125.3	130.1	199.2	228.1
Trade unionism	17.7	22.4	17.8	19.0	65.3
Other	46.1	41.6	159.4	41.3	638.6
Total	475.0	394.9	483.3	720.3	1,285.2
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Wages, hours and leave	528.7	392.5	255.9	707.0	666.9
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	235.5	269.9	299.6	314.9	424.6
Trade unionism	18.9	32.9	26.7	26.8	86.2
Other	32.7	36.9	123.2	30.8	780.3
Total	815.9	732.1	705.3	1,079.5	1,958.0

(a) For explanation of causes see text above. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207.

6. Methods of settlement

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

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows.

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

(ii) *Industry Groups.* In the following tables particulars of industrial disputes for 1968 and 1969 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, engineering, etc., stevedoring and other industries.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1968

Method of settlement(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. Private negotiation	47	121	16	247	431
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	1	..	5	6
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	..	38	2	127	167
(b) Reference to State Government officials	1	..	..	..	1
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	98	..	86	184
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	12	..	..	..	12
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	14	..	14
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	..	69	1	70
7. Resumption without negotiation	145	197	197	289	828
Total	205	455	298	755	1,713

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Private negotiation	5.6	20.2	1.5	60.3	87.6
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	*	..	1.1	1.2
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	..	7.7	0.1	18.9	26.7
(b) Reference to State Government officials	0.1	..	..	..	0.1
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	17.4	..	11.9	29.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.5	..	..	..	1.5
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	1.4	..	1.4
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	..	5.9	6.1	12.0
7. Resumption without negotiation	39.0	226.5	96.6	198.2	560.3
Total	46.2	271.7	105.6	296.7	720.3

(a) For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207. For explanation of methods of settlement see text on page 224. * Less than 50.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1968.

Method of settlement(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	8.8	45.1	0.7	136.3	190.9
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	0.2	..	2.6	2.9
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	..	11.6	0.2	48.1	59.9
(b) Reference to State Government officials	0.3	..	..	..	0.3
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	89.3	..	38.6	127.9
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.1	..	..	..	4.1
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	2.6	..	2.6
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	..	5.0	17.3	22.4
7. Resumption without negotiation	47.9	277.3	68.8	274.6	668.6
Total	61.1	423.5	77.3	517.6	1,079.5

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1969

Method of settlement(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. Private negotiation	60	144	12	299	515
2. Mediation not based on legislation	1	5	..	14	20
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	1	47	5	179	232
(b) Reference to State Government officials	5	..	..	..	5
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1	113	1	130	245
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	19	..	..	..	19
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	8	..	8
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	..	20	1	20
7. Resumption without negotiation	148	234	245	322	949
Total	235	543	291	945	2,014

(a) For explanation of methods of settlement see text on page 224. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207. * Less than 30.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1969

Method of settlement(a)	Coal mining	En- gineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Steve- doring	Other industries	All industries
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) (*000)					
1. Private negotiation	7.3	17.6	1.2	45.1	71.2
2. Mediation not based on legislation	*	0.7	..	1.9	2.7
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legis- lation	*	14.1	1.5	30.1	45.8
(b) Reference to State Government officials	0.8	..	..	..	0.8
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth- State Legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.1	17.7	*	17.7	35.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2.0	..	..	..	2.0
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	0.5	..	0.5
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	*	*
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	..	3.4	..	3.4
7. Resumption without negotiation	43.4	316.8	145.1	617.8	1,123.1
Total	53.7	366.9	151.9	712.7	1,285.2

WORKING DAYS LOST

(*000)

1. Private negotiation	17.9	59.2	0.5	152.0	229.6
2. Mediation not based on legislation	0.1	10.8	..	10.7	21.7
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legis- lation	0.3	45.9	14.2	109.9	170.3
(b) Reference to State Government officials	0.9	..	..	..	0.9
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth- State Legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.4	124.6	0.2	67.5	192.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.6	..	..	..	4.6
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	0.3	..	0.3
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	0.1	0.1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	..	3.2	..	3.2
7. Resumption without negotiation	51.9	403.0	117.7	761.9	1,334.6
Total	76.1	643.6	136.2	1,102.1	1,958.0

(a) For explanation of methods of settlement see text on page 224. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see page 207. * Less than 50.

(iii) *Summary, 1965 to 1969.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement (b)	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
NUMBER OF DISPUTES ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	228	272	303	431	515
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	6	20
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	140	214	152	167	232
(b) Reference to State Government officials	..	..	..	1	5
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	104	160	159	184	245
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	13	14	11	12	19
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	1	..	4	14	8
(iv) Other Acts	..	6	..	..	1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials	170	24	56	70	20
6. Closing down establishment permanently	..	1	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	689	581	655	828	949
Total	1,345	1,272	1,340	1,713	2,014

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Private negotiation	30.9	34.2	37.2	87.6	71.2
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	1.2	2.7
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	23.0	37.6	19.6	26.7	45.8
(b) Reference to State Government officials	..	..	..	0.1	0.8
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	21.8	23.2	33.2	29.4	35.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.5	2.0
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	0.1	..	0.2	1.4	0.5
(iv) Other Acts	..	5.7	..	..	*
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials	77.0	1.8	8.1	12.0	3.4
6. Closing down establishment permanently	..	*	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	320.4	290.7	384.0	560.3	1,123.1
Total	474.9	394.8	483.3	720.3	1,285.2

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Private negotiation	61.2	137.5	71.7	190.9	229.6
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	..	2.9	21.7
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	71.4	113.5	69.7	59.9	170.3
(b) Reference to State Government officials	..	..	..	0.3	0.9
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	94.2	96.7	157.0	127.9	192.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.1	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.6
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	*	..	0.1	2.6	0.3
(iv) Other Acts	..	5.5	..	..	0.1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth Government officials	90.6	1.4	5.4	22.4	3.2
6. Closing down establishment permanently	..	0.6	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	492.6	371.6	397.2	668.6	1,334.6
Total	814.2	731.8	705.3	1,079.5	1,958.0

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) For explanation of methods of settlement see text on page 224. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207. * Less than 50.

7. Analysis by workers involved

The following table shows statistics of industrial disputes classified by the number of workers involved (by groups) for the years 1965 to 1969.

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

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Year	Number of Disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1965	445	11.1	2.3	23.8	2.9	241.0
	1966	453	11.8	3.0	27.8	3.8	285.5
	1967	440	11.9	2.5	27.1	3.8	287.1
	1968	572	15.5	2.1	34.2	3.2	419.9
	1969	702	19.6	1.5	57.6	2.9	768.6
50 and under 100	1965	250	17.9	3.8	38.0	4.7	385.3
	1966	277	20.1	5.1	45.3	6.2	479.5
	1967	277	19.7	4.1	33.0	4.7	357.3
	1968	335	23.4	3.2	46.7	4.3	531.6
	1969	373	26.3	2.0	61.6	3.1	797.4
100 and under 200	1965	276	38.2	8.0	64.4	7.9	646.5
	1966	224	32.0	8.1	69.8	9.5	736.0
	1967	266	38.2	7.9	69.7	9.9	751.1
	1968	318	45.2	6.3	85.7	7.9	972.5
	1969	387	56.7	4.4	121.2	6.2	1,548.4
200 and under 400	1965	181	50.6	10.6	99.2	12.2	951.8
	1966	185	51.5	13.0	89.3	12.2	877.8
	1967	209	57.0	11.8	96.7	13.7	996.6
	1968	238	66.1	9.2	127.7	11.8	1,456.0
	1969	251	70.5	5.5	166.1	8.5	2,225.1
400 and under 1,000	1965	84	49.5	10.4	74.0	9.1	712.3
	1966	69	43.3	11.0	128.7	17.6	1,247.2
	1967	95	61.8	12.8	120.6	17.1	1,271.4
	1968	148	93.8	13.0	156.9	14.5	1,730.6
	1969	162	102.1	7.9	167.3	8.5	2,093.1
1,000 and under 2,000	1965	63	87.7	18.5	257.5	31.5	2,873.8
	1966	45	68.2	17.3	108.9	14.9	1,142.0
	1967	27	38.9	8.1	66.0	9.4	668.9
	1968	49	69.3	9.6	128.5	11.9	1,375.3
	1969	64	103.9	8.1	182.3	9.3	2,406.0
2,000 and under 3,000	1965	16	40.7	8.6	52.2	6.4	484.9
	1966	3	7.3	1.8	80.1	10.9	827.1
	1967	7	17.8	3.7	17.5	2.5	165.6
	1968	14	34.3	4.8	27.6	2.6	291.7
	1969	30	89.3	7.0	107.4	5.5	1,136.5
3,000 and over	1965	31	179.4	37.8	206.8	25.3	1,902.9
	1966	17	160.7	40.7	182.3	24.9	1,707.3
	1967	19	237.9	49.2	274.7	38.9	2,765.2
	1968	39	372.8	51.7	472.1	43.7	5,337.6
	1969	45	816.8	63.6	1,094.6	56.0	12,010.6
Total	1965	1,346	475.0	100.0	815.9	100.0	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	394.9	100.0	732.1	100.0	7,302.5
	1967	1,340	483.3	100.0	705.3	100.0	7,263.1
	1968	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207.

8. Analysis by total working days lost

The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes classified by the number of working days lost (by groups) for the years 1965 to 1969.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA

Total working days lost	Year	Number of Disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1965	648	44.1	9.3	26.8	3.3	261.8
	1966	629	38.7	9.8	26.1	3.6	258.0
	1967	691	47.5	9.8	30.4	4.3	311.7
	1968	827	57.6	8.0	34.3	3.2	372.4
	1969	907	66.4	5.2	38.7	1.9	473.4
100 and under 500	1965	464	111.3	23.4	107.8	13.2	1,063.5
	1966	428	78.4	19.8	100.9	13.8	1,021.6
	1967	453	95.3	19.7	108.2	15.3	1,133.6
	1968	598	134.2	18.6	144.0	13.3	1,606.7
	1969	721	155.3	12.1	171.5	8.8	2,116.1
500 and under 1,000	1965	112	53.3	11.2	77.4	9.5	764.9
	1966	106	43.8	11.1	74.2	10.1	744.1
	1967	98	42.0	8.7	70.1	9.9	742.6
	1968	128	63.2	8.8	91.4	8.5	1,012.5
	1969	163	81.5	6.3	119.7	6.1	1,480.9
1,000 and under 2,000	1965	61	69.5	14.6	90.3	11.1	905.3
	1966	54	41.5	10.5	79.2	10.8	782.4
	1967	53	43.9	9.1	75.9	10.8	777.1
	1968	78	77.9	10.8	111.0	10.3	1,322.6
	1969	110	91.9	7.1	164.5	8.4	2,010.0
2,000 and under 5,000	1965	39	83.6	17.6	116.6	14.3	1,117.7
	1966	36	73.4	18.6	119.6	16.3	1,182.5
	1967	26	48.4	10.0	81.6	11.6	818.0
	1968	52	106.7	14.8	175.1	16.2	1,949.4
	1969	70	166.0	12.9	271.9	13.9	3,258.5
5,000 and under 10,000	1965	12	52.5	11.1	90.5	11.1	878.3
	1966	9	50.9	12.9	63.5	8.7	599.8
	1967	7	17.5	3.6	47.0	6.7	480.6
	1968	13	58.1	8.1	99.0	9.2	1,094.7
	1969	20	157.4	12.2	229.0	11.7	2,683.7
10,000 and over	1965	10	60.8	12.8	306.5	37.5	3,207.1
	1966	11	68.2	17.3	268.5	36.7	2,714.1
	1967	12	188.6	39.0	292.0	41.4	2,999.5
	1968	17	222.7	30.9	424.7	39.3	4,756.9
	1969	23	566.8	44.2	962.6	49.2	10,963.1
Total	1965	1,346	475.0	100.0	815.9	100.0	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	394.9	100.0	732.1	100.0	7,302.5
	1967	1,340	483.3	100.0	705.3	100.0	7,263.1
	1968	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 207.

Industrial accidents

Except in the case of mining accidents, lack of uniformity of definition and coverage from State to State seriously impaired the usefulness of statistics of industrial accidents published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39. The presentation herein, therefore, relates only to statistics of mining accidents.

Particulars of the number of persons killed and injured in mines and associated treatment plants are recorded by State Mines Departments. Numbers injured are not reported on a uniform basis in all States, as varying criteria are used in determining what constitutes injury.

Statistics of mining accidents are published each year in the bulletin—*Non-Rural Primary Industries*.

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1968

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
PERSONS KILLED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	10
Silver-lead-zinc mining	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	6
Copper-gold mining	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Tin mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral sands mining	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Iron mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Other metal mining . . . . .	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	4
Total	5	..	6	..	13	1	1	26
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	13
Brown coal mining . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	14
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Total, all mining	17	1	8	1	13	1	1	42

PERSONS INJURED

Metal mining—								
Gold mining . . . . .	..	5	1	..	199	..	22	227
Silver-lead-zinc mining	203	..	77	..	1	25	..	306
Copper-gold mining	11	..	14	..	7	4	11	47
Tin mining	2	..	4	..	1	20	..	27
Mineral sands mining	26	..	15	..	14	..	..	55
Iron mining . . . . .	..	..	..	3	32	1	..	36
Other metal mining	5	..	15	3	36	1	17	77
Total	247	5	126	6	290	51	50	775
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	72	..	173	9	36	2	..	292
Brown coal mining . . . . .	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	15
Other fuel mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16
Total	72	15	173	9	52	2	..	323
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	20	(a) 4	4	3	..	..	..	31
Total, all mining	339	(a) 24	303	18	342	53	50	1,129

(a) Excludes accidents in salt mining.

Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1969.

Further information is contained in a publication, *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia and Papua New Guinea, 1970* published by the Department of Labour and National Service, Melbourne.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales .	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1967	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; seven Courts sit at one time.
Victoria . . .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1958 as amended to 1965</i>	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland . . .	<i>'The Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1966'</i>	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia .	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1969	Judges.
Western Australia	<i>Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1967</i>	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organisation and (b) employees' organisation.
Tasmania . . .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1927 as amended to 1966</i>	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	<i>Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1969</i>	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31, DECEMBER 1969)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,000 medical and surgical; \$1,000 hospital; \$500 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	\$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nil	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation	\$330 hospital; \$330 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum \$580*
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding \$60 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing. Burial expenses up to \$200.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of the Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,632 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) \$163 funeral.
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,500
Rehearing by local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,000 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. \$120 funeral expenses.

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

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc:	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1949-1969.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court of full jurisdiction.
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1951-1969.	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales .	75 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	\$26.00 with no dependants: with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria . . . . .	. . . . .	<i>Adult</i> \$20.00 with no dependants (with dependants \$31.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> \$18.00 without dependants (with dependants \$26.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower).
Queensland	80 per cent of a.w.e. or 80 per cent of the basic wage (State) whichever is the less.	\$29.30 adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969)—*continued*

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court.	Unlimited.	Nil	Not exceeding \$1,000 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances.
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.	Unlimited.	Nil	Not exceeding \$1,000 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of a larger sum.

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, \$17.50. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than \$23.50, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$17.50. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than \$16.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$12.00.	\$7.00 for wife or adult dependant, plus \$3.00 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$6.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus \$2.50 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum. Earnings of wife are not taken into consideration for dependency.	\$10,000 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum	23½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for wife, plus 7½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for each child and stepchild under 16, or if 16 or over but under the age of 21 and in receipt of full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who is totally or mainly dependent. Total weekly compensation shall not exceed injured worker's a.w.e.*	\$9,410*

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

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

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia	75 per cent of a.w.e.	Married man with dependent wife, mother or child under 16 years, \$40 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, \$27.
Western Australia	Male on or above basic wage, \$26.10 with no dependants. (With dependants' allowances, maximum is \$39.20 or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Female on or above female basic wage, \$19.60 with no dependants. (With dependants, \$39.20 or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to \$26.10 or \$19.60 respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania	(a) Where a.w.e. not over \$46.90—85 per cent of a.w.e. (b) where a.w.e. over \$46.90 but not over \$56.20—\$39.90 (c) where a.w.e. over \$53.20—75 per cent of a.w.e.
Commonwealth of Australia	\$28.15 (\$21.10 if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment.
Northern Territory	\$28.15 during period of incapacity.
Australian Capital Territory	\$28.15 during period of incapacity.

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969)—*continued*

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
\$15.00 except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than \$12.00 where minimum payment is a.w.e.	\$9.00 for dependent wife or mother and \$3.50 each child under 16 years of age.	\$12,000
\$11.80, or 100 per cent of a.w.e. whichever is lower	\$6.90 for dependent wife, \$3.00 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age.	\$10,881
Same as for maximum	17 per cent of weekly basic rate for wife or any relative standing <i>in loco parentis</i> to the children of the worker. 9 per cent of weekly basic rate for each child under 16, or under 21 and receiving full-time education.	\$11,104 for weekly payments and \$20,801 for scheduled injuries.
Same as for maximum	\$6.80 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$2.45 for each dependent child under 16.	\$10,000 including cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death, total and permanent incapacity, or in some cases of specified injuries.
Same as for maximum	\$6.80 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$2.50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	\$10,000 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.

Same as Northern Territory (above).

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales .	\$10,000. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are \$250.	.	\$5.00 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier. Student child entitled until 21 years old.
Victoria	\$9,000 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, prior to death).	.	\$200 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland . . .	\$8,640 to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	\$8,640 total dependants; \$1,420 partial dependants; \$880 to \$1,140 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	\$300 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia .	Four years' earnings, maximum \$12,000, plus burial expenses not exceeding \$200 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	\$2,200, plus payments for dependent children.	\$220 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Western Australia .	\$10,881	\$2,537 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus \$240 for each dependent child.	\$240 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.
Tasmania	284 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$11,104).	.	7 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$274 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969)—*continued*

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Commonwealth of Australia	\$10,000	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payments of \$2.50 in respect of each dependent child under the age of 16 years (ceasing on the child attaining 16 years, marrying or dying, whichever even occurs first). If the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than \$200 an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and \$200.
Northern Territory	\$10,000, plus up to \$120 funeral expenses.		Weekly payments of \$2.50 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of \$200 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	\$10,000, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the \$10,000 is not reduced to less than \$1,650. Plus a sum not exceeding \$120 for funeral expenses.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of \$2.50 for each wholly or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work	
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.	

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969)—continued

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

Dusts

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work
Victoria . . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Queensland . . .	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia . . .	No, except for employees of South Australian Government.	Travelling to or from work or between place of abode and place of pickup; or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training or (for an apprentice) if on a journey between his place of residence, or work, and trade school if required to attend in accordance with arrangements made with his employer; or while travelling for treatment.
Western Australia . . .	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations.	Yes.
Tasmania . . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Commonwealth of Australia	No.	Yes, but liability restricted to travel to or from employment as distinct from place of employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1969)—continued

Dusts

Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
\$14.00*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of \$8,640 paid. Funeral expenses of \$310 are payable. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, \$1,690; maximum weekly payment to widow, \$10.00.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workmen's Compensation Scheme. (Silicosis) As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, \$30.10; married, \$37.41, each dependent child \$3.87.	\$12,212	As for silicosis.	\$12,212
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

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