

## 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 206-16.

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 217-26). 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 238-44.

### The Population Census\*

#### 1. General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Occupational Status

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

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

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

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

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

**3. Occupation and Industry**

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

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

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

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

#### 4. Industry

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

n.e.i.—Not elsewhere included.

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

### 5. Industry and Occupational Status

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

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

Industry (major group)(a)	Employed				Un-employed	Total in the work force	
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (on wage or salary)	Helper (not on wage or salary)			Total
<b>MALES</b>							
Primary production . . . . .	74,684	156,171	138,337	8,085	377,277	4,065	381,342
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	500	1,600	51,424	66	53,590	437	54,027
Manufacturing . . . . .	26,073	20,629	934,120	820	981,642	6,935	988,577
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance) . . . . .	275	232	97,968	75	98,550	365	98,915
Building and construction . . . . .	33,649	39,479	334,191	447	407,766	5,812	413,578
Transport and storage . . . . .	11,906	25,700	213,040	251	250,897	1,926	252,823
Communication . . . . .	..	5	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, cafés, personal service, etc. . . . .	19,374	16,289	88,029	552	124,244	1,458	125,702
Other industries . . . . .	6	15	67	..	88	4	92
Industry inadequately described or not stated . . . . .	764	1,343	23,193	381	25,681	19,387	45,068
<b>Total in the labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>250,391</b>	<b>315,808</b>	<b>2,797,118</b>	<b>13,048</b>	<b>3,376,365</b>	<b>45,449</b>	<b>3,421,814</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>							
Primary production . . . . .	12,747	21,747	24,274	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, cafés, personal service, etc. . . . .	12,835	11,067	139,833	3,001	166,736	2,431	169,167
Other industries . . . . .	..	2	26	..	28	7	35
Industry inadequately described or not stated . . . . .	536	1,119	26,911	3,148	31,714	20,043	51,757
<b>Total in the labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>60,221</b>	<b>68,419</b>	<b>1,241,442</b>	<b>32,317</b>	<b>1,402,399</b>	<b>32,242</b>	<b>1,434,641</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>							
Primary production . . . . .	87,431	177,918	162,611	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, cafés, personal service, etc. . . . .	32,209	27,356	227,862	3,553	290,980	3,889	294,869
Other industries . . . . .	6	17	93	..	116	11	127
Industry inadequately described or not stated . . . . .	1,300	2,462	50,104	3,529	57,395	39,430	96,825
<b>Total in the labour force . . . . .</b>	<b>310,612</b>	<b>384,227</b>	<b>4,038,560</b>	<b>45,365</b>	<b>4,778,764</b>	<b>77,691</b>	<b>4,856,455</b>

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

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

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

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

n.e.i.—Not elsewhere included.

## 6. Occupational Status, Age and Marital Status

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

## 7. Occupation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
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 40,000 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. Labour Report No. 53, pages 155-61, contained the results of the surveys *Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions* (1965-7) and *Multiple Jobholding*. Labour Report No. 54, pages 192-5, contained the results of the survey of Child Care (May 1969). The results of the surveys *Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions* (1968-70) and *Labour force Experience during 1968* (February 1969) are given on pages 227-37. Other recent surveys include *Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments* (May 1968) and *Non-school Study Courses* (August 1968).

### 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 three bulletins *The Labour Force, 1964 to 1968*, *The Labour Force, 1969* and *The Labour Force, 1970*.

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 for total population fifteen years of age and over for each sex are derived from the official population estimates, which in turn are based on the census of June 1966. Figures for marital status and all labour force characteristics of these populations are derived from the sample survey data.

#### 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)
	Agri-culture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
<b>MALES</b>									
1967	369.8	3,023.6	3,393.4	40.0	1.2	3,433.4	83.6	671.2	4,104.6
1968	359.9	3,099.2	3,459.1	37.7	1.1	3,496.8	83.4	698.5	4,195.3
1969	350.8	3,193.6	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
1970	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971	343.2	3,340.7	3,683.9	44.0	1.2	3,727.9	82.9	767.3	4,495.2
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>									
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	40.7	835.8	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
1970	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971	50.3	990.2	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.3	3,026.8
<b>OTHER FEMALE(S)(d)</b>									
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	11.5	689.9	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
1970	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971	11.6	706.5	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.8	1,530.4
<b>ALL FEMALE(S)</b>									
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	52.3	1,525.7	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
1970	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971	61.8	1,696.6	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
<b>PERSONS</b>									
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	413.0	4,572.2	4,985.2	78.5	1.6	5,063.7	59.9	3,389.1	8,452.8
1969	403.1	4,719.3	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
1970	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971	405.0	5,037.3	5,442.3	82.7	1.5	5,525.0	61.0	3,527.4	9,052.4

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 217. (b) For definitions see page 217. (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(c), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS  
AUSTRALIA, MAY 1971**

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	<b>NUMBER ('000)</b>								
15-19	7.2	19.6	26.8	333.9	305.9	639.8	341.2	325.4	666.6
20-24	188.1	158.9	347.0	314.8	173.4	488.2	502.9	332.4	835.2
25-34	702.8	271.5	974.3	156.5	66.1	222.7	859.3	337.6	1,196.9
35-44	680.6	297.0	977.5	78.9	48.3	127.3	759.5	345.3	1,104.8
45-54	623.5	234.0	857.5	70.0	62.6	132.6	693.5	296.5	990.1
55-59	245.0	57.0	302.0	31.8	36.7	68.5	276.8	93.7	370.5
60-64	167.4	20.0	187.4	26.2	22.6	48.8	193.6	42.7	236.2
65 and over	82.3	6.5	88.8	18.9	16.9	35.8	101.2	23.4	124.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,696.8</b>	<b>1,064.5</b>	<b>3,761.3</b>	<b>1,031.0</b>	<b>732.6</b>	<b>1,763.7</b>	<b>3,727.9</b>	<b>1,797.1</b>	<b>5,525.0</b>

**PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)**

15-19	93.0	44.5	51.8	59.7	60.3	60.0	60.2	59.0	59.6
20-24	97.8	45.8	64.3	88.9	89.0	89.0	92.1	61.3	76.8
25-34	98.8	36.1	66.6	92.3	80.6	88.5	97.6	40.5	69.8
35-44	98.7	44.6	72.2	90.1	75.9	84.1	97.8	47.4	73.4
45-54	96.8	38.6	68.6	85.5	59.2	70.7	95.6	41.6	68.9
55-59	93.0	24.4	60.8	74.5	46.5	56.3	90.4	30.0	59.9
60-64	80.4	12.3	50.6	64.6	24.3	36.5	77.8	16.7	46.8
65 and over	26.0	3.0	16.7	14.8	4.2	6.7	22.8	3.8	11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>61.0</b>

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see page 217. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group.

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Industry group	May 1967	May 1968	May 1969	May 1970	May 1971
<b>MALES</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	374.3	364.9	356.0	356.4	348.8
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,024.0	1,009.3	1,035.8	1,064.7	1,077.8
Building and construction . . . . .	400.9	415.9	434.1	454.3	450.8
Transport and storage . . . . .	244.0	255.2	261.1	263.9	263.2
Finance and property . . . . .	114.1	116.5	127.2	133.5	146.7
Commerce . . . . .	520.3	529.2	540.2	530.9	573.5
Community and business services(b) . . . . .	234.8	253.3	262.6	278.3	279.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	133.5	129.9	137.7	142.7	144.4
Other industries . . . . .	384.3	419.8	423.0	438.1	440.6
No previous work experience . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>3,433.4</i>	<i>3,496.8</i>	<i>3,579.8</i>	<i>3,664.7</i>	<i>3,727.9</i>
<b>FEMALES</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	56.2	54.4	54.1	64.6	62.9
Manufacturing . . . . .	337.5	348.6	349.5	362.2	378.6
Transport and storage . . . . .	23.5	26.6	28.8	31.1	33.9
Finance and property . . . . .	81.3	83.2	93.1	99.3	100.5
Commerce . . . . .	346.0	374.0	372.9	397.1	415.6
Community and business services(b) . . . . .	342.7	364.6	395.7	414.7	439.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	204.4	204.8	207.9	220.6	226.2
Other industries . . . . .	103.4	104.6	110.4	127.2	136.2
No previous work experience . . . . .	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.2	*
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>1,501.1</i>	<i>1,567.0</i>	<i>1,617.6</i>	<i>1,721.1</i>	<i>1,797.1</i>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Agriculture . . . . .	430.5	419.2	410.1	421.1	411.7
Other primary . . . . .	22.2	24.8	20.0	21.8	23.2
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	56.5	64.8	68.2	73.0	81.2
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,361.5	1,357.9	1,385.3	1,426.9	1,456.4
Building and construction . . . . .	416.1	433.8	454.1	477.7	475.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	267.5	281.7	289.9	295.0	297.1
Finance and property . . . . .	195.4	199.7	220.4	232.9	247.2
Commerce . . . . .	866.3	903.3	913.1	928.0	989.0
Community and business services(b) . . . . .	577.6	618.0	658.3	693.0	719.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	337.9	334.7	345.7	363.3	370.7
Other industries . . . . .	393.7	417.0	425.3	447.1	448.2
No previous work experience . . . . .	9.1	8.7	7.1	5.9	5.9
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>4,934.4</i>	<i>5,063.7</i>	<i>5,197.4</i>	<i>5,385.8</i>	<i>5,525.0</i>

\* 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) Aged 15 years and over. (b) Comprises law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare, health, hospitals, etc.; education; and other community and business services (including professional).

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

Occupation group	May 1967	May 1968	May 1969	May 1970	May 1971
<b>MALES</b>					
Professional and technical	290.6	314.3	318.5	342.7	344.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	276.8	277.1	285.8	297.2	313.4
Clerical	294.5	298.2	322.9	332.1	329.4
Sales	202.6	204.7	206.0	210.6	225.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	414.8	410.6	396.3	398.1	396.7
Transport and communication	263.7	277.2	273.9	277.5	280.9
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.(b)	1,537.4	1,567.2	1,619.1	1,644.7	1,668.0
Service, sport and recreation	149.7	145.0	155.5	160.0	167.1
No previous work experience	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,433.4</b>	<b>3,496.8</b>	<b>3,579.8</b>	<b>3,664.7</b>	<b>3,727.9</b>
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>					
Professional and technical	78.8	86.7	92.1	104.4	116.6
Administrative, executive and managerial	26.2	25.3	27.5	28.2	29.8
Clerical	188.3	202.1	226.2	271.0	289.8
Sales	110.4	125.4	127.4	141.6	145.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	40.4	39.2	38.2	45.9	46.4
Transport and communication	18.9	20.7	23.1	23.0	33.2
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.(b)	154.7	161.0	176.3	179.6	194.4
Service, sport and recreation	161.5	177.6	187.7	189.9	208.5
No previous work experience	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>779.7</b>	<b>839.3</b>	<b>899.7</b>	<b>984.5</b>	<b>1,064.5</b>
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>					
Professional and technical	212.0	223.3	226.4	234.5	252.8
Administrative, executive and managerial	37.4	34.7	38.8	39.9	39.4
Clerical	456.1	481.4	500.7	563.3	572.8
Sales	197.1	212.3	212.2	227.0	234.9
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	50.6	50.5	49.5	58.4	58.2
Transport and communication	39.9	38.7	44.2	40.9	51.4
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.(b)	239.0	244.9	251.1	255.4	269.0
Service, sport and recreation	262.9	275.2	289.5	297.6	315.3
No previous work experience	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.2	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,501.1</b>	<b>1,567.0</b>	<b>1,617.6</b>	<b>1,721.1</b>	<b>1,797.1</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>					
Professional and technical	502.5	537.6	544.9	577.2	597.3
Administrative, executive and managerial	314.2	311.8	324.4	337.2	352.8
Clerical	750.6	779.6	823.6	895.4	902.3
Sales	399.7	416.9	418.2	437.6	460.1
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	465.5	461.1	445.8	456.5	454.9
Miners, quarrymen, etc.	31.4	34.2	40.4	40.2	39.5
Transport and communication	303.6	315.9	318.1	318.3	332.3
Craftsmen, production-process workers, etc.	1,745.1	1,777.9	1,829.7	1,859.9	1,897.6
Service, sport and recreation	412.6	420.3	445.0	457.6	482.4
No previous work experience	9.1	8.7	7.1	5.9	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,934.4</b>	<b>5,063.7</b>	<b>5,197.4</b>	<b>5,385.8</b>	<b>5,525.0</b>

\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 222. (a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

**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		
<b>MALES</b>									
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
1971.	225.3	174.8	148.8	322.0	1,457.2	560.1	795.6	3,683.9	41.1
<b>MARRIED WOMEN</b>									
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
1971.	86.0	299.9	74.6	125.2	341.7	55.3	57.7	1,040.4	30.2
<b>OTHER FEMALES(e)</b>									
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
1971.	59.8	73.9	40.4	149.1	310.0	56.6	28.1	718.0	33.9
<b>ALL FEMALES</b>									
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
1971.	145.8	373.7	115.1	274.3	651.7	112.0	85.9	1,758.4	31.7
<b>PERSONS</b>									
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
1971.	371.1	548.5	263.9	596.3	2,108.9	672.1	881.5	5,442.3	38.1

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 217. (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<sup>(a)</sup> WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS<sup>(b)</sup>  
BY REASON: AUSTRALIA  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more				Usually work less than 35 hours		
	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total	Reason for working less than 35 hours		Total
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons	
<b>MALES</b>							
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
1971 . . . . .	280.4	89.8	52.9	423.1	10.5	115.3	125.8
<b>FEMALES</b>							
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
1971 . . . . .	135.0	36.3	8.1	179.4	14.9	440.3	455.2
<b>PERSONS</b>							
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
1971 . . . . .	415.4	126.1	61.1	602.5	25.4	555.7	581.0

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 217.  
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
<b>MALES</b>								
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
1971 . . . . .	12.0	16.7	15.2	44.0	3.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
<b>FEMALES</b>								
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
1971 . . . . .	10.1	15.4	13.2	38.7	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.2
<b>PERSONS</b>								
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
1971 . . . . .	22.1	32.0	28.5	82.7	3.3	1.6	1.0	1.5

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 217. (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)	
<b>MALES</b>									
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
1971 . . . . .	17.3	26.7	7.5	17.7	13.7	5.1	41.5	*	44.0
<b>FEMALES</b>									
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
1971 . . . . .	24.1	14.6	9.3	11.3	11.6	6.4	26.7	11.9	38.7
<b>PERSONS</b>									
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
1971 . . . . .	41.4	41.2	16.8	29.0	25.3	11.5	68.3	14.4	82.7

\* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 222.

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see page 217. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced. (c) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. (d) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.

**SURVEY OF LEAVERS FROM SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, FEBRUARY 1968, 1969 AND 1970.**

Surveys based on the population survey sample (*see* page 217) have been carried out in February of each year since 1964 in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 24 who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time during the previous year. Estimates for the years 1965 to 1967 were given in Labour Report No. 53, pages 158-161.

The main survey questions were designed to distinguish among persons who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, those who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in this section as 'leavers'. The scope of the questions was extended in the 1970 survey in order to obtain particulars of the type of educational institution attended during 1969 and the type of institution which persons returning to full-time education would be attending in 1970. Also, for those who had left full-time education, the age at which they left was obtained. The additional information obtained at the 1970 survey is shown in the tables on pages 229 and 230.

The estimates relate to all persons in the age group 15 to 24 years, except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Certain categories of persons covered by the survey were not asked the survey questions. These comprised persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, and persons reported as permanently unable to work. An estimate of the total number of such persons is shown in the first table in this section.

All persons covered by the survey were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the labour force were further questioned about their occupation and industry. Occupational status is shown for 'leavers', but not for persons returning to full-time education. Although many of these latter persons were in the labour force at the time of the surveys, their numbers would not give a useful indication of the extent of vacation employment because, in the years 1968 to 1970, the 'survey week' extended from the first to the fourth week in February. Hence, between the first and last survey weeks, the level of vacation jobholding would have decreased substantially.

For further details reference should be made to the mimeographed bulletins *Survey of Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions* (Reference No. 6.9).

**CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS(a), BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE  
FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN THE PREVIOUS  
YEAR: AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1968 TO 1970**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Males			Females			Persons		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Attended school, university, etc., full time in the previous year(b)—									
Returning to full-time education . . . . .	214.5	226.8	232.4	162.4	178.4	180.6	376.8	405.2	413.0
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers') . . . . .	88.5	95.0	95.1	80.8	93.4	91.7	169.4	188.3	186.8
Total who attended school, etc. . . . .	303.0	321.8	327.5	243.2	271.7	272.3	546.2	593.5	599.8
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year(b)	690.9	709.0	733.9	739.4	746.1	777.6	1,430.3	1,455.1	1,511.5
In hospitals, etc.(c) . . . . .	11.5	8.5	9.5	5.7	7.4	4.6	17.2	15.8	14.0
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years . . . . .	1,005.4	1,039.3	1,070.9	988.3	1,025.2	1,054.5	1,993.7	2,064.5	2,125.4

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

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1968 TO 1970**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Occupational status	Males			Females			Persons		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
In the labour force—									
Employed(b) . . . . .	75.7	81.7	83.9	63.1	73.9	71.8	138.8	155.6	155.7
Unemployed . . . . .	9.2	8.0	6.8	8.9	9.8	9.4	18.1	17.8	16.2
Total in the labour force . . . . .	84.8	89.7	90.8	72.1	83.7	81.2	156.9	173.4	171.9
Not in the labour force . . . . .	*	5.3	4.3	8.8	9.7	10.5	12.5	14.9	14.9
Total 'leavers'(a) . . . . .	88.5	95.0	95.1	80.8	93.4	91.7	169.4	188.3	186.8

\* 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) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc., full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. See also notes (b) and (c) to previous table. (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers.

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATES, FEBRUARY 1968 TO 1970**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

State	Males			Females			Persons		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
New South Wales . . . . .	26.4	34.5	33.3	27.8	31.9	32.1	54.2	66.4	65.4
Victoria . . . . .	26.3	23.0	24.3	23.9	24.7	23.9	50.1	47.8	48.2
Queensland . . . . .	14.7	13.4	14.4	10.5	15.0	15.1	25.2	28.5	29.5
South Australia . . . . .	9.1	10.3	10.9	6.7	9.1	9.1	15.8	19.4	20.0
Western Australia . . . . .	8.3	9.1	8.6	7.4	8.9	7.1	15.7	18.0	15.7
Tasmania . . . . .	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.3	5.9	5.6
Australia(b) . . . . .	88.5	95.0	95.1	80.8	93.4	91.7	169.4	188.3	186.8

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

(a) See footnote (a) to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY AGE GROUP AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, AUSTRALIA  
FEBRUARY 1968 TO 1970**

('000)

Time of leaving	Males			Females			Persons		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
<b>PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS</b>									
Previous January-June . . . . .	6.0	7.2	6.5	7.1	11.0	7.8	13.1	18.2	14.3
.. July-October . . . . .	9.8	8.1	9.9	10.8	11.8	11.8	20.6	19.9	21.7
.. November . . . . .	22.3	31.2	30.9	19.4	29.7	31.0	41.7	60.9	62.0
.. December(b) . . . . .	40.9	39.2	38.5	39.0	35.2	36.6	79.9	74.4	75.1
<b>Total(a)</b> . . . . .	<b>79.0</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>155.3</b>	<b>173.4</b>	<b>172.9</b>

**PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS**

Previous January-June . . . . .	6.3	7.4	6.8	7.2	11.3	8.5	13.5	18.8	15.3
.. July-October . . . . .	10.1	9.0	10.2	11.1	12.2	11.9	21.2	21.2	22.1
.. November . . . . .	26.3	36.1	37.1	21.6	32.8	33.1	47.9	69.0	70.1
.. December(b) . . . . .	45.8	42.4	41.0	41.0	37.0	38.2	86.8	79.4	79.2
<b>Total(a)</b> . . . . .	<b>88.5</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>93.4</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>169.4</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>186.8</b>

(a) See footnote (a) to second table on page 228.  
etc. in January or February of the following year.

(b) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university,

**'LEAVERS'(a), BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1970**

('000)

Age of leaving (years) (b)	Attended school in 1969			Attended any educational institution(c) in 1969		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
14 . . . . .	*	4.3	7.3	*	4.3	7.3
15 . . . . .	29.7	29.2	58.9	29.9	30.0	59.9
16 . . . . .	25.1	22.5	47.6	25.4	26.0	51.4
17 . . . . .	15.2	14.6	29.8	16.4	17.5	33.9
18 . . . . .	7.1	6.1	13.2	8.4	8.1	16.5
19 and over . . . . .	*	*	*	12.0	5.8	17.8
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>82.0</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>186.8</b>

\* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 228.

(a) See footnote (a) to second table on page 228. (b) Age at time of leaving school, university, etc., not age at time of survey. (c) Includes schools.

**PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY 1970 WHO ATTENDED FULL TIME AT SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1969, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION IN 1970, AUSTRALIA**

('000)

	Type of institution attended in 1969					Total
	School	University	College of advanced education	Technical college	Other	
<b>RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION IN 1970(a)</b>						
Males . . . . .	191.4	32.0	6.1	*	*	232.4
Females . . . . .	160.0	16.0	*	*	*	180.6
Persons . . . . .	351.4	48.0	7.5	*	*	413.0
<b>NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION ('LEAVERS') IN 1970(b)</b>						
Males . . . . .	82.0	7.8	*	*	*	95.1
Females . . . . .	77.5	4.4	*	4.2	4.8	91.7
Persons . . . . .	159.5	12.2	*	5.9	5.7	186.8
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Males . . . . .	273.4	39.8	8.7	*	*	327.5
Females . . . . .	237.5	20.4	*	5.5	6.7	272.3
Persons . . . . .	510.9	60.1	10.9	8.6	9.3	599.8

\* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 228.

(a) The type of institution attended in 1970 may differ from that attended in 1969. (b) See note (a) to second table on page 228.

**PERSONS AGED 15-24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY 1970 WHO WERE RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION IN 1970, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION(a), AUSTRALIA**

('000)

	Type of institution attended in 1970(a)					Total
	School	University	College of advanced education	Technical college	Other	
<b>ATTENDED SCHOOL IN 1969</b>						
Males . . . . .	173.7	10.9	*	*	*	191.4
Females . . . . .	139.3	6.5	*	6.0	6.5	160.0
Persons . . . . .	313.1	17.4	5.7	7.9	7.4	351.4
<b>ATTENDED ANY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION(b) IN 1969(c)</b>						
Males . . . . .	173.8	42.8	9.7	*	*	232.4
Females . . . . .	139.4	22.5	*	7.2	8.1	180.6
Persons . . . . .	313.3	65.3	13.0	10.1	11.3	413.0

\* Less than 4,000. See note to second table on page 228.

(a) As the survey was conducted in February 1970, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended. (b) Includes schools. (c) The type of institution attended in 1969 may differ from that attended in 1970.

**SURVEY OF LABOUR FORCE EXPERIENCE DURING 1968**

In February 1969 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 217), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the labour force attachment of persons aged fifteen years and over during 1968. Information obtained included the length of time during which persons were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, the number of times unemployed, the main activity of those not in the labour force and, for persons who completed their schooling in Australia, the highest level of schooling completed. For wage and salary earners, particulars were also obtained in respect of frequency of pay and the amount of paid annual leave taken. For the labour force experience survey, questions were not asked of inmates of institutions such as hospitals, sanatoria and gaols, for whom for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling.

Each person was assigned to a labour force category for each week in 1968, on the basis of his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during that week. 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 217.

A person was classified as having worked mostly full time in 1968 if the number of weeks in which he worked 35 hours or more (full-time work) exceeded or was equal to the number of weeks in which he worked less than 35 hours (part-time work). If the number of weeks worked full time was less than the number of weeks worked part time he was classified as having worked mostly part time. When absent on paid leave (including paid sick leave) he was classified according to the usual hours worked in the job from which he was absent.

In recording paid annual leave taken by persons who were mostly wage and salary earners during 1968, separate periods of leave taken within a month were aggregated. Provision was not made in the survey for recording leave taken by a person in more than three different months.

The standard errors given in Table A on page 219, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 218-9, are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Force Experience During 1968* (Reference No. 6.26).

**CIVILIAN POPULATION, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1968, AUSTRALIA(a)**  
(\*000)

Employment status(b)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
In the labour force at some time during the year . . . . .	3,650.3	1,088.1	1,841.0	5,491.3
For the whole year . . . . .	3,164.2	597.2	1,138.5	4,302.7
For part of the year— . . . . .	486.2	490.9	702.5	1,188.6
1 and under 4 weeks . . . . .	40.1	30.7	62.7	102.9
4 " " 13 " . . . . .	69.2	101.4	147.8	217.0
13 " " 26 " . . . . .	37.6	96.8	121.9	159.5
26 " " 39 " . . . . .	74.9	109.4	143.0	217.9
39 " " 49 " . . . . .	156.0	111.7	163.3	319.3
49 " " 52 " . . . . .	108.4	40.8	63.7	172.2
Employed at some time during the year . . . . .	3,636.6	1,075.9	1,815.3	5,451.9
Mostly full time . . . . .	3,538.4	731.3	1,401.6	4,940.0
Mostly part time . . . . .	98.2	344.6	413.7	511.9
Unemployed at some time during the year . . . . .	229.6	87.4	180.3	409.9
One period of unemployment . . . . .	158.6	70.3	144.4	303.0
Two or more periods of unemployment . . . . .	70.9	17.1	36.0	106.9
Out of the labour force for the whole year . . . . .	572.6	1,749.9	2,440.7	3,013.3

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over in February 1969. The figures are affected by deaths, migration and other exits from the labour force between the end of 1968 and February 1969, when the interviews were carried out. (b) For definitions see page 231.

**PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1968**  
(\*000)

Age group (years)	In the labour force at some time during the year(b)				Average labour force(c)			
	Males	Married women	All females	Persons	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
15-19 . . . . .	353.6	23.2	330.4	684.0	329.2	12.0	314.9	644.1
20-24 . . . . .	473.2	168.0	356.1	829.8	448.3	115.8	294.8	743.1
25-34 . . . . .	784.1	282.1	345.6	1,129.7	757.7	204.0	264.8	1,022.5
35-44 . . . . .	768.0	298.6	347.9	1,116.0	763.7	250.3	299.2	1,063.0
45-54 . . . . .	674.4	227.3	292.7	967.2	661.5	195.5	258.1	919.6
55-59 . . . . .	275.1	60.6	95.4	370.5	266.6	47.4	80.6	347.2
60-64 . . . . .	194.3	20.1	44.9	239.3	181.4	17.1	38.0	219.4
65 and over . . . . .	127.5	8.3	27.9	155.4	98.0	5.7	22.5	120.5
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,650.3</b>	<b>1,088.1</b>	<b>1,841.0</b>	<b>5,491.3</b>	<b>3,506.3</b>	<b>847.7</b>	<b>1,573.0</b>	<b>5,079.2</b>

(a) For definitions see page 231. (b) See note (a) to table above. (c) Average for February, May, August and November 1968.

**PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION AND LEVEL OF SCHOOLING  
AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1969**

('000)

Occupation group	Completed schooling in Australia					Completed schooling overseas	Total(b)
	Matriculated or passed Leaving	Passed Intermediate or Junior	Attended secondary school	Attended primary school	Total		
Professional, technical and related workers	341.7	104.1	29.4	11.0	486.2	64.8	551.0
Architects, engineers and surveyors	31.1	4.3	*	*	36.6	9.4	46.0
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	8.7	*	*	*	9.3	*	11.1
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	5.8	*	*	*	6.5	*	7.5
Medical practitioners and dentists	16.5	*	*	*	16.5	*	19.1
Nurses	27.1	36.2	8.7	4.7	76.7	8.9	85.6
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	17.3	*	*	*	20.4	*	22.1
Teachers	138.6	13.5	*	*	155.8	13.2	169.1
Clergy and related members of religious orders	6.3	*	*	*	9.5	*	10.7
Law professionals	10.1	*	*	*	10.6	*	10.9
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	13.0	11.2	4.9	*	30.8	4.3	35.1
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	36.3	18.7	4.1	*	60.8	12.1	73.0
Other professional, technical and related workers	30.9	15.6	4.9	*	52.7	8.3	61.0
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	62.2	105.3	58.3	41.3	267.2	55.3	322.9
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	4.3	4.8	*	*	13.3	*	14.7
Employers, workers on own account, directors, managers, n.e.c.	57.9	100.6	55.7	39.6	253.8	53.9	308.2
Clerical workers	183.0	382.5	132.5	42.0	740.0	78.8	819.1
Book-keepers and cashiers	27.8	45.6	23.7	7.5	104.5	14.9	119.5
Stenographers and typists	31.6	108.7	29.7	4.5	174.5	15.5	190.1
Other clerical workers	123.7	228.2	79.1	30.0	460.9	48.4	509.5
Sales workers	42.8	129.2	128.1	57.1	357.1	61.6	419.7
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	8.2	9.3	4.5	4.1	26.1	4.8	30.9
Commercial travellers and manufacturers' agents	10.9	24.0	12.6	4.4	51.8	8.9	60.8
Proprietors and shopkeepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	23.7	95.8	111.1	48.6	279.2	47.9	328.0
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	30.4	85.1	141.5	170.2	427.1	43.1	472.4
Farmers and farm managers	16.6	49.9	69.6	95.8	231.8	22.5	254.8
Farm workers, including farm foremen, n.e.c.	13.0	31.9	64.6	64.9	174.3	18.2	194.2
Timber getters and other forestry workers	*	*	*	7.0	12.7	*	14.2
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	*	5.2	12.2	11.6	29.4	5.9	35.3
Miners and quarrymen	*	4.5	11.0	9.7	25.6	5.2	30.8
Workers in transport and communication occupations	12.8	66.1	110.5	85.2	274.6	40.3	315.2
Drivers and firemen, railway	*	*	5.3	*	11.4	*	12.4
Drivers, road transport	5.1	31.5	70.9	61.0	168.5	26.0	194.7
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	*	5.0	9.8	6.6	22.1	*	24.5
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunications operators	*	13.9	9.3	*	28.1	*	30.2
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	*	8.7	10.2	8.1	28.7	4.0	32.7

For footnotes see page 234.

PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE(a), BY OCCUPATION AND LEVEL OF SCHOOLING  
 AUSTRALIA, FEBRUARY 1969—continued  
 ('000)

Occupation group	Completed schooling in Australia					Completed schooling overseas	Total(b)
	Matriculated or passed Leaving	Passed Intermediate or Junior	Attended secondary school	Attended primary school	Total		
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	57.4	375.1	491.9	366.9	1,291.2	517.5	1,815.5
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	*	4.3	9.3	6.9	20.9	18.2	39.3
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	*	10.7	29.0	15.0	56.5	41.2	98.0
Leather-cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	*	*	6.0	6.2	14.3	8.3	22.8
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	*	*	7.1	*	14.0	7.7	21.8
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	*	6.4	4.9	*	14.3	4.0	18.3
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	14.4	126.7	101.3	47.4	289.9	111.6	402.3
Electricians and related electric and electronics workers	11.9	59.2	29.2	14.3	114.6	22.5	137.2
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	*	8.6	22.0	18.2	51.2	39.7	91.4
Carpenters, joiners, cabinet-makers and related workers	*	34.7	43.3	31.7	112.3	33.8	146.7
Painters and decorators	*	10.2	16.5	10.0	37.9	22.2	60.2
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	*	16.6	26.9	19.5	65.2	32.4	98.1
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	*	15.2	11.1	6.3	33.7	7.3	41.1
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	*	*	4.1	*	7.8	5.8	13.5
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	*	17.8	36.0	27.9	84.0	19.8	104.0
Chemical and related process workers	*	*	5.7	6.2	15.9	6.8	22.7
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c.	*	3.9	12.4	10.8	30.2	17.6	48.6
Packers, labellers and related workers	*	7.5	17.6	11.3	38.2	18.2	56.8
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers	*	10.5	25.5	30.6	68.6	20.5	89.2
Freight handlers, including waterside workers	4.3	19.5	38.4	40.0	102.2	23.7	126.2
Labourers, n.e.c.	4.6	12.9	45.4	56.6	119.5	56.0	177.5
Service, sport and recreation workers	21.2	74.0	126.4	114.9	336.5	104.6	442.6
Fire brigade men, policemen, protective service and related workers	*	14.5	9.1	8.6	35.7	6.7	42.3
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	8.0	18.1	45.7	46.7	118.5	38.9	157.9
Waiters, bartenders	*	9.0	16.1	10.6	38.6	9.4	48.1
Building caretakers, cleaners	*	6.1	16.6	28.9	52.2	25.9	78.5
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	*	12.6	12.5	*	29.3	6.8	36.3
Launderers, dry cleaners' and pressers	*	*	7.5	4.7	14.5	7.4	22.1
No previous work experience	*	6.9	4.6	*	15.7	*	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>755.5</b>	<b>1,333.6</b>	<b>1,235.4</b>	<b>900.6</b>	<b>4,225.0</b>	<b>972.7</b>	<b>5,210.6</b>

\* 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) For definitions see page 231. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 232. (b) Includes persons with no schooling.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS(a) WHO WORKED MOSTLY AS WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS  
IN 1968, BY INDUSTRY AND FREQUENCY OF PAY, AUSTRALIA**

('000)

Industry group	Frequency of pay			Total(b)
	Weekly or more often	Fortnightly	Monthly	
Agriculture and other primary	62.9	53.7	54.0	187.7
Mining and quarrying	26.9	30.4	5.6	62.9
Manufacturing	1,160.3	151.2	59.7	1,373.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	62.4	61.2	*	125.2
Building and construction	257.9	94.2	8.6	362.1
Transport and storage	134.9	106.0	10.3	252.2
Communication	7.8	112.5	*	122.9
Finance and property	61.1	137.5	8.8	209.3
Commerce	718.8	53.3	41.0	818.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	19.7	182.3	*	208.0
Community and business services	171.7	401.6	42.2	631.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	271.3	28.7	8.4	312.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,955.7</b>	<b>1,412.6</b>	<b>246.3</b>	<b>4,665.9</b>

\* Less than 4,000. See footnote to table on page 234.

(a) For definitions see page 231. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 232. (b) Includes 24,800 males and 26,500 females paid at other intervals.

**PERIODS OF LEAVE TAKEN(a) BY EMPLOYED PERSONS(b) WHO WORKED MOSTLY AS  
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN 1968, BY DURATION OF LEAVE AND MONTH IN WHICH  
LEAVE WAS TAKEN, AUSTRALIA**

Month	Leave taken							
	One-week periods	Two-week periods	Three-week periods	Four-week periods	Total periods		Total weeks	
					Number	Percentage of total	Number	Percentage of total
('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)		('000)		
1968—								
February	46.9	54.7	82.6	14.5	198.7	3.9	462.2	4.7
March	42.4	49.6	81.8	17.1	190.9	3.8	455.3	4.7
April	63.4	51.9	67.0	12.9	195.2	3.8	419.8	4.3
May	99.7	80.5	82.5	13.9	276.5	5.5	563.6	5.8
June	41.3	35.0	47.5	12.2	136.9	2.7	304.6	3.1
July	37.0	34.7	40.9	12.6	125.1	2.5	279.1	2.9
August	81.2	84.1	64.2	16.5	245.9	4.8	507.8	5.2
September	140.0	96.6	67.8	14.4	318.8	6.3	594.1	6.1
October	63.8	59.3	65.9	14.1	203.1	4.0	436.5	4.5
November	60.9	59.1	64.0	15.0	199.0	3.9	430.9	4.4
December	954.4	378.6	113.0	20.2	1,466.2	28.9	2,131.4	21.8
1969—								
January	362.4	760.0	264.8	128.9	1,516.1	29.9	3,192.2	32.6

(a) In the period February 1968 to January 1969. It should be noted that the figures in this table relate to periods of leave taken and are therefore greater than counts of persons who took leave. (b) For definitions see page 231. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 232.

**PERSONS UNEMPLOYED<sup>(a)</sup> IN 1968, BY AGE, MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF PERIODS OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA**  
(\*000)

Number of periods of unemployment	Age group (years)						Married	Not married (b)	Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over			
<b>MALES</b>									
One . . . . .	45.7	31.0	33.2	23.0	13.8	11.8	75.0	83.7	158.6
Two . . . . .	7.3	5.1	7.0	4.7	*	*	13.8	14.8	28.5
Three or more . . . . .	7.5	7.7	8.4	7.9	4.8	6.1	21.5	20.9	42.4
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>60.6</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>20.0</i>	<i>110.2</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>229.6</i>
<b>FEMALES</b>									
One . . . . .	51.8	29.2	27.0	21.5	11.3	*	70.3	74.1	144.4
Two . . . . .	5.8	4.4	4.0	*	*	*	7.5	10.3	17.8
Three or more . . . . .	5.4	4.3	*	*	*	*	9.6	8.5	18.1
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>63.0</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>180.3</i>
<b>PERSONS</b>									
One . . . . .	97.5	60.3	60.2	44.5	25.1	15.5	145.3	157.7	303.0
Two . . . . .	13.1	9.6	11.0	6.4	*	*	21.3	25.1	46.4
Three . . . . .	5.0	6.0	4.8	*	*	*	11.0	11.2	22.2
Four or more . . . . .	7.9	5.9	6.5	7.6	5.7	4.6	20.1	18.2	38.3
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>123.5</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>197.7</i>	<i>212.3</i>	<i>409.9</i>

\* Less than 4,000. See footnote to table on page 234.

(a) For definitions see page 231. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 232. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced.

**PERSONS UNEMPLOYED<sup>(a)</sup> IN 1968: PROPORTION OF PERSONS IN THE LABOUR FORCE IN 1968 WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED AT SOME TIME DURING THE YEAR, BY AGE, AUSTRALIA**  
(Per cent)

	Age group (years)						Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
Males . . . . .	17.1	9.3	6.2	4.6	3.1	3.4	6.3
Females . . . . .	19.1	10.6	9.8	7.5	5.1	2.7	9.8
Persons . . . . .	18.1	9.9	7.3	5.5	3.7	3.2	7.5

(a) For definitions see page 231. See also footnote (a) to first table on page 232.

**PERSONS UNEMPLOYED<sup>(a)</sup> IN 1968, BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING<sup>(b)</sup> AND PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Period of unemployment (weeks)	Completed schooling in Australia					Completed schooling overseas	Total <sup>(c)</sup>
	Matri- culated or passed Leaving	Passed Inter- mediate or Junior	Attended secondary school	Attended primary school	Total		
<b>MALES</b>							
1 and under 2	6.6	7.9	7.0	*	24.3	13.7	37.9
2 " " 4	5.2	12.0	13.7	10.2	41.0	17.1	58.5
4 " " 8	5.9	10.8	15.5	10.1	42.3	15.7	58.0
8 " " 13	*	6.5	11.1	10.0	30.6	8.8	39.7
13 " " 26	*	*	8.4	6.4	19.3	*	23.0
26 and over	*	*	*	4.5	9.9	*	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>167.4</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>229.6</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>							
1 and under 2	6.0	9.9	8.4	5.0	26.8	9.3	36.4
2 " " 4	6.2	16.8	14.5		6.9	40.0	10.3
4 " " 8	5.2	12.5	10.8	29.8		10.0	39.9
8 " " 13		7.4	7.2	20.2		5.5	25.8
13 " " 26	*	*	5.5	*	12.0	*	14.5
26 and over	*	*	4.5	*	10.3	*	13.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>180.3</b>
<b>PERSONS</b>							
1 and under 2	12.6	17.8	15.4	5.3	51.1	22.9	74.3
2 " " 4	11.4	28.8	28.2	12.7	81.0	27.5	108.8
4 " " 8	9.2	23.3	26.3	13.2	72.1	25.7	97.8
8 " " 13	4.9	13.9	18.3	13.7	50.8	14.3	65.4
13 " " 26	*	6.5	13.9	8.3	31.3	6.2	37.5
26 and over	*	*	8.4	7.0	20.3	5.5	26.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>110.5</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>306.6</b>	<b>102.0</b>	<b>409.9</b>

\* Less than 4,000. See footnote to table on page 234.

<sup>(a)</sup> For definitions see page 231. See also footnote <sup>(a)</sup> to first table on page 232.

<sup>(d)</sup> In February 1969.

<sup>(c)</sup> Includes persons with no schooling.

## Employed wage and salary earners

### 1. General

The series contained in this section, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data derived from the population census of 1966. Because of the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 census these estimates are not comparable with those for periods prior to June 1966.

Particulars of the questions asked in the 1966 census in order to determine each person's labour force status are given on page 207. 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. Month-to-month changes shown by current returns are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates. At June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census.

The figures in this section generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in agriculture and in private domestic service, and some part-time employees. Defence forces are included in the table in paragraph 2 below.

The June 1966 figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the census totals 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.

Prior to 1 September 1971, pay-roll tax returns were lodged by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act* 1941-1969). Since that date, when the authority for the collection of pay-roll tax passed from the Commonwealth to the States, some State government and local government bodies not engaged in business activities have generally been exempted.

Particulars of employment obtained from other collections, such as the annual manufacturing census and censuses and sample surveys of retail establishments, are used to check and where desirable to revise 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 1971, will be found in Section III of the Appendix.

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

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

## 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 1971.

**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	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4	81.5	2.7	84.2	2,969.1	1,455.5	4,424.6
1971	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8	80.5	2.7	83.2	3,041.4	1,519.6	4,561.0

(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 1971.

**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	1971

**MALES**

Mining and quarrying . . . . .	50.9	52.4	55.2	59.5	65.2	69.4
Manufacturing . . . . .	950.3	961.6	980.1	1,002.5	1,020.6	1,034.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services . . . . .	98.6	101.0	103.2	104.3	105.2	106.7
Building and construction . . . . .	334.0	325.9	336.1	344.3	351.3	361.4
Transport and storage . . . . .	203.2	203.7	208.2	211.9	218.3	222.8
Communication . . . . .	80.4	83.6	86.3	87.7	90.4	92.2
Finance and property . . . . .	98.8	102.6	106.5	112.5	118.6	123.2
Retail trade . . . . .	192.6	196.1	200.2	204.0	209.9	214.7
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	192.6	194.8	197.9	203.4	208.0	209.7
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	110.6	116.3	121.4	126.8	132.1	137.8
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	38.6	39.9	41.4	43.0	44.6	47.1
Education . . . . .	79.7	82.8	88.2	92.8	96.9	103.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	84.2	89.8	95.0	101.7	108.4	114.7
Other industries . . . . .	97.8	100.1	105.6	110.6	118.2	123.3
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>2,612.2</i>	<i>2,650.6</i>	<i>2,725.3</i>	<i>2,804.9</i>	<i>2,887.6</i>	<i>2,960.9</i>

**FEMALES**

Mining and quarrying . . . . .	2.2	2.6	2.8	3.3	4.2	4.8
Manufacturing . . . . .	312.8	321.5	329.9	342.1	355.9	357.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services . . . . .	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5
Building and construction . . . . .	11.9	12.1	13.4	14.6	16.0	17.6
Transport and storage . . . . .	22.5	23.2	24.0	25.2	27.1	28.4
Communication . . . . .	23.4	24.6	24.9	25.4	26.5	27.4
Finance and property . . . . .	71.5	75.2	78.6	83.1	90.2	94.0
Retail trade . . . . .	195.9	208.6	214.5	219.7	229.1	235.5
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	72.7	73.7	76.6	79.8	83.9	86.7
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	46.5	49.9	52.0	55.4	60.2	63.2
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	142.3	149.1	156.7	165.6	177.5	191.0
Education . . . . .	105.1	111.4	119.9	128.7	137.8	149.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	114.7	125.8	133.7	140.3	153.3	165.0
Other industries . . . . .	62.5	66.9	70.0	75.9	83.0	89.0
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>1,191.3</i>	<i>1,251.7</i>	<i>1,304.5</i>	<i>1,366.8</i>	<i>1,452.8</i>	<i>1,516.9</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	1971
PERSONS						
Mining and quarrying . . . . .	53.2	54.9	58.0	62.8	69.4	74.2
Manufacturing . . . . .	1,263.1	1,283.1	1,310.0	1,344.6	1,376.5	1,392.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services . . . . .	105.8	108.2	110.7	112.1	113.4	115.1
Building and construction . . . . .	345.9	338.0	349.5	358.9	367.3	379.0
Transport and storage . . . . .	225.7	226.8	232.2	237.1	245.4	251.2
Communication . . . . .	103.8	108.1	111.2	113.0	117.0	119.6
Finance and property . . . . .	170.3	177.7	185.1	195.6	208.8	217.3
Retail trade . . . . .	388.5	404.6	414.7	423.7	438.9	450.2
Wholesale and other commerce . . . . .	265.2	268.6	274.6	283.2	291.9	296.5
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) . . . . .	157.2	166.2	173.4	182.1	192.3	201.0
Health, hospitals, etc. . . . .	180.9	189.0	198.1	208.6	222.1	238.1
Education . . . . .	184.7	194.2	208.1	221.5	234.7	251.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	198.9	215.7	228.6	241.9	261.7	279.7
Other industries . . . . .	160.3	167.0	175.6	186.5	201.2	212.3
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>3,803.5</b>	<b>3,902.3</b>	<b>4,029.8</b>	<b>4,171.7</b>	<b>4,340.4</b>	<b>4,477.8</b>

(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 1971.

## 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 . . . . .	1,083.1	801.0	377.5	266.6	216.5	88.5	19.3	35.1	2,887.6
1971 . . . . .	1,108.3	812.7	390.8	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.1	2,960.9
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 . . . . .	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8
1971 . . . . .	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9

(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)	Aus- tralia
<b>PERSONS</b>									
1966 . . .	1,445.6	1,096.9	482.0	348.9	257.3	115.4	17.7	39.8	3,803.5
1967 . . .	1,483.1	1,124.2	492.4	355.5	266.5	118.7	19.3	42.4	3,902.3
1968 . . .	1,522.6	1,151.7	508.6	370.2	286.3	121.8	22.0	46.6	4,029.8
1969 . . .	1,570.6	1,188.0	527.3	383.0	303.7	124.6	24.4	50.3	4,171.7
1970 . . .	1,633.1	1,227.1	549.7	396.5	324.0	127.8	27.4	55.7	4,340.4
1971 . . .	1,680.3	1,252.7	573.1	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.5	4,477.8

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

(iii) *Australia, 1947 to 1971.* Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1971 and averages for the years 1947-48 to 1970-71 are shown in the following table. As explained on page 238, 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 . . .	2,887	1,453	4,340	1970 . . .	2,852	1,417	4,269
1971 . . .	2,961	1,517	4,478	1971 . . .	2,934	1,493	4,427

(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 1971. 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 . . .	2,084.3	1,177.4	3,261.7	803.3	275.4	1,078.7	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4
1971 . . .	2,142.9	1,225.8	3,368.7	818.0	291.1	1,109.1	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8

(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 1971 are shown in the following table. These include employees, within Australia, of government authorities on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: JUNE 1971(a)**  
(\*000)

State of Territory	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
N.S.W. . .	82.4	28.5	111.0	165.5	69.0	234.5	44.8	6.1	50.9	292.7	103.6	396.3
Vic. . .	69.0	22.3	91.3	122.8	45.3	168.1	16.6	3.5	20.1	208.3	71.1	279.4
Qld . . .	25.4	8.3	33.7	72.0	23.9	95.9	18.1	1.7	19.8	115.5	33.9	149.4
S.A. . .	22.7	6.1	28.8	50.3	24.8	75.1	4.3	0.8	5.1	77.3	31.7	108.9
W.A. . .	14.7	5.1	19.7	47.7	18.7	66.5	5.6	1.0	6.7	68.0	24.8	92.9
Tas. . .	5.2	1.7	6.9	18.4	7.0	25.4	2.4	0.3	2.8	26.1	9.0	35.1
N.T. . .	7.1	3.1	10.2	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	7.2	3.1	10.3
A.C.T. . .	23.0	13.8	36.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.0	13.8	36.8
<b>Australia</b> . .	<b>249.5</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>338.3</b>	<b>476.7</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>665.4</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>105.4</b>	<b>818.0</b>	<b>291.1</b>	<b>1,109.1</b>

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services (4.3 thousand persons in June 1971). Also excludes defence forces (see table on page 239). (b) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation above.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1966 to 1971 the numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities.

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

June—	Commonwealth Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1966 . . .	214.2	67.3	281.5	443.6	138.5	582.2	89.0	10.5	99.5	746.8	216.3	963.2
1967 . . .	223.6	71.6	295.2	446.9	145.7	592.5	88.2	11.1	99.3	758.7	228.4	987.0
1968 . . .	230.7	74.7	305.4	457.5	153.4	610.9	92.1	11.7	103.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0
1969 . . .	236.2	79.4	315.7	463.2	164.2	627.5	90.6	12.4	103.0	790.0	256.1	1,046.1
1970 . . .	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.3	177.1	644.4	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.3	275.4	1,078.7
1971 . . .	249.5	88.9	338.3	476.7	188.7	665.4	91.9	13.4	105.4	818.0	291.1	1,109.1

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, and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs. The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention, 1948, of the International Labour Organisation, which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices accord substantially with the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Employment and Training Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 160 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 329 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 56; Victoria, 39; Queensland, 26; South Australia, 15; Western Australia, 16; Tasmania, 5; Northern Territory, 2; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

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

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1971* 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, 1971, about 281,000 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-fifth year of operation in May, 1971. During 1970 there were 1,124,903 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 870,148 were referred to employers and 493,969 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 734,646.

## 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 248).

### 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.
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
1971—June . . .	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239
1970—July . . .	16,490	13,240	7,233	6,509	5,054	1,896	50,422
August . . .	16,192	12,468	6,595	5,825	4,373	1,804	47,257
September . . .	17,228	12,382	6,690	5,638	3,817	1,970	47,725
October . . .	15,892	11,363	7,054	5,071	3,554	1,854	44,788
November . . .	26,206	12,245	10,784	5,091	3,781	1,714	59,821
December . . .	27,921	23,686	14,397	8,866	5,703	3,167	83,740
1971—January . . .	30,061	23,823	15,658	9,743	6,961	2,891	89,137
February . . .	23,157	19,636	15,936	8,375	6,704	2,469	76,277
March . . .	20,311	15,514	13,313	7,740	5,929	1,962	64,769
April . . .	19,755	15,925	12,321	7,745	5,769	2,178	63,693
May . . .	21,290	16,674	10,291	8,154	5,999	2,394	64,802
June . . .	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239

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

### 3. Job vacancies

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

#### VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust
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
1971—June . . . . .	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771
1970—July . . . . .	18,014	12,168	3,455	2,492	3,071	940	40,140
August . . . . .	18,884	12,780	3,569	2,703	3,548	1,054	42,538
September . . . . .	21,224	14,058	3,758	3,133	3,933	1,130	47,236
October . . . . .	24,547	14,803	4,152	3,076	4,137	1,099	51,814
November . . . . .	26,799	18,560	3,681	3,307	4,417	1,704	58,468
December . . . . .	25,009	21,056	3,633	4,491	3,920	1,445	59,554
1971—January . . . . .	26,773	24,011	4,039	4,217	4,208	1,039	64,287
February . . . . .	21,762	16,752	2,954	3,133	3,975	1,403	49,979
March . . . . .	18,027	12,144	3,057	2,887	3,504	918	40,537
April . . . . .	15,812	10,940	3,102	2,543	3,293	752	36,442
May . . . . .	14,948	10,066	3,115	2,838	2,617	842	34,426
June . . . . .	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771

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

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes the

## 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 1920-1970*, 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 28 September 1970 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.

After six consecutive weekly payments, sickness benefit may be increased to the appropriate long-term rate shown in the table below if the person receiving benefit is not in hospital, or is in hospital but has one or more dependants. The 1970 Budget provided for benefits of \$15.50 per week for adults and married minors and \$10.00 per week for minors. These have since been varied and the rates shown below are those current as from the first payment falling due in April 1971.

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
Adult (21 and over) or married minor or unmarried minor with no parent in Australia . . . . .	\$ 16.00	\$ 6.00
Unmarried person, aged 16-20 years . . . . .	10.50	3.00

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

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 1962 to 1971 and in each month from July 1970 to June 1971. 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
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
1971—June . . .	5,676	5,286	3,535	2,460	1,604	782	2	26	13,787	5,584	19,371
1970—July . . .	4,000	3,286	2,395	1,896	885	544	9	6	8,647	4,374	13,021
August . . .	3,735	2,845	2,309	1,724	752	561	4	7	8,078	3,859	11,937
September . . .	3,553	2,901	2,194	1,535	578	540	2	9	7,847	3,465	11,312
October . . .	3,314	2,376	2,212	1,370	526	473	1	10	6,745	3,537	10,282
November . . .	3,929	2,455	2,705	1,268	523	410	1	25	7,209	4,107	11,316
December . . .	5,177	3,394	4,276	2,356	971	517	6	37	11,772	4,962	16,734
1971—January . . .	5,277	3,631	5,220	2,611	1,031	518	14	35	12,932	5,405	18,337
February . . .	4,318	3,034	5,802	2,171	894	502	24	34	11,420	5,359	16,779
March . . .	4,277	3,258	5,462	2,129	921	347	14	37	10,872	5,573	16,445
April . . .	4,567	3,881	4,788	2,242	955	405	5	52	11,394	5,501	16,895
May . . .	5,269	4,623	3,923	2,749	1,081	574	5	40	12,920	5,344	18,264
June . . .	5,676	5,286	3,535	2,460	1,604	782	2	26	13,787	5,584	19,371

(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 1961-62 to 1970-71 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.
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
1970-71 . . . . .	2,945	2,345	2,883	1,378	828	366	29	20	10,795

## 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 monthly bulletin (Reference No. 6.27) and a quarterly bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for Australia, States and industry groups will be found in the Appendix, Section XIV. In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the year 1970 and earlier years are given.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. Industry Groups

(i) *States and Territories*. In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1970 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 XIV.

A graph showing, for the years 1958 to 1970, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industry groups is shown on page 255.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1970

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>New South Wales</i>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	1	0.3	..	0.3	0.6	7.1
Coal mining	156	49.6	..	49.6	150.9	1,833.1
Other mining and quarrying	31	4.1	4.7	8.7	23.4	336.0
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	574	224.9	17.3	242.2	394.3	4,934.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9	4.3	0.4	4.7	17.6	224.9
Food, drink and tobacco	127	58.1	3.4	61.5	118.0	1,346.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	0.4	..	0.4	0.2	1.5
Paper, printing, etc.	24	29.0	*	29.1	62.4	734.4
Other manufacturing	139	44.0	2.3	46.3	68.7	848.1
Building and construction	89	112.4	8.2	120.6	376.6	5,084.0
Railway and tramway services	13	36.3	..	36.3	31.1	331.1
Road and air transport	29	31.6	0.3	31.9	18.8	225.6
Shipping	24	2.3	0.1	2.3	10.0	121.2
Stevedoring	173	61.9	..	61.9	59.0	689.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	33	6.8	0.1	6.9	11.0	129.4
Other industries(a)	62	37.9	*	38.0	51.2	669.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,484</i>	<i>703.7</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>740.6</i>	<i>1,393.6</i>	<i>17,516.5</i>
<i>Victoria</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.5	10.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	96	66.8	0.2	67.0	124.2	1,621.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.2	2.6
Food, drink and tobacco	75	28.0	5.5	33.5	56.5	686.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	1.5	..	1.5	0.6	5.9
Paper, printing, etc.	3	0.9	..	0.9	4.4	48.5
Other manufacturing	31	9.0	..	9.0	20.5	287.0
Building and construction	64	46.1	0.6	46.7	183.2	2,689.1
Railway and tramway services	5	18.5	2.8	21.2	9.7	106.8
Road and air transport	9	2.8	..	2.8	12.8	176.7
Shipping	3	1.0	..	1.0	1.1	11.6
Stevedoring	130	92.5	..	92.5	47.8	561.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	5	0.5	..	0.5	1.5	16.3
Other industries(a)	23	56.0	..	56.0	47.8	569.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>447</i>	<i>323.9</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>333.0</i>	<i>510.8</i>	<i>6,793.7</i>
<i>Queensland</i>						
Coal mining	35	13.9	..	13.9	27.5	401.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	63	18.3	0.2	18.6	26.5	332.4
Food, drink and tobacco	88	28.2	4.9	33.2	33.9	403.6
Paper, printing, etc.	2	4.2	..	4.2	1.6	24.6
Other manufacturing	20	9.6	..	9.6	8.5	106.0
Building and construction	67	40.7	*	40.8	49.5	776.2
Railway and tramway services	16	8.5	..	8.5	6.8	81.1
Road and air transport	12	1.7	*	1.7	1.4	16.1
Shipping	3	0.2	*	0.2	0.3	3.8
Stevedoring	47	13.9	..	13.9	14.3	169.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	2	0.4	..	0.4	0.4	4.4
Other industries(a)	23	14.1	..	14.1	8.4	93.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>153.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>158.9</i>	<i>179.2</i>	<i>2,413.1</i>

For footnote see page 253. \* Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1970—*continued*

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>South Australia</i>						
Other mining and quarrying . . . . .	1	*	..	*	0.1	1.7
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	56	18.8	7.7	26.5	45.4	545.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	0.7	..	0.7	0.3	2.8
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	2	3.4	..	3.4	2.6	29.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc. . . . .	1	0.8	..	0.8	0.7	8.4
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	1	*	..	*	*	0.2
Other manufacturing . . . . .	17	3.9	..	3.9	17.7	220.9
Building and construction . . . . .	15	6.5	0.3	6.8	7.1	86.7
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	2	1.6	..	1.6	1.5	14.2
Road and air transport . . . . .	6	0.6	*	0.6	0.3	3.5
Shipping . . . . .	1	0.5	..	0.5	0.5	4.6
Stevedoring . . . . .	47	8.8	..	8.8	11.1	136.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	..	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	0.8
Other industries(a) . . . . .	7	3.2	..	3.2	5.7	68.3
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>156</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>93.1</i>	<i>1,123.1</i>
<i>Western Australia</i>						
Coal mining . . . . .	..	0.2	..	0.2	*	0.3
Other mining and quarrying . . . . .	16	7.5	*	7.5	22.9	381.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	18	4.7	0.1	4.8	32.5	410.3
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	14	2.8	0.9	3.7	38.3	495.6
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	1	*	..	*	*	0.3
Other manufacturing . . . . .	6	2.7	1.0	3.8	6.4	81.7
Building and construction . . . . .	24	7.4	..	7.4	11.0	169.4
Railway and tramway services . . . . .	1	0.3	..	0.3	0.1	1.8
Road and air transport . . . . .	11	5.1	..	5.1	14.8	235.5
Shipping . . . . .	6	0.6	*	0.7	0.7	8.3
Stevedoring . . . . .	23	10.5	..	10.5	12.0	146.4
Other industries(a) . . . . .	5	2.5	..	2.5	2.4	31.9
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>125</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>141.1</i>	<i>1,963.3</i>
<i>Tasmania</i>						
Other mining and quarrying . . . . .	11	2.6	0.9	3.5	11.2	194.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc. . . . .	13	1.5	..	1.5	2.1	25.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . . . .	1	*	..	*	*	0.3
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	4	1.2	*	1.2	0.3	3.3
Paper, printing, etc. . . . .	2	0.5	..	0.5	0.2	1.8
Other manufacturing . . . . .	3	1.2	0.5	1.6	3.0	40.0
Building and construction . . . . .	18	2.1	0.7	2.8	9.0	116.5
Road and air transport . . . . .	2	0.7	..	0.7	3.1	31.2
Shipping . . . . .	2	*	..	*	*	0.5
Stevedoring . . . . .	6	2.3	..	2.3	2.7	30.7
Other industries(a) . . . . .	4	0.6	..	0.6	0.6	6.5
<i>Total</i> . . . . .	<i>66</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>32.2</i>	<i>451.1</i>

For footnote see page 253. \* Less than 50.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1970—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
<i>Northern Territory</i>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	1	*	..	*	0.4	3.9
Other mining and quarrying	23	6.5	..	6.5	18.4	311.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.9
Food, drink and tobacco	3	0.2	*	0.2	1.0	12.3
Other manufacturing	1	*	..	*	*	0.7
Building and construction	8	0.8	..	0.8	2.5	43.0
Road and air transport	2	*	..	*	*	0.6
Shipping	1	*	..	*	0.1	0.9
Stevedoring	18	2.1	..	2.1	1.5	18.0
Other industries(a)	4	1.8	..	1.8	2.9	32.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>424.4</i>
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	0.5	..	0.5	1.0	10.5
Food, drink and tobacco	1	*	..	*	0.1	1.0
Other manufacturing	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	4.1
Building and construction	6	1.9	*	1.9	3.7	44.8
Road and air transport	1	1.0	..	1.0	7.0	84.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	2.5
Other industries(a)	7	1.5	..	1.5	4.6	51.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>198.2</i>
<i>Australia</i>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	2	0.3	..	0.3	1.0	11.0
Coal mining	191	63.7	..	63.7	178.4	2,235.2
Other mining and quarrying	83	20.8	5.6	26.4	76.5	1,236.4
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	822	335.5	25.6	361.0	625.9	7,880.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	12	5.2	0.4	5.6	18.2	230.5
Food, drink and tobacco	314	122.0	14.8	136.7	250.6	2,978.4
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	2.7	..	2.7	1.5	15.8
Paper, printing, etc.	33	34.6	*	34.6	68.6	809.7
Other manufacturing	219	70.5	3.8	74.3	125.2	1,588.4
Building and construction	291	218.0	9.8	227.8	642.6	9,009.7
Railway and tramway services	37	65.2	2.8	67.9	49.2	535.0
Road and air transport	72	43.5	0.3	43.8	58.3	773.2
Shipping	40	4.6	0.1	4.7	12.7	150.8
Stevedoring	444	192.0	..	192.0	148.3	1,752.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	42	7.9	0.1	8.0	13.1	153.3
Other industries(a)	135	117.7	*	117.8	123.7	1,522.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,738</i>	<i>1,304.2</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>1,367.4</i>	<i>2,393.7</i>	<i>30,883.3</i>

(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 249.

(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 1965 to 1970.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>NUMBER</b>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	1	..	..	2
Coal mining	208	212	192	205	235	191
Other mining and quarrying	7	17	32	32	39	83
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	326	385	448	455	543	822
Textiles, clothing and footwear	5	9	2	3	10	12
Food, drink and tobacco	119	124	84	128	190	314
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	..	..	3	1	1
Paper, printing, etc.	20	17	28	30	25	33
Other manufacturing	83	110	117	149	165	219
Building and construction	196	248	185	235	273	291
Railway and tramway services	25	14	24	33	27	37
Road and air transport	32	41	38	52	63	72
Shipping	6	7	9	16	47	40
Stevedoring	271	49	103	298	291	444
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	12	14	25	26	39	42
Other industries(a)	35	26	52	48	66	135
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,738</b>

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

Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	0.2	..	..	0.3
Coal mining	35.2	46.7	40.9	46.2	53.7	63.7
Other mining and quarrying	3.8	8.4	7.2	11.4	20.8	26.4
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	82.5	115.9	242.1	271.7	366.9	361.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.5	7.5	5.6
Food, drink and tobacco	40.9	41.6	16.8	29.5	83.5	136.7
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	0.1	..	..	0.2	5.8	2.7
Paper, printing, etc.	3.0	6.4	11.4	14.1	11.6	34.6
Other manufacturing	14.3	40.7	20.0	35.9	61.3	74.3
Building and construction	30.2	77.2	26.6	81.1	187.7	227.8
Railway and tramway services	31.3	19.0	40.4	45.7	113.7	67.9
Road and air transport	34.0	7.0	7.7	4.5	82.9	43.8
Shipping	0.5	2.4	0.3	1.2	8.4	4.7
Stevedoring	181.9	9.0	28.3	105.6	151.9	192.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	0.7	0.4	21.0	2.6	42.1	8.0
Other industries(a)	14.3	18.5	18.8	69.9	87.5	117.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>475.0</b>	<b>394.9</b>	<b>483.3</b>	<b>720.3</b>	<b>1,285.2</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>

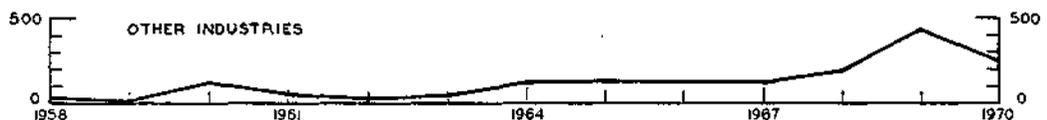
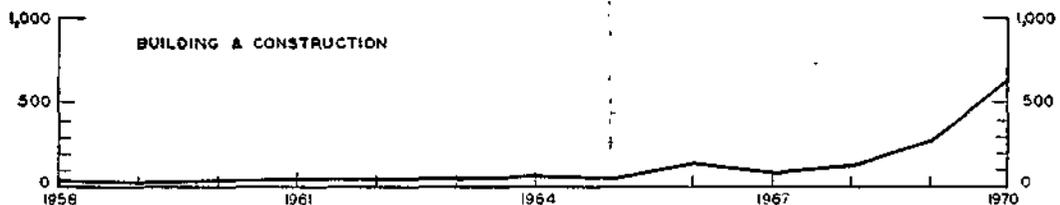
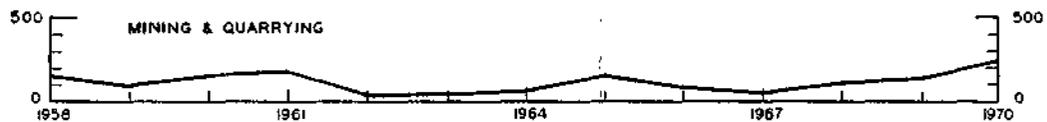
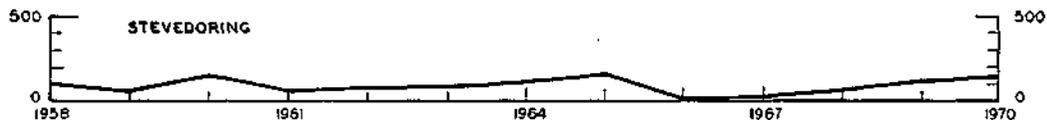
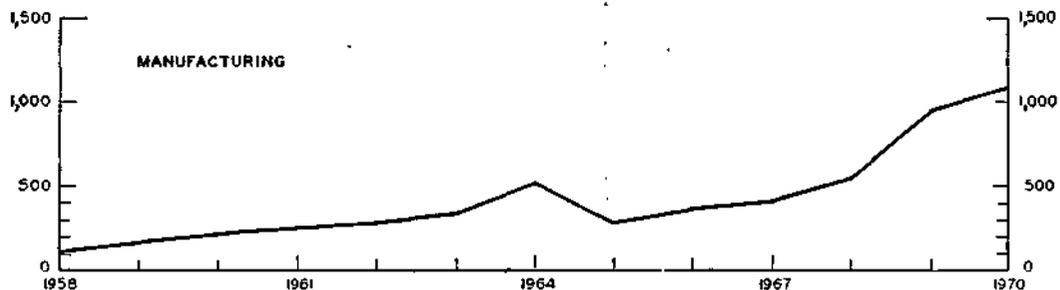
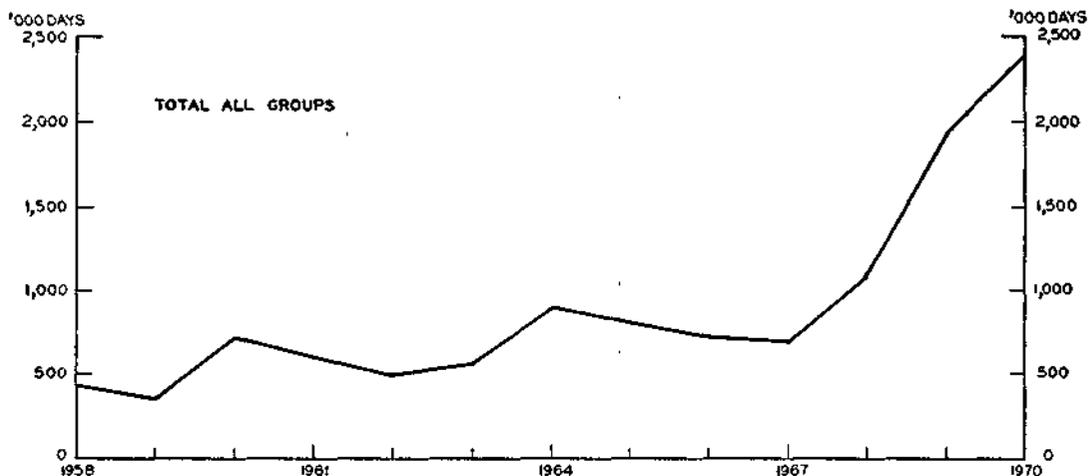
(a) See footnote (a) on page 253.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc., see page 249.

# INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

1958 TO 1970

WORKING DAYS LOST—INDUSTRY GROUPS



## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

Industry group	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)</b>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	0.9	..	..	1.0
Coal mining	51.0	67.9	48.4	61.1	76.1	178.4
Other mining and quarrying	122.2	19.6	10.6	67.7	76.9	76.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	122.6	150.3	259.3	423.5	643.6	625.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	7.3	2.6	5.5	0.9	10.8	18.2
Food, drink and tobacco	109.2	94.5	48.1	43.8	119.0	250.6
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	0.1	..	..	0.2	7.8	1.5
Paper, printing, etc.	6.9	8.4	62.0	18.1	27.9	68.6
Other manufacturing	50.5	105.8	42.1	67.2	155.2	125.2
Building and construction	56.0	144.5	84.5	119.5	276.4	642.6
Railway and tramway services	54.0	42.5	61.1	67.7	153.4	49.2
Road and air transport	50.7	67.6	9.3	7.6	117.9	58.3
Shipping	0.5	2.5	0.3	1.7	11.9	12.7
Stevedoring	155.5	4.8	17.9	77.3	136.2	148.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1.2	1.0	40.2	4.5	41.6	13.1
Other industries(a)	28.1	20.3	15.3	118.5	103.3	123.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>815.9</b>	<b>732.1</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>1,079.5</b>	<b>1,958.0</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED</b>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	5.00	..	..	3.28
Coal mining	1.45	1.45	1.18	1.32	1.42	2.80
Other mining and quarrying	32.01	2.32	1.48	5.92	3.69	2.89
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1.49	1.30	1.07	1.56	1.75	1.73
Textiles, clothing and footwear	3.38	1.75	3.29	1.90	1.45	3.25
Food, drink and tobacco	2.69	2.27	2.86	1.48	1.42	1.83
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	0.49	..	..	1.19	1.36	0.54
Paper, printing, etc.	2.27	1.30	5.44	1.28	2.40	1.98
Other manufacturing	3.53	2.60	2.11	1.87	2.53	1.68
Building and construction	1.85	1.87	3.17	1.47	1.47	2.82
Railway and tramway services	1.72	2.23	1.51	1.48	1.35	0.72
Road and air transport	1.49	9.65	1.20	1.70	1.42	1.33
Shipping	1.04	1.02	1.11	1.35	1.42	2.70
Stevedoring	0.86	0.53	0.63	0.73	0.90	0.77
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	1.62	2.59	1.91	1.73	0.99	1.65
Other industries(a)	1.97	1.10	0.81	1.70	1.18	1.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.75</b>
<b>ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)</b>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	9.0	..	..	11.0
Coal mining	493.9	660.0	494.9	701.6	941.3	2,235.2
Other mining and quarrying	1,571.9	304.9	127.8	1,140.5	1,277.3	1,236.4
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1,129.9	1,452.0	2,585.0	4,558.9	7,415.3	7,880.6
Textiles, clothing and footwear	60.4	23.0	51.2	8.7	113.6	230.5
Food, drink and tobacco	992.8	823.8	511.3	436.0	1,291.3	2,978.4
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	0.7	..	..	1.9	79.7	15.8
Paper, printing, etc.	67.5	87.8	758.1	216.2	343.0	809.7
Other manufacturing	514.9	1,054.9	432.5	779.5	1,946.6	1,588.4
Building and construction	592.3	1,549.6	961.8	1,478.9	3,667.1	9,009.7
Railway and tramway services	441.4	417.3	551.9	623.3	1,532.2	535.0
Road and air transport	470.4	688.3	99.4	120.0	1,207.8	773.2
Shipping	5.1	21.9	2.7	17.2	143.9	150.8
Stevedoring	1,591.8	51.0	195.3	797.5	1,505.8	1,752.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	9.5	8.6	338.3	31.0	423.9	153.3
Other industries(a)	255.8	159.3	143.8	1,204.2	1,096.8	1,522.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,198.5</b>	<b>7,302.5</b>	<b>7,263.1</b>	<b>12,115.2</b>	<b>22,985.7</b>	<b>30,883.3</b>

(a) See footnote (a) on page 253.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see page 249.

## 3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1966 to 1970, 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 XIV.

## 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	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
	1970	1,484	703.7	36.9	740.6	1,393.6	17,516.5
Victoria	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
	1970	447	323.9	9.1	333.0	510.8	6,793.7
Queensland	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
	1970	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
South Australia	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
	1970	156	48.9	8.1	57.0	93.1	1,123.1
Western Australia	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
	1970	125	44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
Tasmania	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
	1970	66	12.8	2.0	14.8	32.2	451.1
Northern Territory	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
	1970	62	11.6	*	11.6	27.0	424.4
Australian Capital Territory	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
	1970	20	5.1	*	5.1	16.8	198.2
Australia	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
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see page 249.

\* Less than 50.

## 4. Duration

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

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for the year 1970, industrial disputes in coal mining, engineering, etc., stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration in working days.

## DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1970

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
<b>COAL MINING</b>						
1 day and less	122	38.2	60.0	33.2	18.6	422.6
2 days and more than 1 day	35	7.9	12.4	12.2	6.8	171.0
3 days and more than 2 days	11	1.2	1.9	2.8	1.6	33.9
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	11	2.0	3.1	8.6	4.8	107.3
5 days and less than 10 days	9	14.1	22.1	115.7	64.9	1,416.3
10 days and less than 20 days	2	0.2	0.3	3.0	1.7	34.5
20 days and less than 40 days	1	0.1	0.2	3.0	1.7	49.8
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>178.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>2,235.2</i>
<b>ENGINEERING, METALS, VEHICLES, ETC.</b>						
1 day and less	325	235.3	65.2	121.3	19.4	1,490.3
2 days and more than 1 day	145	50.2	13.9	67.3	10.8	842.3
3 days and more than 2 days	85	20.8	5.8	53.2	8.5	697.6
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	92	25.9	7.2	98.2	15.7	1,242.5
5 days and less than 10 days	119	20.1	5.6	143.4	22.9	1,863.5
10 days and less than 20 days	46	6.3	1.7	80.3	12.8	988.2
20 days and less than 40 days	9	2.4	0.7	60.0	9.6	725.9
40 days and over	1	*	..	2.1	0.3	30.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>822</i>	<i>361.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>625.9</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7,880.6</i>
<b>STEVEDORING</b>						
1 day and less	377	160.4	83.5	65.5	44.2	801.4
2 days and more than 1 day	33	14.9	7.8	22.0	14.8	250.0
3 days and more than 2 days	11	4.9	2.6	12.1	8.2	137.7
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	11	10.9	5.7	40.5	27.3	457.7
5 days and less than 10 days	10	0.6	0.4	5.1	3.4	69.7
10 days and less than 20 days	2	0.2	0.1	3.1	2.1	36.1
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>192.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>148.3</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,752.6</i>
<b>OTHER INDUSTRIES</b>						
1 day and less	529	540.8	72.0	345.8	24.0	4,302.8
2 days and more than 1 day	252	64.8	8.6	112.0	7.8	1,491.5
3 days and more than 2 days	150	62.9	8.4	164.5	11.4	2,153.8
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	125	25.1	3.3	133.5	9.3	1,783.7
5 days and less than 10 days	159	30.6	4.1	202.3	14.0	2,566.8
10 days and less than 20 days	49	19.7	2.6	313.4	21.7	4,202.9
20 days and less than 40 days	15	6.7	0.9	166.5	11.6	2,436.5
40 days and over	2	0.1	..	3.2	0.2	77.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,281</i>	<i>750.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>1,441.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>19,015.0</i>

\* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text page 249.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1970—*continued*

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number ('000)	Proportion of total (per cent)	
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>						
1 day and less	1,353	974.6	71.3	565.8	23.6	7,017.2
2 days and more than 1 day	465	137.9	10.1	213.6	8.9	2,754.8
3 days and more than 2 days	257	89.8	6.6	232.6	9.7	3,022.9
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	239	63.8	4.7	280.8	11.7	3,591.1
5 days and less than 10 days	297	65.5	4.8	466.5	19.5	5,916.2
10 days and less than 20 days	99	26.5	1.9	399.7	16.7	5,261.6
20 days and less than 40 days	25	9.2	0.7	229.5	9.6	3,212.2
40 days and over	3	0.1	..	5.3	0.2	107.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30,883.3</b>

(iii) *Summary, 1966 to 1970.* 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	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
	1970	1,353	962.1	12.5	974.6	565.8	7,017.2
2 days and more than 1 day	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
	1970	465	121.2	16.7	137.9	213.6	2,754.8
3 days and more than 2 days	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
	1970	257	81.9	7.9	89.8	232.6	3,022.9
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	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
	1970	239	54.9	8.9	63.8	280.8	3,591.1
5 days and less than 10 days	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
	1970	297	58.7	6.8	65.5	466.5	5,916.2

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 249

## DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued.

Duration (working days)	Year	Number	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
10 days and less than 20 days	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
	1970	99	16.5	10.0	26.5	399.7	5,261.6
20 days and less than 40 days	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
	1970	25	8.7	0.5	9.2	229.5	3,212.2
40 days and over	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
	1970	3	0.1	..	0.1	5.3	107.5
Total	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
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 249.

\* Less than 50.

### 5. Causes

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

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The classification of causes used in this publication is an expansion of that used in previous issues. Previously the causes were classified in four groups as follows:

1. { Wages  
Hours of work  
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.
2. { Managerial policy  
Physical working conditions
3. Trade unionism
4. Other

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1970 classified according to cause in the four industry groups, coal mining, engineering, etc., stevedoring and other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1970

Cause of dispute(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
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NUMBER OF DISPUTES

Wages . . . . .	33	416	65	654	1,168
Hours of work . . . . .	10	2	1	10	23
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	3	11	5	18	37
Managerial policy . . . . .	55	220	162	348	785
Physical working conditions . . . . .	39	69	125	151	384
Trade unionism . . . . .	33	97	42	80	252
Other . . . . .	18	7	44	20	89
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>2,738</b>

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Wages . . . . .	5.6	118.9	52.3	328.9	505.8
Hours of work . . . . .	20.3	0.1	0.1	14.3	34.8
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	3.9	8.0	1.6	63.2	76.6
Managerial policy . . . . .	7.9	45.8	52.5	78.6	184.8
Physical working conditions . . . . .	7.8	13.0	26.5	26.6	74.0
Trade unionism . . . . .	7.3	26.7	9.8	15.1	58.9
Other . . . . .	10.9	148.5	49.3	223.9	432.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>361.0</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>750.6</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>

(a) For explanation of causes see text above. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 249.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1970—*continued*

Cause of dispute(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)</b>					
Wages . . . . .	21.7	398.5	85.2	1,018.9	1,524.4
Hours of work . . . . .	105.3	0.3	*	15.7	121.4
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	3.6	5.6	1.5	62.0	72.7
Managerial policy . . . . .	16.4	81.3	23.6	165.3	286.7
Physical working conditions . . . . .	12.2	34.1	11.1	51.7	109.1
Trade unionism . . . . .	11.3	40.6	10.7	28.7	91.2
Other . . . . .	8.0	65.4	16.1	98.8	188.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>625.9</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>1,441.1</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>

\* Less than 50.

(iii) *Summary, 1966 to 1970.* The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

## CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(a)	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES</b>					
Wages . . . . .	308	316	524	637	1,168
Hours of work . . . . .	7	10	10	14	23
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	10	10	10	33	37
Managerial policy . . . . .	529	572	695	768	785
Physical working conditions . . . . .	185	200	243	257	384
Trade unionism . . . . .	143	129	118	182	252
Other . . . . .	91	103	113	123	89
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,738</b>
<b>WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)</b>					
Wages . . . . .	147.8	155.0	455.5	309.0	505.8
Hours of work . . . . .	2.2	7.2	1.3	18.3	34.8
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	55.6	13.7	4.1	25.9	76.6
Managerial policy . . . . .	90.2	99.6	147.6	167.0	184.8
Physical working conditions . . . . .	35.0	30.5	51.6	61.1	74.0
Trade unionism . . . . .	22.4	17.8	19.0	65.3	58.9
Other . . . . .	41.6	159.4	41.3	638.6	432.6
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>394.9</b>	<b>483.3</b>	<b>720.3</b>	<b>1,285.2</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)</b>					
Wages . . . . .	292.2	240.0	701.4	628.8	1,524.4
Hours of work . . . . .	4.3	3.7	1.0	7.1	121.4
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc. . . . .	96.0	12.1	4.6	31.0	72.7
Managerial policy . . . . .	199.3	252.3	243.3	317.6	286.7
Physical working conditions . . . . .	70.6	47.3	71.6	107.0	109.1
Trade unionism . . . . .	32.9	26.7	26.8	86.2	91.2
Other . . . . .	36.9	123.2	30.8	780.3	188.2
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>732.1</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>1,079.5</b>	<b>1,958.0</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>

(a) For explanation of causes see text on pages 260-1. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 249.

## 6. Methods of settlement

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

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows.

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

(ii) *Industry Groups.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1970 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, 1970**

Method of settlement(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES</b>					
1. Private negotiation . . . . .	34	256	45	386	721
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	4	1	15	20
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	1	37	1	139	178
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	2	86	4	94	186
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	11	..	..	..	11
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation . . . . .	143	439	393	647	1,622
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>2,738</b>

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

1. Private negotiation . . . . .	17.2	40.8	11.8	128.0	197.8
2. Mediation not based on legislation . . . . .	..	0.3	*	2.2	2.5
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	*	5.0	*	19.6	24.6
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	0.3	21.5	0.5	29.5	51.7
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	2.2	..	..	..	2.2
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation . . . . .	44.0	293.5	179.7	571.5	1,088.7
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>361.0</b>	<b>192.0</b>	<b>750.6</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>

(a) For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 249. For explanation of methods of settlement see text on page 263. \* Less than 50.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1970—*continued*

Method of settlement(a)	Coal mining	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)</b>					
1. Private negotiation	108.5	157.5	9.9	379.3	655.1
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	1.3	0.1	17.3	18.7
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	*	41.6	0.2	100.3	142.0
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1.2	140.9	2.3	233.8	378.2
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	7.9	..	..	..	7.9
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	60.8	284.6	135.8	710.5	1,191.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>178.4</b>	<b>625.9</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>1,441.1</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>

(a) For explanation of methods of settlement see text on page 263. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 249. \* Less than 50.

(iii) *Summary, 1966 to 1970.* 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)	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES ('000)</b>					
1. Private negotiation	272	303	431	515	721
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	6	20	20
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	214	152	167	232	178
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	1	5	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	160	159	184	245	186
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	14	11	12	19	11
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	4	14	8	..
(iv) Other Acts	6	..	..	1	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	24	56	70	20	..
6. Closing down establishment permanently	1	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	581	655	828	949	1,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>2,014</b>	<b>2,738</b>

For footnotes see next page.

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

Method of settlement(b)	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)</b>					
1. Private negotiation	34.2	37.2	87.6	71.2	197.8
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	1.2	2.7	2.5
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	37.6	19.6	26.7	45.8	24.6
(b) Reference to State government officials	..	..	0.1	0.8	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	23.2	33.2	29.4	35.6	51.7
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.7	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.2
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	0.2	1.4	0.5	..
(iv) Other Acts	5.7	..	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	1.8	8.1	12.0	3.4	..
6. Closing down establishment permanently	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	290.7	384.0	560.3	1,123.1	1,088.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>394.8</b>	<b>483.3</b>	<b>720.3</b>	<b>1,285.2</b>	<b>1,367.4</b>

## WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Private negotiation	137.5	71.7	190.9	229.6	655.1
2. Mediation not based on legislation	..	..	2.9	21.7	18.7
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	113.5	69.7	59.9	170.3	142.0
(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	96.7	157.0	127.9	192.6	378.2
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	5.0	4.2	4.1	4.6	7.9
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	0.1	2.6	0.3	..
(iv) Other Acts	5.5	..	..	0.1	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	1.4	5.4	22.4	3.2	..
6. Closing down establishment permanently	0.6	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	371.6	397.2	668.6	1,334.6	1,191.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>731.8</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>1,079.5</b>	<b>1,958.0</b>	<b>2,393.7</b>

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) For explanation of methods of settlement see text on page 263. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 249. \* 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 1966 to 1970.

## 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 ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Per cent of total	Number ( <sup>'000</sup> )	Per cent of total	
Under 50	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
	1970	871	23.8	1.7	75.2	3.1	1,002.7
50 and under 100	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
	1970	532	38.7	2.8	89.4	3.7	1,221.4
100 and under 200	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
	1970	534	76.7	5.6	193.2	8.1	2,744.1
200 and under 400	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
	1970	347	98.4	7.2	217.4	9.1	2,839.9
400 and under 1,000	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
	1970	242	154.0	11.3	354.8	14.8	4,584.6
1,000 and under 2,000	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
	1970	110	159.9	11.7	389.3	16.3	4,854.2
2,000 and under 3,000	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
	1970	48	146.5	10.7	171.3	7.2	2,001.8
3,000 and over	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
	1970	54	669.5	49.0	903.2	37.7	11,634.7
Total	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
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc. see text on page 249.

## 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 1966 to 1970.

## 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	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
	1970	1,162	86.5	6.3	50.7	2.1	666.7
100 and under 500	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
	1970	994	233.0	17.0	238.7	10.0	3,118.5
500 and under 1,000	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
	1970	239	131.7	9.6	174.3	7.3	2,285.9
1,000 and under 2,000	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
	1970	160	141.2	10.3	221.7	9.3	2,911.2
2,000 and under 5,000	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
	1970	123	254.8	18.6	397.0	16.6	5,219.6
5,000 and under 10,000	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
	1970	27	120.2	8.8	215.4	9.0	2,647.5
10,000 and over	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
	1970	33	400.0	29.3	1,095.8	45.8	14,033.9
Total	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
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of these statistics, etc., see text on page 249.

### **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 1970.**

**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.**

## CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales .	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1970	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 1970</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, 1912-1970</i>	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organisation and (b) employees' organisation.
Tasmania . . .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1927 as amended to 1966</i>	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	<i>Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1970</i>	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.

## IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1970)

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	\$,2000 medical and surgical; \$2,000 hospital; \$800 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	\$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nil	Reasonable medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation	\$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	\$1,722 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) \$172 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.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales	80 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	\$32.50 with no dependants; with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria		<i>Adult</i> \$26.00 with no dependants (with dependants \$41.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> \$24.00 without dependants (with dependants \$34.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower).
Queensland	80 per cent of a.w.e. or 80 per cent of the basic wage (State) whichever is the less.	\$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 1970)—continued

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of the Tribunal.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit.
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.	Unlimited.	Nil	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, \$22.00. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than \$29.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$23.00. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than \$20.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$16.00.	\$9.00 for wife or adult dependant, plus \$4.00 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i> ), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$8.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus \$3.00 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum. Earnings of wife are not taken into consideration for dependency.	\$13,149 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum	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.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' 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, \$28.50 with no dependants. (With dependants' allowances, maximum not to exceed a.w.e.) Female on or above female basic wage, \$21.40 with no dependants. (With dependants, not to exceed a.w.e.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to \$28.50 or \$21.40 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 \$53.20—\$39.90 (c) where a.w.e. over \$53.20—75 per cent of a.w.e.
Commonwealth of Australia	. . . . .	\$31.80 (\$23.85 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	. . . . .	\$31.80 during period of incapacity.
Australian Capital Territory	. . . . .	\$31.80 during period of incapacity.

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

## IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1970)—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
\$12.90, or 100 per cent of a.w.e. whichever is lower	\$8.00 for dependent wife, \$3.20 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age, or student child under the age of 21 years.	\$11,478. (Board may order weekly payments in excess of limit where injury results in permanent and total incapacity.)
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	\$7.70 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$2.80 for each dependent child under 16.	\$12,000 plus 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.	No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments. However a lump sum payment not exceeding \$12,000 may be agreed between all parties.
Same as for maximum	Same as Northern Territory (above).	\$12,000 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments.

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

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales .	\$12,500. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are \$300.	.	\$6.25 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier. Student child entitled until 21 years old.
Victoria . . . .	\$11,834 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, prior to death).	.	\$263 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland . . .	\$10,000 to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	\$10,000 total dependants; \$1,420 partial dependants; \$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 .	\$11,604 . . . .	\$2,811 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years	\$3.70 per week for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the the age of 21 years
Tasmania . . . .	284 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$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 1970)—*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.

## CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Commonwealth of Australia	\$12,000	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payments of \$2.80 in respect of each dependent child under the age of 16 years (ceasing on the child attaining 16 years, marrying or dying, whichever event occurs first). If the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than \$280 an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and \$280.
Northern Territory	\$12,000, plus up to \$120 funeral expenses.		Weekly payments of \$2.80 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of \$280 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	\$12,000, plus the cost of medical treatment which can exceed \$1,000 only in exceptional circumstances. 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 \$12,000 is not reduced to less than \$2,000. Plus a sum not exceeding \$120 for funeral expenses.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of \$2.80 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 1970)—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.

## CONSPICUOUS 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	No.	No.
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 1970)—*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.