

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 1971 is given on pages 160-9.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year (see pages 170-82). 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 187-93.

The Population Census

1. General

For the 1971 Census, the term *labour force* was used in place of *work force* in conformity with the Bureau's quarterly population survey and with international usage.

The labour force is defined as those persons aged 15 years and over who answered 'YES' to any of the following questions on the 1971 Census Schedule:

- (a) 'Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?'

- (b) 'Did this person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?'
- (c) 'Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?'
- (d) 'Did this person look for work last week?'

Thus the labour force comprises those persons who worked, those who had a job from which they were temporarily absent, those who were temporarily laid off without pay for the whole of the reference week and those who did not work, did not have a job and were actively looking for work.

Persons helping but not receiving wages or salary who usually worked less than 15 hours a week are excluded from the labour force. Bonded trainees (including trainee teachers) and cadets engaged in full-time study at educational institutions are also excluded, even though such institutions were conducted by their employer.

The unemployed members of the labour force are those persons who answered 'No' to Questions (a) and (b) and 'YES' to Question (d) and those who answered 'YES' to Question (a), 'No' to Question (b) and 'YES' to Question (c). Thus the unemployed consist of those persons who did no work during the reference week and either looked for work (having no job) or were temporarily laid off from a job.

This approach conforms closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954 and to the approach used at the 1966 Census.

According to the definition any labour force activity during the previous week, however little, results in the person being counted in the labour force.

Thus many persons whose main activity is not a labour force one (e.g. housewife, full-time student) are drawn into the labour force by virtue of part-time or occasional labour force activity in the previous week. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966 and that they were predominantly females.

On the other hand, the definition excludes persons who may frequently or usually participate in the labour force but who in the previous week happened to have withdrawn from the labour force. Answers to the question on usual major activity indicate that there were substantially more of such persons at the Census of 1971 than at the Census of 1966, especially among males.

A similar definition of the labour force is used in the quarterly population sample survey conducted by the Bureau by the method of personal interview. This survey is used to measure changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter in the intercensal period.

Evidence from post-enumeration surveys and pilot tests indicates that the personal interview approach tends to identify a larger number of persons as in the labour force than does the filling in of the census questions on the schedule by the householder, and that this tendency has increased between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses.

The above considerations should be borne in mind if comparisons of the total labour force or labour force participation rates are made between the 1966 and 1971 Censuses, or between the 1971 Census and the 1971 labour force quarterly estimates, or if the 1971 Census figures for wage and salary earners are compared with the estimates of employed wage and salary earners shown on pages 187-93.

2. Occupational status, Employment status and Labour force status

At the 1971 Census the terms 'occupational status', 'employment status' and 'labour force status' were used, and the relationship between these terms is illustrated by the following classifications:

Occupational status	Employment status	Labour force status
1. Employer 2. Self-employed 3. Employee 4. Helper 5. Looking for first job 6. Other unemployed 7. Not in the labour force	Employed	In the labour force
	Unemployed	
	Not in the labour force	Not in the labour force

Prior to the 1971 Census unemployed persons were classified according to their last job held. For the 1971 Census, however, details of occupation and industry were sought only in respect of *employed* persons:

The tables following show the occupational status of the population of Australia and States and Territories at the 1971 Census.

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Occupational status	Males	Females	Persons
In labour force—			
Employed—			
Employer	217,792	59,646	277,438
Self-employed	300,422	77,637	378,059
Employee on wage or salary	3,058,672	1,494,298	4,552,970
Helper, unpaid	9,640	22,321	31,961
Total employed	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428
Unemployed—			
Looking for first job	8,237	7,824	16,061
Other unemployed	44,876	29,123	73,999
Total unemployed	53,113	36,947	90,060
Total in labour force	3,639,639	1,690,849	5,330,488
Not in labour force—			
Aged 0-14 years	1,880,557	1,789,495	3,670,052
Other not in labour force	892,515	2,862,583	3,755,098
Total not in labour force	2,773,072	4,652,078	7,425,150
Grand total	6,412,711	6,342,927	12,755,638

POPULATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA
CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—PERSONS

Occupational Status	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
In labour force—									
Employed—									
Employer	92,254	74,116	48,876	25,300	25,182	8,568	1,182	1,960	277,438
Self-employed	122,155	109,129	61,727	38,015	33,546	10,334	1,109	2,044	378,059
Employee on wage or salary	1,704,627	1,257,392	594,306	411,004	359,704	130,276	36,189	59,472	4,552,970
Helper-unpaid	9,822	8,537	5,719	3,249	3,298	1,037	106	193	31,961
Total employed	1,928,858	1,449,174	710,628	477,568	421,730	150,215	38,586	63,669	5,240,428
Unemployed—									
Looking for first job	5,589	4,255	2,345	1,795	1,276	503	127	171	16,061
Other unemployed	25,682	19,562	10,949	6,560	7,376	2,544	582	744	73,999
Total unemployed	31,271	23,817	13,294	8,355	8,652	3,047	709	915	90,060
Total in labour force	1,960,129	1,472,991	723,922	485,923	430,382	153,262	39,295	64,584	5,330,488
Not in labour force—									
Aged 0-14 years	1,269,101	1,012,549	540,080	339,850	312,042	121,323	28,405	46,702	3,670,052
Other not in labour force	1,371,950	1,016,811	563,063	347,934	288,045	115,828	18,690	32,777	3,755,098
Total in labour force	2,641,051	2,029,360	1,103,143	687,784	600,087	237,151	47,095	79,479	7,425,150
Grand total	4,601,180	3,502,351	1,827,065	1,173,707	1,030,469	390,413	86,390	144,063	12,755,638

3. Employment status, Age and Marital status

Tables showing the population at the Census of 30 June 1971 classified according to employment status in conjunction with age and marital status, are published in the 1971 Census Bulletin 5. (Part 9: Australia).

4. Occupation

Occupation is defined as the type of work performed by an employed person and should not be confused with the type of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person works, e.g. a carpenter employed by a steel-making establishment would have the occupation of 'carpenter' and industry 'steel manufacture'; an electrician working at an oil refinery would have the occupation of 'electrician' but his industry would be that of 'oil refining'.

In accordance with the International Standard Classification of Occupations the structure of the Australian classification used for the 1971 and previous censuses is based primarily on the nature of the work done. The 1971 classification was prepared from the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1958 (revised 1966). The changes in the revised classification were given careful consideration in the preparation of the 1971 Australian classification. A number of new entries have been created to maintain convertibility to the international classification and others created to give more precise codes in certain occupation groups.

The classification of persons to an occupation based upon the replies provided on census schedules can be a most difficult task. This is particularly so in respect of occupations described as 'professional'. This can be simply illustrated by taking the reply 'engineer', which is provided on census schedules by persons ranging from university graduates in engineering to mechanics of various types, locomotive drivers and attendants of stationary engines.

Much of this difficulty can be overcome by studying the answers to the census questions on qualifications held (Question 13), but considerable knowledge of qualifications is needed to use them effectively in coding occupations. Such knowledge could not be conveyed in a simple set of instructions to the coders employed for census processing.

For this reason occupation minor group OA (Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional) has been limited solely to persons holding a university degree. Other persons describing themselves in professional terms but not holding a degree were classified to minor group OK (Draftsmen and technicians, N.E.C.).

This is of course too restrictive a definition of many 'professional' occupations and consequently a set of tabulations of the individual occupations in minor group OK cross-classified by tertiary qualifications held (other than university degrees) will be produced as a supplement to all tabulations showing occupation at the minor group level. Information from these supplementary tabulations will be available on request.

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional	16,833	203	17,036
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other related scientists	7,025	831	7,856
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	6,458	1,076	7,534
Medical practitioners and dentists	17,267	2,317	19,584
Nurses, including probationers or trainees	5,047	84,473	89,520
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	8,105	6,275	14,380
Teachers	67,009	88,528	155,537
Clergy and related members of religious orders	10,360	2,479	12,839
Law professionals	9,690	609	10,299
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	19,733	10,830	30,563
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	100,173	16,320	116,493
Other professional, technical and related workers	41,629	13,238	54,867
<i>Total professional, etc., workers</i>	<i>309,329</i>	<i>227,179</i>	<i>536,508</i>
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,721	191	11,912
Employers, workers on own account, status 0, directors, managers, n.e.c.	295,121	41,841	336,962
<i>Total administrative, etc., workers</i>	<i>306,842</i>	<i>42,032</i>	<i>348,874</i>
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	41,346	51,980	93,326
Stenographers and typists		171,752	171,752
Other clerical workers	259,366	305,964	565,330
<i>Total clerical workers</i>	<i>300,712</i>	<i>529,696</i>	<i>830,408</i>
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	31,383	2,249	33,632
Commercial travellers and manufacturers agents	46,816	2,511	49,327
Proprietors and shopkeepers, workers on own account, n.e.c., status 0, retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	139,792	199,135	338,927
<i>Total sales workers</i>	<i>217,991</i>	<i>203,895</i>	<i>421,886</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	205,982	40,470	246,452
Farm workers, including farm foremen	114,404	22,000	136,404
Wool classers	1,953	10	1,963
Hunters and trappers	555		555
Fishermen and related workers	7,170	210	7,380
Timber getters and other forestry workers	11,064	88	11,152
<i>Total farmers, etc.</i>	<i>341,128</i>	<i>62,778</i>	<i>403,906</i>

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen	28,843	89	28,932
Well drillers, oil, water and related workers	1,084	1	1,085
Mineral treaters	3,870		3,870
<i>Total miners, quarrymen, etc.</i>	<i>33,797</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>33,887</i>
Workers in transport and communication—			
Deck and engineer officers, ship, not services	3,434	9	3,443
Deck and engine room hands, ship and boatmen, not services	5,703	..	5,703
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers, not services	3,147	22	3,169
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	11,486	..	11,486
Drivers, road transport	168,830	6,626	175,456
Guards and conductors, railway	4,060	..	4,060
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	20,787	830	21,617
Telephone, telegraph and related communication operators	3,410	25,508	28,918
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	23,011	5,479	28,490
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	7,165	1,283	8,448
<i>Total workers in transport, etc.</i>	<i>251,033</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>290,790</i>
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	14,428	19,444	33,872
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	16,963	60,509	77,472
Leathercutters, lasters, sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	7,907	9,585	17,492
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	20,776	..	20,776
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	15,321	1,350	16,671
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	366,933	4,628	371,561
Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers	128,888	1,015	129,903
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	61,361	35,001	96,362
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers and related workers	121,555	2,547	124,102
Painters and decorators	49,359	876	50,235
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	104,262	25	104,287
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	33,663	8,330	41,993
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,014	1,754	11,768
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers	77,373	17,716	95,089
Chemical, sugar and paper production-process workers	22,669	5,216	27,885
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	836	1,435	2,271
Paper products, rubber, plastic and production-process workers, n.e.c.	28,660	15,039	43,699
Packers, wrappers, labellers	11,173	26,367	37,540
Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators	71,281	260	71,541
Storemen and freight handlers	97,333	3,574	100,907
Labourers, n.e.c.	196,095	9,170	205,265
<i>Total craftsmen, etc.</i>	<i>1,456,850</i>	<i>223,841</i>	<i>1,680,691</i>
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade, police and other protective service workers	40,536	962	41,498
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	18,666	107,302	125,968
Waiters, bartenders	14,208	31,826	46,034
Caretakers, cleaners, buildings	33,679	40,359	74,038
Barbers, hairdressers and beauticians	7,468	20,764	28,232
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	5,031	13,160	18,191

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY OCCUPATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Service, sport and recreation workers—continued</i>			
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,490	836	4,326
Photographers and camera operators	3,490	714	4,204
Undertakers and crematorium workers	923	40	963
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	16,880	27,228	44,108
<i>Total service, etc., workers</i>	<i>144,371</i>	<i>243,191</i>	<i>387,562</i>
<i>Members of armed services—</i>			
Officers, Royal Australian Air Force	2,108	133	2,241
Other ranks, Royal Australian Air Force	14,810	793	15,603
Officers, Australian Military Forces	3,019	168	3,187
Other ranks, Australian Military Forces	29,271	842	30,113
Officers, Royal Australian Navy	1,588	43	1,631
Other ranks, Royal Australian Navy	11,809	612	12,421
Officers, Overseas Forces in Australia . . . . .	..	..	..
Other ranks, Overseas Forces in Australia . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>Total armed services</i>	<i>62,605</i>	<i>2,591</i>	<i>65,196</i>
<i>Occupation inadequately described or not stated—</i>			
Occupation inadequately described or not stated: excluding managerial workers, 'other and inadequately described or not stated', code No. 119 major group 1	161,868	78,852	240,720
Total employed(a)	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

5. Industry

Industry is defined as the branch of productive activity, business or service carried out by the establishment in which a person is employed.

For the 1971 Census the classification of industry was based on the Preliminary Edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For the purposes of the population census an 'undefined' category was added, where appropriate, to individual Divisions, Subdivisions and Groups of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules.

At the 1966 and previous censuses, industry was determined from the respondent's own stated description of the 'kind of industry, business or service' in which he worked. With the adoption of ASIC for the 1971 Census comparability with previous censuses is greatly impaired, not only because of changes in the classification itself but also because in 1971 the industry coding was mainly determined from the name and address of the establishment at which the respondent worked.

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—</i>			
Agriculture	283,262	66,422	349,684
Services to agriculture	15,061	902	15,963
Forestry and logging	11,909	419	12,328
Fishing and hunting	7,950	438	8,388
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, undefined	36	8	44
<i>Total agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>318,218</i>	<i>68,189</i>	<i>386,407</i>

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—continued

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
Mining—			
Metallic minerals	31,925	2,260	34,185
Coal	19,414	384	19,798
Crude petroleum (including natural gas)	448	28	476
Construction materials	6,643	491	7,134
Other non-metallic minerals	2,936	201	3,137
Services to mining	7,806	2,040	9,846
Mining undefined	1,275	172	1,447
<i>Total mining</i>	<i>70,447</i>	<i>5,576</i>	<i>76,023</i>
Manufacturing—			
Food, beverages and tobacco	135,128	47,373	182,501
Textiles	28,035	22,218	50,253
Clothing and footwear (including knitting mills)	23,920	75,346	99,266
Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)	66,849	8,696	75,545
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	73,731	27,682	101,413
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	45,625	17,224	62,849
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	47,175	5,640	52,815
Basic metal products	84,005	6,816	90,821
Fabricated metal products	88,606	19,440	108,046
Transport equipment	122,885	13,670	136,555
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	139,494	45,717	185,211
Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c.	42,280	20,422	62,702
Manufacturing, undefined	5,541	2,100	7,641
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>903,274</i>	<i>312,344</i>	<i>1,215,618</i>
Electricity, gas and water—			
Electricity and gas	61,850	5,884	67,734
Water, sewerage and drainage	21,900	1,618	23,518
<i>Total electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>83,750</i>	<i>7,502</i>	<i>91,252</i>
Construction—			
General construction	252,904	11,738	264,642
Special-trade contracting	131,603	8,406	140,009
Construction, undefined	7,301	277	7,578
<i>Total construction</i>	<i>391,808</i>	<i>20,421</i>	<i>412,229</i>
Wholesale and retail trade—			
Wholesale trade	244,873	92,769	337,642
Retail trade	355,464	294,423	649,887
Wholesale and retail trade, undefined	374	185	559
<i>Total wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>600,711</i>	<i>387,377</i>	<i>988,088</i>
Transport and storage—			
Road transport	112,074	13,859	125,933
Railway transport	55,086	5,599	60,685
Water transport	33,579	2,415	35,994
Air transport	21,084	5,495	26,579
Other transport and storage	15,914	5,883	21,797
Transport and storage, undefined	662	63	725
<i>Total transport and storage</i>	<i>238,399</i>	<i>33,314</i>	<i>271,713</i>
<i>Communication</i>	<i>78,316</i>	<i>25,169</i>	<i>103,485</i>
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services—			
Finance and investment	70,710	51,877	122,587
Insurance	36,294	29,301	65,595
Real estate and business services	98,152	76,706	174,858
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, undefined	263	115	378
<i>Total finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	<i>205,419</i>	<i>157,999</i>	<i>363,418</i>

EMPLOYED POPULATION, BY INDUSTRY: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971—*continued*

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
Public administration and defence—			
Public administration	130,724	60,171	190,895
Defence	83,435	8,726	92,161
Public administration and defence, undefined	60	36	96
<i>Total public administration and defence</i>	<i>214,219</i>	<i>68,933</i>	<i>283,152</i>
Community services—			
Health	58,584	182,025	240,609
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	85,561	124,171	209,732
Welfare and charitable services and religious institutions	17,835	16,985	34,820
Other community services	61,357	17,545	78,902
Community services, undefined	119	467	586
<i>Total community services</i>	<i>223,456</i>	<i>341,193</i>	<i>564,649</i>
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services—			
Entertainment and recreational services	29,083	22,412	51,495
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	57,612	83,700	141,312
Personal services	21,359	40,857	62,216
Private households employing staff	1,212	10,967	12,179
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services, undefined	204	105	309
<i>Total entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services</i>	<i>109,470</i>	<i>158,041</i>	<i>267,511</i>
<i>Non-classifiable establishments</i>	<i>149,039</i>	<i>67,844</i>	<i>216,883</i>
Total employed(a)	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census, were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

**EMPLOYED POPULATION BY INDUSTRY (DIVISIONS) AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS:
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1971**

Industry (division)	Employer	Self-employed	Employee	Helper	Total
MALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	52,681	139,286	120,951	5,300	318,218
Mining	436	1,566	68,349	96	70,447
Manufacturing	14,818	11,315	876,910	231	903,274
Electricity, gas and water	36	28	83,683	1	83,750
Construction	31,074	40,516	320,024	194	391,808
Wholesale and retail trade	62,243	48,403	489,315	750	600,711
Transport and storage	10,025	24,111	204,131	132	238,399
Communication	29	102	78,184	1	78,316
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18,263	12,200	174,766	190	205,419
Public administration and defence	..	..	214,219	..	214,219
Community services	11,526	3,350	207,249	1,331	223,456
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	14,218	11,717	83,231	304	109,470
Non-classifiable establishments	2,443	7,828	137,658	1,110	149,039
Total employed(a)	217,792	300,422	3,058,672	9,640	3,586,526
FEMALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11,888	27,182	19,916	9,203	68,189
Mining	52	84	5,416	24	5,576
Manufacturing	3,657	3,846	304,308	533	312,344
Electricity, gas and water	7	4	7,490	1	7,502
Construction	2,779	1,564	15,575	503	20,421
Wholesale and retail trade	24,879	25,954	333,214	3,330	387,377
Transport and storage	1,413	1,790	29,806	305	33,314
Communication	17	81	25,068	3	25,169
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,058	3,733	151,897	311	157,999
Public administration and defence	..	..	68,933	..	68,933
Community services	2,014	4,536	330,936	3,707	341,193
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	10,391	7,110	139,280	1,260	158,041
Non-classifiable establishments	491	1,753	62,459	3,141	67,844
Total employed(a)	59,646	77,637	1,494,298	22,321	1,653,902
PERSONS					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64,569	166,468	140,867	14,503	386,407
Mining	488	1,650	73,765	120	76,023
Manufacturing	18,475	15,161	1,181,218	764	1,215,618
Electricity, gas and water	43	32	91,175	2	91,252
Construction	33,853	42,080	335,599	697	412,229
Wholesale and retail trade	87,122	74,357	822,529	4,080	988,088
Transport and storage	11,438	25,901	233,937	437	271,713
Communication	46	183	103,252	4	103,485
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	20,321	15,933	326,663	501	363,418
Public administration and defence	..	..	283,152	..	283,152
Community services	13,540	7,886	538,185	5,038	564,649
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24,609	18,827	222,511	1,564	267,511
Non-classifiable establishments	2,934	9,581	200,117	4,251	216,883
Total employed(a)	277,438	378,059	4,552,970	31,961	5,240,428

(a) Persons who, during the week prior to the Census were unemployed or who were classified as 'not in the labour force' are not included in this table.

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

A description of the labour force survey and a selection of principal statistics obtained from it are given in this section. Data from supplementary surveys are published in mimeographed bulletins which are available on request. Surveys have covered such subjects as Leavers from Schools, Universities or Other Educational Institutions; Multiple Jobholding; Chronic Illnesses, Injuries and Impairments; Non-school Study Courses; Child Care; Income Distribution; and Labour Mobility. Results of some of these surveys may be found in this and earlier editions of *The Labour Report*.

The labour force survey*

The labour force survey commenced in November 1960, and until November 1963 it was confined to the six State capital cities. The first survey for the whole of Australia was carried out in February 1964. Estimates are published quarterly in the mimeographed bulletin *The Labour Force* (Reference No. 6.20). More comprehensive statistics have been published in special bulletins entitled *The Labour Force*, covering the period 1964 to 1968, and single years thereafter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimates of total population, revised on the basis of the 1971 population census, indicate that the estimates that were used for the population surveys in mid-1971 were, overall, some 55,000 persons too high. The revised estimates classified by age, which are necessary to enable the revision of labour force estimates to be carried out, are not yet available. Caution should be exercised in using the estimates in this Labour Report as indicators of long-term change. A preliminary assessment of the effect of the revised population estimates indicates that it will be necessary to reduce the level of the estimated labour force from mid-1971 onwards by about 28,000 persons (mostly males). Successively smaller revisions will be made to the estimates for earlier periods back to mid-1966.

Industry estimates published in previous issues of the Labour Report were based on the Classification and Classified List of Industries used at the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. Industry is now coded by use of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). Industry estimates shown in this issue for November 1972 and subsequent quarters are, therefore, not strictly comparable with those shown in earlier issues.

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.

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

STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)		
MALES									
1969	350.8	3,193.6	3,544.4	35.4	1.0	3,579.8	83.3	715.1	4,294.9
1970	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971	341.9	3,342.2	3,684.1	44.0	1.2	3,728.1	82.9	767.1	4,495.2
1972	345.3	3,371.3	3,716.6	61.0	1.6	3,777.6	82.5	800.1	4,577.7
1973	309.4	3,453.7	3,763.1	50.7	1.3	3,813.8	82.0	839.0	4,652.8
MARRIED WOMEN									
1969	40.7	835.8	876.6	23.2	2.6	899.7	31.4	1,964.0	2,863.7
1970	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971	50.3	990.2	1,040.4	24.1	2.3	1,064.5	35.2	1,962.3	3,026.8
1972	51.7	1,012.8	1,064.5	27.8	2.5	1,092.3	35.2	2,011.8	3,104.1
1973	54.5	1,099.9	1,154.4	25.9	2.2	1,180.3	37.3	1,980.8	3,161.1
OTHER FEMALES(d)									
1969	11.5	689.9	701.4	16.5	2.3	717.9	48.1	774.5	1,492.4
1970	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971	11.6	706.5	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.8	1,530.4
1972	11.1	670.2	681.2	21.4	3.0	702.6	45.6	839.4	1,542.0
1973	10.5	672.9	683.4	23.6	3.3	707.0	45.1	859.1	1,566.1
ALL FEMALES									
1969	52.3	1,525.7	1,578.0	39.7	2.5	1,617.6	37.1	2,738.5	4,356.1
1970	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971	61.8	1,696.6	1,758.4	38.7	2.2	1,797.1	39.4	2,760.1	4,557.2
1972	62.8	1,683.0	1,745.8	49.2	2.7	1,794.9	38.6	2,851.2	4,646.1
1973	65.0	1,772.8	1,837.8	49.5	2.6	1,887.3	39.9	2,839.9	4,727.2
PERSONS									
1969	403.1	4,719.3	5,122.4	75.1	1.4	5,197.4	60.1	3,453.6	8,651.0
1970	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971	403.7	5,038.8	5,442.5	82.7	1.5	5,525.1	61.0	3,527.3	9,052.4
1972	408.1	5,054.3	5,462.4	110.2	2.0	5,572.6	60.4	3,651.2	9,223.8
1973	374.4	5,226.5	5,600.9	100.2	1.8	5,701.1	60.8	3,678.9	9,380.0

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 170. (b) For definitions see pages 170-1. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate). (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

Graphs showing labour force participation rates and unemployment rates for the period February 1964 to May 1973 are published on page 174.

NOTE. Discontinuity. At the 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have likewise been excluded from the labour force estimates from August 1971. In consequence there is now a break in the labour force series between May and August 1971, the number of males and females excluded being approximately seven thousand and seventeen thousand respectively.

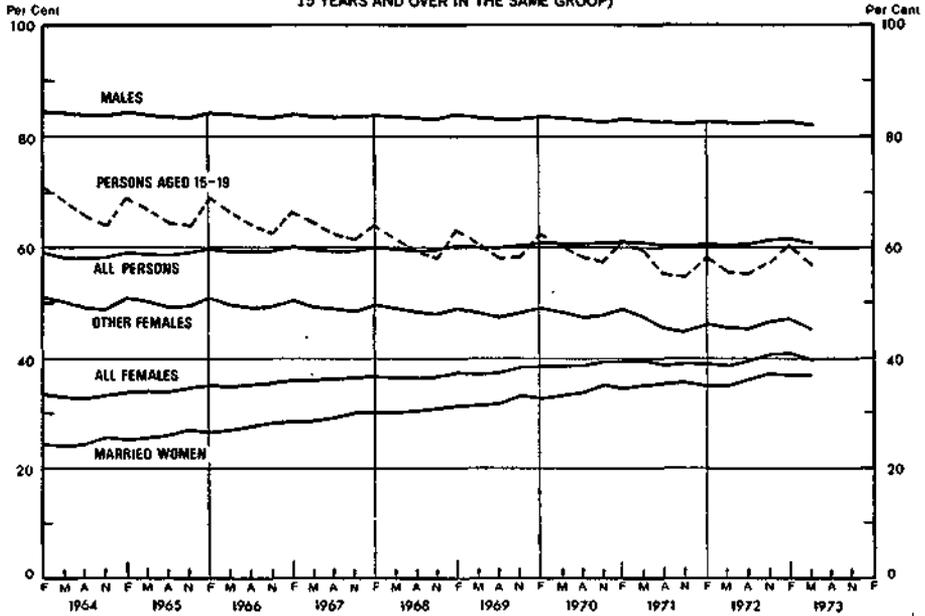
Discontinuity between 1972 and 1973 has been caused by a change in the basis of industry coding. Industry is now being coded according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. See page 171.

It is possible, also, that the introduction of the new sample during 1972 may have resulted in some discontinuity in the estimates shown above between May 1972 and May 1973.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

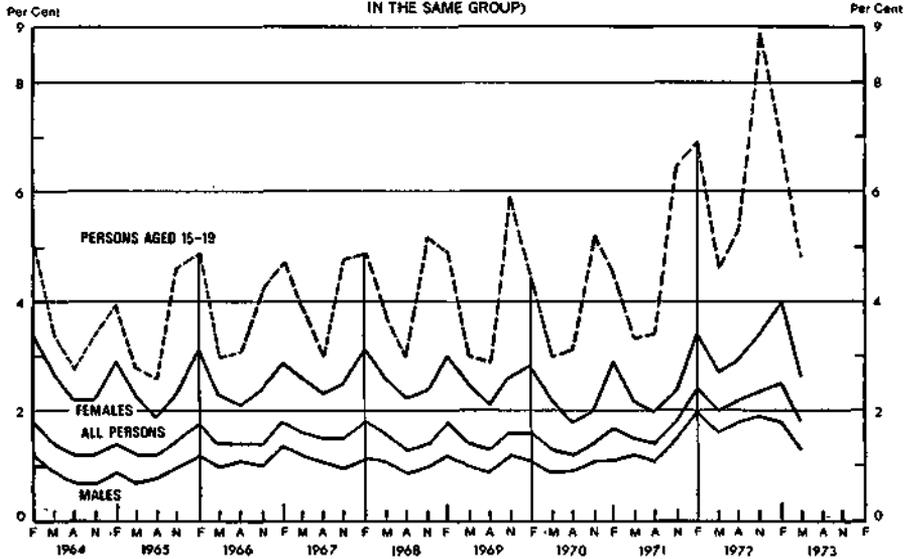
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

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



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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



CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1973

Birthplace and year of arrival	Employed(b) (⁰⁰⁰)	Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)	
		Number (⁰⁰⁰)	Per cent of labour force	Number (⁰⁰⁰)	Per cent of population (c)
MALES					
Born in Australia	2,730.3	33.9	1.2	2,764.2	82.1
Born outside Australia	1,032.8	16.9	1.6	1,049.6	85.5
Arrived before 1955	354.3	4.4	1.2	358.7	77.6
1955 to 1961	229.8	4.8	2.0	234.5	92.0
1962 to 1966	164.4	*	*	166.7	88.0
1967 to 1971	226.6	*	*	230.2	91.0
January 1972 to May 1973	57.7	*	*	59.5	86.8
MARRIED WOMEN					
Born in Australia	806.6	15.8	1.9	822.5	35.1
Born outside Australia	347.8	10.0	2.8	357.8	44.4
Arrived before 1955	99.5	*	*	102.6	37.5
1955 to 1961	86.4	*	*	87.6	49.0
1962 to 1966	59.2	*	*	60.7	43.9
1967 to 1971	86.3	*	*	88.6	50.1
January 1972 to May 1973	16.4	*	*	18.4	47.0
ALL FEMALES					
Born in Australia	1,364.6	33.7	2.4	1,398.3	39.1
Born outside Australia	473.2	15.7	3.2	488.9	45.0
Arrived before 1955	127.0	*	*	130.6	34.2
1955 to 1961	114.3	*	*	116.3	50.4
1962 to 1966	84.9	*	*	87.8	48.3
1967 to 1971	118.2	*	*	121.9	52.9
January 1972 to May 1973	28.8	*	*	32.3	52.2
PERSONS					
Born in Australia	4,094.9	67.6	1.6	4,162.5	60.0
Born outside Australia	1,506.0	32.6	2.1	1,538.6	66.5
Arrived before 1955	481.3	8.0	1.6	489.3	58.0
1955 to 1961	344.1	6.8	1.9	350.9	72.2
1962 to 1966	249.4	5.2	2.0	254.5	68.6
1967 to 1971	344.8	7.2	2.1	352.0	72.8
January 1972 to May 1973	86.5	5.4	5.8	91.8	70.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see pages 170-1. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group. Persons in institutions for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their usual place of residence, have been omitted from the civilian population since it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace or the year of arrival in Australia for such persons.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, MAY 1973

Age group (years)	Married			Not married(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	7.9	24.2	32.1	338.2	287.1	625.3	346.1	311.3	657.4
20-24	190.9	176.5	367.3	310.3	161.8	472.1	501.1	338.3	839.4
25-34	755.5	314.6	1,070.1	177.1	77.6	254.7	932.6	392.2	1,324.8
35-44	667.1	311.8	978.9	83.7	49.3	133.0	750.9	361.0	1,111.9
45-54	634.5	257.5	892.0	80.8	66.7	147.4	715.3	324.2	1,039.4
55-59	241.8	66.4	308.2	30.2	30.8	61.0	272.0	97.2	369.2
60-64	169.1	22.6	191.8	29.5	20.0	49.5	198.7	42.6	241.3
65 and over	77.0	6.7	83.7	20.2	13.8	34.0	97.1	20.5	117.7
Total	2,743.8	1,180.3	3,924.1	1,070.0	707.0	1,777.0	3,813.8	1,887.3	5,701.1

PER CENT OF POPULATION(c)

15-19	98.9	48.3	55.2	58.6	55.5	57.1	59.2	54.9	57.1
20-24	98.0	49.9	67.0	86.2	84.4	85.6	90.4	62.0	76.3
25-34	98.9	38.4	67.6	91.1	82.3	88.6	97.3	43.0	70.8
35-44	98.4	47.1	73.1	90.2	72.1	82.5	97.4	49.5	74.1
45-54	96.2	41.3	69.5	85.1	60.7	72.0	94.8	44.2	69.8
55-59	91.7	27.6	61.1	75.4	41.3	53.2	89.5	30.6	59.6
60-64	77.1	12.5	47.9	70.0	21.6	36.8	75.9	15.6	45.1
65 and over	23.1	2.9	14.8	15.4	3.3	6.2	20.9	3.2	10.6
Total	87.9	37.3	62.5	69.9	45.1	57.4	82.0	39.9	60.8

(a) Aged 15 years and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (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(b), MAY 1973

('000)

Industry division(b)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture	314.4	67.0	381.4
Manufacturing	1,006.5	353.2	1,359.7
Construction	479.3	23.4	502.6
Wholesale and retail trade	703.8	472.5	1,176.4
Transport and storage	264.6	39.4	304.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	213.1	177.3	390.3
Community services(c)	254.4	420.0	674.4
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	143.1	216.5	359.5
Other industries	431.0	112.7	543.7
Looking for first job	*	5.4	9.0
Total	3,813.8	1,887.3	5,701.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) The industry estimates shown are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. See page 171. (c) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

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

Occupation group	May 1969	May 1970	May 1971	May 1972	May 1973
MALES					
Professional and technical(b)	318.5	342.7	344.9	359.7	380.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	285.8	297.2	314.4	315.5	314.7
Clerical	322.9	332.1	329.6	320.7	307.9
Sales	206.0	210.6	224.4	242.0	242.2
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	396.3	398.1	395.3	400.8	379.1
Transport and communication	273.9	277.5	281.4	294.6	293.8
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	1,619.1	1,644.7	1,668.4	1,670.6	1,713.4
Service, sport and recreation	155.5	160.0	167.0	170.2	178.8
Looking for first job	*	*	*	*	*
Total	3,579.8	3,664.7	3,728.1	3,777.6	3,813.8
MARRIED WOMEN					
Professional and technical(b)	92.1	104.4	116.6	133.5	147.8
Administrative, executive and managerial	27.5	28.2	29.8	26.8	28.0
Clerical	226.2	271.0	289.8	298.6	334.5
Sales	127.4	141.6	145.3	146.3	157.1
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	38.2	45.9	46.4	48.4	48.7
Transport and communication	23.1	23.0	33.2	34.1	34.0
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	176.3	179.6	194.4	203.8	203.9
Service, sport and recreation	187.7	189.9	208.5	199.0	225.3
Looking for first job	*	*	*	*	*
Total	899.7	984.5	1,064.5	1,092.3	1,180.3
ALL FEMALES					
Professional and technical(b)	226.4	234.5	252.8	254.7	274.0
Administrative, executive and managerial	38.8	39.9	39.4	36.9	37.9
Clerical	500.7	563.3	572.8	574.3	614.4
Sales	212.2	227.0	234.9	239.3	249.2
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	49.5	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.7
Transport and communication	44.2	40.9	51.4	50.4	50.6
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(c)	251.1	255.4	269.0	270.7	274.3
Service, sport and recreation	289.5	297.6	315.3	302.4	322.8
Looking for first job	5.1	4.2	*	7.9	5.4
Total	1,617.6	1,721.1	1,797.1	1,794.9	1,887.3
PERSONS					
Professional and technical(b)	544.9	577.2	597.7	614.4	654.3
Administrative, executive and managerial	324.4	337.2	353.8	352.3	352.6
Clerical	823.6	895.4	902.4	895.0	922.3
Sales	418.2	437.6	459.3	481.3	491.4
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	445.8	456.5	453.5	459.0	437.8
Miners, quarrymen, etc.	40.4	40.2	39.5	35.5	34.6
Transport and communication	318.1	318.3	332.8	345.1	344.4
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.	1,829.7	1,859.9	1,898.0	1,905.8	1,953.1
Service, sport and recreation	445.0	457.6	482.3	472.6	501.6
Looking for first job	7.1	5.9	5.9	11.6	9.0
Total	5,197.4	5,385.8	5,525.1	5,572.6	5,701.1

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) See note to table on page 173 regarding discontinuity of the series. (c) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY HOURS WORKED(b)
 ('000)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked(d)	
	0(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		Full-time workers	All persons
MALES										
1969 . . .	194.1	167.5	227.3	282.8	1,474.0	504.1	694.6	3,544.4	n.a.	40.8
1970 . . .	217.3	165.3	157.0	320.6	1,449.3	547.1	774.3	3,630.8	n.a.	41.2
1971 . . .	225.3	174.8	148.8	322.0	1,457.2	560.1	795.6	3,683.9	42.0	41.1
1972 . . .	224.3	155.1	128.3	316.9	1,620.6	513.4	758.0	3,716.6	41.7	40.9
1973 . . .	239.3	176.2	180.0	333.5	1,482.1	539.0	812.9	3,763.1	41.9	40.9
MARRIED WOMEN										
1969 . . .	63.4	256.8	85.8	95.7	286.7	41.6	46.6	876.6	n.a.	30.3
1970 . . .	68.4	285.0	68.7	121.6	311.0	51.6	56.2	962.5	n.a.	30.6
1971 . . .	86.0	299.9	74.6	125.2	341.7	55.3	57.7	1,040.4	n.a.	30.2
1972 . . .	86.0	293.1	76.6	127.6	373.6	53.8	53.9	1,064.5	38.1	30.5
1973 . . .	103.4	344.6	87.9	142.8	362.7	55.0	57.9	1,154.4	37.3	29.4
OTHER FEMALES(e)										
1969 . . .	41.1	68.2	53.7	141.0	325.4	48.5	23.5	701.4	n.a.	35.0
1970 . . .	51.2	72.9	43.6	153.7	315.9	56.2	27.4	720.9	n.a.	34.5
1971 . . .	59.8	73.9	40.4	149.1	310.0	56.6	28.1	718.0	n.a.	33.9
1972 . . .	39.6	74.1	34.3	135.8	320.2	47.2	29.9	681.2	37.7	34.8
1973 . . .	46.5	82.6	41.4	143.9	295.5	45.1	28.5	683.4	36.7	33.9
ALL FEMALES										
1969 . . .	104.5	325.0	139.4	236.8	612.1	90.0	70.1	1,578.0	n.a.	32.3
1970 . . .	119.7	357.8	112.3	275.3	626.9	107.8	83.6	1,683.4	n.a.	32.2
1971 . . .	145.8	373.7	115.1	274.3	651.7	112.0	85.9	1,758.4	37.4	31.7
1972 . . .	125.6	367.3	111.0	263.3	693.8	101.0	83.8	1,745.8	37.9	32.2
1973 . . .	149.9	427.1	129.3	286.7	658.3	100.1	86.5	1,837.8	37.0	31.1
PERSONS										
1969 . . .	298.6	492.5	366.7	519.6	2,086.1	594.1	764.7	5,122.4	n.a.	38.2
1970 . . .	336.9	523.1	269.3	595.9	2,076.2	654.9	857.9	5,314.2	n.a.	38.3
1971 . . .	371.1	548.5	263.9	596.3	2,108.9	672.1	881.5	5,442.3	40.8	38.1
1972 . . .	349.9	522.3	239.3	580.3	2,314.4	614.5	841.8	5,462.4	40.7	38.1
1973 . . .	389.2	603.3	309.3	620.2	2,140.4	639.1	899.4	5,600.9	40.6	37.7

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes; and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in slight lowering of the average hours figure. (e) Never married, widowed and divorced.

**EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a) WHO WORKED LESS THAN 35 HOURS^(b)
BY REASON
(^{'000})**

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more				Usually work less than 35 hours		
	Reason for working less than 35 hours			Total	Reason for working less than 35 hours		Total
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons	
MALES							
1969	205.5	86.1	(c)159.6	451.2	7.4	130.3	137.7
1970	261.1	93.3	61.0	415.4	7.2	117.0	124.2
1971	280.4	89.8	52.9	423.1	10.5	115.3	125.8
1972	264.5	89.6	43.0	397.0	10.5	100.1	110.6
1973	336.4	95.9	34.1	466.4	10.3	118.9	129.2
FEMALES							
1969	78.0	37.3	(c)41.1	156.4	17.1	395.5	412.6
1970	115.3	36.6	7.3	159.2	13.7	416.8	430.5
1971	135.0	36.3	8.1	179.4	14.9	440.3	455.2
1972	115.6	32.6	8.6	156.9	17.0	430.0	447.0
1973	161.0	33.4	7.7	202.1	18.7	485.6	504.2
PERSONS							
1969	283.5	123.4	(c)200.7	607.6	24.5	525.7	550.2
1970	376.5	129.9	68.2	574.6	20.9	533.8	554.8
1971	415.4	126.1	61.1	602.5	25.4	555.7	581.0
1972	380.1	122.2	51.5	553.9	27.5	530.1	557.5
1973	497.4	129.3	41.8	668.4	28.9	604.4	633.4

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

**UNEMPLOYMENT RATES^(a) STATE CAPITAL CITIES AND OTHER AREAS
(Per cent)**

May—	State capital cities ^(b)			Other areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1969	0.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	3.6	1.7
1970	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.3	1.6
1971	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.7
1972	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	3.4	1.9
1973	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	3.6	2.1

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

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1973

Age group (years)	Number unemployed ('000)			Percentage of labour force(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
BORN IN AUSTRALIA						
Total	33.9	33.7	67.6	1.2	2.4	1.6
15-19	11.7	12.3	24.1	3.9	4.7	4.3
20 and over	22.1	21.4	43.5	0.9	1.9	1.2
20-24	6.2	8.5	14.7	1.6	3.2	2.2
25-34	6.0	4.8	10.8	0.9	1.8	1.2
35 and over	9.9	8.1	18.1	0.7	1.4	0.9
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	16.9	15.7	32.6	1.6	3.2	2.1
15-19	*	4.0	6.7	*	8.3	7.1
20 and over	14.1	11.8	25.9	1.4	2.7	1.8
20-24	*	*	5.2	*	*	3.0
25-34	*	*	7.9	*	*	1.9
35 and over	7.3	5.5	12.8	1.2	2.2	1.5

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a) BY AGE

May—	Number unemployed ('000)				Per cent of labour force(b)			
	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total
MALES								
1969	7.7	13.3	14.4	35.4	2.3	1.1	0.7	1.0
1970	8.2	12.7	13.0	33.9	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.9
1971	12.0	16.7	15.2	44.0	3.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
1972	14.6	23.8	22.6	61.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	1.6
1973	14.5	18.9	17.3	50.7	4.2	1.3	0.8	1.3
FEMALES								
1969	12.0	17.5	10.2	39.7	3.8	2.9	1.4	2.5
1970	11.4	17.5	8.8	37.7	3.6	2.7	1.2	2.2
1971	10.1	15.4	13.2	38.7	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.2
1972	14.7	23.1	11.3	49.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	2.7
1973	16.3	19.6	13.6	49.5	5.2	2.7	1.6	2.6
PERSONS								
1969	19.7	30.8	24.6	75.1	3.0	1.7	0.9	1.4
1970	19.5	30.2	21.8	71.5	3.0	1.5	0.8	1.3
1971	22.1	32.0	28.5	82.7	3.3	1.6	1.0	1.5
1972	29.4	46.9	33.9	110.2	4.6	2.3	1.2	2.0
1973	30.8	38.5	30.9	100.2	4.7	1.8	1.1	1.8

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a)
(*000)

May—	Marital status		Duration of unemployment (weeks)(c)				Looking for—		Total
	Married	Not married(b)	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and over	Full-time work(d)	Part-time work(e)	
MALES									
1969 . . .	15.9	19.5	6.9	10.4	11.1	7.0	33.4	*	35.4
1970 . . .	14.4	19.4	8.6	13.6	8.3	*	31.5	*	33.9
1971 . . .	17.3	26.7	7.5	17.7	13.7	5.1	41.5	*	44.0
1972 . . .	24.7	36.3	10.8	17.0	21.0	12.1	58.6	*	61.0
1973 . . .	19.4	31.3	9.4	15.8	16.1	9.4	45.1	5.6	50.7
FEMALES									
1969 . . .	23.2	16.5	10.6	11.0	10.3	7.8	27.8	11.8	39.7
1970 . . .	22.0	15.6	10.2	9.0	13.3	5.2	23.9	13.8	37.7
1971 . . .	24.1	14.6	9.3	11.3	11.6	6.4	26.7	11.9	38.7
1972 . . .	27.8	21.4	10.0	12.4	18.3	8.4	37.1	12.1	49.2
1973 . . .	25.9	23.6	11.2	13.6	15.0	9.7	33.1	16.3	49.5
PERSONS									
1969 . . .	39.1	36.0	17.5	21.4	21.4	14.8	61.2	13.8	75.1
1970 . . .	36.5	35.1	18.8	22.6	21.6	8.6	55.3	16.2	71.5
1971 . . .	41.4	41.2	16.8	29.0	25.3	11.5	68.3	14.4	82.7
1972 . . .	52.5	57.7	20.9	29.5	39.3	20.5	95.7	14.5	110.2
1973 . . .	45.3	54.9	20.6	29.4	31.1	19.1	78.3	21.9	100.2

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 170-1. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced.
(c) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. (d) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.
* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

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

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc.	Retired or voluntarily idle	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
MALES						
1969	11.2	223.8	381.4	46.2	52.5	715.1
1970	10.7	234.2	391.8	45.6	49.3	731.5
1971	13.9	246.5	415.1	36.5	55.3	767.3
1972(b)	11.6	275.2	424.5	36.2	52.6	800.1
1973	9.7	269.0	462.1	41.6	56.7	839.0
MARRIED WOMEN						
1969	1,930.8	*	15.6	5.4	10.9	1,964.0
1970	1,919.2	*	22.0	*	10.4	1,958.4
1971	1,923.8	*	21.6	*	11.6	1,962.3
1972(b)	1,969.2	4.4	21.3	*	13.1	2,011.8
1973	1,934.1	5.4	25.4	5.9	10.0	1,980.8
OTHER FEMALE(S)(c)						
1969	432.2	184.8	94.7	21.3	41.5	774.5
1970	416.9	186.9	101.1	16.5	56.9	778.3
1971	436.7	193.8	103.4	13.4	50.4	797.8
1972(b)	442.4	221.9	103.9	13.2	58.0	839.4
1973	445.3	223.4	114.8	18.2	57.5	859.1
ALL FEMALE(S)						
1969	2,363.0	186.1	110.3	26.7	52.4	2,738.5
1970	2,336.1	190.3	123.1	19.9	67.3	2,736.7
1971	2,360.5	197.1	125.0	15.5	62.0	2,760.1
1972(b)	2,411.6	226.3	125.1	17.0	71.2	2,851.2
1973	2,379.4	228.8	140.2	24.1	67.4	2,839.9
PERSONS						
1969	2,374.2	409.9	491.7	72.9	104.9	3,453.6
1970	2,346.8	424.4	514.9	65.5	116.6	3,468.3
1971	2,374.5	443.5	540.1	52.0	117.3	3,527.4
1972(b)	2,423.2	501.5	549.6	53.2	123.7	3,651.2
1973	2,389.1	497.8	602.3	65.7	124.1	3,678.9

(a) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (b) See note to table on page 173 regarding discontinuity of the series.
(c) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 175.

LEAVERS FROM SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Surveys based on the population survey sample (*see* page 170) 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 1972 have been published in previous issues of the Labour Report. Estimates for February 1973 are shown below.

The main survey questions were designed to distinguish among persons who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time in the previous year, those who were intending to return to full-time education and those who were not returning to full-time education, the latter being described in this section as 'leavers'.

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

All persons covered by the survey were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the labour force were further questioned about their occupation and industry. Occupational status is shown for 'leavers', but not for persons returning to full-time education.

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 1972, FEBRUARY 1973 (*000)

	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc., full time in 1972—			
Returning to full-time education	281.0	245.2	526.2
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	114.8	103.7	218.5
Total	395.9	348.9	744.7
Did not attend school, university, etc., full time in previous year(b)	719.2	750.2	1,469.4
In hospitals, etc.(c)	15.6	8.3	23.9
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	1,130.7	1,107.3	2,238.0

(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, goal, reformatory, etc., was regarded as their dwelling and persons who were reported as permanently unable to work. Particulars of attendance at schools, etc., were not obtained in respect of such persons.

'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATE AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, FEBRUARY 1973
(^{'000})

	Persons aged 15-19 years			Persons aged 15-24 years		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	35.6	33.0	68.6	41.9	39.3	81.2
Victoria	26.6	19.0	45.6	30.8	22.7	53.4
Queensland	14.8	15.3	30.1	16.9	17.0	33.9
South Australia	8.6	10.0	18.6	10.5	11.8	22.3
Western Australia	7.9	7.2	15.1	9.4	8.0	17.4
Tasmania	*	*	6.0	*	*	6.8
Australia(b)	97.6	88.5	186.2	114.8	103.7	218.5
Time of leaving—						
January-June 1972	11.1	11.9	23.0	12.5	13.6	26.2
July-October 1972	11.3	12.6	23.9	13.8	13.2	27.0
November 1972	42.1	35.9	78.0	49.2	43.6	92.9
December 1972(c)	33.1	28.2	61.3	39.3	33.2	72.5

(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 footnote (b) to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc., in January or February 1973.

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

**PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY WHO ATTENDED FULL TIME
AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1972, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED
AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION, FEBRUARY 1973**
(^{'000})

	Institution attended full time in previous year					Total
	School	University	College of advanced education	Technical College	Other	
Males			(b)			
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)	221.9	40.1	16.5	*	*	281.0
At same type of institution	195.7	38.2	16.3	*	*	252.4
At different type of institution	26.1	*	*	*	*	28.6
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')	92.9	11.5	8.0	*	*	114.8
Females						
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)	203.8	23.0	16.5	*	*	245.2
At same type of institution	175.4	22.2	16.5	*	*	216.0
At different type of institution	28.4	*	*	*	*	29.2
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')	72.0	7.3	8.4	9.3	6.7	103.7
Persons						
Returning to full-time education in 1973(a)	425.6	63.1	33.0	*	*	526.2
At same type of institution	371.2	60.4	32.8	*	*	468.4
At different type of institution	54.5	*	*	*	*	57.8
Not returning to full-time education in 1973 ('leavers')	164.8	18.8	16.4	10.7	7.8	218.5

(a) As the survey is conducted in February, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended. (b) Includes teacher training colleges.
* Less than 4,000. See note to table above.

'LEAVERS'(a) BY AGE, FEBRUARY 1973
(^{'000})

	Age at time of leaving (years)						Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over	
Attended school in 1972—							
Males	*	31.7	28.5	17.6	9.7	*	92.9
Females	*	28.9	21.3	12.8	4.5	*	72.0
Persons	6.4	60.6	49.8	30.4	14.2	*	164.8
Attended any educational institution(b) in 1972—							
Males	*	31.7	28.8	19.1	11.5	20.9	114.8
Females	*	30.2	26.0	19.5	6.6	17.9	103.7
Persons	6.4	61.9	54.8	38.6	18.2	38.7	218.5

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 184—'Leavers'. (b) Includes school.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 184.

'LEAVERS'(a) BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, FEBRUARY 1973

State	Occupational status				Total 'leavers'	
	Employed (b) (^{'000})	Unem- ployed (^{'000})	Total in the labour force (^{'000})	Not in the labour force (^{'000})	Number (^{'000})	Participa- tion rate (c) (per cent)
MALES						
New South Wales	35.9	4.1	40.0	*	41.9	95.5
Victoria	24.9	4.7	29.6	*	30.8	96.2
Queensland	14.0	*	15.8	*	16.9	93.7
South Australia	9.5	*	10.0	*	10.5	95.0
Western Australia	7.5	*	9.0	*	9.4	95.8
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*
Australia(d)	95.9	13.4	109.3	5.6	114.8	95.2
FEMALES						
New South Wales	31.3	4.0	35.3	4.0	39.3	89.8
Victoria	19.1	*	21.6	*	22.7	95.5
Queensland	13.5	*	16.1	*	17.0	94.8
South Australia	10.0	*	11.2	*	11.8	95.1
Western Australia	5.8	*	7.1	*	8.0	89.1
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*
Australia(d)	82.8	12.9	95.7	8.0	103.7	92.3
PERSONS						
New South Wales	67.2	8.1	75.3	5.9	81.2	92.8
Victoria	44.0	7.3	51.2	*	53.4	95.9
Queensland	27.5	4.4	31.9	*	33.9	94.3
South Australia	19.5	*	21.2	*	22.3	95.1
Western Australia	13.2	*	16.1	*	17.4	92.7
Tasmania	5.0	*	6.1	*	6.8	88.7
Australia(d)	178.7	26.3	205.0	13.5	218.5	93.8

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 184—'Leavers'. (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) 'Leavers' in the labour force as a percentage of total 'leavers'. (d) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 184.

**'LEAVERS' (a) WHO WERE EMPLOYED(b), BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
FEBRUARY 1973
(^{'000})**

Industry division or sub-division(c)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	7.4	*	8.4
Manufacturing	25.4	10.0	35.4
Food, beverages and tobacco	4.3	*	5.8
Metal products	5.2	*	7.0
Other manufacturing	15.9	6.7	22.7
Construction	11.1	*	11.3
Wholesale and retail trade	22.9	23.8	46.7
Wholesale trade	5.4	4.2	9.6
Retail trade	17.5	19.6	37.1
Transport, storage and communication	4.3	*	6.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	7.7	15.0	22.8
Community services(d)	8.4	19.1	27.6
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	*	7.8	10.7
Other(e)	5.7	*	9.5
Total	95.9	82.8	178.7

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	12.2	16.8	29.0
Clerical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	13.5	38.1	51.6
Sales workers	8.5	11.9	20.3
Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	7.0	*	8.4
Transport and communication workers	*	*	*
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers	48.6	5.2	53.8
Metal and electrical workers	18.1	*	18.4
Building workers	11.0	*	11.0
Other tradesmen, etc.	19.5	4.9	24.4
Service, sport and recreation workers	*	8.4	11.9
Total	95.9	82.8	178.7

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 184—'Leavers'. (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) The industry estimates shown are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. (d) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services. (e) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and public administration.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 184.

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 census in order to determine each person's labour force status are given on pages 160-1. Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week prior to the census, a person who answered 'yes' to either of the first two of those questions was classified as employed.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1966) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current payroll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals); the balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. Month-to-month changes shown by current returns are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates. At June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census. Since then the percentage covered by direct collections has increased, and is now estimated to be nearly 90 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Results of the quinquennial population censuses furnish material for the establishment of new benchmarks for future estimates, and for revision of estimates made since the previous benchmark date.

Comparison of wage and salary earner figures from the population census and the monthly estimates for June 1971 is affected not only by the tendency to understatement in the labour force as reported at the census (*see* explanation on page 161), but also by the accumulation of errors in the intercensal employment estimates and differences in the methods of industry classification. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification was used in coding the 1971 census, whereas the 1966 census classification has been used for the monthly estimates.

A revision of the employed wage and salary earner series, based on new benchmarks derived from census and other relevant data, is in course of preparation and is expected to result in reduced levels for current estimates. The revised series and subsequent employment estimates will be classified in accordance with the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

The tables in this section show particulars only for June of each year. Total figures for each month from June 1966 to June 1973, will be found in Section III of the Appendix.

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

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

NOTE. At the June 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. The employment estimates for that month include approximately 7,000 male and 17,000 female trainees. For subsequent periods trainee teachers have been excluded from the estimates.

2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June of each of the years 1968 to 1973.

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
1968 .	2,725.3	1,304.5	4,029.8	78.1	2.7	80.8	2,803.4	1,307.2	4,110.6
1969 .	2,804.9	1,366.8	4,171.7	80.8	2.7	83.5	2,885.7	1,369.5	4,255.2
1970 .	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4	81.5	2.7	84.2	2,969.1	1,455.5	4,424.6
1971 .	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8	80.5	2.7	83.2	3,041.4	1,519.6	4,561.0
1972 ^(b) .	2,972.9	1,534.1	4,507.0	78.3	2.8	81.1	3,051.2	1,536.9	4,588.1
1973 .	c3,026.1	1,626.5	c4,652.6	71.0	3.1	74.1	c3,097.1	1,629.6	c4,726.7

(a) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Includes national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army supplement. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE above. (c) Affected by industrial dispute.

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 1968 to 1973.

**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—					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973

MALES

Mining and quarrying	55.2	59.5	65.2	69.4	69.8	70.0
Manufacturing	980.1	1,002.5	1,020.6	1,034.5	1,021.0	61,022.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	103.2	104.3	105.2	106.7	108.2	109.1
Building and construction	336.1	344.3	351.3	361.4	365.8	366.7
Transport and storage	208.2	211.9	218.3	222.8	220.5	222.3
Communication	86.3	87.7	90.4	92.2	93.8	96.9
Finance and property	106.5	112.5	118.6	123.2	124.7	129.2
Wholesale and other commerce	197.9	203.4	208.0	209.7	209.5	212.0
Retail trade	200.2	204.0	209.9	214.7	221.8	234.6
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	121.4	126.8	132.1	137.8	142.7	148.3
Health, hospitals, etc.	41.4	43.0	44.6	47.1	49.9	52.0
Education(a)	88.2	92.8	96.9	103.3	101.2	107.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	95.0	101.7	108.4	114.7	119.4	126.4
Other industries	105.6	110.6	118.2	123.3	124.6	128.5
Total(a)	2,725.3	2,804.9	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.9	63,026.1

FEMALES

Mining and quarrying	2.8	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.7
Manufacturing	329.9	342.1	355.9	357.4	348.0	(b)362.0
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7
Building and construction	13.4	14.6	16.0	17.6	18.2	19.6
Transport and storage	24.0	25.2	27.1	28.4	28.3	29.4
Communication	24.9	25.4	26.5	27.4	28.0	28.7
Finance and property	78.6	83.1	90.2	94.0	94.5	98.7
Wholesale and other commerce	76.6	79.8	83.9	86.7	86.2	88.8
Retail trade	214.5	219.7	229.1	235.5	246.6	269.3
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	52.0	55.4	60.2	63.2	66.8	71.2
Health, hospitals, etc.	156.7	165.6	177.5	191.0	207.1	219.5
Education(a)	119.9	128.7	137.8	148.3	138.8	148.3
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	133.7	140.3	153.3	165.0	167.8	179.0
Other industries	70.0	75.9	83.0	89.0	90.9	98.6
Total(a)	1,304.5	1,366.8	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.1	1,626.5

For footnotes see page 190.

**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—					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
PERSONS						
Mining and quarrying	58.0	62.8	69.4	74.2	74.5	74.7
Manufacturing	1,310.0	1,344.6	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0	b1,384.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	110.7	112.1	113.4	115.1	116.6	117.8
Building and construction	349.5	358.9	367.3	379.0	384.0	386.3
Transport and storage	232.2	237.1	245.4	251.2	248.8	251.7
Communication	111.2	113.0	117.0	119.6	121.8	125.6
Finance and property	185.1	195.6	208.8	217.3	219.2	227.9
Wholesale and other commerce	274.6	283.2	291.9	296.5	295.6	300.8
Retail trade	414.7	423.7	438.9	450.2	468.4	503.9
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	173.4	182.1	192.3	201.0	209.4	219.5
Health, hospitals, etc.	198.1	208.6	222.1	238.1	257.0	271.5
Education(a)	208.1	221.5	234.7	251.7	240.0	256.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	228.6	241.9	261.7	279.7	287.1	305.4
Other industries	175.6	186.5	201.2	212.3	215.5	227.2
Total(a)	4,029.8	4,171.7	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.0	b4,652.6

(a) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188. (b) Affected by industrial dispute.

NOTE. The industry classification used in this table is that of the 1966 population census, not the Australian Standard Industrial Classification.

(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 1968 to 1973.

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									
1968	1,025.4	763.5	354.6	254.0	197.0	84.7	15.6	30.5	2,725.3
1969	1,052.2	782.2	366.6	261.6	206.4	86.5	17.2	32.2	2,804.9
1970	1,083.1	801.0	377.5	266.6	216.5	88.5	19.3	35.1	2,887.6
1971	1,108.3	812.7	390.8	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.1	2,960.9
1972(b)	1,103.7	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,972.9
1973	c1,118.5	c832.0	413.7	278.8	228.0	90.2	20.9	44.0	c3,026.1
FEMALES									
1968	497.2	388.2	154.0	116.2	89.3	37.1	6.4	16.1	1,304.5
1969	518.4	405.8	160.7	121.4	97.3	38.1	7.2	18.1	1,366.8
1970	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8
1971	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9
1972(b)	572.6	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.1
1973	605.8	467.1	201.7	147.7	125.3	41.9	10.4	26.6	1,626.5

For footnotes see page 191.

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
PERSONS									
1968 . . .	1,522.6	1,151.7	508.6	370.2	286.3	121.8	22.0	46.6	4,029.8
1969 . . .	1,570.6	1,188.0	527.3	383.0	303.7	124.6	24.4	50.3	4,171.7
1970 . . .	1,633.1	1,227.1	548.9	396.5	324.0	127.8	27.4	55.7	4,340.4
1971 . . .	1,680.3	1,252.7	573.1	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.5	4,477.8
1972(b) . . .	1,676.3	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.0
1973 . . .	c1,724.3	c1,299.1	615.4	426.5	353.3	132.1	31.3	70.6	c4,652.6

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188. (c) Affected by industrial dispute.

(iii) *Australia, 1947 to 1973.* Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1973 and averages for the years 1947–48 to 1972–73 are shown in the following table. As explained on page 187, the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census resulted in a break in comparability in this series, through the inclusion of a number of persons (mostly females) who had previously been classified as not in the labour force. For purposes of comparison, figures for June 1966 have been shown on both the old and the new bases.

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

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—	Males	Females	Persons
1947 . . .	1,627	616	2,243	1948 . . .	1,673	630	2,303
1948 . . .	1,713	638	2,351	1949 . . .	1,748	652	2,400
1949 . . .	1,782	659	2,441	1950 . . .	1,815	671	2,486
1950 . . .	1,868	686	2,554	1951 . . .	1,903	705	2,608
1951 . . .	1,936	717	2,653	1952 . . .	1,952	705	2,657
1952 . . .	1,947	673	2,620	1953 . . .	1,918	663	2,581
1953 . . .	1,932	666	2,598	1954 . . .	1,965	690	2,655
1954 . . .	2,004	701	2,705	1955 . . .	2,034	723	2,757
1955 . . .	2,067	736	2,803	1956 . . .	2,091	757	2,848
1956 . . .	2,108	764	2,872	1957 . . .	2,118	774	2,892
1957 . . .	2,128	779	2,907	1958 . . .	2,134	791	2,925
1958 . . .	2,148	794	2,942	1959 . . .	2,169	809	2,978
1959 . . .	2,186	819	3,005	1960 . . .	2,223	848	3,071
1960 . . .	2,257	870	3,127	1961 . . .	2,282	884	3,166
1961 . . .	2,264	869	3,133	1962 . . .	2,277	888	3,165
1962 . . .	2,308	906	3,214	1963 . . .	2,341	927	3,268
1963 . . .	2,376	939	3,315	1964 . . .	2,427	969	3,396
1964 . . .	2,469	992	3,461	1965 . . .	2,514	1,026	3,540
1965 . . .	2,553	1,051	3,604	1966 . . .	2,581	1,078	3,659
1966 . . .	2,608	1,096	3,704	1966 . . .	2,581	1,078	3,659
1966 . . .	2,612	1,191	3,804	1967 . . .	2,633	1,227	3,860
1967 . . .	2,651	1,252	3,902	1968 . . .	2,691	1,280	3,971
1968 . . .	2,725	1,305	4,030	1969 . . .	2,767	1,337	4,104
1969 . . .	2,805	1,367	4,172	1970 . . .	2,852	1,417	4,269
1970 . . .	2,888	1,453	4,340	1971 . . .	2,934	1,493	4,427
1971 . . .	2,961	1,517	4,478	1972(a) . . .	2,964	1,519	4,483
1972(a) . . .	2,973	1,534	4,507	1973 . . .	(b)2,999	1,577	(b)4,576
1973 . . .	(b)3,026	1,627	(b)4,653				

(a) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188. (b) Affected by industrial dispute.

(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 1968 to 1973. Further particulars of government employees are given in sub-section 4 following.

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

June—	Private			Government(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1968 . . .	1,945.1	1,064.6	3,009.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0	2,725.3	1,304.5	4,029.8
1969 . . .	2,014.9	1,110.7	3,125.6	790.0	256.1	1,046.1	2,804.9	1,366.8	4,171.7
1970 . . .	2,084.3	1,177.4	3,261.7	803.3	275.4	1,078.7	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4
1971 . . .	2,142.9	1,225.8	3,368.7	818.0	291.1	1,109.1	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8
1972(b) . . .	2,135.7	1,248.5	3,384.2	837.2	285.6	1,122.8	2,972.9	1,534.1	4,507.0
1973 . . .	2,170.0	1,324.1	3,494.1	856.1	302.4	1,158.5	3,026.1	1,626.5	4,652.6

(a) See footnote (a) of next table. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 188.

4. Government employees

(i) *States and Territories.* The numbers of civilian employees of Australian, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1973 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 1973(a)
(^{'000})

State or Territory	Australian Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
N.S.W. . . .	84.6	30.4	115.0	166.3	68.7	234.9	50.8	6.6	57.4	301.6	105.7	407.3
Vic. . . .	71.2	23.3	94.5	124.4	44.3	168.7	18.8	4.0	22.8	214.5	71.5	286.1
Qld	26.9	9.4	36.2	75.3	23.9	99.2	20.0	1.9	21.9	122.2	35.2	157.4
S.A. . . .	23.5	6.5	30.0	53.2	26.7	79.9	6.6	0.9	7.5	83.3	34.1	117.4
W.A. . . .	15.5	5.7	21.2	51.2	20.2	71.4	6.7	1.2	7.8	73.4	27.1	100.5
Tas. . . .	5.4	1.7	7.2	18.6	6.8	25.4	2.7	0.4	3.1	26.7	8.9	35.7
N.T. . . .	8.2	4.1	12.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.2	8.4	4.1	12.5
A.C.T.(c)	25.8	15.8	41.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.8	15.8	41.7
Australia	261.3	96.9	358.1	489.0	190.6	679.6	105.8	15.0	120.8	856.1	302.4	1,158.5

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in agriculture or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services (4.8 thousand persons in June 1973). Also excludes defence forces (see table on page 188). (b) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation above. (c) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1968 to 1973 the numbers of civilian employees of Australian, State and local government authorities.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(a)

('000)

June—	Australian 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
1968 . . .	230.7	74.7	305.4	457.5	153.4	610.9	92.1	11.7	103.8	780.2	239.9	1,020.0
1969 . . .	236.2	79.4	315.7	463.2	164.2	627.5	90.6	12.4	103.0	790.0	256.1	1,046.1
1970 . . .	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.3	177.1	644.4	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.3	275.4	1,078.7
1971 . . .	249.5	88.9	338.3	476.7	188.7	665.4	91.9	13.4	105.4	818.0	291.1	1,109.1
1972(c) . .	253.0	91.8	344.8	481.8	180.0	661.7	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.2	285.6	1,122.8
1973 . . .	261.3	96.9	358.1	489.0	190.6	679.6	105.8	15.0	120.8	856.1	302.4	1,158.5

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) See Note on page 188 regarding the exclusion of trainee teachers.

Commonwealth Employment Service

1. General

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

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Employment and Training Division of the Department of Labour. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 167 District Employment Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 153 agents in the smaller country centres. The Employment Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 59; Victoria, 41; Queensland, 27; South Australia, 19; Western Australia, 16; Tasmania, 5. The New South Wales figure includes 1 office in Canberra, while the South Australian figure includes 3 offices in the Northern Territory.

Specialised facilities are provided for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, 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 1947-1973* must register at an 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 Australian Government under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and advising the Department of Immigration of the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival. Assistance in obtaining employment is

provided to other migrants as required. Since 1951 it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Australian 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-seventh year of operation in May, 1973. During 1972 there were 1,470,934 applicants who registered for employment of whom 1,004,006 were referred to employers and 557,498 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 797,990.

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 197*).

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1964—June . . .	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543	..
1965—June . . .	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145	..
1966—June . . .	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020	..
1967—June . . .	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491	..
1968—June . . .	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253	..
1969—June . . .	18,277	13,254	10,908	6,300	4,007	2,120	54,866	..
1970—June . . .	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	..
1971—June . . .	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	..
1972—June . . .	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	..
1973—June . . .	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	..
1972—July . . .	34,320	25,136	10,352	12,822	12,846	3,704	99,180	111,214
August . . .	33,634	24,856	8,642	13,435	12,544	3,694	96,805	118,665
September . . .	29,769	24,208	8,052	12,051	11,307	3,490	88,877	113,123
October . . .	28,686	21,244	8,688	10,645	9,838	3,330	82,431	110,590
November . . .	49,655	21,858	13,593	10,448	9,868	5,361	110,783	109,529
December . . .	50,197	36,167	16,489	16,794	11,469	5,653	136,769	102,167
1973—January . . .	47,680	35,904	18,259	15,731	12,864	5,309	135,747	95,358
February . . .	34,730	26,797	15,146	11,289	11,408	4,475	103,845	88,635
March . . .	28,350	22,066	11,990	9,801	9,059	3,319	84,585	86,332
April . . .	26,237	21,608	11,963	9,737	8,152	3,206	80,903	88,997
May . . .	26,999	21,390	10,872	9,501	8,420	3,341	80,523	88,086
June . . .	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	89,470

(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)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1964—June . . .	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940	..
1965—June . . .	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689	..
1966—June . . .	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021	..
1967—June . . .	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335	..
1968—June . . .	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722	..
1969—June . . .	14,053	11,777	2,057	2,561	3,786	762	34,996	..
1970—June . . .	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	924	39,865	..
1971—June . . .	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771	..
1972—June . . .	8,695	8,411	3,024	2,093	1,564	699	24,486	..
1973—June . . .	21,532	16,522	6,986	5,152	3,302	1,014	54,508	..
1972—July . . .	8,968	8,573	3,394	2,243	1,585	716	25,479	31,430
August . . .	10,280	9,319	3,879	2,099	1,777	804	28,158	32,192
September . . .	12,381	10,529	4,243	2,518	2,141	776	32,588	33,230
October . . .	14,479	11,795	4,351	2,780	2,703	822	36,930	33,521
November . . .	15,019	12,285	4,220	2,830	2,869	1,285	38,508	32,565
December . . .	16,766	14,726	3,508	4,190	2,639	1,575	43,404	35,212
1973—January . . .	21,145	21,093	4,322	4,309	2,994	1,552	55,415	42,869
February . . .	19,803	18,415	4,508	4,905	3,328	1,721	52,680	48,459
March . . .	19,483	16,411	5,033	4,853	3,700	1,010	50,490	53,608
April . . .	18,930	15,518	4,897	4,669	3,390	923	48,327	54,460
May . . .	21,140	16,216	6,637	5,074	3,433	999	53,499	64,509
June . . .	21,532	16,522	6,986	5,152	3,302	1,014	54,508	70,138

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

Commonwealth unemployment and sickness benefits

I. 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 for 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 1920-1973*, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

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

For sickness benefit purposes, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work because of sickness or injury 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.

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

2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and the permissible income from 16 March 1973 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	\$	\$
Adult (21 and over), married minor, or unmarried minor with no parent in Australia	21.50	6.00
Other unmarried person aged 16-20 years	21.50	3.00

A married couple may attract benefit of up to \$37.50 a week. Additional benefit may be paid for each child under 16 years or each older dependent full-time student in a beneficiary's care. Where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more eligible children in his care, a combined rate of benefit of up to \$37.50 a week may be paid. Payment at this rate may be granted only if no benefit is payable in respect of the claimant's wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

After sickness benefit has been paid for six consecutive weeks a supplementary allowance of up to \$4.00 a week may be paid to beneficiaries if they pay rent or pay for board and lodging or for lodging and are wholly or substantially dependent on the sickness benefit and are not in hospital. If in hospital, the allowance may be paid if the beneficiary has one or more dependants.

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

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

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

3. Unemployment benefit

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

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

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

(a) At Saturday nearest end of month.

(b) Excludes Torres Strait Islanders.

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

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS
(\$'000)

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

Commonwealth special benefit

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

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

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

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

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

LABOUR TURNOVER

1. General

Surveys of labour turnover have been conducted in the month of March each year since 1949 (except 1951 and 1954) and in the month of September in the years 1954 to 1966. Results of the March 1971 and March 1972 surveys and some comparisons with earlier surveys are shown in the following tables. Detailed results of surveys of labour turnover for earlier years are shown in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (see pages 415-41).

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

The particulars shown in this section include engagement rates, separation rates and an analysis of separation rates for male and female manual workers separately by industry group. Engagement and separation rates for manual and non-manual workers for *manufacturing*, *non-manufacturing* and *all industry* groups are also included. Estimates for female manual workers in non-manufacturing industry groups are not available for separate publication but are included in the figures in the tables for female manual workers in all industry groups.

2. Scope of surveys

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

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

Approximately 4,900 employers were included in the March 1972 survey and the sample represented 1,809,000 male and 803,000 female wage and salary earners.

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

3. Comparability of results

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

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

The allocation of employees between *manual* and *non-manual* workers depends upon the employers' interpretation of the definition (see page 200).

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

Tables showing particulars of engagement and separation rates for various industry groups from March 1949 to March 1971 and from September 1954 to September 1966 are contained in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (see pages 415-41).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis of separations

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

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

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

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

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES FOR MANUAL WORKERS(a)

(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)

MARCH 1971 AND MARCH 1972

(Per cent)

Industry group	Engagement rates		Separation rates	
	March 1971	March 1972	March 1971	March 1972
MALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering and vehicles	7.8	5.4	7.4	5.6
Engineering, etc.(b)	8.2	5.1	7.7	5.6
Vehicles, aircraft and ships	6.7	6.5	6.5	5.4
Textiles and clothing	6.9	5.6	7.0	6.2
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	11.9	9.4	10.4	8.8
Furniture, sawmilling and woodworking	7.8	6.8	7.7	6.9
Paper and printing	4.9	2.9	4.5	2.8
Other manufacturing	7.9	5.1	8.0	5.4
Chemicals and oil refining	6.1	4.5	5.6	3.6
Other	8.5	5.4	8.9	6.0
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Non-manufacturing—				
Mining	5.2	4.4	5.2	4.6
Building and construction	14.9	12.0	13.1	12.5
Road transport	8.0	6.0	7.1	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	7.6	7.4	8.0	6.2
Other non-manufacturing(d)	8.5	7.4	8.5	7.0
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>
All industry groups	8.7	6.8	8.2	6.7
FEMALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering(b) and vehicles, etc.	8.3	5.1	7.3	6.8
Textiles	9.1	6.6	9.1	7.5
Clothing	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.6
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	19.2	18.6	17.3	17.1
Paper and printing	7.7	5.7	7.3	6.4
Chemicals and oil refining	9.9	6.4	6.8	5.8
<i>Manufacturing groups(e)</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>
All industry groups(f)	11.0	9.2	8.8	9.2

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-200. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrench a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

ANALYSIS OF SEPARATION RATES OF MANUAL WORKERS^(a)
(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)
MARCH 1971 AND MARCH 1972
 (Per cent)

Industry group	March 1971					March 1972				
	Dis- missed	Re- trenched	Left	Other	Total	Dis- missed	Re- trenched	Left	Other	Total
MALES										
Manufacturing—										
Engineering and vehicles	0.9	0.6	5.7	0.1	7.4	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.2	5.6
Engineering, etc. ^(b)	1.0	0.6	6.0	0.1	7.7	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.1	5.6
Vehicles, aircraft and ships	0.7	0.7	5.0	0.1	6.5	0.8	0.9	3.4	0.2	5.4
Textiles and clothing	1.0	0.9	4.9	0.3	7.0	0.7	1.3	4.1	0.1	6.2
Food, drink and tobacco ^(c)	0.8	1.8	7.7	0.2	10.4	0.9	1.9	5.8	0.1	8.8
Furniture, sawmilling, etc.	1.2	0.6	5.9	0.1	7.7	1.3	0.8	4.5	0.4	6.9
Paper and printing	0.7	0.3	3.2	0.2	4.5	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	2.8
Other manufacturing	1.2	0.8	5.9	0.1	8.0	0.9	0.8	3.6	0.1	5.4
Chemicals and oil refining	0.6	0.8	4.0	0.2	5.6	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.6
Other	1.4	0.8	6.6	0.1	8.9	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.1	6.0
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	1.0	0.8	5.8	0.1	7.7	0.9	1.0	3.9	0.2	5.9
Non-manufacturing—										
Mining	0.3	0.3	4.4	0.2	5.2	0.4	1.0	3.0	0.2	4.6
Building and construction	1.9	3.5	7.5	0.2	13.1	1.6	5.0	5.8	0.1	12.5
Road transport	1.2	0.4	5.2	0.2	7.1	1.0	0.9	3.8	0.1	5.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1.1	1.3	5.4	0.2	8.0	1.0	0.5	4.6	0.2	6.2
Other non-manufacturing ^(d)	1.2	1.1	6.0	0.2	8.5	1.3	0.7	4.8	0.2	7.0
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	1.3	1.6	6.0	0.2	9.0	1.2	1.8	4.6	0.2	7.8
All industry groups	1.1	1.1	5.9	0.2	8.2	1.0	1.4	4.2	0.2	6.7
FEMALES										
Manufacturing—										
Engineering ^(b) and vehicles, etc.	0.7	1.0	5.4	0.2	7.3	0.6	2.1	3.9	0.1	6.8
Textiles	0.7	0.8	7.2	0.3	9.1	0.6	1.3	5.5	0.2	7.5
Clothing	0.7	0.5	5.1	0.4	6.7	1.4	0.2	4.7	0.3	6.6
Food, drink and tobacco ^(c)	1.3	3.2	12.7	0.1	17.3	0.8	5.3	10.8	0.1	17.1
Paper and printing	0.7	1.1	5.5	0.1	7.3	0.3	0.8	5.1	0.2	6.4
Chemicals and oil refining	0.8	0.4	5.5	0.1	6.8	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.4	5.8
<i>Manufacturing groups^(e)</i>	0.8	1.1	7.0	0.2	9.2	0.9	1.7	5.8	0.2	8.6
All industry groups^(f)	0.9	1.0	6.6	0.2	8.8	0.9	1.6	6.6	0.2	9.2

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-200. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrain a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES^(a)—MALES
(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)
MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1972
 (Per cent)

Month and year	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers

MALES—ENGAGEMENT RATES

March 1949 . . .	9.3	1.8	8.1	3.5	8.9	3.0
" 1950 . . .	8.4	2.2	7.3	2.8	8.0	2.6
" 1952 . . .	6.0	1.9	6.5	2.6	6.2	2.4
" 1953 . . .	4.7	1.6	4.8	2.1	4.8	1.9
" 1955 . . .	8.0	2.4	9.2	2.8	8.4	2.7
" 1956 . . .	7.1	2.3	7.0	3.0	7.0	2.7
" 1957 . . .	5.1	2.0	6.1	2.1	5.5	2.1
" 1958 . . .	4.5	1.9	5.3	2.3	4.8	2.1
" 1959 . . .	5.0	1.8	5.4	2.6	5.1	2.3
" 1960 . . .	6.8	2.1	6.8	3.2	6.8	2.8
" 1961 . . .	4.7	1.7	5.7	2.3	5.0	2.1
" 1962 . . .	5.4	2.4	6.3	2.3	5.7	2.3
" 1963 . . .	5.3	1.9	7.9	2.4	6.2	2.2
" 1964 . . .	6.1	2.1	7.1	2.3	6.5	2.2
" 1965 . . .	8.5	2.5	8.6	2.8	8.6	2.7
" 1966 . . .	6.9	2.2	8.7	3.1	7.5	2.8
" 1967 . . .	5.8	2.4	7.3	2.6	6.4	2.5
" 1968 . . .	6.4	2.0	7.9	2.9	7.0	2.5
" 1969 . . .	6.6	2.1	8.2	3.2	7.2	2.8
" 1970 . . .	7.0	2.4	8.5	3.4	7.6	3.0
" 1971 . . .	8.1	2.2	9.6	3.8	8.7	3.2
" 1972 . . .	5.9	1.6	8.1	2.8	6.8	2.4

MALES—SEPARATION RATES

March 1949 . . .	8.5	1.4	7.1	2.8	8.0	2.3
" 1950 . . .	8.7	1.6	7.5	2.4	8.3	2.1
" 1952 . . .	7.0	1.9	6.9	2.6	7.0	2.4
" 1953 . . .	4.2	1.6	4.2	2.7	4.2	2.3
" 1955 . . .	7.5	2.0	8.4	2.9	7.8	2.6
" 1956 . . .	6.8	2.2	7.5	3.0	7.1	2.7
" 1957 . . .	4.8	1.8	6.4	2.3	5.4	2.1
" 1958 . . .	4.5	1.5	5.5	2.3	4.9	2.0
" 1959 . . .	4.8	1.7	6.2	2.5	5.3	2.2
" 1960 . . .	6.1	1.9	6.4	2.7	6.2	2.4
" 1961 . . .	6.3	2.1	6.3	2.9	6.3	2.6
" 1962 . . .	5.2	1.8	6.4	2.2	5.6	2.0
" 1963 . . .	4.9	1.9	7.0	2.2	5.7	2.1
" 1964 . . .	5.9	1.9	7.3	2.4	6.4	2.2
" 1965 . . .	7.8	2.1	8.1	2.7	7.9	2.4
" 1966 . . .	6.5	2.1	8.2	2.7	7.1	2.5
" 1967 . . .	5.6	2.0	7.6	2.6	6.4	2.4
" 1968 . . .	6.1	1.8	7.6	2.8	6.7	2.4
" 1969 . . .	6.0	2.2	7.7	2.7	6.7	2.5
" 1970 . . .	6.9	2.2	8.5	3.0	7.5	2.7
" 1971 . . .	7.7	2.3	9.0	3.4	8.2	3.0
" 1972 . . .	5.9	1.9	7.8	2.7	6.7	2.4

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-200. Figures for March 1951 and March 1954 are not available.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES(a)—FEMALES
(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)
MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1972
 (Per cent)

Month and year	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers(b)	Non-manual workers	Manual workers(b)	Non-manual workers
FEMALES—ENGAGEMENT RATES						
March 1949 . . .	11.0	3.9	..	9.9	10.7	8.5
" 1950 . . .	10.5	4.8	..	5.8	11.0	5.6
" 1952 . . .	6.4	4.0	..	5.5	6.8	5.1
" 1953 . . .	9.0	4.0	..	5.8	8.5	5.4
" 1955 . . .	8.9	5.4	..	6.5	8.7	6.2
" 1956 . . .	7.9	5.0	..	5.8	8.1	5.6
" 1957 . . .	7.7	4.2	..	4.4	7.6	4.4
" 1958 . . .	7.0	4.2	..	4.4	6.7	4.4
" 1959 . . .	7.1	3.6	..	4.2	6.8	4.0
" 1960 . . .	8.3	4.7	..	4.9	8.2	4.9
" 1961 . . .	6.9	3.6	..	4.4	6.9	4.2
" 1962 . . .	8.9	3.9	..	4.4	7.9	4.3
" 1963 . . .	7.4	4.1	..	4.0	7.3	4.1
" 1964 . . .	7.5	3.7	..	4.7	7.7	4.5
" 1965 . . .	10.2	5.0	..	4.8	9.9	4.9
" 1966 . . .	8.4	4.5	..	5.3	8.5	5.1
" 1967 . . .	8.5	4.1	..	4.5	8.5	4.4
" 1968 . . .	8.4	4.6	..	4.7	8.6	4.7
" 1969 . . .	10.1	4.7	..	5.3	9.9	5.1
" 1970 . . .	9.3	5.0	..	5.2	9.6	5.2
" 1971 . . .	10.0	5.2	..	6.3	11.0	6.1
" 1972 . . .	8.3	4.0	..	5.4	9.2	5.1

FEMALES—SEPARATION RATES						
March 1949 . . .	8.9	3.4	..	8.2	9.0	7.1
" 1950 . . .	8.6	4.4	..	5.7	9.3	5.3
" 1952 . . .	9.7	4.2	..	5.8	9.7	5.4
" 1953 . . .	6.1	3.2	..	4.6	5.9	4.3
" 1955 . . .	8.9	5.0	..	5.6	8.5	5.5
" 1956 . . .	9.1	3.9	..	5.4	8.7	5.0
" 1957 . . .	6.1	4.2	..	4.6	6.1	4.5
" 1958 . . .	6.1	3.4	..	4.6	6.0	4.3
" 1959 . . .	5.5	3.4	..	4.2	5.6	4.0
" 1960 . . .	7.2	3.8	..	5.0	7.2	4.7
" 1961 . . .	9.3	4.4	..	5.7	8.8	5.2
" 1962 . . .	6.7	3.8	..	4.0	6.3	4.0
" 1963 . . .	6.8	3.8	..	3.8	6.6	3.8
" 1964 . . .	6.4	3.6	..	5.2	6.5	4.8
" 1965 . . .	8.4	4.1	..	4.5	8.1	4.4
" 1966 . . .	7.9	3.7	..	5.1	7.9	4.7
" 1967 . . .	7.4	4.0	..	4.2	7.5	4.1
" 1968 . . .	7.7	3.9	..	4.3	7.8	4.2
" 1969 . . .	8.1	4.7	..	4.6	8.1	4.6
" 1970 . . .	8.9	4.5	..	4.8	8.7	4.8
" 1971 . . .	9.2	4.7	..	5.4	8.8	5.2
" 1972 . . .	8.6	4.3	..	5.0	9.2	4.8

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-200. Figures for March 1951 and March 1954 are not available. (b) Figures for female manual workers in non-manufacturing groups are not available for separate publication but are included in the figures for all industry groups.

Industrial disputes

1. General

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. Current figures are published in a monthly bulletin (Reference No. 6.27) and a quarterly bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for each State and Australia and since 1968 for various industries will be found in the Appendix, Section XV. In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the year 1972 and earlier years are given.

Introduction of Australian Standard Industrial Classification

The statistics of industrial disputes are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1. Statistics on this basis for the years 1968 to 1972 and March quarter 1973 were published for the first time in the March 1973 quarterly bulletin. Major changes that have resulted from the adoption of ASIC are shown in the text and table on page 207. Because of these and other changes in industry classification the statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 and earlier issues.

Definitions

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 page 205).

Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from: (a) employers and trade unions; (b) government departments and authorities; (c) State and Commonwealth industrial arbitration authorities; and (d) from trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes; and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, 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 occurring at different times and at different establishments but 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 in a State or Territory is counted only once in the number of disputes—in the industry that has the largest number of workers involved; but workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages are allocated to their respective industries. Disputes not settled at the end of a year are included as new disputes in the figures for the following year.

Figures of workers involved (directly and indirectly), working days lost, and estimated loss in wages have been rounded to the nearest hundred. Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the tables are due to rounding.

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

2. Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC)

The following table shows the ASIC industry classification now adopted for the compilation and publication of industrial dispute statistics, and a comparison of this classification with the previous industry classification (see also page 205). Some of the ASIC industries shown in this table are a combination of two or more ASIC divisions or sub-divisions, and the correct ASIC titles have been used where possible. In some cases an abbreviated title has been adopted but footnotes give the full ASIC title where applicable. The major changes that have resulted from the adoption of ASIC are the reclassification of: *chemical, petroleum and coal products* from *other manufacturing* to a separate industry; *electricity and gas* from *other manufacturing* to a separate industry, namely *electricity, gas and water*, which also includes *water, sewerage and drainage*, previously included in *building and construction*; *wholesale and retail trade* from *other industries* to a separate industry; and *communication* from *other industries* to *road transport, etc.* Apart from these major differences between the two classifications there are other differences. The placing of two similar industries opposite each other in the following table does not mean that these two industries are comparable in scope. For example, the ASIC industry *metal products, machinery and equipment* (ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33) is not strictly comparable with

the previous industry group, *engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.* Because of these classification changes the statistics by industry shown in the tables in this section and in the Appendix, Section XV are not directly comparable with the industry groupings[†] shown in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 and earlier issues. The tables show figures on the new basis for the years 1968 to 1972 and these figures are directly comparable with those published in the quarterly bulletins (Reference No. 6.6) beginning with the March 1973 issue and in the monthly bulletins (Reference No. 6.27) beginning with the April 1973 issue. The figures published in this Labour Report for the years 1968 to 1972 are in less industry detail than those published in the March 1973 bulletin (*see NOTE* below).

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—DESCRIPTION OF ASIC AND COMPARISON WITH
PREVIOUS INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION**

ASIC code		ASIC industry	Previous industry classification
Division	Sub-division		
A		Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	Agriculture, grazing, etc.
B		Mining—	
	12	Coal mining	Coal mining
	11, 13, 14, 15, 16	Other mining ^(a)	Other mining and quarrying
C		Manufacturing—	Manufacturing—
	21-22	Food, beverages and tobacco	Food, drink and tobacco
	23, 24	Textiles; clothing and footwear	Textiles, clothing and footwear
	25	Wood, wood products and furniture	Sawmilling, furniture, etc.
	26	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	Paper, printing, etc.
	27	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	(e)
	29, 31, 32, 33	Metal products, machinery and equipment ^(b)	Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.
	28, 34	Other manufacturing ^(c)	Other manufacturing ^(f)
D		Electricity, gas and water	(g)
E		Construction	Building and construction ^(h)
F		Wholesale and retail trade	(i)
G, H		Transport and storage; communication—	
	51, 55, 56	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	} Road and air transport } Railway and tramway services } ^(j)
	52, 54	Railway transport; air transport	
	53	Water transport—	
	Class 5302	Stevedoring services	Stevedoring
	53	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	Shipping
L	(except Class 5302)	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	Amusement, hotels, personal services, etc.
I, J, K		Other industries ^(d)	Other industries ^(k)
		Total	Total

(a) Includes metallic minerals (ASIC sub-division 11); crude petroleum (including natural gas) (ASIC sub-division 13); construction materials (ASIC sub-division 14); other non-metallic minerals (ASIC sub-division 15); and services to mining (ASIC sub-division 16). (b) Includes basic metal products (ASIC sub-division 29); fabricated metal products (ASIC sub-division 31); transport equipment (ASIC sub-division 32); and other machinery and equipment (ASIC sub-division 33). (c) Includes non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (d) Includes finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K). (e) Included in other manufacturing. (f) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products; electricity and gas; and other unspecified manufacturing groups. (g) Electricity and gas included in other manufacturing; water, sewerage and drainage included in building and construction. (h) Includes water, sewerage and drainage. (i) Included in other industries. (j) Excludes communication. (k) Includes communication; wholesale and retail trade and other unspecified non-manufacturing industries.

NOTE. For industrial dispute statistics for the years 1968 to 1972 the ASIC industries adopted are less detailed than those shown in the above table. Separate details are not available in these years for chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); or for wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F). Details for these industries will be available for 1973 and subsequent years.

3. Industries

(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 1972 are shown for each State and Territory classified according to ASIC industries (see pages 206-7).

Tables showing statistics of industrial disputes in ASIC industries for each State and Australia in the years 1968 to 1971 are included in the Appendix, Section XV.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (‘000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
NEW SOUTH WALES							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	100	23.7	0.6	24.3	40.1	594.3
	Other mining(b)	17	1.9	0.2	2.0	5.8	107.0
	<i>Total mining</i>	117	25.6	0.7	26.3	45.9	701.4
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	74	18.9	0.3	19.2	58.2	774.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.4	3.5
	Wood, wood products and furni- ture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, print- ing and publishing	13	4.1	0.1	4.3	34.5	587.2
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	485	259.0	4.3	263.3	324.9	5,088.3
	Other manufacturing(d)	86	12.9	0.2	13.1	37.3	563.9
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	660	295.1	5.0	300.1	455.3	7,017.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	9	12.3	..	12.3	13.9	246.7
E	Construction	126	83.0	1.0	84.0	229.8	4,083.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communica- tion—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	42	15.6	*	15.7	20.8	297.2
	Railway transport; air transport	20	15.5	..	15.5	22.7	362.6
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	116	23.7	..	23.7	18.5	268.2
	Water transport (except steve- doring services)	20	1.2	0.1	1.3	1.6	24.5
	<i>Total water transport</i>	136	24.9	0.1	25.0	20.1	292.7
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	198	56.0	0.1	56.1	63.6	952.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaur- ants, hotels and personal services	12	23.7	..	23.7	39.6	639.8
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	52	13.6	*	13.7	18.7	315.9
	Total	1,174	509.2	6.9	516.1	866.8	13,957.2

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (‘000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
VICTORIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	63	26.0	3.4	29.4	58.2	756.0
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	4	0.3	*	0.4	0.7	7.5
	Wood, wood products and furniture	2	0.1	*	0.1	1.8	25.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	124	135.8	1.8	137.6	165.6	2,684.5
	Other manufacturing(d)	30	9.6	2.0	11.5	101.6	1,478.4
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	223	171.8	7.2	179.0	328.0	4,951.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	4	17.0	0.1	17.1	48.2	798.5
E	Construction	29	11.6	0.2	11.8	52.1	921.2
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	9	11.9	..	11.9	11.4	176.9
	Railway transport; air transport	16	19.7	38.7	58.4	101.1	1,479.3
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	47	16.3	..	16.3	11.5	161.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	13	1.4	..	1.4	10.5	161.0
	<i>Total water transport</i>	60	17.7	..	17.7	21.9	322.1
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	85	49.2	38.7	87.9	134.4	1,978.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	4.7
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	33	42.3	..	42.3	75.5	1,001.8
	Total	377	292.0	46.2	338.2	638.4	9,656.0

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (^{'000})	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$ ^{'000})
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
QUEENSLAND							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	51	9.3	..	9.3	20.7	432.1
	Other mining(b)	4	0.5	..	0.5	1.2	19.6
	<i>Total mining</i>	55	9.8	..	9.8	21.9	451.7
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	78	28.3	8.7	37.0	53.7	717.5
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1	*	..	*	0.1	1.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	0.8	..	0.8	3.5	57.2
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	119	59.8	0.1	59.9	83.4	1,321.6
	Other manufacturing(d)	9	1.1	..	1.1	7.2	144.1
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	209	90.1	8.8	98.8	147.9	2,241.8
D	Electricity, gas and water	2	1.3	..	1.3	1.6	26.0
E	Construction	62	23.5	0.6	24.1	88.2	1,774.6
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	12	1.4	..	1.4	1.5	22.0
	Railway transport; air transport	37	9.1	0.8	10.0	13.6	215.5
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	24	3.7	..	3.7	1.9	27.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	9	0.8	..	0.8	1.0	18.7
	<i>Total water transport</i>	33	4.5	..	4.5	2.9	45.9
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	82	15.0	0.8	15.9	18.0	283.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	5	1.3	..	1.3	1.6	15.7
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	27	5.2	..	5.2	12.9	180.0
	Total	442	146.3	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (‘000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	Manufacturing						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	9	2.7	0.5	3.2	7.2	96.8
	Textiles; clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furni- ture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, print- ing and publishing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	37	33.6	1.0	34.5	24.4	325.0
	Other manufacturing(d)	11	1.6	*	1.6	10.9	164.1
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	57	37.9	1.5	39.4	42.5	585.9
D	Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	Construction	11	1.6	*	1.6	6.2	105.2
G, H	Transport and storage; communica- tion—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	9	2.3	0.1	2.4	2.4	27.4
	Railway transport; air transport	8	1.9	..	1.9	5.0	77.4
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	16	2.5	..	2.5	2.8	40.9
	Water transport (except steve- doring services)	4	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	2.3
	<i>Total water transport</i>	20	2.6	..	2.6	3.0	43.2
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	37	6.9	0.1	6.9	10.3	148.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaur- ants, hotels and personal services	1	0.9	..	0.9	0.8	6.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	5	0.9	0.1	1.0	1.0	12.5
	Total	111	48.2	1.7	49.8	60.9	858.0

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	*	..	*	*	0.4
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	29	8.6	2.6	11.1	44.2	839.5
	<i>Total mining</i>	29	8.6	2.6	11.1	44.2	839.5
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	3	0.5	0.1	0.6	1.0	17.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1	0.7	..	0.7	6.1	107.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	9	1.4	..	1.4	11.5	194.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	5	1.6	..	1.6	5.6	106.9
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	18	4.2	0.1	4.3	24.2	426.7
D	Electricity, gas and water	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.8
E	Construction	15	2.3	..	2.3	11.1	199.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.0
	Railway transport; air transport	6	1.2	1.4	2.7	9.9	140.3
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	26	5.2	..	5.2	3.5	49.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.0
	<i>Total water transport</i>	29	5.3	..	5.3	3.7	50.8
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	37	6.6	1.4	8.0	13.6	192.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	4	2.5	..	2.5	1.4	18.2
	Total	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
TASMANIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	6	1.4	0.8	2.2	4.0	72.9
	<i>Total mining</i>	6	1.4	0.8	2.2	4.0	72.9
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	11.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	3	0.7	0.2	0.8	1.9	24.8
	Wood, wood products and furniture	2	*	..	*	0.1	0.5
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	6	1.0	0.1	1.1	1.5	24.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	7	5.4	2.4	7.8	5.9	88.0
	Other manufacturing(d)	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	2.6
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	21	7.3	2.7	10.0	10.4	151.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.2
E	Construction	7	0.5	..	0.5	2.0	39.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	3	0.4	..	0.4	0.5	6.2
	Railway transport; air transport	4	0.4	..	0.4	1.0	15.9
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	3	1.3	..	1.3	0.9	12.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
	<i>Total water transport</i>	4	1.4	..	1.4	1.0	13.8
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	11	2.2	..	2.2	2.5	35.9
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.3	4.2
	Total	48	11.7	3.5	15.2	19.2	305.1

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (‘000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	5	1.0	*	1.0	6.8	117.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	5	1.0	*	1.0	6.8	117.7
C	Manufacturing						
	Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Textiles; clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furni- ture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, print- ing and publishing	1	* .	*	*	*	0.4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	5	0.7	..	0.7	2.1	34.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	2.3
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	8	0.8	*	0.8	2.2	37.5
D	Electricity, gas and water	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.9	19.2
E	Construction	5	0.8	..	0.8	2.4	44.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communica- tion—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.5	12.3
	Railway transport; air transport	3	0.2	..	0.2	1.4	21.6
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water transport (except steve- doring services)	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
	<i>Total water transport</i>	3	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	1.1
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	9	0.4	..	0.4	2.0	35.0
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaur- ants, hotels and personal services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	3	0.3	..	0.3	0.7	13.0
	Total	32	3.4	*	3.5	15.1	267.1

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (^{'000})	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$ ^{'000})
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Textiles; clothing and footwear . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furni- ture . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, print- ing and publishing . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	1	0.4	..	0.4	2.4	38.9
	Other manufacturing(d)	1	0.1	*	0.1	0.9	15.1
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	2	0.4	*	0.4	3.3	54.0
D	Electricity, gas and water . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	Construction	2	3.4	..	3.4	16.1	273.2
G, H	Transport and storage; communica- tion—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Railway transport; air transport . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water transport (except steve- doring services) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total water transport</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaur- ants, hotels and personal services	1	0.5	..	0.5	2.0	26.8
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	4	1.9	..	1.9	1.7	26.4
	Total	9	6.2	*	6.2	23.1	380.4

For footnotes see page 216. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1972—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (^{'000})	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1	*	..	*	*	0.4
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	151	33.0	0.6	33.6	60.8	1,026.5
	Other mining(b)	61	13.4	3.6	16.9	62.0	1,156.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	212	46.4	4.1	50.5	122.8	2,183.2
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	229	76.6	13.0	89.6	179.1	2,372.9
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	10	1.2	0.2	1.4	3.2	37.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	4	0.2	*	0.2	1.9	25.7
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	23	6.6	0.2	6.8	45.7	776.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	787	495.9	9.5	505.4	620.2	9,775.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	145	27.1	2.3	29.3	163.8	2,477.4
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	1,198	607.5	25.2	632.8	1,013.9	15,465.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	19	30.9	0.1	30.9	64.8	1,092.4
E	Construction	257	126.7	1.9	128.6	407.8	7,441.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	81	31.8	0.1	32.0	37.0	543.0
	Railway transport; air transport	93	48.1	41.0	89.0	154.7	2,312.6
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	235	52.9	..	52.9	39.2	561.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	50	3.5	0.1	3.6	13.5	208.5
	<i>Total water transport</i>	285	56.4	0.1	56.5	52.7	769.6
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	459	136.3	41.2	177.5	244.4	3,625.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	22	26.5	*	26.5	44.3	693.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	130	66.9	0.1	67.0	112.1	1,572.1
	Total	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206-7. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15* 16.
(c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (d) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34).
(e) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).
* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

(ii) *Australia*. The following table shows, for various industries, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1968 to 1972.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	2	..	1
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	205	235	191	213	151
	Other mining(b)	32	39	83	90	61
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>212</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	128	190	314	224	229
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	3	10	12	27	10
	Wood, wood products and furniture	3	1	1	6	4
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	30	25	33	24	23
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	455	543	822	741	787
	Other manufacturing(d)	123	137	194	107	145
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>1,129</i>	<i>1,198</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	28	32	34	24	19
E	Construction	233	269	282	280	257
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	48	46	98	66	81
	Railway transport; air transport	56	50	57	62	93
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	298	291	444	312	235
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	16	47	40	71	50
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>285</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>418</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>459</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	26	39	42	47	22
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	29	60	89	110	130
	Total	1,713	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298

For footnotes see page 221.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	0.3	..	*
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	46.2	53.7	63.7	68.8	33.6
	Other mining(b)	11.4	20.8	26.4	23.5	16.9
	<i>Total mining</i>	57.7	74.5	90.1	92.3	50.5
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	29.5	83.5	136.7	99.3	89.6
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.5	7.5	5.6	51.0	1.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	5.8	2.7	4.5	0.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	14.1	11.6	34.6	6.2	6.8
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	271.7	366.9	361.0	418.8	505.4
	Other manufacturing(d)	20.9	43.1	51.7	15.2	29.3
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	337.0	518.4	592.4	595.0	632.8
D	Electricity, gas and water	15.3	21.8	33.9	33.4	30.9
E	Construction	80.9	184.1	216.5	235.8	128.6
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	35.9	74.7	78.9	56.3	32.0
	Railway transport; air transport	48.6	125.8	75.8	76.3	89.0
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	105.6	151.9	192.0	116.2	52.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.2	8.4	4.7	6.7	3.6
	<i>Total water transport</i>	106.9	160.2	196.7	122.8	56.5
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	191.4	360.7	351.4	255.5	177.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2.6	42.1	8.0	31.5	26.5
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	35.6	83.5	74.8	83.0	67.0
	Total	720.3	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8

For footnotes see page 221. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	1.0	..	*
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	61.1	76.1	178.4	251.6	60.8
	Other mining(b)	67.7	76.9	76.5	83.2	62.0
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>153.0</i>	<i>254.9</i>	<i>334.8</i>	<i>122.8</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	43.8	119.0	250.6	171.4	179.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	0.9	10.8	18.2	65.4	3.2
	Wood, wood products and furniture	0.2	7.8	1.5	4.7	1.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	18.1	27.9	68.6	15.3	45.7
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	423.5	643.6	625.9	636.7	620.2
	Other manufacturing(d)	53.1	101.5	102.0	60.9	163.8
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>539.7</i>	<i>910.7</i>	<i>1,066.7</i>	<i>954.4</i>	<i>1,013.9</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	15.4	65.6	47.5	126.4	64.8
E	Construction	118.3	264.4	618.3	1,109.5	407.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	81.3	90.9	79.9	150.4	37.0
	Railway transport; air transport	72.8	183.6	64.1	132.7	154.7
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	77.3	136.2	148.3	73.9	39.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.7	11.9	12.7	17.0	13.5
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>148.1</i>	<i>161.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>52.7</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>233.0</i>	<i>422.7</i>	<i>305.0</i>	<i>374.0</i>	<i>244.4</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	4.5	41.6	13.1	91.0	44.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	39.8	100.1	87.2	78.5	112.1
	Total	1,079.5	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3

For footnotes see page 221. * Less than 50.

Note. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	3.25	..	1.85
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	1.32	1.42	2.80	3.66	1.81
	Other mining(b)	5.92	3.69	2.89	3.55	3.66
	<i>Total mining</i>	2.23	2.05	2.83	3.63	2.43
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.48	1.42	1.83	1.73	2.00
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.90	1.45	3.25	1.28	2.29
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1.19	1.36	0.54	1.05	11.39
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1.28	2.40	1.98	2.48	6.70
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	1.56	1.75	1.73	1.52	1.23
	Other manufacturing(d)	2.54	2.36	1.98	4.00	5.58
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	1.60	1.76	1.80	1.60	1.60
D	Electricity, gas and water	1.01	3.01	1.40	3.78	2.10
E	Construction	1.46	1.44	2.86	4.71	3.17
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2.26	1.22	1.01	2.67	1.16
	Railway transport; air transport	1.50	1.46	0.85	1.74	1.74
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	0.73	0.90	0.77	0.64	0.74
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.35	1.42	2.70	2.54	3.71
	<i>Total water transport</i>	0.74	0.92	0.82	0.74	0.93
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	1.22	1.17	0.87	1.46	1.38
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1.73	0.99	1.65	2.89	1.67
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	1.12	1.20	1.17	0.95	1.67
	Total	1.50	1.52	1.75	2.31	1.80

For footnotes see page 221.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	..	11.0	..	0.4
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	701.6	941.3	2,235.2	3,649.3	1,026.5
	Other mining(b)	1,140.5	1,277.3	1,236.4	1,483.6	1,156.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>1,842.1</i>	<i>2,218.7</i>	<i>3,471.6</i>	<i>5,132.9</i>	<i>2,183.2</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	436.0	1,291.3	2,978.4	2,199.1	2,372.9
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	8.7	113.6	230.5	730.0	37.3
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1.9	79.7	15.8	65.9	25.7
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	216.2	343.0	809.7	194.8	776.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	4,558.9	7,415.3	7,880.6	8,948.6	9,775.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	592.6	1,267.7	1,287.5	789.4	2,477.4
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>5,814.3</i>	<i>10,510.6</i>	<i>13,202.5</i>	<i>12,927.8</i>	<i>15,465.9</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	201.8	804.3	625.0	1,822.9	1,092.4
E	Construction	1,463.9	3,541.7	8,685.6	17,902.5	7,441.9
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	807.9	950.7	1,015.5	2,380.7	543.0
	Railway transport; air transport	712.6	1,815.6	744.0	1,798.1	2,312.6
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	797.5	1,505.8	1,752.6	983.7	561.1
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	17.2	143.9	150.8	257.5	208.5
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>814.7</i>	<i>1,649.7</i>	<i>1,903.4</i>	<i>1,241.2</i>	<i>769.6</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>2,335.1</i>	<i>4,415.9</i>	<i>3,662.8</i>	<i>5,420.0</i>	<i>3,625.3</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	31.0	423.9	153.3	921.8	693.3
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	427.0	1,070.6	1,071.6	1,113.4	1,572.1
	Total	12,115.2	22,985.7	30,863.3	45,241.3	32,074.4

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206-7. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (d) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). (e) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F); finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1968 to 1972, 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 the Appendix, Section XV.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
New South Wales	1968	965	345.0	10.5	355.5	583.4	6,653.5
	1969	1,133	507.9	13.8	521.7	743.8	8,666.3
	1970	1,484	703.7	36.9	740.6	1,393.6	17,516.5
	1971	1,236	613.1	30.6	643.7	1,887.5	28,218.2
	1972	1,174	509.2	6.9	516.1	866.8	13,957.2
Victoria	1968	327	169.3	3.5	172.8	243.9	2,731.3
	1969	367	336.7	19.8	356.4	717.2	8,619.6
	1970	447	323.9	9.1	333.0	510.8	6,793.7
	1971	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6	9,726.5
	1972	377	292.0	46.2	338.2	638.4	9,656.0
Queensland	1968	193	116.7	3.5	120.2	158.6	1,701.2
	1969	253	215.0	3.5	218.5	238.6	2,523.6
	1970	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
	1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
	1972	442	146.3	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
South Australia	1968	83	38.0	1.4	39.4	51.1	514.6
	1969	72	101.1	1.7	102.8	129.0	1,551.4
	1970	156	48.9	8.1	57.0	93.1	1,123.1
	1971	135	59.3	4.8	64.1	111.2	1,484.9
	1972	111	48.2	1.7	49.8	60.9	858.0
Western Australia	1968	70	18.3	0.4	18.7	21.8	281.8
	1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
	1970	125	44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
	1971	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
	1972	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2
Tasmania	1968	28	7.5	0.3	7.8	13.0	149.0
	1969	44	8.6	0.1	8.7	9.9	115.3
	1970	66	12.8	2.0	14.8	32.2	451.1
	1971	46	14.1	0.5	14.7	20.6	317.3
	1972	48	11.7	3.5	15.2	19.2	305.1
Northern Territory	1968	37	3.7	..	3.7	4.6	50.2
	1969	33	8.0	0.2	8.2	8.7	124.8
	1970	62	11.6	*	11.6	27.0	424.4
	1971	41	9.5	0.1	9.6	15.7	271.5
	1972	32	3.4	*	3.5	15.1	267.1
Australian Capital Territory	1968	10	2.3	..	2.3	3.0	33.7
	1969	8	9.8	*	9.8	9.4	100.6
	1970	20	5.1	*	5.1	16.8	198.2
	1971	11	6.3	..	6.3	3.3	47.4
	1972	9	6.2	*	6.2	23.1	380.4
Australia	1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4

* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

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) *Industries.* The following table shows, for the year 1972, industrial disputes in coal mining; metal products, machinery and equipment; stevedoring services; and other industries classified according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972

Duration (working days)	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number (^{'000})	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number (^{'000})	Proportion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
Up to 1 day	75	11.9	35.5	13.3	21.8	218.2
Over 1 to 2 days	42	15.4	45.8	24.3	39.9	380.1
Over 2 to 3 days	13	3.8	11.3	9.4	15.5	175.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	15	1.4	4.2	5.2	8.6	98.4
5 to less than 10 days	4	1.0	3.1	6.0	9.8	119.3
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	2	0.1	0.2	2.7	4.4	35.2
Total	151	33.6	100.0	60.8	100.0	1,026.5
METAL PRODUCTS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT^(a)						
Up to 1 day	381	340.1	67.3	205.1	33.1	3,274.4
Over 1 to 2 days	124	121.0	23.9	150.0	24.2	2,374.4
Over 2 to 3 days	74	11.2	2.2	27.3	4.4	422.6
Over 3 to less than 5 days	64	11.1	2.2	43.5	7.0	680.5
5 to less than 10 days	92	10.3	2.0	73.2	11.8	1,122.9
10 to less than 20 days	41	7.6	1.5	98.4	15.9	1,589.3
20 to less than 40 days	11	4.0	..	22.7	3.7	311.6
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	0.8	..	..	..
Total	787	505.4	100.0	620.2	100.0	9,775.8
STEVEDORING SERVICES						
Up to 1 day	176	44.2	83.6	22.9	58.5	330.5
Over 1 to 2 days	37	3.8	7.2	5.0	12.7	72.4
Over 2 to 3 days	11	2.1	4.0	4.4	11.2	62.2
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8	2.5	4.7	5.5	14.0	76.5
5 to less than 10 days	3	0.2	0.4	1.4	3.5	19.5
10 to less than 20 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	235	52.9	100.0	39.2	100.0	561.1
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
Up to 1 day	420	267.6	51.2	196.6	15.2	2,995.5
Over 1 to 2 days	185	108.6	20.8	154.9	12.0	2,377.8
Over 2 to 3 days	148	43.7	8.4	117.7	9.1	1,757.5
Over 3 to less than 5 days	147	37.0	7.1	146.9	11.4	2,433.0
5 to less than 10 days	135	31.6	6.1	219.8	17.0	3,544.0
10 to less than 20 days	64	24.8	4.8	230.5	17.9	3,352.9
20 to less than 40 days	23	8.5	1.6	219.4	17.0	4,177.4
40 days and over	3	0.1	..	4.3	0.3	73.0
Total	1,125	521.9	100.0	1,290.0	100.0	20,711.0

(a) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972—continued

Duration (working days)	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number (^{'000})	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number (^{'000})	Proportion of total (per cent)	
ALL INDUSTRIES						
Up to 1 day	1,052	663.9	59.6	437.9	21.8	6,818.6
Over 1 to 2 days	388	248.8	22.3	334.1	16.6	5,204.8
Over 2 to 3 days	246	60.9	5.5	158.9	7.9	2,417.5
Over 3 to less than 5 days	234	51.9	4.7	201.1	10.0	3,288.3
5 to less than 10 days	234	43.2	3.9	300.3	14.9	4,805.8
10 to less than 20 days	105	32.4	2.9	328.9	16.3	4,942.2
20 to less than 40 days	34	12.6	1.1	242.1	12.0	4,489.0
40 days and over	5	0.2	..	6.9	0.3	108.2
Total	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4

(iii) *Summary, 1968 to 1972.* 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 of disputes	Workers involved (^{'000})			Working days lost (^{'000})	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
Up to 1 day	1968	918	372.9	8.5	381.4	244.9	2,663.8
	1969	966	609.1	7.1	616.2	449.1	4,897.8
	1970	1,353	962.1	12.5	974.6	565.8	7,017.2
	1971	1,119	848.0	8.8	856.8	632.8	8,797.5
	1972	1,052	654.6	9.3	663.9	437.9	6,818.6
Over 1 to 2 days	1968	316	243.4	4.5	247.9	366.8	4,004.5
	1969	370	513.6	22.7	536.2	789.5	8,719.9
	1970	465	121.2	16.7	137.9	213.6	2,754.8
	1971	410	152.5	11.2	163.7	261.6	3,629.4
	1972	388	212.2	36.6	248.8	334.1	5,204.8
Over 2 to 3 days	1968	176	28.3	3.2	31.5	81.9	884.6
	1969	198	38.2	3.5	41.7	103.2	1,177.1
	1970	257	81.9	7.9	89.8	232.6	3,022.9
	1971	269	72.5	14.2	86.7	234.8	3,270.3
	1972	246	48.4	12.5	60.9	158.9	2,417.5
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1968	147	24.1	1.2	25.3	91.0	970.6
	1969	205	38.8	3.8	42.5	161.0	2,004.1
	1970	239	54.9	8.9	63.8	280.8	3,591.1
	1971	232	46.0	4.6	50.6	202.2	2,817.0
	1972	234	45.6	6.3	51.9	201.1	3,288.3
5 to less than 10 days	1968	115	14.0	1.3	15.2	92.2	1,103.9
	1969	199	31.1	1.9	33.0	216.9	2,764.9
	1970	297	58.7	6.8	65.5	466.5	5,916.2
	1971	243	73.5	4.4	77.9	541.5	7,862.7
	1972	234	37.9	5.3	43.2	300.3	4,805.8

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Duration (working days)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
10 to less than 20 days	1968	33	15.7	0.8	16.5	157.3	1,968.3
	1969	60	12.2	2.2	14.4	209.7	2,934.6
	1970	99	16.5	10.0	26.5	399.7	5,261.6
	1971	96	73.0	15.5	88.5	1,119.1	17,454.5
	1972	105	30.3	2.2	32.4	328.9	4,942.2
20 to less than 40 days	1968	8	2.6	*	2.6	45.4	519.6
	1969	15	1.1	*	1.1	27.8	475.9
	1970	25	8.7	0.5	9.2	229.5	3,212.2
	1971	29	1.2	*	1.3	31.3	469.0
	1972	34	12.1	0.5	12.6	242.1	4,489.0
40 days and over	1968	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1969	1	*	..	*	0.8	11.4
	1970	3	0.1	..	0.1	5.3	107.5
	1971	6	1.0	*	1.0	45.4	940.8
	1972	5	0.2	*	0.2	6.9	108.2
Total	1968	1,713	700.8	19.5	720.3	1,079.5	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4

* Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

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 employees and employees.

Causes of industrial disputes are grouped as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1972 classified according to cause in the four industries, coal mining; metal products, machinery and equipment; stevedoring services; and other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972

Cause of dispute(b)	ASIC industry(a)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages	21	303	9	548	881
Hours of work	1	3	2	10	16
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	2	11	..	11	24
Managerial policy	49	257	84	346	736
Physical working conditions	30	74	67	104	275
Trade unionism	23	102	24	72	221
Other	25	37	49	34	145
Total	151	787	235	1,125	2,298
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Wages	3.1	295.5	0.6	347.4	646.5
Hours of work	*	0.1	0.1	2.4	2.6
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	0.1	4.3	..	17.3	21.8
Managerial policy	5.9	51.3	12.2	78.0	147.4
Physical working conditions	7.3	9.1	8.3	25.3	50.0
Trade unionism	10.2	17.0	1.5	12.9	41.7
Other	6.9	128.1	30.2	38.7	203.9
Total	33.6	505.4	52.9	521.9	1,113.8
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Wages	9.7	380.9	0.5	967.5	1,358.5
Hours of work	*	0.1	0.3	2.1	2.5
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	0.1	2.6	..	42.9	45.6
Managerial policy	10.7	102.3	11.0	177.8	301.8
Physical working conditions	9.8	17.8	8.1	41.0	76.7
Trade unionism	19.9	25.6	1.7	30.2	77.4
Other	10.6	90.9	17.9	28.5	147.7
Total	60.8	620.2	39.2	1,290.0	2,010.3

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206-7. (b) For nature of classification, see pages 225-6.
 (c) Includes ASIC sub-division 29, 31, 32, 33. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 273-5. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

(iii) *Summary, 1968 to 1972.* The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(a)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages	524	637	1,168	880	881
Hours of work	10	14	23	17	16
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	10	33	37	33	24
Managerial policy	695	768	785	699	736
Physical working conditions	243	257	384	325	275
Trade unionism	118	182	252	286	221
Other	113	123	89	164	145
Total	1,713	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

Wages	455.5	309.0	505.8	755.5	646.5
Hours of work	1.3	18.3	34.8	6.9	2.6
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	4.1	25.9	76.6	19.5	21.8
Managerial policy	147.6	167.0	184.8	155.0	147.4
Physical working conditions	51.6	61.1	74.0	61.7	50.0
Trade unionism	19.0	65.3	58.9	59.0	41.7
Other	41.3	638.6	432.6	268.9	203.9
Total	720.3	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

Wages	701.4	628.8	1,524.4	2,173.9	1,358.5
Hours of work	1.0	7.1	121.4	7.0	2.5
Leave, pensions and compensation provisions, etc.	4.6	31.0	72.7	31.9	45.6
Managerial policy	243.3	317.6	286.7	337.1	301.8
Physical working conditions	71.6	107.0	109.1	171.4	76.7
Trade unionism	26.8	86.2	91.2	146.2	77.4
Other	30.8	780.3	188.2	201.0	147.7
Total	1,079.5	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3

(a) For nature of classification, see pages 225-6.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

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) *Industries.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1972 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining; metal products, machinery and equipment; stevedoring services; and other industries.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972

Method of settlement(b)	ASIC industry(a)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. Private negotiation	33	181	29	278	521
2. Mediation not based on legislation	1	6	..	20	27
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	13	48	..	166	227
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	9	63	..	103	175
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	1	..	1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	95	489	205	558	1,347
Total	151	787	235	1,125	2,298

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Private negotiation	5.1	26.7	3.9	76.1	111.9
2. Mediation not based on legislation	0.4	0.3	..	3.5	4.3
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1.6	7.9	..	57.2	66.7
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	1.0	12.3	..	26.3	39.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	25.4	458.2	48.9	358.8	891.3
Total	33.6	505.4	52.9	521.9	1,113.8

For footnotes, see page 230.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1972—*continued*

Method of settlement(b)	ASIC industry(a)				
	Coal mining	Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Stevedoring services	Other industries	All industries
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	11.7	86.6	6.6	325.9	430.7
2. Mediation not based on legislation	0.4	2.8	..	12.1	15.3
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	5.4	43.4	..	190.3	239.0
(b) Reference to State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	2.4	79.5	..	147.9	229.8
(ii) Coal Industry Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	0.1	..	0.1
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	40.9	408.0	32.6	613.9	1,095.3
Total	60.8	620.2	39.2	1,290.0	2,010.3

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see pages 206-7. (b) For nature of classification, see page 228. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see text on pages 205-7. Statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report (see pages 206-7).

(iii) *Summary. 1968 to 1972.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement (b)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
NUMBER OF DISPUTES ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	431	515	721	548	521
2. Mediation not based on legislation	6	20	20	16	27
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	167	232	178	176	227
(b) Reference to State government officials	1	5	..	1	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	184	245	186	187	175
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	12	19	11	11	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	14	8	..	4	1
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	70	20	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	828	949	1,622	1,461	1,347
Total	1,713	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298

For footnotes, see page 231.

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

Method of settlement(b)	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
1. Private negotiation	87.6	71.2	197.8	85.1	111.9
2. Mediation not based on legislation	1.2	2.7	2.5	1.6	4.3
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	26.7	45.8	24.6	78.6	66.7
(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	29.4	35.6	51.7	81.5	39.6
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	1.4	0.5	..	0.3	0.1
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	*	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	12.0	3.4	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	560.3	1,123.1	1,088.7	1,077.2	891.3
Total	720.3	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Private negotiation	190.9	229.6	655.1	350.4	430.7
2. Mediation not based on legislation	2.9	21.7	18.7	4.9	15.3
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	59.9	170.3	142.0	690.1	239.0
(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	127.9	192.6	378.2	631.8	229.8
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.1	4.6	7.9	2.9	..
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	2.6	0.3	..	0.3	0.1
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	0.1	..	..	..
(b) Reference to Commonwealth government officials	22.4	3.2	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	668.6	1,334.6	1,191.7	1,388.1	1,095.3
Total	1,079.5	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3

(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 nature of classification, see page 228. * Less than 50.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

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 1968 to 1972.

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

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number (^{'000})	Per cent of total	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1968	572	15.5	2.1	34.2	3.2	419.9
	1969	702	19.6	1.5	57.6	2.9	768.6
	1970	871	23.8	1.7	75.2	3.1	1,002.7
	1971	824	21.4	1.6	69.5	2.3	1,039.6
	1972	791	20.4	1.8	65.4	3.3	1,064.1
50 and under 100	1968	335	23.4	3.2	46.7	4.3	531.6
	1969	373	26.3	2.0	61.6	3.1	797.4
	1970	532	38.7	2.8	89.4	3.7	1,221.4
	1971	433	31.1	2.4	85.9	2.8	1,304.8
	1972	454	31.9	2.9	87.1	4.3	1,417.9
100 and under 200	1968	318	45.2	6.3	85.7	7.9	972.5
	1969	387	56.7	4.4	121.2	6.2	1,548.4
	1970	534	76.7	5.6	193.2	8.1	2,744.1
	1971	447	62.9	4.7	152.2	5.0	2,230.6
	1972	396	55.6	5.0	148.6	7.4	2,273.5
200 and under 400	1968	238	66.1	9.2	127.7	11.8	1,456.0
	1969	251	70.5	5.5	166.1	8.5	2,225.1
	1970	347	98.4	7.2	217.4	9.1	2,839.9
	1971	288	79.2	6.0	206.0	6.7	2,988.5
	1972	256	71.4	6.4	186.0	9.3	2,932.2
400 and under 1,000	1968	148	93.8	13.0	156.9	14.5	1,730.6
	1969	162	102.1	7.9	167.3	8.5	2,093.1
	1970	242	154.0	11.3	354.8	14.8	4,584.6
	1971	215	135.3	10.2	323.9	10.6	4,756.2
	1972	212	132.2	11.9	351.0	17.5	5,526.4
1,000 and under 2,000	1968	49	69.3	9.6	128.5	11.9	1,375.3
	1969	64	103.9	8.1	182.3	9.3	2,406.0
	1970	110	159.9	11.7	389.3	16.3	4,854.2
	1971	85	120.2	9.1	187.9	6.1	2,799.0
	1972	107	144.8	13.0	315.0	15.7	5,187.4
2,000 and under 3,000	1968	14	34.3	4.8	27.6	2.6	291.7
	1969	30	89.3	7.0	107.4	5.5	1,136.5
	1970	48	146.5	10.7	171.3	7.2	2,001.8
	1971	37	89.1	6.7	115.7	3.8	1,714.6
	1972	20	47.1	4.2	55.6	2.8	761.1
3,000 and over	1968	39	372.8	51.7	472.1	43.7	5,337.6
	1969	45	816.8	63.6	1,094.6	56.0	12,010.6
	1970	54	669.5	49.0	903.2	37.7	11,634.7
	1971	75	787.3	59.4	1,927.6	62.8	28,408.1
	1972	62	610.3	54.8	801.6	39.9	12,911.8
Total	1968	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

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 1968 to 1972.

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	1968	827	57.6	8.0	34.3	3.2	372.4
	1969	907	66.4	5.2	38.7	1.9	473.4
	1970	1,162	86.5	6.3	50.7	2.1	666.7
	1971	1,040	73.3	5.5	43.8	1.4	634.4
	1972	1,034	77.2	6.9	43.9	2.2	681.6
100 and under 500	1968	598	134.2	18.6	144.0	13.3	1,606.7
	1969	721	155.3	12.1	171.5	8.8	2,116.1
	1970	994	233.0	17.0	238.7	10.0	3,118.5
	1971	800	161.7	12.2	188.4	6.1	2,699.4
	1972	709	135.1	12.1	164.6	8.2	2,555.9
500 and under 1,000	1968	128	63.2	8.8	91.4	8.5	1,012.5
	1969	163	81.5	6.3	119.7	6.1	1,480.9
	1970	239	131.7	9.6	174.3	7.3	2,285.9
	1971	239	113.2	8.5	169.4	5.5	2,450.0
	1972	251	112.9	10.1	174.1	8.7	2,727.1
1,000 and under 2,000	1968	78	77.9	10.8	111.0	10.3	1,322.6
	1969	110	91.9	7.1	164.5	8.4	2,010.0
	1970	160	141.2	10.3	221.7	9.3	2,911.2
	1971	141	108.3	8.2	201.9	6.6	2,988.7
	1972	120	100.9	9.1	168.2	8.4	2,658.1
2,000 and under 5,000	1968	52	106.7	14.8	175.1	16.2	1,949.4
	1969	70	166.0	12.9	271.9	13.9	3,258.5
	1970	123	254.8	18.6	397.0	16.6	5,219.6
	1971	112	194.0	14.6	325.5	10.6	4,617.4
	1972	121	240.0	21.6	398.4	19.8	6,251.3
5,000 and under 10,000	1968	13	58.1	8.1	99.0	9.2	1,094.7
	1969	20	157.4	12.2	229.0	11.7	2,683.7
	1970	27	120.2	8.8	215.4	9.0	2,647.5
	1971	27	103.1	7.8	191.1	6.2	2,685.7
	1972	34	86.7	7.8	249.1	12.4	3,875.8
10,000 and over	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
	1971	45	573.0	43.2	1,948.6	63.5	29,165.7
	1972	29	360.9	32.4	811.9	40.4	13,324.5
Total	1968	1,713	720.3	100.0	1,079.5	100.0	12,115.2
	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of these statistics, etc., see pages 205-7.

9. Working days lost per 1,000 employees

The following table shows the number of working days lost per thousand employees during the years 1968 to 1972 in each State and Australia. The figures have been calculated using working days lost in all disputes excluding those in *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (ASIC division A). For Australia these statistics have also been compiled excluding those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employee/employer relationship.

Tables showing these statistics classified by industry groups were published in *Labour Report* No. 56, 1971 and in the December 1972 quarterly industrial disputes bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). However the industry groups shown in these tables were based on the previous industry group classification for disputes (*see* pages 206-7) and not the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). It has not yet been possible to compile these statistics based on ASIC.

The figures of working days lost used in these compilations relate to those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The working days lost refer to days lost in all industries except *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (ASIC division A). In Australia the statistics have also been compiled excluding particulars for disputes classified to *Other* in the census classification (*see* pages 225-6). Other disputes are those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employee/employer relationship, for example, 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 stoppages, etc. For further details of the scope of industrial dispute statistics, definitions, etc., *see* pages 205-7.

The statistics in the following table have been compiled from monthly estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture, etc. and in private domestic service. The employment figures for each year are the average of twelve monthly estimates. For details of the employment series, *see* pages 187-93.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES(a), 1968 TO 1972
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(b): STATES AND AUSTRALIA(c)**

State	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
All causes(d)—					
New South Wales	382	472	850	1,124	516
Victoria	211	602	415	551	502
Queensland	313	454	327	477	498
South Australia	138	336	234	274	149
Western Australia	76	333	434	202	276
Tasmania	107	79	252	159	148
Australia(c)	267	468	550	687	445
All causes excluding 'other'(d)—					
Australia(c)	260	282	507	642	413

(a) Working days lost per 1,000 wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture, etc. and private domestic service. *See* text above. (b) Excludes disputes in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting (ASIC division A). (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (d) *See* text above.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of scope of industrial disputes statistics, etc., *see* pages 205-7.

Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a brief summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1972. Further details may be obtained from the relevant Act or Ordinance.

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales .	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926, as amended to 1971	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; seven Courts sit at one time.
Victoria . . .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1958</i> as amended to 1972	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland . . .	' <i>The Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1966</i> '	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia .	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1971	Judges.
Western Australia	<i>Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1970</i>	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organisation and (b) employees' organisation.
Tasmania . . .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1927</i> as amended to 1972	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	<i>Compensation (Commonwealth Employees) Act 1971-1972</i>	One Commissioner, who is an independent Statutory Authority, with power of delegation.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,000 medical and surgical; \$2,000 hospital; \$300 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 up to 8 May 1972. As from 9 May 1972 no maximum.	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.	\$640 hospital; \$640 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum \$740.*
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding \$60 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing, and not exceeding \$200 for repairing or replacing damaged tools of trade. Burial expenses up to \$300.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of the Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,812 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) \$180 funeral.*
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	Unlimited.
Reconsideration by Compensation Tribunal (an independent Statutory Authority) or judicial review by a prescribed Court; with right to appeal on questions of law to Commonwealth Industrial Court and then, by leave, to High Court.	Unlimited.	Nil	No limit.

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1949-1972.	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> 1951-1972.	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 .	85 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	\$43.00 with no dependants; with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria	.	<i>Adult</i> \$43.00 with no dependants (with dependants \$63.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> \$32.00 without dependants (with dependants \$55.00 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.	\$41.00 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 1972)—*continued*

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

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, \$28.00. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than \$33.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$28.00. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than \$25.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$21.00.	\$11.00 for wife or adult dependant, plus \$5.00 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$12.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus \$4.00 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum. Earnings of wife are not taken into consideration for dependency.	\$15,260 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.*	\$12,680.*

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

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia	85 per cent of a.w.e.	Married man with dependent wife or member of family or child under 18 years, \$65 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, \$43.
Western Australia	Male on or above basic wage, \$29.90 with no dependants. (With dependants' allowances, maximum not to exceed a.w.e.) Female on or above female basic wage, \$22.60 with no dependants. (With dependants, not to exceed a.w.e.)* Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to \$29.90 or \$22.60 respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)* (A female worker whose weekly rate of pay, in the particular occupation or industry in which she is engaged, is not less than the weekly rate of pay of a male worker engaged in the same occupation or industry shall be regarded as a male worker.)
Tasmania	Average weekly earnings, or the ordinary time rate of pay of the worker for the work in which he was engaged immediately before the period of incapacity, whichever is the greater.
Commonwealth of Australia	For the first 26 weeks the amount (whichever is greater) equal to (a) full sick pay plus the amount (if any) payable for partial incapacity; or (b) \$43 plus dependants' allowances or a.w.e., whichever is the less. After 26 weeks an amount in accordance with (b) above. An additional \$9.00 is payable if the constant attendance of another person is required.
Northern Territory	\$35.00 during period of incapacity.
Australian Capital Territory	\$43.00 during period of incapacity.

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

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—*continued*

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
\$19.00 except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than \$19.00 where minimum payment is a.w.e.	\$13.00 for dependent wife or member of family and \$5.00 each child under 18 years of age.	\$15,000
\$13.50, or 100 per cent of a.w.e. whichever is lower	\$8.40 for dependent wife, \$3.40 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age, or student child under the age of 21 years.	\$12,076. (Board may order weekly payments in excess of limit where injury results in permanent and total incapacity.)
Same as for maximum	Nil	\$14,683 for weekly payments and \$27,504 for scheduled injuries.
Same as for maximum	When the second item of the maximum weekly payment provisions applies, \$11.00 for spouse or other dependant over 16 years; \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student not ordinarily in employment.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$8.50 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$5.00 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 \$13,500 may be agreed between all parties.
Same as for maximum	\$11.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in certain circumstances. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	\$14,500 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments.

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales	\$13,250. 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.	. . . . .	\$7.50 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	\$13,690 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, prior to death).	. . . . .	\$400 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland	\$12,680 to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	\$12,680 total dependants; \$1,810 partial dependants; \$1,430 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	\$340 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia	Six years' earnings, maximum \$15,000 plus burial expenses not exceeding \$300 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	\$5,000, plus payments for dependent children.	\$300 for each dependent child under 18 years of age.
Western Australia	\$12,208	\$2,957 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years.*	\$3.90 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 \$14,683).	. . . . .	7 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$362 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—*continued*

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Commonwealth of Australia	\$14,500	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payment of \$5.00 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student (ceasing if child marries or dies). There is no maximum for such payments but, if they cease and the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than \$500, an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and \$500.
Northern Territory	\$13,500, plus up to \$300 funeral expenses.		Weekly payments of \$5.00 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of \$500 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	\$14,500, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the \$14,500 is not reduced to less than \$2,000. Plus a sum not exceeding \$300 for funeral expenses.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of \$5.00 for each wholly or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work	
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.	

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—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 . . .	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Western Australia . . .	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations.	Yes.
Tasmania . . .	No.	Yes.
Commonwealth of Australia	No.	Yes, but liability restricted in certain circumstances where the journey is to or from place of employment or camp, etc., as distinct from to or from employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1972)—*continued*

Dusts

Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
\$10.00 to worker; \$7.00 for wife; \$2.75 each dependent child with maximum of \$17.00.*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until maximum of \$12,680 less compensation paid during the previous ten years immediately prior to demise. Funeral expenses of \$420 are payable. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, \$2,110; weekly payment to widow \$10.00, plus \$2.75 for each dependent child. Maximum \$17 per week.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, \$36.19; married, \$44.98, each dependent child \$4.65.	\$14,682.80	As for silicosis.	\$14,682.80
As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

* Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.