

CHAPTER 3. WAGES AND HOURS

Rates of wage and hours of work

1. General

The collection of data for minimum rates of wage in the various occupations in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in 1913. Particulars were ascertained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In those cases where no award, determination or registered agreement was in force the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. This applied mainly in the earlier years; in recent years nearly all occupations included have been covered by awards, etc. In a few cases occupations covered by unregistered agreements have been included where such agreements are dominant in the industries to which they refer. From the particulars so obtained, indexes of 'nominal' (i.e. minimum) weekly wage rates were calculated for a number of industry groups until the end of 1959. The index for each industry group was the unweighted average of wage rates for selected occupations within the group. These industry indexes were combined into an aggregate index by using industry weights as current in or about 1911.

Results were first published for 1913 in Labour Report No. 2, pages 28-43. Within a few years the scope of these indexes was considerably extended (see Labour Report No. 5, pages 44-50). On the basis then adopted, weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and hours of work were published quarterly from September 1917 to June 1959 in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and these were summarised annually in the Labour Report. Less detailed particulars of wage rates were also ascertained for each year back to 1891, and these were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report.

Earlier in 1960 these indexes were replaced by a new series constructed on the basis of data obtained from investigations which were commenced in 1954, as described in the following paragraphs.

2. Indexes of minimum weekly and hourly wage rates and standard hours of work

This section contains indexes (with base: year 1954=100) of weighted average minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work for adult males and adult females for Australia and each State. In the indexes there are 15 industry groups for adult males and 8 industry groups for adult females. For relevant periods these indexes replace cognate indexes (base: year 1911=1,000 for males and April 1914=1,000 for females) published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 47, 1959.

The wage rates used in the compilation of the indexes are the lowest rates prescribed for particular occupations. Relevant rates of prescribed *minimum wage for adult males* (see Appendix XII) are used where applicable. The ten per cent additions to minimum wage rates for adult males the first of which were prescribed in some Western Australian State awards in October 1970, are included in the wage rates. For some occupations general loadings of various kinds are included. Loadings, etc., that are not applicable to all workers in a specified award occupation (for example, those payable because of length of service; workers in wet, dirty or confined places; excess fares incurred due to location of building site) are not included in the wage rates indexes. In the majority of cases the rates used in the indexes are prescribed in awards or determinations of Commonwealth or State industrial authorities or in agreements registered with them. Some rates are prescribed in unregistered agreements between employers and employees.

The indexes are based on the occupation structure existing in 1954. Weights for each industry and each occupation were derived from two sample surveys made in that year. The first was the Survey of Awards in April 1954, which showed the number of employees covered by individual awards, determinations and agreements. This provided employee weights for each industry as well as a basis for the Survey of Award Occupations made in November 1954. This second survey showed the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, etc. in the various industries, thereby providing occupation weights.

The weighting patterns in the indexes for adult males and adult females are shown in the following table where total weights have been scaled to 10,000. Because the *Shipping and Stevedoring* industry group is not used in the compilation, for adult males, of weighted average minimum hourly wage rates or weighted average standard hours of work totals have been shown excluding this industry group.

WAGE RATES INDEXES: WEIGHTING PATTERN, 31 DECEMBER 1970

Weights for industry groups in each State, used in the compilation of weighted average minimum weekly and hourly wage rates, and weighted average standard hours of work, scaled to totals of 10,000.

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying	183	28	57	8	48	16	340
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1,009	670	191	258	90	49	2,267
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . .	123	189	18	16	8	8	362
Food, drink and tobacco	231	214	141	52	29	22	689
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	128	87	74	24	38	19	370
Paper, printing, etc.	111	85	28	18	12	19	273
Other manufacturing	389	304	70	84	55	18	920
All manufacturing groups	1,991	1,549	522	452	232	135	4,881
Building and construction	458	319	215	124	115	67	1,298
Railway services	183	126	148	55	58	15	585
Road and air transport	156	101	53	31	23	9	373
Shipping and stevedoring	95	58	44	32	20	18	267
Communication	138	97	51	29	23	12	350
Wholesale and retail trade	530	386	198	123	126	39	1,402
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	91	62	45	19	28	5	250
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	102	79	25	22	18	8	254
All industry groups(a)	3,927	2,805	1,358	895	691	324	10,000
All industry groups (excluding shipping and stevedoring)(a)	3,832	2,747	1,314	863	671	306	9,733

ADULT FEMALES

Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	412	277	41	96	15	9	850
Textiles, clothing and footwear	864	1,057	157	82	55	38	2,253
Food, drink and tobacco	233	228	70	53	29	29	642
Other manufacturing	482	338	76	67	29	12	1,004
All manufacturing groups	1,991	1,900	344	298	128	88	4,749
Transport and communication	219	163	88	47	29	11	557
Wholesale and retail trade	1,045	695	339	245	204	73	2,601
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	423	304	146	58	79	15	1,025
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	493	248	137	79	82	29	1,068
All industry groups(b)	4,171	3,310	1,054	727	522	216	10,000

(a) Excludes rural. (b) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

The industry classification used in the current indexes, shown in the table on page 97, does not differ basically from the previous classification, the alterations being largely in the arrangement of groups. A comparison was given in Labour Report No. 47, page 23. The former Pastoral, agricultural, etc. group is not included in the current indexes and the domestic part of the group 'Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.' is excluded because of coverage difficulties.

The minimum wage rates and standard hours of work used in the new indexes are for representative occupations within each industry and have been derived entirely from representative awards, determinations and agreements. Wage rates and index numbers for adult males are available at the end of each quarter for the period March 1939 to December 1956, and at the end of each month from January 1957. Particulars for adult females have been compiled quarterly from March 1951 to June 1967 and monthly from July 1967. The index for adult males includes rates for 3,415 award designations. However, as some of these designations are operative within more than one industry, or in more than one State, the total number of individual award occupations is 2,313. For adult females the corresponding numbers are 1,100 and 515. By use of the industry and occupation weights derived from the surveys described above, these rates and hours were combined to give weighted averages for each industry group for each State and Australia.

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

In ascertaining from awards, etc., the wage rate for representative occupations, it was found in some cases that an occupation selected as representative in the base year (1954) did not exist in earlier years. In such cases another occupation with the same marginal rate of wage was chosen from the same award and variations in the wage rates for this occupation were taken to be representative for the earlier period.

Since 1954 the industrial structure in Australia, and particularly in some States, has been undergoing a degree of change which over a period is likely to have some effects on the indexes. Generally the effect of new or expanding industries on the indexes is not significant, because occupations in such industries can usually be covered by existing awards, and the wage rates for the new occupations conform very closely to those for existing occupations. Occasionally, however, an entirely new award is made to cover a new industry, and in such cases occupations from the new award are introduced into the indexes whenever such action is warranted by the number of employees in the industry. By these means it has been possible for the occupations in the indexes to be kept, as nearly as may be, continuously representative and for a high degree of comparability to be preserved over a long period.

The particulars given in this chapter show variations in minimum weekly and hourly rates of wage and standard hours of work from year to year in each State and in various industry groups. The amounts should not be regarded as actual current averages but as indexes expressed in money and hour terms, indicative of trends. Neither the amounts nor the corresponding index numbers measure the relative level of wage rates or hours as between States. The proportion of employees covered by Commonwealth and State awards, etc. varies considerably between States. In addition, the proportions of employees engaged in the respective industries and occupations differ from State to State. As a result there may be relatively wide differences between the weighted average wage rates in the several States.

Weekly wage rates for adult males should not be compared with average weekly earnings per employed male unit shown on page 122, because the latter include the actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees (whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, casual, etc.) in all industries. The figures of earnings are quarterly or annual averages and include, in addition to wages and salaries at award, etc. rates, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, and payments made in advance or retrospectively during the periods specified.

Tables showing particulars of wage rates and index numbers from 1939 (for adult males), and 1951 (for adult females) to December 1970 will be found in sections VI and VII of the Appendix. Further particulars of wage rates and index numbers will be found in the statistical

bulletins, *Minimum Wage Rates, March 1939 to June 1965* and *Wage Rates Indexes, June 1965 to June 1968*. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Wage Rates and Earnings*.

In some cases, when awards, etc. are varied, the new wage rates are made retrospective. Also there is generally an unavoidable, and sometimes considerable, delay in the receipt of notification of changes in wage rates in respect of the occupations included in the indexes. Because of these delays, etc. figures for July 1970 and subsequent months are subject to revision.

In sections VIII and IX of the Appendix, particulars of award rates of pay and prescribed hours of work are given for a large number of the more important occupations in each industry group in Australia.

3. Weekly wage rates, adult males

(i) *Industry Groups, States*. The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage, for a full week's work, payable to adult male workers, at 31 December 1970, together with corresponding index numbers in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS
31 DECEMBER 1970(a)

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(\$)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	62.20	54.13	64.11	48.17	55.29	58.13	60.37
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	50.84	51.33	54.54	50.25	54.98	54.07	51.46
Textiles, clothing and footwear	50.79	50.91	52.35	49.84	54.00	48.33	50.91
Food, drink and tobacco	52.45	54.18	52.23	49.45	54.76	51.00	52.77
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	52.41	49.49	53.58	50.04	54.65	48.94	51.84
Paper, printing, etc.	55.16	57.12	62.83	54.49	64.82	51.90	56.71
Other manufacturing	52.84	51.60	52.16	51.42	53.68	49.76	52.24
All manufacturing groups	51.76	51.93	53.83	50.53	55.05	51.61	52.07
Building and construction	56.76	59.61	52.51	55.43	57.49	55.61	56.63
Railway services	50.90	46.99	55.44	49.23	53.16	52.73	51.32
Road and air transport	55.44	52.78	50.52	50.33	54.34	54.71	53.51
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	60.43	60.58	59.30	59.27	61.12	60.38	60.19
Communication	67.40	67.59	66.88	67.04	67.40	65.77	67.29
Wholesale and retail trade	54.20	52.79	55.13	50.06	55.13	53.06	53.63
Public authority (n.c.i.) and community and business services	54.14	53.10	56.43	49.59	53.50	58.83	53.98
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	50.23	47.67	43.64	46.16	51.40	47.86	48.93
All industry groups(a)	54.04	53.38	54.94	51.76	55.73	54.10	53.89

INDEX NUMBERS

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

Mining and quarrying(c)	220.2	191.7	227.0	170.6	195.8	205.8	213.8
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	180.0	181.7	193.1	177.9	194.7	191.4	182.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	179.9	180.3	185.3	176.5	191.2	171.1	180.3
Food, drink and tobacco	185.7	191.8	184.9	175.1	193.9	180.6	186.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	185.6	175.2	189.7	177.2	193.5	173.3	183.6
Paper, printing, etc.	195.3	202.3	222.5	192.9	229.5	183.8	200.8
Other manufacturing	187.1	182.7	184.7	182.1	190.1	176.2	185.0
All manufacturing groups	183.3	183.9	190.6	178.9	194.9	182.7	184.4
Building and construction	201.0	211.1	185.9	196.3	203.6	196.9	200.5
Railway services	180.2	166.4	196.3	174.3	188.2	186.7	181.7
Road and air transport	196.3	186.9	178.9	178.2	192.4	193.7	189.5
Shipping and stevedoring(d)	214.0	214.5	210.0	209.9	216.4	213.8	213.1
Communication	238.6	239.3	236.8	237.4	238.7	232.9	238.3
Wholesale and retail trade	191.9	186.9	195.2	177.3	195.2	187.9	189.9
Public authority (n.c.i.) and community and business services	191.7	188.0	199.8	175.6	189.5	208.3	191.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	177.9	168.8	172.2	163.4	182.0	169.4	173.2
All industry groups(a)	191.3	189.0	194.5	183.3	197.3	191.5	190.8

(a) Excludes rural. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include value of keep, where supplied.

(ii) *Summary, States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work at the date specified. Index numbers with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown.

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

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE^(b)							
(\$)							
December 1939	10.01	9.71	9.94	9.41	10.05	9.22	9.83
" 1945	12.25	12.11	11.81	11.60	12.03	11.56	12.06
" 1950	20.62	20.18	19.52	19.79	20.06	19.80	20.20
" 1955	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
" 1960	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
" 1964	40.27	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
" 1965	41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
" 1966	43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
" 1967	45.35	44.59	45.55	43.79	45.08	45.31	45.00
" 1968	49.46	48.86	49.01	48.23	47.72	48.98	48.98
1969—January	49.75	49.02	49.06	48.33	47.96	49.05	49.18
February	49.92	49.06	49.08	48.35	47.98	49.13	49.27
March	50.04	49.10	49.21	48.39	48.00	49.13	49.35
April	50.06	49.24	49.29	48.41	48.36	49.17	49.43
May	50.11	49.26	49.40	48.45	48.51	49.28	49.49
June	50.24	49.48	49.64	48.64	48.53	49.45	49.66
July	50.35	49.62	49.83	48.85	48.81	49.95	49.82
August	50.39	49.65	49.83	48.86	49.10	49.96	49.86
September	50.44	49.66	50.13	48.87	49.15	50.31	49.95
October	50.52	49.70	50.17	48.89	49.17	50.32	50.00
November	50.64	50.04	50.21	48.95	50.08	50.33	50.21
December	52.38	51.73	51.91	50.69	50.69	52.00	51.85
1970—January	52.41	51.73	51.91	50.70	50.69	52.00	51.86
February	52.57	51.79	51.96	50.76	50.75	52.19	51.97
March	52.61	51.79	51.98	50.76	50.78	52.22	51.99
April	52.62	51.88	51.98	50.82	50.84	52.22	52.03
May	52.79	52.23	52.22	51.03	51.06	52.58	52.27
June	52.85	52.24	52.76	51.07	51.09	52.62	52.38
July	52.96	52.64	53.25	51.17	51.40	53.18	52.65
August	53.12	52.99	53.74	51.35	51.52	53.26	52.91
September	53.22	53.14	54.03	51.44	51.66	53.29	53.04
October	53.58	53.18	54.15	51.63	54.35	53.79	53.43
November	54.00	53.32	54.73	51.71	54.74	53.90	53.75
December	54.04	53.38	54.94	51.76	55.73	54.10	53.89

^(a) Excludes rural. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. ^(b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

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

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100)							
December 1939	35.4	34.4	35.2	33.3	35.6	32.6	34.8
„ 1945	43.4	42.9	41.8	41.1	42.6	40.9	42.7
„ 1950	73.0	71.4	69.1	70.1	71.0	70.1	71.5
„ 1955	108.1	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.3	104.0	105.2
„ 1960	128.5	123.9	124.2	121.2	126.8	124.5	125.7
„ 1964	142.6	139.8	138.9	137.0	137.5	140.5	140.4
„ 1965	145.5	142.8	147.5	139.8	143.4	144.2	144.3
„ 1966	153.2	151.5	154.2	147.8	153.6	153.2	152.4
„ 1967	160.6	157.9	161.3	155.1	159.6	160.4	159.3
„ 1968	175.1	173.0	173.5	170.8	169.0	173.4	173.4
1969—January	176.2	173.6	173.7	171.1	169.8	173.7	174.1
February	176.8	173.7	173.8	171.2	169.9	174.0	174.4
March	177.2	173.9	174.2	171.3	170.0	174.0	174.7
April	177.2	174.3	174.5	171.4	171.3	174.1	175.0
May	177.4	174.4	174.9	171.5	171.8	174.5	175.2
June	177.9	175.2	175.8	172.2	171.8	175.1	175.8
July	178.3	175.7	176.4	173.0	172.8	176.9	176.4
August	178.4	175.8	176.5	173.0	173.9	176.9	176.6
September	178.6	175.8	177.5	173.0	174.0	178.1	176.9
October	178.9	176.9	177.6	173.1	174.1	178.1	177.0
November	179.3	177.2	177.8	173.3	177.3	178.2	177.8
December	185.5	183.2	183.8	179.5	179.5	184.1	183.6
1970—January	185.6	183.2	183.8	179.5	179.5	184.1	183.6
February	186.2	183.4	184.0	179.7	179.7	184.8	184.0
March	186.3	183.4	184.0	179.7	179.8	184.9	184.1
April	186.3	183.7	184.0	179.9	180.0	184.9	184.2
May	186.9	184.9	184.9	180.7	180.8	186.2	185.1
June	187.1	185.0	186.8	180.8	180.9	186.3	185.5
July	187.5	186.4	188.6	181.2	182.0	188.3	186.4
August	188.1	187.6	190.3	181.8	182.4	188.6	187.3
September	188.4	188.2	191.3	182.1	182.9	188.7	187.8
October	189.7	188.3	191.7	182.8	192.4	190.5	189.2
November	191.2	188.8	193.8	183.1	193.8	190.8	190.3
December	191.3	189.0	194.5	183.3	197.3	191.5	190.8

(a) Excludes rural. Figures for months subsequent to July 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99.

(iii) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,^(a) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1950	1955	1960	1965	1969	1970

RATES OF WAGE^(b)

(\$)

Mining and quarrying ^(c)	10.99	25.96	36.68	41.47	48.54	58.93	60.37
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	9.98	20.17	29.48	35.02	39.71	50.84	51.46
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9.31	19.74	28.50	34.04	38.62	48.18	50.91
Food, drink and tobacco	9.91	20.14	29.58	35.22	40.53	50.28	52.77
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	9.75	19.60	28.88	34.62	39.55	49.93	51.84
Paper, printing, etc.	10.46	21.42	31.25	37.92	43.09	55.68	56.71
Other manufacturing	9.64	19.76	29.13	34.72	39.71	50.05	52.24
All manufacturing groups	9.87	20.08	29.41	35.05	39.92	50.62	52.07
Building and construction	9.92	19.86	29.55	35.75	41.42	53.13	56.63
Railway services	9.45	19.58	29.09	34.65	39.91	49.65	51.32
Road and air transport	9.91	19.79	29.42	35.25	40.69	51.34	53.51
Shipping and stevedoring ^(d)	9.10	19.66	27.69	34.46	39.79	55.67	60.19
Communication	9.78	21.33	31.65	38.49	47.45	64.40	67.29
Wholesale and retail trade	9.85	20.08	29.78	35.71	40.54	51.00	53.63
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.19	19.21	28.98	34.81	40.27	52.53	53.98
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	9.41	19.23	28.36	33.73	38.55	47.23	48.93
All industry groups ^(a)	9.83	20.20	29.70	35.50	40.76	51.83	53.89

INDEX NUMBERS

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

Mining and quarrying ^(c)	38.9	91.9	129.9	146.8	171.9	208.7	213.8
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	35.3	71.4	104.4	124.0	140.6	180.0	182.2
Textiles, clothing and footwear	33.0	69.9	100.9	120.5	136.7	170.6	180.3
Food, drink and tobacco	35.1	71.3	104.7	124.7	143.5	178.0	186.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	34.5	69.4	102.3	122.6	140.0	176.8	183.6
Paper, printing, etc.	37.0	75.9	110.7	134.3	152.6	197.1	200.8
Other manufacturing	34.1	70.0	103.2	122.9	140.6	177.2	185.0
All manufacturing groups	34.9	71.1	104.1	124.1	141.4	179.2	184.4
Building and construction	35.1	70.3	104.6	126.6	146.6	188.1	200.5
Railway services	33.5	69.3	103.0	122.7	141.3	175.8	181.7
Road and air transport	35.1	70.1	104.2	124.8	144.1	181.8	189.5
Shipping and stevedoring ^(d)	32.2	69.6	98.1	122.0	140.9	197.1	213.1
Communication	34.6	75.5	112.1	136.3	168.0	228.0	238.3
Wholesale and retail trade	34.9	71.1	105.4	126.4	143.5	180.6	189.9
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	32.5	68.0	102.6	123.2	142.6	186.0	191.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	33.3	68.1	100.4	119.4	136.5	167.2	173.2
All industry groups ^(a)	34.8	71.5	105.2	125.7	144.3	183.5	190.8

(a) Excludes rural. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc. (d) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than masters, officers and engineers in the merchant marine service, and include the value of keep, where supplied.

(iv) *Components of wage rate.* A dissection of weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males into the three components of the minimum wage, i.e. basic wage, margin and loading, was compiled for months to June 1967 and published in previous issues of the Labour Report. Compilation of averages of components for months subsequent to June 1967 was not possible because of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards (*see* page 182).

(v) *Commonwealth awards, etc. and State awards, etc.* Weighted average minimum weekly wage rates for adult males covered by Commonwealth awards, etc. and for those covered by State awards, etc. (as defined below) are shown separately for Australia in the following table. Figures for each State are shown in section VI of the appendix. For the purpose of this dissection *Commonwealth awards, etc.* include awards of, or agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, and determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator; and *State awards, etc.* include awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals together with certain unregistered agreements where these are dominant in the particular industries to which they refer.

**WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA^(a)
COMMONWEALTH AND STATE AWARDS, ETC.^(b)**

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements

(\$)

End of—	Commonwealth Awards, etc. ^(b)	State Awards, etc. ^(b)	All Awards, etc.	End of—	Commonwealth Awards, etc. ^(b)	State Awards, etc. ^(b)	All Awards, etc.
December—				1969—			
1939	9.70	9.98	9.83	August	50.08	49.63	49.86
1945	12.07	12.05	12.06	September	50.08	49.80	49.95
1955	29.40	30.02	29.70	October	50.10	49.88	50.00
1960	35.14	35.88	35.50	November	50.19	50.23	50.21
				December	52.08	51.60	51.85
1966	42.77	43.35	43.05	1970—			
1967	44.77	45.24	45.00	January	52.08	51.63	51.86
1968	49.39	48.54	48.98	February	52.18	51.75	51.97
1969	52.08	51.60	51.85	March	52.18	51.79	51.99
1970	53.33	54.50	53.89	April	52.19	51.86	52.03
				May	52.48	52.04	52.27
1969—				June	52.51	52.24	52.38
January	49.47	48.86	49.18	July	52.76	52.53	52.65
February	49.54	48.98	49.27	August	52.94	52.86	52.91
March	49.55	49.12	49.35	September	53.04	53.04	53.04
April	49.57	49.28	49.43	October	53.13	53.76	53.43
May	49.64	49.33	49.49	November	53.27	54.27	53.75
June	49.85	49.46	49.66	December	53.33	54.50	53.89
July	50.05	49.57	49.82				

(a) Excludes rural. The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—*see* page 99.
(b) For definitions *see* text above.

4. Weekly wage rates, adult females

(i) *Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, for a full week's work, at 31 December 1970 in each of the principal industry groups.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,^(a)
31 DECEMBER 1970

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE ^(b) (\$)							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	40.87	40.12	40.65	37.62	39.84	39.60	40.22
Textiles, clothing and footwear	37.01	36.19	37.14	36.68	37.61	34.11	36.59
Food, drink and tobacco	39.48	37.38	38.10	35.25	36.69	36.54	37.98
Other manufacturing	37.93	37.50	40.06	35.61	38.32	35.44	37.78
All manufacturing groups	38.32	37.14	38.39	36.49	37.82	35.65	37.68
Transport and communication	43.87	43.05	44.74	43.62	45.34	47.02	43.89
Wholesale and retail trade	44.04	41.08	42.29	37.46	41.21	39.67	42.05
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.46	42.30	41.79	37.27	38.91	42.10	41.75
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.38	35.86	37.88	34.64	39.54	36.18	37.94
All industry groups ^(a)	40.59	38.64	40.58	37.14	40.00	38.13	39.61

INDEX NUMBERS

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

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	205.3	201.5	204.2	189.0	200.1	198.9	202.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	185.9	181.8	186.5	184.3	188.9	171.3	183.8
Food, drink and tobacco	198.3	187.8	191.4	177.1	184.3	183.6	190.8
Other manufacturing	190.5	188.4	201.2	178.9	192.5	178.0	189.7
All manufacturing groups	192.5	186.6	192.9	183.3	190.0	179.1	189.3
Transport and communication	220.4	216.2	224.7	219.1	227.8	236.2	220.5
Wholesale and retail trade	221.2	206.3	212.4	188.1	207.0	199.3	211.2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	213.3	212.5	209.9	187.2	195.5	211.5	209.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	197.8	180.1	190.3	174.0	198.6	181.8	190.6
All industry groups ^(a)	203.9	194.1	203.8	186.5	200.9	191.5	198.9

(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. The figures are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(ii). *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers with the weighted average wage for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100) are also shown. This series has not been compiled for the years prior to 1951.

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

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(\$)							
December 1951	17.23	17.22	16.12	17.02	16.25	16.56	17.03
" 1955	20.97	21.04	19.42	20.18	19.78	20.00	20.69
" 1960	26.12	24.66	23.93	24.29	25.12	23.88	25.17
" 1965	29.93	28.46	29.17	27.75	28.70	27.94	29.10
" 1966	31.52	30.06	30.53	29.42	30.72	29.80	30.70
" 1967	33.29	32.04	32.71	31.32	32.01	31.62	32.57
" 1968	35.53	34.52	34.70	33.60	34.13	33.46	34.85
1969—January	36.35	34.54	34.70	33.63	34.15	33.49	35.21
February	36.54	34.58	34.70	33.69	34.15	33.58	35.30
March	36.78	34.59	34.96	33.69	34.19	33.58	35.43
April	36.95	34.61	34.96	33.73	34.66	33.62	35.54
May	36.95	34.61	34.98	33.73	34.66	33.75	35.54
June	36.95	34.61	35.22	33.74	34.66	33.75	35.57
July	37.15	34.66	35.36	34.27	34.69	33.75	35.72
August	37.40	35.00	35.58	34.41	35.45	33.80	36.02
September	37.40	35.03	36.25	34.41	35.49	33.47	36.14
October	37.50	35.21	36.45	34.58	35.62	35.63	36.28
November	37.54	35.97	36.50	34.63	36.39	35.75	36.60
December	38.69	37.08	37.64	35.70	36.68	36.94	37.69
1970—January	38.84	37.24	37.87	35.88	36.89	37.19	37.85
February	39.31	37.51	37.93	36.25	36.90	37.27	38.18
March	39.37	37.57	37.99	36.33	36.90	37.31	38.23
April	39.37	37.58	38.08	36.33	36.93	37.31	38.25
May	39.37	37.85	38.13	36.35	37.09	37.31	38.36
June	39.40	37.85	38.18	36.35	37.14	37.31	38.38
July	39.49	38.09	38.46	36.41	37.15	37.64	38.53
August	39.52	38.11	38.47	36.47	37.56	37.64	38.58
September	39.55	38.12	38.88	36.48	37.71	37.64	38.65
October	39.58	38.12	38.89	36.85	38.91	37.71	38.75
November	40.53	38.55	40.52	37.04	40.00	37.89	39.54
December	40.59	38.64	40.58	37.14	40.00	38.13	39.61

(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

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

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Weekly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100)							
December 1951	86.6	86.5	81.0	85.5	81.6	83.2	85.6
„ 1955	105.3	105.7	97.6	101.3	99.3	100.5	103.9
„ 1960	131.2	123.9	120.2	122.0	126.2	120.0	126.4
„ 1965	150.4	143.0	146.5	139.4	144.1	140.4	146.2
„ 1966	158.3	151.0	153.4	147.8	154.3	149.7	154.2
„ 1967	167.2	160.9	164.3	157.3	160.8	158.8	163.6
„ 1968	178.5	173.4	174.3	168.8	171.4	168.1	175.0
1969—January	182.6	173.5	174.3	168.9	171.5	168.2	176.8
February	183.5	173.7	174.3	169.2	171.5	168.7	177.3
March	184.7	173.7	175.6	169.2	171.7	168.7	178.0
April	185.6	173.8	175.6	169.4	174.1	168.9	178.5
May	185.6	173.9	175.7	169.5	174.1	169.5	178.5
June	185.6	173.9	176.9	169.5	174.1	169.5	178.7
July	186.6	174.1	177.6	172.1	174.2	169.5	179.4
August	187.9	175.8	178.7	172.8	178.1	169.8	180.9
September	187.9	176.0	182.1	172.8	178.3	178.1	181.5
October	188.4	176.9	183.1	173.7	178.9	179.0	182.2
November	188.6	180.7	183.3	174.0	182.8	179.6	183.9
December	194.4	186.2	189.0	179.3	184.2	185.6	189.3
1970—January	195.1	187.0	190.2	180.2	185.3	186.8	190.1
February	197.5	188.4	190.5	182.1	185.4	187.2	191.8
March	197.8	188.7	190.8	182.5	185.4	187.4	192.1
April	197.8	188.8	191.3	182.5	185.5	187.4	192.1
May	197.8	190.1	191.6	182.6	186.3	187.4	192.7
June	197.9	190.1	191.8	182.6	186.5	187.4	192.8
July	198.4	191.3	193.2	182.9	186.6	189.1	193.6
August	198.5	191.4	193.2	183.2	188.7	189.1	193.8
September	198.7	191.5	195.3	183.2	189.4	189.1	194.1
October	198.8	191.5	195.3	185.1	195.4	189.4	194.7
November	203.6	193.6	203.6	186.0	200.9	190.3	198.6
December	203.9	194.1	203.8	186.5	200.9	191.5	198.9

(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision see page 99.

(iii) *Industry Groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia the weighted average minimum weekly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average wage for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

WEEKLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS,^(a) AUSTRALIA

Weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime), as prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements, and index numbers of wage rates

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1955	1960	1965	1969	1970
RATES OF WAGE^(b)						
(\$)						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	17.09	20.65	24.98	28.56	37.05	40.22
Textiles, clothing and footwear	17.12	20.09	24.07	27.25	34.76	36.59
Food, drink and tobacco	16.58	20.68	24.63	28.29	36.09	37.98
Other manufacturing	16.88	20.36	24.80	28.44	36.66	37.78
All manufacturing groups	16.99	20.33	24.46	27.88	35.75	37.68
Transport and communication	17.75	21.38	26.02	31.43	40.86	43.89
Wholesale and retail trade	17.11	21.30	26.36	30.59	39.84	42.05
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	17.01	20.97	25.78	30.64	40.45	41.75
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	16.68	20.17	24.50	28.23	36.71	37.94
All industry groups ^(a)	17.03	20.69	25.17	29.10	37.68	39.61

INDEX NUMBERS

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

Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.9	103.7	125.5	143.5	186.1	202.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	86.0	100.9	120.9	136.9	174.6	183.8
Food, drink and tobacco	83.3	103.9	123.7	142.1	181.3	190.8
Other manufacturing	84.8	102.3	124.6	142.9	184.1	189.7
All manufacturing groups	85.4	102.1	122.9	140.0	179.6	189.3
Transport and communication	89.2	107.4	130.7	157.9	205.3	220.5
Wholesale and retail trade	85.9	107.0	132.4	153.6	200.1	211.2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	85.4	105.3	129.5	153.9	203.2	209.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	101.3	123.1	141.8	184.4	190.6
All industry groups ^(a)	85.6	103.9	126.4	146.2	189.3	198.9

(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

5. Hourly wage rates

(i) *Adult males. (a) Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at 31 December 1970.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS
31 DECEMBER 1970(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(cents)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	165.51	135.32	164.64	120.42	144.87	146.94	157.87
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	127.10	128.31	136.35	125.63	137.45	135.17	128.66
Textiles, clothing and footwear	126.99	127.27	130.86	124.61	134.99	120.81	127.27
Food, drink and tobacco	131.30	135.45	130.57	123.63	136.91	127.50	131.98
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	131.04	123.71	133.94	125.10	136.62	122.34	129.60
Paper, printing, etc.	137.91	143.01	157.07	136.22	165.33	129.75	141.95
Other manufacturing	132.10	129.12	130.40	128.85	133.90	124.51	130.65
All manufacturing groups	129.41	129.87	134.58	126.37	137.69	129.03	130.21
Building and construction	141.89	149.03	131.27	138.57	143.72	139.02	141.57
Railway services	127.24	117.58	138.60	123.09	132.89	131.82	128.34
Road and air transport	138.60	131.94	126.29	125.83	135.84	136.79	133.79
Communication	168.50	168.98	167.20	169.32	168.50	166.11	168.43
Wholesale and retail trade	135.50	131.97	137.81	125.16	137.82	132.64	134.08
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	138.03	136.39	142.78	126.40	135.18	149.36	137.52
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	125.58	119.18	121.61	115.40	128.49	119.64	122.31
All industry groups(a)	135.22	133.18	137.23	128.83	139.48	134.47	134.61

INDEX NUMBERS

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

Mining and quarrying(c)	233.9	191.3	232.7	170.2	204.8	207.7	223.1
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	179.6	181.4	192.7	177.6	194.3	191.1	181.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	175.8	179.9	185.0	176.1	190.8	170.8	179.9
Food, drink and tobacco	185.6	191.4	184.5	174.7	193.5	180.2	186.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	185.2	174.9	189.3	176.8	193.1	172.9	183.2
Paper, printing, etc.	194.9	202.1	222.0	192.5	233.7	183.4	200.6
Other manufacturing	186.7	182.5	184.3	182.1	189.3	176.0	184.7
All manufacturing groups	182.9	183.6	190.2	178.6	194.6	182.4	184.0
Building and construction	200.6	210.6	185.5	195.9	203.1	196.5	200.1
Railway services	179.8	166.2	195.9	174.0	187.8	186.3	181.4
Road and air transport	195.9	186.5	178.5	177.8	192.0	193.3	189.1
Communication	238.2	238.8	236.3	239.3	238.2	234.8	238.1
Wholesale and retail trade	191.5	186.5	194.8	176.9	194.8	187.5	189.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	195.1	192.8	201.8	178.7	191.1	211.1	194.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	177.5	168.4	171.9	163.1	181.6	169.1	172.9
All industry groups(a)	191.1	188.2	193.9	182.1	197.1	190.0	190.2

(a) Excludes rural; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. The figures are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc.

(b) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult males in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average wage for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

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

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
RATES OF WAGE(b)							
(cents)							
December 1939	22.90	22.03	22.91	21.21	22.62	20.95	22.42
.. 1945	28.03	27.54	27.19	26.43	27.36	26.42	27.54
.. 1950	51.63	50.48	48.83	49.53	50.29	49.52	50.58
.. 1955	76.57	74.06	71.02	71.40	75.42	73.71	74.47
.. 1960	90.91	87.57	87.79	85.61	89.89	88.08	88.92
.. 1965	102.91	100.95	104.35	98.78	101.56	102.11	102.07
.. 1966	108.40	107.08	109.09	104.47	108.84	108.53	107.81
.. 1967	113.32	111.58	114.08	109.58	113.10	113.65	112.59
.. 1968	123.68	122.08	122.38	120.39	119.48	122.88	122.44
1969—January	124.42	122.49	122.51	120.65	120.09	123.06	122.94
February	124.85	122.61	122.57	120.69	120.14	123.29	123.17
March	125.16	122.71	122.90	120.78	120.19	123.29	123.37
April	125.20	123.05	123.11	120.84	121.13	123.39	123.58
May	125.28	123.05	123.31	120.84	121.41	123.49	123.67
June	125.61	123.60	123.92	121.35	121.45	123.96	124.10
July	125.79	123.89	124.34	121.82	122.11	124.37	124.41
August	125.88	123.97	124.36	121.84	122.86	124.39	124.52
September	126.02	124.00	125.11	121.89	122.98	125.31	124.73
October	126.21	124.11	125.21	121.93	123.03	125.34	124.86
November	126.53	124.96	125.31	122.09	125.38	125.38	125.41
December	130.87	129.18	129.57	126.45	126.84	129.55	129.51
1970—January	130.96	129.18	129.57	126.46	126.84	129.55	129.54
February	131.38	129.36	129.70	126.61	126.99	130.07	129.82
March	131.47	129.36	129.74	126.63	127.06	130.13	129.87
April	131.51	129.59	129.74	126.77	127.24	130.14	129.97
May	131.70	130.26	130.03	127.00	127.47	130.45	130.32
June	131.85	130.28	131.42	127.10	127.56	130.54	130.59
July	132.13	131.30	132.70	127.34	128.37	132.04	131.29
August	132.91	132.18	134.14	127.82	128.68	132.33	132.10
September	133.13	132.57	134.86	128.05	128.99	132.42	132.44
October	134.06	132.67	135.19	128.52	135.92	133.66	133.44
November	135.12	133.02	136.68	128.70	136.93	133.94	134.25
December	135.22	133.18	137.23	128.83	139.48	134.47	134.61

(a) Excludes rural; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

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

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
INDEX NUMBERS							
(Base: Weighted Average Hourly Wage Rate, Australia, 1954 = 100)							
December 1939	32.4	31.1	32.4	30.0	32.0	29.6	31.7
" 1945	39.6	38.9	38.4	37.4	38.7	37.3	38.9
" 1950	73.0	71.4	69.0	70.0	71.7	70.0	71.5
" 1955	108.2	104.7	100.4	100.9	106.6	104.2	105.3
" 1960	128.5	123.8	124.1	121.0	127.1	124.5	125.7
" 1965	145.5	142.7	147.5	139.6	143.5	144.3	144.3
" 1966	153.2	151.3	154.2	147.7	153.8	153.4	152.4
" 1967	160.2	157.7	161.2	154.9	159.9	160.6	159.1
" 1968	174.8	172.5	173.0	170.2	168.9	173.7	173.1
1969—January	175.9	173.1	173.2	170.5	169.7	173.9	173.8
February	176.5	173.3	173.2	170.6	169.8	174.3	174.1
March	176.9	173.4	173.7	170.7	169.9	174.3	174.4
April	177.0	173.9	174.0	170.8	171.2	174.4	174.7
May	177.1	173.9	174.3	170.8	171.6	174.5	174.8
June	177.5	174.7	175.1	171.5	171.7	175.2	175.4
July	177.8	175.1	175.7	172.2	172.6	175.8	175.8
August	177.9	175.2	175.8	172.2	173.7	175.8	176.0
September	178.1	175.3	176.8	172.3	173.8	177.1	176.3
October	178.4	175.4	177.0	172.3	173.9	177.2	176.5
November	178.8	176.6	177.1	172.6	177.2	177.2	177.3
December	185.0	182.6	183.1	178.7	179.3	183.1	183.0
1970—January	185.1	182.6	183.1	178.7	179.3	183.1	183.1
February	185.7	182.8	183.3	179.0	179.5	183.8	183.5
March	185.8	182.8	183.4	179.0	179.6	183.9	183.6
April	185.9	183.2	183.4	179.2	179.8	183.9	183.7
May	186.1	184.1	183.8	179.5	180.2	184.4	184.2
June	186.4	184.1	185.7	179.7	180.3	184.5	184.6
July	186.8	185.6	187.6	180.0	181.4	186.6	185.6
August	187.8	186.8	189.6	180.7	181.9	187.0	186.7
September	188.1	187.4	190.6	181.0	182.3	187.1	187.2
October	189.4	187.5	191.0	181.7	192.1	188.9	188.6
November	190.9	188.0	193.1	181.9	193.5	189.3	189.7
December	191.1	188.2	193.9	182.1	197.1	190.0	190.2

(a) Excludes rural; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99.

(c) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each industry group, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, except rural industry, and shipping and stevedoring. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT MALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(a)

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	End of December—						
	1939	1950	1955	1960	1965	1969	1970
RATES OF WAGE(b) (cents)							
Mining and quarrying(c)	26.54	65.58	92.84	104.92	122.84	149.46	157.87
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	22.70	50.42	73.69	87.54	99.28	127.11	128.66
Textiles, clothing and footwear	21.14	49.35	71.25	85.11	96.55	120.46	127.27
Food, drink and tobacco	22.55	50.33	73.97	88.11	101.38	125.76	131.98
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	22.16	49.00	72.21	86.54	98.87	124.82	129.60
Paper, printing, etc.	23.87	53.63	78.22	94.92	107.88	139.38	141.95
Other manufacturing	21.92	49.41	72.87	86.83	99.32	125.17	130.65
All manufacturing groups	22.44	50.21	73.54	87.65	99.83	126.57	130.21
Building and construction	22.56	49.64	73.87	89.37	103.54	132.83	141.57
Railway services	21.48	48.97	72.75	86.65	99.80	124.16	128.34
Road and air transport	22.42	49.48	73.57	88.12	101.72	128.34	133.79
Communication	22.27	53.37	79.18	96.35	118.77	161.19	168.43
Wholesale and retail trade	22.12	50.21	74.44	89.27	101.34	127.49	134.08
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	21.57	48.93	73.84	88.68	102.59	133.84	137.52
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	21.05	47.92	70.89	84.33	96.38	118.06	122.31
All industry groups(a)	22.42	50.58	74.47	88.92	102.07	129.46	134.61

INDEX NUMBERS

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

Mining and quarrying(c)	37.5	92.7	131.2	148.3	173.6	211.3	223.1
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	32.1	71.3	104.2	123.7	140.3	179.7	181.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	29.9	69.8	100.7	120.3	136.5	170.3	179.9
Food, drink and tobacco	31.9	71.1	104.6	124.5	143.3	177.8	186.5
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	31.3	69.3	102.1	122.3	139.7	176.4	183.2
Paper, printing, etc.	33.7	75.8	110.6	134.2	152.5	197.0	200.6
Other manufacturing	31.0	69.8	103.0	122.7	140.4	176.9	184.7
All manufacturing groups	31.7	71.0	103.9	123.9	141.1	178.9	184.0
Building and construction	31.9	70.2	104.4	126.3	146.3	187.8	200.1
Railway services	30.4	69.2	102.8	122.5	141.1	175.5	181.4
Road and air transport	31.7	69.9	104.0	124.6	143.8	181.4	189.1
Communication	31.5	75.4	111.9	136.2	167.9	227.8	238.1
Wholesale and retail trade	31.3	71.0	105.2	126.2	143.2	180.2	189.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	30.5	69.2	104.4	125.3	145.0	189.2	194.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	29.8	67.7	100.2	119.2	136.2	166.9	172.9
All industry groups(a)	31.7	71.5	105.3	125.7	144.3	183.0	190.2

(a) Excludes rural; and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of hourly wage rates are not available. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, the average rates of wage are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. They include lead bonuses, etc.

(ii) *Adult Females. (a) Industry groups, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers at 31 December 1970, in the principal industry groups, and corresponding index numbers.

**HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS
31 DECEMBER 1970(a)**

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
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**RATES OF WAGE(b)
(cents)**

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	102.25	100.65	101.62	94.04	99.59	98.99	100.69
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . .	92.64	90.47	92.84	91.71	94.03	85.27	91.52
Food, drink and tobacco	98.71	93.45	95.24	88.13	91.73	91.36	94.95
Other manufacturing	95.32	93.89	100.16	89.34	95.80	88.59	94.74
All manufacturing groups	95.99	92.92	95.98	91.30	94.54	89.12	94.30
Transport and communication	115.33	113.46	118.33	115.29	119.75	129.60	115.77
Wholesale and retail trade	111.33	102.69	105.73	93.64	103.04	99.17	105.61
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	110.31	107.79	106.50	95.09	98.67	111.73	107.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	99.93	89.80	94.92	86.92	99.05	90.74	95.63
All industry groups(a)	102.69	97.06	102.21	93.39	100.55	96.22	99.84

INDEX NUMBERS

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

Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	203.8	200.6	202.6	187.4	198.5	197.3	200.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear . . .	184.7	180.3	185.1	182.8	187.4	170.0	182.4
Food, drink and tobacco	196.8	186.3	189.8	175.7	182.8	182.1	189.3
Other manufacturing	190.0	187.2	199.6	178.1	191.0	176.6	188.8
All manufacturing groups	191.3	185.2	191.3	182.0	188.4	177.6	188.0
Transport and communication	229.9	226.2	235.9	229.8	238.7	258.3	230.7
Wholesale and retail trade	221.9	204.7	210.7	186.6	205.4	197.7	210.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	219.9	214.8	212.3	189.5	196.7	222.7	213.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	199.2	179.0	189.2	173.3	197.4	180.9	190.6
All industry groups(a)	204.7	193.5	203.7	186.1	200.4	191.8	199.0

(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. The figures are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

(b) *Summary, States.* The following table shows the weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State and Australia at the dates specified. Index numbers are also given for each State with the weighted average for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

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

Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates

RATES OF WAGE(b)

(cents)

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
December 1951 .	43.58	43.25	40.60	42.81	40.85	41.86	42.92
" 1955 .	53.04	52.86	48.93	50.73	49.71	50.56	52.16
" 1960 .	66.09	61.94	60.28	61.08	63.14	60.37	63.44
" 1965 .	75.74	71.50	73.48	69.77	72.13	70.52	73.36
" 1966 .	79.74	75.50	76.91	73.98	77.21	75.20	77.39
" 1967 .	84.24	80.48	82.40	78.76	80.46	79.79	82.10
" 1968 .	89.88	86.71	87.40	84.50	85.79	84.44	87.84
1969—January .	91.98	86.78	87.40	84.56	85.83	84.52	88.74
February .	92.44	86.87	87.40	84.71	85.83	84.75	88.98
March .	93.05	86.89	88.06	84.72	85.94	84.75	89.32
April .	93.47	86.94	88.07	84.81	87.11	84.86	89.58
May .	93.47	86.94	88.11	84.83	87.12	85.16	89.60
June .	93.48	86.95	88.71	84.84	87.12	85.16	89.67
July .	93.98	87.07	89.07	86.18	87.19	85.16	90.05
August .	94.63	87.93	89.62	86.52	89.10	85.31	90.79
September .	94.63	88.01	91.30	86.53	89.21	89.50	91.09
October .	94.87	88.46	91.80	86.96	89.53	89.92	91.45
November .	94.99	90.35	91.94	87.09	91.47	90.21	92.26
December .	97.89	93.14	94.80	89.76	92.19	93.23	95.00
1970—January .	98.26	93.54	95.38	90.21	92.72	93.86	95.42
February .	99.46	94.24	95.54	91.15	92.75	94.05	96.24
March .	99.62	94.37	95.68	91.36	92.75	94.15	96.38
April .	99.62	94.40	95.91	91.36	92.82	94.15	96.42
May .	99.62	95.09	96.06	91.42	93.23	94.15	96.69
June .	99.69	95.09	96.17	91.42	93.35	94.15	96.74
July .	99.91	95.68	96.88	91.57	93.39	94.99	97.13
August .	99.98	95.73	96.91	91.71	94.42	94.99	97.24
September .	100.07	95.76	97.92	91.73	94.79	94.99	97.42
October .	100.15	95.77	97.95	92.67	97.80	95.18	97.69
November .	102.54	96.84	102.07	93.13	100.55	95.62	99.66
December .	102.69	97.06	102.21	93.39	100.55	96.22	99.84

(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, ALL GROUPS^(a)—continued
INDEX NUMBERS

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

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
December 1951 .	86.9	86.2	80.9	85.3	81.4	83.4	85.6
" 1955 .	105.7	105.3	97.5	101.1	99.1	100.8	104.0
" 1960 .	131.7	123.5	120.1	121.7	125.8	120.3	126.4
" 1965 .	151.0	142.5	146.5	139.1	143.8	140.6	146.2
" 1966 .	158.9	150.5	153.3	147.5	153.9	149.9	154.2
" 1967 .	167.9	160.4	164.3	157.0	160.4	159.0	163.6
" 1968 .	179.2	172.8	174.2	168.4	171.0	168.3	175.1
1969—January .	183.3	173.0	174.2	168.5	171.1	168.5	176.9
February .	184.3	173.1	174.2	168.8	171.1	168.9	177.4
March .	185.5	173.2	175.5	168.9	171.3	168.9	178.0
April .	186.3	173.3	175.5	169.0	173.6	169.1	178.6
May .	186.3	173.3	175.6	169.1	173.6	169.8	178.6
June .	186.3	173.3	176.8	169.1	173.6	169.8	178.7
July .	187.3	173.6	177.5	171.8	173.8	169.8	179.5
August .	188.6	175.3	178.6	172.5	177.6	170.0	181.0
September .	188.6	175.4	182.0	172.5	177.8	178.4	181.6
October .	189.1	176.3	183.0	173.3	178.5	179.2	182.3
November .	189.3	180.1	183.3	173.6	182.3	179.8	183.9
December .	195.1	185.7	189.0	178.9	183.8	185.8	189.4
1970—January .	195.9	186.4	190.1	179.8	184.8	187.1	190.2
February .	198.2	187.8	190.4	181.7	184.9	187.5	191.8
March .	198.6	188.1	190.7	182.1	184.9	187.7	192.1
April .	198.6	188.2	191.2	182.1	185.0	187.7	192.2
May .	198.6	189.5	191.5	182.2	185.8	187.7	192.7
June .	198.7	189.5	191.7	182.2	186.1	187.7	192.8
July .	199.2	190.7	193.1	182.5	186.1	189.3	193.6
August .	199.3	190.8	193.2	182.8	188.2	189.3	193.8
September .	199.5	190.9	195.2	182.8	188.9	189.3	194.2
October .	199.6	190.9	195.2	184.7	194.9	189.7	194.7
November .	204.4	193.0	203.5	185.6	200.4	190.6	198.6
December .	204.7	193.5	203.7	186.1	200.4	191.8	199.0

^(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99.

^(c) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following table shows for Australia weighted average minimum hourly rates of wage for each of the industry groups in which the number of females is significant, for all manufacturing groups and for all groups combined, at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also given with the weighted average wage for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

HOURLY WAGE RATES: ADULT FEMALES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA^(a)*Weighted average minimum hourly rates payable and index numbers of hourly rates*

Industry group	End of December—					
	1951	1955	1960	1965	1969	1970
RATES OF WAGE^(b) (cents)						
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	42.79	51.70	62.53	71.51	92.75	100.69
Textiles, clothing and footwear	42.82	50.26	60.20	68.17	86.93	91.52
Food, drink and tobacco	41.44	51.71	61.58	70.73	90.22	94.95
Other manufacturing	42.32	51.06	62.20	71.34	91.94	94.74
All manufacturing groups	42.53	50.90	61.22	69.78	89.47	94.30
Transport and communication	46.82	56.41	68.62	82.90	107.79	115.77
Wholesale and retail trade	42.97	53.49	66.19	76.81	100.04	105.61
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	43.69	53.86	66.21	78.71	103.93	107.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	42.04	50.85	61.77	71.14	92.51	95.63
All industry groups ^(a)	42.92	52.16	63.44	73.36	94.99	99.84

INDEX NUMBERS

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

Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	85.3	103.0	124.6	142.5	184.9	200.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	85.3	100.2	120.0	135.9	173.3	182.4
Food, drink and tobacco	82.6	103.1	122.7	141.0	179.8	189.3
Other manufacturing	84.4	101.8	124.0	142.2	183.3	188.8
All manufacturing groups	84.8	101.4	122.0	139.1	178.3	188.0
Transport and communication	93.3	112.4	136.8	165.2	214.9	230.7
Wholesale and retail trade	85.6	106.6	131.9	153.1	199.4	210.5
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	87.1	107.3	132.0	156.9	207.2	213.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	83.8	101.3	123.1	141.8	184.4	190.6
All industry groups ^(a)	85.6	104.0	126.4	146.2	189.3	199.0

(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. Figures for months subsequent to June 1970 are subject to revision—see page 99. (b) The amounts shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in money terms, indicative of trends.

6. Standard hours of work

(i) *General.* In the fixation of weekly wage rates most industrial tribunals prescribe the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the wage rates specified. The hours of work so prescribed form the basis of the compilation of the weighted averages and index numbers on pages 118 to 121.

The main features of the reduction of hours to 44 and later to 40 per week are summarised below. In considering such changes it must be remembered that even within individual States the authority to alter conditions of work is divided between Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals and the various legislatures, and that the State legislation usually does not apply to employees covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. However, it may do so in respect of matters not treated in Commonwealth awards.

(ii) *The 44-Hour Week.* No permanent reduction to a 44-hour week was effected until 1925, although temporary reductions had been achieved earlier. In 1920 the New South Wales legislature granted a 44-hour week to most industries, but in the following year this provision

was withdrawn. Also in 1920 the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration (Higgins J.), after inquiry, granted a 44-hour week to the Timber Workers' Union, and in the following year extended the same privilege to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. In 1921, however, a reconstituted Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration unanimously rejected applications by five trade unions for the shorter standard week and re-introduced the 48-hour week in the case of the above-mentioned two unions then working 44 hours. During 1924 the Queensland Parliament passed legislation to operate from 1 July 1925, granting the 44-hour week standard to employees whose conditions of work were regulated by awards and agreements of the Queensland State industrial authority. Similar legislative action in New South Wales led to the re-introduction of the 44-hour week in that State as from 4 January 1926.

In 1927, after an exhaustive inquiry, the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration granted a 44-hour week to the Amalgamated Engineering Union and intimated that this reduction in standard hours of work would be extended to industries operating under conditions similar to those in the engineering industry. Applications for the shorter hours by other unions were, however, treated individually, the nature of the industry, the problem of production, the financial status and the amount of foreign competition being fully investigated. The economic depression delayed the extension of the standard 44-hour week until the subsequent improvement in economic conditions made possible its general extension to employees under Commonwealth awards.

In States other than New South Wales and Queensland no legislation was passed to reduce the standard hours of work so that, for employees not covered by Commonwealth awards, the change had to be effected by decisions of the appropriate industrial tribunals. In these cases the date on which the reduction to 44 hours was implemented depended on the decision of the tribunals in particular industries, employees in some industries receiving the benefit of the reduced hours years ahead of those in others. In these States the change to the shorter week extended over the years from 1926 to 1941.

(iii) *The 40-hour Week. (a) Standard Hours Inquiry, 1947.* Soon after the end of the 1939-45 War, applications were made to the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for the introduction of a 40-hour week, and the hearing by the Court commenced in October 1945. Before the Court gave its decision the New South Wales Parliament passed legislation granting a 40-hour week, operative from 1 July 1947, to industries and trades regulated by State awards and agreements, and in Queensland similar legislation was introduced in Parliament providing for the 40-hour week to operate from 1 January 1948.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in its judgment on 8 September 1947, granted the reduction to the 40-hour week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in January 1948. The Queensland Act was passed, and was proclaimed on 10 October 1947. On 27 October 1947, the South Australian Industrial Court, after hearing applications by unions, approved the incorporation of the 40-hour standard week in awards of that State. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia on 6 November 1947, approved that, on application, provision for a 40-hour week could be incorporated in awards of the Court, commencing from 1 January 1948.

In Victoria and Tasmania the Wages Boards met and also incorporated the shorter working week in their determinations, so that from the beginning of 1948 practically all employees in Australia whose conditions of work were regulated by industrial authorities had the advantages of a standard working week of 40 hours or, in certain cases, less.

(b) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1952-53.* In the 1952-53 Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry the employers sought an increase in the standard hours of work per week, claiming that one of the chief causes of the high costs and inflation had been the loss of production due to the introduction of the 40-hour week. This claim was rejected by the Court as it considered that the employers had not proved that the existing economic situation called for a reduction of general standards in the matter of the ordinary working week.

(c) *Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry, 1961.* In this Inquiry the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission was asked by the employers to increase the number

of ordinary working hours per week from 40 to 42, with a concomitant increase in weekly wages by an amount equal to two hours pay at ordinary rates, and to effect certain other consequential variations. This was to have been a temporary measure, effective for four years, after which time weekly hours would have reverted to 40, but the increased wage would have remained. The application was rejected by the Commission.

(iv) *Weighted average standard weekly hours of work. (a) Industry groups, States.* The 40-hour week has operated in Australia generally from 1 January 1948, and in New South Wales from 1 July 1947 (see para. 6 (iii), page 117). However, the number of hours constituting a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs between occupations and/or between States. The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) prescribed in awards, determinations and agreements for a full working week in respect of adult males and adult females at 31 December 1970.

**WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): INDUSTRY GROUPS
31 DECEMBER 1970(a)**

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week

Industry group	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES							
Mining and quarrying(b)	37.58	40.00	38.94	40.00	38.16	39.56	38.24
Manufacturing—							
Food, drink and tobacco	39.94	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Paper, printing, etc.	40.00	39.94	40.00	40.00	39.21	40.00	39.95
Other manufacturing	40.00	39.96	40.00	39.91	40.09	39.97	39.98
All manufacturing groups	39.99	39.99	40.00	39.98	39.98	40.00	39.99
Railway services	40.00	39.96	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.99
Communication	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.59	40.00	39.59	39.95
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	39.23	38.93	39.52	39.23	39.58	39.39	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All other groups(c)	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
All industry groups(d)	39.86	39.97	39.94	39.96	39.85	39.95	39.91
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	39.97	39.87	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.94
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.95	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.98
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
Other manufacturing	39.79	39.94	40.00	39.86	40.00	40.00	39.87
All manufacturing groups	39.92	39.97	40.00	39.97	40.00	40.00	39.95
Transport and communication	38.04	37.94	37.81	37.84	37.87	36.28	37.91
Wholesale and retail trade	39.55	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	39.82
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.49	39.25	39.24	39.19	39.44	37.67	38.92
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.40	39.94	39.91	39.85	39.92	39.88	39.68
All industry groups(e)	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.63	39.67

(a) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (b) For mining, the average hours are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. (c) Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.; textiles, clothing and footwear; sawmilling, furniture, etc.; building and construction; road and air transport; and wholesale and retail trade. (d) Excludes rural, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the Wage Rates Indexes and for the latter definite particulars for the computation of average hours of work are not available. (e) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction.

(b) *Summary, States.* The following table shows, for each State and Australia, the weighted average standard hours (excluding overtime) in a full working week for adult males during the period March 1939 to December 1970 and for adult females during the period March 1951 to December 1970. Index numbers are given for each State with the weighted average hours of work for Australia for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

Dates have been selected so as to indicate when the more important changes occurred.

WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME)(a)

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

End of—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
ADULT MALES—HOURS OF WORK(b)							
March 1939	43.81	44.46	43.55	44.62	44.57	44.32	44.10
September 1941	43.76	44.02	43.51	43.92	44.12	43.95	43.85
September 1947	41.83	43.82	43.48	43.83	43.95	43.73	43.00
March 1948	40.02	40.03	40.01	40.11	40.06	40.22	40.04
September 1953	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
December 1970	39.86	39.97	39.94	39.96	39.85	39.95	39.91

ADULT MALES—INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, 1954 = 100)

March 1939	109.6	111.3	109.0	111.7	111.5	110.9	110.4
September 1941	109.5	110.2	108.9	109.9	110.4	110.0	109.7
September 1947	104.7	109.7	108.8	109.7	110.0	109.4	107.6
March 1948	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.4	100.3	100.7	100.2
September 1953	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.1	100.0
December 1970	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	99.9

ADULT FEMALES—HOURS OF WORK(b)

March 1951	39.54	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.87	39.56	39.68
June 1953	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.56	39.67
December 1970	39.53	39.81	39.70	39.77	39.78	39.63	39.67

ADULT FEMALES—INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, 1954 = 100)

March 1951	99.7	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.5	99.7	100.0
June 1953	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.7	100.0
December 1970	99.6	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	99.9	100.0

(a) Weighted average standard weekly hours of work for all industry groups except rural, and shipping and stevedoring. The former is not included in the index and for the latter definite particulars are not available. For females, mining and quarrying, and building and construction are also excluded.
 (b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends.

(c) *Industry groups, Australia.* The following tables show for Australia, for adult males and adult females, the weighted average standard weekly hours of work in the principal industry groups at the dates specified. Corresponding index numbers are also shown with the weighted average for all groups for the year 1954 as base (= 100).

**WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT MALES
INDUSTRY GROUPS,^(a) AUSTRALIA**

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	End of—					
	March 1939	Sept. 1941	Sept. 1947	March 1948	Sept. 1953	Dec. 1970
HOURS OF WORK^(b)						
Mining and quarrying(c)	41.49	41.11	40.80	39.62	39.52	38.24
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	44.03	43.96	43.43	40.01	40.00	40.00
Textiles, clothing and footwear	44.25	43.99	43.69	40.02	40.00	40.00
Food, drink and tobacco	44.21	43.84	42.70	40.04	39.98	39.98
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	44.10	44.00	43.53	40.00	40.00	40.00
Paper, printing, etc.	43.90	43.79	42.94	40.06	39.95	39.95
Other manufacturing	44.05	43.91	42.80	40.08	39.98	39.98
All manufacturing groups	44.08	43.93	43.21	40.03	39.99	39.99
Building and construction	44.07	43.97	42.71	40.00	40.00	40.00
Railway services	43.99	43.99	43.96	40.06	39.99	39.99
Road and air transport	45.09	43.95	43.11	40.62	40.00	40.00
Communication	43.92	43.92	43.92	39.97	39.97	39.95
Wholesale and retail trade	44.76	44.12	42.64	40.13	40.00	40.00
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	42.62	42.61	41.17	39.39	39.25	39.25
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	45.12	44.38	43.56	40.29	40.00	40.00
All industry groups ^(a)	44.10	43.85	43.00	40.04	39.96	39.91

INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, 1954 = 100)

Mining and quarrying(c)	103.8	102.9	102.1	99.1	98.9	95.7
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	110.2	110.0	108.7	100.1	100.1	100.1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	110.7	110.1	109.3	100.2	100.1	100.1
Food, drink and tobacco	110.6	109.7	106.9	100.2	100.0	100.0
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	110.4	110.1	108.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Paper, printing, etc.	109.9	109.6	107.5	100.3	100.0	100.0
Other manufacturing	110.2	109.9	107.1	100.3	100.0	100.0
All manufacturing groups	110.3	109.9	108.1	100.2	100.1	100.1
Building and construction	110.3	110.0	106.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
Railway services	110.1	110.1	110.0	100.3	100.1	100.1
Road and air transport	112.8	110.1	107.9	101.7	100.1	100.1
Communication	109.9	109.9	109.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wholesale and retail trade	112.0	110.4	106.7	100.4	100.1	100.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	106.7	106.6	103.0	98.6	98.1	98.2
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	112.9	111.0	109.0	100.8	100.1	100.1
All industry groups ^(a)	110.4	109.7	107.6	100.2	100.0	99.9

(a) Excludes rural; and shipping and stevedoring. (b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (c) For mining, the average hours of work are those prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

**WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK (EXCLUDING OVERTIME): ADULT FEMALES
INDUSTRY GROUPS,^(a) AUSTRALIA**

Weighted average standard hours of work (excluding overtime) for a full working week and index numbers of hours of work

Industry group	Hours of work ^(b)			Index numbers ^(c)		
	End of—			End of—		
	March 1951	June 1953	Dec. 1970	March 1951	June 1953	Dec. 1970
Manufacturing—						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc	39.94	39.94	39.94	100.7	100.7	100.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.98	39.98	39.98	100.8	100.8	100.8
Food, drink and tobacco	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.8	100.8	100.8
Other manufacturing	39.87	39.87	39.87	100.5	100.5	100.5
All manufacturing groups	39.95	39.95	39.95	100.7	100.7	100.7
Transport and communication	37.91	37.91	37.91	95.6	95.6	95.6
Wholesale and retail trade	39.82	39.82	39.82	100.4	100.4	100.4
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	38.97	38.93	38.92	98.2	98.1	98.1
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	39.73	39.66	39.68	100.2	100.0	100.0
All industry groups^(c)	39.68	39.67	39.67	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes rural; mining and quarrying; and building and construction. (b) The hours of work shown should not be regarded as actual current averages, but as indexes expressed in hours, indicative of trends. (c) Base: *Weighted Average Hours of Work, Australia, 1954 = 100.*

Average weekly earnings

This section contains estimates of average weekly earnings per employed male unit for each State and Australia for the period September quarter 1966 to June quarter 1971, and for Australia only for the period September quarter 1961 to June quarter 1966. Figures previously published for periods to March quarter 1971 have been revised.

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

The employment series used in the calculation was revised during 1970 to incorporate new benchmarks derived from 1966 population census data, but the changes could not be introduced into the average weekly earnings series until investigation of a number of other aspects of the estimation method had been carried out. This has now been completed and the necessary revisions to the earnings series have been made.

Particulars of wages and salaries paid are not available for males and females separately from the sources used for this series; average weekly earnings have therefore been calculated in terms of male units, i.e. total male employees plus a proportion of female employees, the proportion being determined by the estimated ratio of female to male average earnings.

In the previous series the same ratio, namely 55 per cent, was used for Australia and for each State, because sufficient information was until recently not available to enable different ratios to be used for the several States. In the present revision, information from the annual surveys of weekly earnings and hours, from a sample survey carried out in November 1969 and from other sources, has been used to estimate different percentages for individual States. The ratios used for the revised series from September quarter 1966 are as follows: New South Wales (including the Australian Capital Territory) 54 per cent, Victoria 53, Queensland 52, South Australia (including the Northern Territory) 50, Western Australia 49 and Tasmania 49. As the number of male units used in calculating Australian average weekly earnings is the sum of the estimates for the States, a separate ratio for Australia as a whole is not used, but the weighted average of the State ratios is approximately 52.5 per cent.

The effect of using lower ratios is, in the absence of other factors, to increase the level of the average weekly earnings series. This change would therefore have tended to raise the estimated overall average and also to raise the averages for the smaller States, particularly South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, in comparison with those for New South Wales and Victoria. However, the opportunity has been taken to incorporate a number of other improvements to the method of estimation. For example, an analysis of data obtained through surveys carried out in 1966 and 1967 has enabled an explicit allowance to be made in the revised series for the effect of multiple jobholding and data from a survey in November 1969 have given a more accurate indication of average earnings in fields not covered by payroll tax returns and other direct collections. The total effect of these various factors has generally been to raise the level of the average weekly earnings series. The revised estimates for each State and Australia are shown in the table below.

The quarterly figures in money terms are affected by seasonal influences. For example, special payments, including prepayment for holiday periods, tend to raise the December quarter and to depress the March quarter averages. In addition, figures for all quarters are affected by the varying incidence of pay days in successive quarters. Allowance for the varying incidence of pay days and for seasonal factors has been made in calculating the seasonally adjusted estimates shown in the tables. It should also be noted that seasonal adjustment factors were estimated from a series adjusted to allow for the effects of major awards and determinations of Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. The effects of these awards and determinations are retained in the seasonally adjusted data. Seasonally adjusted estimates are now shown in money terms, the previously published index, based on the year 1953-54 = 100, having been discontinued.

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

Period	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1966-67	63.50	63.90	57.10	57.60	59.20	58.40	61.70	..
1967-68	67.00	67.60	60.20	61.10	63.90	61.90	65.30	..
1968-69	72.70	72.10	64.30	65.20	68.70	65.60	70.20	..
1969-70	78.80	78.10	69.20	70.90	75.50	70.80	76.10	..
1970-71	87.90	86.20	77.80	78.40	86.40	78.70	84.70	..
1966—September quarter	62.40	63.20	56.30	57.30	59.10	56.60	60.90	60.70
December "	64.60	65.50	59.00	58.40	60.40	60.30	63.10	61.10
1967—March "	61.30	60.70	54.50	56.00	57.50	56.70	59.30	62.00
June "	65.40	66.00	58.60	58.60	59.90	60.00	63.50	63.20
September "	65.70	66.80	59.10	60.30	62.20	60.20	64.20	64.20
December "	68.10	69.80	62.30	62.00	64.80	64.30	66.90	64.90
1968—March "	65.20	64.40	57.40	59.60	62.20	60.10	63.00	65.50
June "	69.00	69.30	61.80	62.20	66.30	63.10	67.10	66.80
September "	69.70	69.60	61.80	63.70	66.70	62.80	67.60	67.70
December "	75.30	74.00	66.10	66.60	69.70	68.40	72.30	69.80
1969—March "	70.50	70.30	61.90	63.80	67.30	63.50	68.30	71.70
June "	75.20	74.60	67.30	66.60	71.20	67.50	72.60	72.20
September "	76.20	76.00	67.60	69.30	73.30	68.80	73.90	73.60
December "	81.60	80.80	71.50	72.90	78.00	73.90	78.70	75.00
1970—March "	74.90	74.30	65.90	68.10	72.70	66.30	72.50	77.10
June "	82.30	81.10	71.90	73.50	78.00	74.30	79.10	78.80
September "	83.50	82.10	73.90	76.10	80.50	74.40	80.70	80.00
December "	89.70	87.50	79.10	78.70	85.70	80.50	86.10	81.90
1971—March "	85.00	83.70	75.90	75.60	82.40	74.90	82.10	87.50
June "	93.20	91.60	82.70	82.20	89.50	85.00	89.80	88.60

(a) See explanation on page 121. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes the Northern Territory.

Because of the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census, which resulted in the inclusion of a larger number of part-time employees than formerly, there is a break in comparability between June and September quarters of 1966 in the employment series used in the calculation of average weekly earnings. For this and other reasons (in particular, the lack of precise information about the ratios of female to male earnings in the several States for 1965-66 and earlier years), it is not possible to make a comparable series of State estimates for periods prior to September quarter 1966. However, in order to provide a broad indication of trends over a longer period, estimates for Australia as a whole have been calculated for the period back to September quarter 1961 by methods and on a basis that are as nearly as possible comparable with those used for the current series. These estimates are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYED MALE UNIT^(a), AUSTRALIA

\$

Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted
1961-62	47.60	..	1963—September quarter . .	49.80	50.30
1962-63	48.90	..	December "	54.10	51.60
1963-64	51.50	..	1964—March "	49.10	51.30
1964-65	55.30	..	June "	52.80	52.10
1965-66	57.90	..	September "	54.10	53.80
1961—September quarter . .	46.70	47.10	December "	57.50	55.10
December "	49.20	47.30	1965—March "	53.00	55.80
1962—March "	45.70	48.00	June "	56.60	56.40
June "	48.80	48.30	September "	57.60	57.10
September "	47.90	48.40	December "	59.60	57.40
December "	50.50	48.50	1966—March "	55.50	58.20
1963—March "	46.90	49.30	June "	58.70	58.40
June "	50.30	49.70			

(a) See explanatory notes on page 121.

The seasonally adjusted index for the manufacturing industry, which was published up to June quarter 1970, has not been included in this section. This index was based on the average earnings of male wage and salary earners employed in factories as disclosed by annual manufacturing censuses, manufacturing estimates for periods subsequent to the most recent manufacturing census being based on payroll tax data. The 1968-69 census, unlike its predecessors, did not provide particulars of average earnings for males and females separately. When detailed results of this census become available the feasibility of republishing the manufacturing index will be examined.

Surveys of wage rates, earnings and hours

1. General

Since 1960 a number of statistical surveys of wages and hours of work in Australia have been undertaken by this Bureau. The object of these surveys has been to obtain information on wage rates, actual weekly earnings and hours of work on a more comprehensive scale than previously available in Australia. A summary of the scope and coverage of each of these surveys is shown below.

2. Survey of wage rates and earnings, September 1960

This survey, relating to the last pay-period in September, 1960, obtained information as to marginal rates of wage and actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). In addition to the exclusion of government and semi-government employees, and private employees in rural industry and in private domestic service, the survey did not cover the following—shipping and stevedoring industries; the motion picture industry; certain businesses such as those of accountants, consulting engineers, etc.; and trade associations, etc. The survey was based on a stratified random sample of private employers in other industries who were subject to pay-roll tax.

The survey was designed to provide accurate particulars only for Australia as a whole; hence no State details are available. For details of the results of the survey *see* Labour Report No. 50, pages 80–83.

3. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1961

This survey related to the last pay-period in October 1961 and provided information about the distribution of actual weekly earnings of adult male employees (excluding part-time and casual employees). The survey did not cover government or semi-government employees or private employees in rural industry or in private domestic service. The survey was based on a stratified random sample of private employers in other industries who were subject to pay-roll tax.

State details were restricted to the two major groups, manufacturing and non-manufacturing; those for Australia were obtained for eight separate industry groups. For details of the results of the survey *see* Labour Report No. 50, pages 83–86.

4. Survey of weekly earnings, October 1965

A survey of weekly earnings of male employees who worked full-time was conducted for the last pay-period in October 1965. The survey was conducted by means of: (a) a sample of private employers subject to pay-roll tax (that is those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries); (b) a complete coverage of Commonwealth and State government departments and semi-government authorities; and (c) a sample of Local government authorities. It related to certain specified industry groups only (*see* table on page 126). Employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory and waterside workers employed on a casual basis were excluded from the survey.

The following paragraphs include a summary of the results of this survey. Full results, including separate details for States, for government employees, and for private employees, together with definitions and explanatory notes were included in Labour Reports Nos. 52 and 53.

Private employers were surveyed by means of a stratified random sample of those employers subject to pay-roll tax. Approximately 3,000 private employers were included in the survey and completed returns were received from over 99.9 per cent of them. The results of the survey of private employers were representative of the experience of an estimated 1,181,000 full-time adult male employees. In the government (i.e. Commonwealth, State and Local) sector the survey covered 409,000 full-time male employees.

The sample of private employers had to be restricted to those subject to pay-roll tax. The industry classification of these employers was generally according to major activity. Mainly for these reasons, the survey estimates of total numbers of private and government employees do not correspond to totals of employment of all adult males in the specified industries.

When using the estimates of *Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates* it should be borne in mind that, in addition to minimum award rates specified for particular occupations, this category was defined to include all loadings, allowances, etc. prescribed in the awards, etc. In addition, for employees not covered by an award, etc., the normal (or agreed) rates of pay for normal hours of work were defined as coming within the scope of *Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates*.

The following definitions refer to terms used in the survey and in the following tables.

Total weekly earnings refers to gross earnings of male employees for the last pay-period in October 1965 before taxation and other deductions. It includes payments directly attributable to work performed during the week for which payment was made (or to sick leave taken), for example, ordinary time, overtime, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission (if paid weekly) and similar payments. For payments made other than on a weekly basis only one week's proportion is included, for example, salaries paid fortnightly or monthly; payment for those on annual leave; periodical payments under incentive, piecework, commission, profit sharing schemes, etc.; annual or other periodical bonuses; etc. Retrospective payments are excluded.

Overtime earnings represents that part of total weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees for the last pay-period in October 1965 for time worked in excess of award hours, or, in the case of those employees not affected by awards, etc. in excess of standard, or agreed, hours of work.

Awards or registered agreements refers to awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, Commonwealth or State industrial tribunals.

Ordinary time earnings at award, etc. rates comprises

- (i) where there was an appropriate award or registered agreement operating, the rates specified in the award for the hours of work paid for (up to the award hours) plus any other payments (excepting overtime), e.g. dirt money; height money; penalty rates; shift work, confined spaces, tool, leading hand, camping, etc. allowances; and lead bonus and other loadings provided for in the award or registered agreement and at the rates specified in the award or registered agreement.
- (ii) where there was no appropriate award or registered agreement operating (including the case of managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff not covered by awards), the rates of pay for hours of work covered by an unregistered agreement (if one existed), plus other payments (excepting overtime) similar to those specified in (i) above, if provided for in the agreement. Otherwise the terms of employment as agreed for each person for wages, salaries, retainers, hours of work, etc., (excluding commission and annual or half-yearly etc. bonuses) relating to a normal working week were used.
- (iii) for employees under incentive, piecework, etc. schemes, only that part of their ordinary time earnings such as the retainers, base rates or award minima.

Ordinary time earnings in excess of those at award, etc. rates

- (i) *Based on payment by measured result* includes that part of earnings in excess of award or agreed base rate earnings, which was variable from one period to another depending on measured performance of the employees, for example, incentive payment schemes, piecework, task bonus, commission, etc.
- (ii) *Other* includes all ordinary time earnings in excess of those at 'award, etc. rates' not described in (i) above. Included are special attendance or good time-keeping bonuses, proportion of annual or other periodical bonuses, profit sharing scheme earnings and any other forms of over-award payments.

The following table shows details of average weekly earnings for full-time adult and junior male employees in industry groups in Australia for the last pay-period in October 1965.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT AND JUNIOR MALE EMPLOYEES
(OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a) INDUSTRY GROUPS—AUSTRALIA(b)—
OCTOBER 1965(c)**
(\$)

Industry group	Adult males			Junior males		
	Private employees	Government employees	Total	Private employees	Government employees	Total
Manufacturing—						
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	61.80	54.90	61.80	28.80	*	28.80
Engineering and metalworking	60.20	57.60	60.10	27.10	31.10	27.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	57.60	54.10	56.50	26.30	24.20	25.60
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	59.90	54.80	59.30	27.10	25.50	26.90
Textiles, clothing and footwear	53.90	50.50	53.80	26.10	*	26.10
Food, drink and tobacco	55.70	54.60	55.60	28.00	29.10	28.10
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	64.00	58.70	63.80	27.60	24.10	27.50
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	58.20	54.30	58.10	30.10	27.30	30.00
Other	56.40	54.90	56.40	26.10	25.20	26.10
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	58.50	54.90	58.20	27.10	25.90	27.00
Non-manufacturing—						
Mining and quarrying	71.90	73.20	72.00	31.90	31.70	31.90
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	55.20	57.10	56.90	30.20	29.50	29.60
Building and construction	66.00	51.20	57.60	27.00	27.60	27.20
Transport, storage and communication	64.20	59.10	60.30	26.90	25.90	26.00
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	54.20	53.60	54.20	25.70	*	25.80
Retail trade	50.50	53.00	50.60	24.50	29.90	24.50
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	58.90	56.00	57.60	25.60	26.90	26.00
Total(d)	58.70	55.80	57.90	26.40	26.70	26.50

(a) Includes minor supervisory staff, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 124 to 126. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October 1965. (d) Excludes primary production; finance and property; public authority activities (n.e.i.); community and business services; and amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.

* Less than 50 employees.

The following table gives the number of adult males in the various total weekly earnings groups for the last pay-period in October 1965.

TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a)
INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b)—OCTOBER 1965(c)
('000)

Industry group	Less than \$36(d)	\$36 and less than \$40	\$40 and less than \$44	\$44 and less than \$48	\$48 and less than \$52	\$52 and less than \$56	\$56 and less than \$60	\$60 and less than \$70	\$70 and less than \$80	\$80 and over	Total
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES—NUMBER IN EACH EARNINGS GROUP											
Manufacturing—											
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.7	2.2	3.2	4.5	5.6	6.2	6.1	12.3	7.4	7.0	55.3
Engineering and metalworking	4.6	11.3	16.9	19.7	21.4	19.8	20.5	37.8	23.9	21.2	197.1
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.9	5.1	11.0	18.5	15.9	14.0	9.5	16.5	8.0	7.6	107.9
Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.	7.2	18.6	31.1	42.7	43.0	40.0	36.2	66.6	39.2	35.7	360.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.0	2.9	5.5	6.4	5.5	4.6	3.7	5.5	2.6	1.8	39.4
Food, drink and tobacco	2.0	7.6	13.1	11.5	12.6	10.6	9.4	13.6	7.2	6.3	93.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.7	1.6	2.8	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.2	10.0	6.2	7.3	48.2
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.5	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.3	5.7	3.0	2.3	31.2
Other	4.2	10.6	13.8	14.7	14.7	14.1	11.3	18.3	10.4	9.2	121.3
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	15.6	43.4	69.1	82.7	84.7	78.8	69.0	119.8	68.7	62.6	694.3
Non-manufacturing—											
Mining and quarrying	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.8	7.9	7.1	11.9	39.3
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	0.9	3.8	9.9	8.4	11.7	8.4	6.6	10.1	5.9	5.9	71.7
Building and construction	6.5	15.5	28.8	24.8	26.0	23.7	18.8	27.6	16.4	22.4	210.6
Transport, storage and communication	2.4	9.4	17.4	21.7	22.0	21.0	19.2	34.5	20.8	22.0	190.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	2.4	11.8	21.6	19.6	20.3	16.4	12.0	17.4	9.0	7.6	138.1
Retail trade	1.6	8.8	15.8	14.7	13.4	9.2	5.7	7.5	2.3	2.5	81.4
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	14.6	50.5	95.0	91.0	95.4	81.2	65.2	105.0	61.6	72.3	731.6
Total(e)	30.2	93.9	164.1	173.7	180.1	160.0	134.2	224.7	130.3	134.9	1,426.0

(a) Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. see pages 124 to 126. Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October 1965. (d) Includes approximately 300 employees who received less than \$32.

(b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (e) Excludes primary production; finance and property; public authority activities (n.e.i.); community and business services; and amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

The following table gives a dissection of total weekly earnings of full-time adult male employees into overtime earnings and ordinary time earnings. Ordinary time earnings are dissected into 'at award, etc. rates' and 'in excess of award, etc. rates'.

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS—FULL-TIME ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a) INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b)—OCTOBER 1965(c)

(\\$)

Industry group	Average earnings per employee(d)				Total
	Overtime earnings	Ordinary time earnings			
		At 'Award, etc. rates'	In excess of 'Award, etc. rates'		
			Payment by measured result	Other	
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES					
Manufacturing—					
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	10 30	45 50	4 10	1 90	61 80
Engineering and metalworking	10 90	42 80	6 40		60 10
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	6 50	45 60	0 70	3 70	56 50
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	9 50	44 10	1 80	3 90	59 30
Textiles, clothing and footwear	6 70	40 90	3 20	3 10	53 80
Food, drink and tobacco	8 90	43 50	3 20		55 60
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	7 50	49 10	2 30	4 90	63 80
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	6 40	45 80	2 30	3 50	58 10
Other	8 70	42 70	5 00		56 40
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	8 80	44 00	1 90	3 50	58 20
Non-manufacturing—					
Mining and quarrying	9 50	52 30	8 60	1 60	72 00
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	4 70	51 50	*	0 60	56 90
Building and construction	8 30	47 20	2 10		57 60
Transport, storage and communication	8 60	50 60	1 10		60 30
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	4 40	44 50	1 60	3 70	54 20
Retail trade	3 30	41 90	5 40		50 60
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	6 80	47 70	1 10	2 00	57 60
Total(e)	7 80	45 90	1 50	2 70	57 90

(a) Includes minor supervisory staff, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 124 to 126. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October 1965. (d) Averages for all employees in the survey. (e) Excludes primary production; finance and property; public authority activities (n.e.i.); community and business services; and amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.

* Less than five cents.

The following table gives details of total weekly earnings groups and a dissection of total weekly earnings for full-time adult male managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff for the last pay-period in October 1965.

**FULL-TIME ADULT MALE MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, PROFESSIONAL AND
HIGHER SUPERVISORY STAFF**
TOTAL (PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT) EMPLOYEES—AUSTRALIA(a)—OCTOBER 1965(b)
TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS GROUPS(c)

Total weekly earnings groups	Number of employees in each earnings group	Percentage in each earnings group
	'000	per cent
Less than \$52	5.0	3.1
\$52 and less than \$56	6.2	3.8
\$56 " " " \$60	9.0	5.5
\$60 " " " \$70	28.2	17.2
\$70 " " " \$80	27.3	16.6
\$80 and over	88.3	53.8
Total	164.1	100.0

DISSECTION OF TOTAL WEEKLY EARNINGS(d)

Dissection of total weekly earnings	Average earnings per employee	Percentage of total
	\$	per cent
Overtime	1.10	1.2
Ordinary time earnings—At 'Award, etc., rates'	89.40	96.2
In excess of 'Award, etc., rates'—		
(i) Payment by measured result	1.00	1.0
(ii) Other	1.50	1.6
Total	93.00	100.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (b) Last pay-period in October 1965. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. see pages 124 to 126. (c) Excludes employees in primary production; finance and property; public authority activities (n.e.i.); community and business services; and amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc. (d) Averages for all employees in the survey.

5. Surveys of weekly earnings and hours, October 1962 to 1964, 1966 to 1970:

(i) *General.* Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay-period in October during recent years. Results of the 1970 survey with comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are contained herein.

In addition to obtaining data for the calculation of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings, information on overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours for full-time employees (other than managerial, etc. staff) was obtained from the surveys beginning with October 1966 survey. The figures of average overtime earnings and average overtime hours are the averages for *all* employees (in the specified category) represented in the survey whether or not they worked overtime. The survey figures do not show the average overtime earnings or hours of only those employees who worked overtime.

Figures of average weekly earnings, average weekly hours paid for, and average hourly earnings as at the selected pay-periods are presented for males and females (adult and junior) separately by industry groups and by States. They reflect the effects of differences (and of changes between points of time) in amounts paid for the various occupations; in amounts paid for the same occupations; in occupational structures within industries; in industry structure; in degrees of business activity (incidence of overtime, etc.); and in the incidence of incentive schemes, piecework and profit-sharing scheme payments, etc.

In general, where an establishment was closed down for part or whole of the last pay-period in October, or operations were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc., the employer was asked to supply particulars of wages and hours for the nearest normal pay-period.

(ii) *Coverage.* The results of the surveys are based on returns from stratified random samples of private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these two industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are: employees of government and semi-government authorities; employees of religious, benevolent and other similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax; and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. The earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because they are subject to wide fluctuations for short periods such as those covered by these surveys. Waterside workers on weekly hire employed under the new permanent employment scheme are included in the surveys.

Approximately 4,800 employers were included in the October 1970 survey and the sample represented 1,780,000 male and 817,000 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 the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

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

The industry classification adopted for the 1970 and previous earnings and hours surveys from 1963 onwards (including the 1965 survey) is that used for the 1961 and 1966 population censuses. Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible (see tables on pages 147 to 152). Detailed comparison of the results of the surveys of 1963 to 1970 (excluding 1965) are shown in tables on pages 141 to 154.

The October 1965 Survey of Weekly Earnings was a special purpose survey on a different basis to the surveys compared in this section and, therefore, its results are not shown herein, but appear on pages 124 to 129.

In the surveys of October 1962, 1963 and 1964 employees 'whose hours of work were not known' were reported with managerial, etc., staff. Beginning with the October 1966 survey employers were asked to report these employees in their correct classification, and if necessary estimate their hours of work. It is considered that any reporting differences will have had only a slight effect on comparability of the surveys.

For some comparative purposes it will be useful to bear in mind that the full effect of the October 1968 general award wage increases of \$1.35 a week is unlikely to have been reflected in wages and salaries paid during the last pay-period in October 1968. These increases operated as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 in the case of awards, etc. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and of each of the State tribunals except Queensland and South Australia, where the operative date was 28 October 1968 (see pages 189 to 191).

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

(iv) *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 who received pay for the last pay-period in October.

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

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

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

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

Other than managerial, etc. staff includes minor supervisory employees, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. It excludes *Managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff* who were not further defined.

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

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

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

Weekly man-hours paid for refers to the sum of man-hours for which payment was made. It includes overtime hours, ordinary time hours, paid stand-by or reporting time; and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the specified pay-period. For employees paid other than weekly, hours are converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the specified week, only the man-hours actually paid for are included. Where agreed hours of work are less than award hours, man-hours are based on agreed hours. Hours of work were not reported for managerial, etc. staff.

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

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

(v) Average earnings and hours, industry groups—States and Australia

The tables in the following pages show average earnings and hours for adult and junior male and female employees obtained from the October 1970 survey and earlier surveys. Average weekly earnings for male and female managerial, etc. staff are shown on page 153. Separate details for part-time employees (as defined) are shown on page 154.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1970(c)

Industry group	Average weekly earnings (\$)				Average weekly hours paid for				Average hourly earnings (\$)			
	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females	Junior females
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	84.90	45.90	50.40	35.60	45.0	42.2	40.5	40.3	1.89	1.09	1.24	0.88
Engineering and metal-working	79.50	38.40	48.30	32.20	44.8	41.3	40.5	39.3	1.77	0.93	1.19	0.82
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	78.10	36.40	48.60	32.10	43.0	41.4	39.5	39.4	1.82	0.88	1.23	0.81
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	80.10	39.10	48.40	32.50	44.4	41.5	40.3	39.4	1.80	0.94	1.20	0.83
Textiles, clothing and footwear	73.40	36.30	42.60	26.20	43.6	40.4	39.5	39.5	1.68	0.90	1.08	0.66
Food, drink and tobacco	73.80	37.30	43.90	29.10	43.6	40.7	39.1	38.9	1.69	0.92	1.12	0.75
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	86.00	41.30	46.40	29.80	42.7	41.2	39.5	39.5	2.02	1.00	1.17	0.75
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	79.90	40.60	47.20	31.70	42.9	40.6	39.6	38.6	1.86	1.00	1.19	0.82
Other	77.00	35.80	44.90	29.30	44.2	40.4	39.8	38.8	1.74	0.88	1.13	0.76
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	78.70	38.50	45.20	29.20	44.0	41.1	39.7	39.3	1.79	0.94	1.14	0.74
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	104.00	53.00	58.90	37.80	44.8	42.2	38.9	38.5	2.32	1.26	1.52	0.98
Building and construction	90.40	41.60	52.50	32.70	44.8	41.8	39.4	39.6	2.02	0.99	1.33	0.83
Transport and storage	90.00	43.30	55.10	33.70	46.1	42.1	39.3	39.4	1.95	1.03	1.40	0.86
Finance and property	83.60	43.10	54.30	37.20	38.5	39.0	37.9	38.4	2.17	1.10	1.43	0.97
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	74.20	37.00	49.90	31.60	41.9	40.4	38.7	38.8	1.77	0.92	1.29	0.81
Retail trade	66.80	34.70	45.80	28.50	41.8	41.1	39.3	39.7	1.60	0.85	1.16	0.72
Other industries(d)	77.00	40.30	50.30	32.90	42.2	39.6	39.1	37.8	1.82	1.02	1.29	0.87
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	81.60	38.90	49.70	32.20	43.0	40.6	38.9	38.9	1.90	0.96	1.28	0.83
All industry groups(e)	80.00	38.70	47.30	31.30	43.5	40.8	39.4	39.0	1.84	0.95	1.20	0.80

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1970(b)

State	Average weekly earnings (\$)					Average weekly hours paid for					Average hourly earnings (\$)				
	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(c)	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(c)	Manufacturing			Non-manufacturing	All industry groups(c)
	Foundry, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total			Foundry, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total			Foundry, engineering, vehicles, etc.	Other	Total		

ADULT MALES

New South Wales	82.50	80.10	81.40	82.80	82.00	44.8	43.5	44.2	42.8	43.6	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.93	1.88
Victoria	79.20	78.20	78.60	80.00	79.10	44.2	44.0	44.1	42.5	43.5	1.79	1.78	1.78	1.88	1.82
Queensland	72.70	70.70	71.40	82.30	77.40	43.5	42.9	43.1	42.6	42.9	1.67	1.65	1.66	1.93	1.81
South Australia	76.30	72.80	75.20	72.60	74.20	43.3	43.9	43.5	42.8	43.2	1.76	1.66	1.73	1.70	1.72
Western Australia	84.00	76.20	79.40	88.70	85.20	46.8	44.1	45.2	45.5	45.4	1.79	1.73	1.76	1.95	1.88
Tasmania	82.50	70.00	73.80	76.20	74.90	43.0	41.7	42.1	41.8	42.0	1.92	1.68	1.73	1.82	1.78
Australia(d)	80.10	77.30	78.70	81.60	80.00	44.4	43.6	44.0	43.0	43.5	1.80	1.77	1.79	1.90	1.84

JUNIOR MALES

New South Wales	42.30	38.70	40.80	39.20	40.00	41.7	40.3	41.1	40.2	40.6	1.01	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.98
Victoria	37.70	39.50	38.60	40.70	39.60	40.9	41.1	41.0	40.3	40.8	0.92	0.96	0.94	1.01	0.97
Queensland	34.90	33.70	34.20	37.70	36.20	40.8	39.6	40.1	40.7	40.4	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.93	0.90
South Australia	37.90	36.60	37.30	35.40	36.40	41.7	42.0	41.8	40.8	41.3	0.91	0.87	0.89	0.87	0.88
Western Australia	37.10	35.00	36.10	38.80	37.90	43.9	40.8	42.5	41.7	41.9	0.85	0.86	0.85	0.93	0.90
Tasmania	36.10	38.70	37.80	38.00	37.90	40.4	40.9	40.7	40.5	40.6	0.89	0.95	0.93	0.94	0.93
Australia(d)	39.10	37.70	38.50	38.90	38.70	41.5	40.7	41.1	40.6	40.8	0.94	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.95

ADULT FEMALES

New South Wales	*	*	47.20	51.50	49.30	*	*	39.9	38.6	39.3	*	*	1.18	1.33	1.25
Victoria	*	*	44.30	50.30	46.40	*	*	39.6	38.8	39.3	*	*	1.12	1.30	1.18
Queensland	*	*	42.10	46.60	44.90	*	*	39.5	39.7	39.6	*	*	1.07	1.18	1.14
South Australia	*	*	43.00	44.30	43.60	*	*	39.8	39.1	39.5	*	*	1.08	1.13	1.11
Western Australia	*	*	44.60	48.50	47.40	*	*	39.6	39.8	39.7	*	*	1.13	1.22	1.19
Tasmania	*	*	41.70	45.60	43.60	*	*	39.1	39.0	39.1	*	*	1.07	1.17	1.12
Australia(d)	48.40	44.00	45.20	49.70	47.30	40.3	39.5	39.7	38.9	39.4	1.20	1.11	1.14	1.28	1.20

JUNIOR FEMALES

New South Wales	*	*	30.00	33.10	32.30	*	*	39.1	38.9	39.0	*	*	0.77	0.85	0.83
Victoria	*	*	30.50	34.40	33.10	*	*	39.3	38.6	38.8	*	*	0.78	0.89	0.85
Queensland	*	*	25.70	30.30	29.10	*	*	39.5	39.4	39.5	*	*	0.65	0.77	0.74
South Australia	*	*	27.50	29.00	28.60	*	*	39.6	39.0	39.2	*	*	0.70	0.75	0.73
Western Australia	*	*	29.80	30.00	30.00	*	*	39.4	39.0	39.0	*	*	0.76	0.77	0.77
Tasmania	*	*	28.00	29.00	28.70	*	*	38.6	39.2	39.0	*	*	0.73	0.74	0.74
Australia(d)	32.50	28.20	29.20	32.20	31.30	39.4	39.2	39.3	38.9	39.0	0.83	0.72	0.74	0.83	0.80

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (c) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (d) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

* Information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS AND HOURS(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC. STAFF)(b): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(c), OCTOBER 1970(d)

Industry groups	Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for			Average weekly earnings (\$)			Average weekly hours paid for		
	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total	Over-time earnings	Ordinary time earnings	Total	Over-time hours	Ordinary time hours	Total
ADULT MALES												
JUNIOR MALES												
Manufacturing—												
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	15.20	69.70	84.90	6.4	38.6	45.0	5.50	40.40	45.90	3.2	39.0	42.2
Engineering and metal-working	14.80	64.70	79.50	6.1	38.7	44.8	4.10	34.30	38.40	2.9	38.4	41.3
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	12.20	65.90	78.10	4.5	38.5	43.0	3.50	32.90	36.40	2.4	39.0	41.4
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	14.20	65.90	80.10	5.7	38.6	44.4	4.20	35.00	39.10	2.9	38.6	41.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	11.20	62.20	73.40	5.0	38.6	43.6	3.50	32.80	36.30	2.6	37.8	40.4
Food, drink and tobacco	12.80	61.00	73.80	5.3	38.3	43.6	4.10	33.20	37.30	2.8	37.9	40.7
Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	10.80	75.20	86.00	3.9	38.8	42.7	3.80	37.50	41.30	2.4	38.7	41.2
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	11.20	68.80	79.90	4.3	38.6	42.9	3.30	37.30	40.60	2.1	38.4	40.6
Other	13.20	63.80	77.00	5.5	38.7	44.2	3.00	32.80	35.80	2.2	38.3	40.4
<i>Manufacturing groups.</i>	13.20	65.40	78.70	5.4	38.6	44.0	3.60	34.60	38.50	2.6	38.4	41.1
Non-manufacturing—												
Mining and quarrying	20.20	83.80	104.00	7.5	37.3	44.8	7.10	45.90	53.00	4.1	38.1	42.2
Building and construction	18.70	71.60	90.40	6.6	38.2	44.8	3.80	37.70	41.60	2.4	39.4	41.8
Transport and storage	20.60	69.30	90.00	7.5	38.7	46.1	5.40	38.00	43.30	3.2	39.0	42.1
Finance and property	2.40	81.10	83.60	0.8	37.7	38.5	1.40	41.70	43.10	0.8	38.3	39.0
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	7.30	67.00	74.20	3.0	38.9	41.9	2.30	34.70	37.00	1.7	38.7	40.4
Retail trade	5.00	61.80	66.80	2.3	39.6	41.8	2.50	32.20	34.70	1.8	39.2	41.1
Other industries(e)	8.30	68.70	77.00	3.4	38.9	42.2	2.60	37.70	40.30	1.8	37.9	39.6
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	11.50	70.00	81.60	4.4	38.6	43.0	2.70	36.20	38.90	1.8	38.8	40.6
All industry groups(f)	12.50	67.50	80.00	4.9	38.6	43.5	3.20	35.50	38.70	2.2	38.6	40.8
ADULT FEMALES												
JUNIOR FEMALES												
Manufacturing groups	3.20	42.10	45.20	1.9	37.8	39.7	1.20	28.00	29.20	1.1	38.1	39.3
Non-manufacturing groups	1.50	48.20	49.70	0.8	38.1	38.9	0.80	31.30	32.20	0.6	38.3	38.9
All industry groups(f)	2.40	45.00	47.30	1.4	37.9	39.4	0.90	30.40	31.30	0.8	38.3	39.0

(a) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time earnings and hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey (see page 130). (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water supply and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry and private domestic service.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(b): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1966 TO 1970(c)

ADULT MALES

(\$)

State	Manufacturing														
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.					Other					Total				
	October(c)					October(c)					October(c)				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS															
New South Wales	9.60	11.30	13.10	13.90	15.10	8.40	8.60	10.90	11.70	13.00	9.00	10.00	12.10	12.80	14.10
Victoria	10.90	10.80	11.50	13.30	13.90	9.30	10.50	10.40	12.10	12.50	10.10	10.60	10.90	12.60	13.10
Queensland	7.90	10.10	10.10	12.10	11.90	9.40	9.60	8.40	9.90	11.90	8.90	9.80	8.90	10.60	11.90
South Australia	8.00	9.00	9.40	11.60	12.00	7.50	8.60	8.00	10.80	11.10	7.80	8.90	8.90	11.30	11.70
Western Australia	10.00	16.80	15.20	18.90	20.40	6.00	10.40	11.60	12.00	12.20	7.50	13.00	13.10	15.00	15.60
Tasmania	7.80	6.30	6.50	7.90	10.20	5.60	6.00	6.80	6.40	7.40	6.30	6.10	6.70	6.80	8.30
Australia(e)	9.70	10.90	11.90	13.40	14.20	8.50	9.40	10.10	11.40	12.30	9.10	10.10	11.00	12.40	13.20
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS															
New South Wales	52.20	55.90	59.70	63.50	67.40	51.90	54.70	57.20	62.20	67.10	52.10	55.30	58.50	62.90	67.30
Victoria	52.30	54.30	59.10	60.50	65.20	52.30	55.30	57.10	61.00	65.70	52.30	54.90	58.00	60.80	65.50
Queensland	47.10	51.00	55.80	57.70	60.80	48.70	51.30	52.80	56.70	58.80	48.20	51.20	53.80	57.00	59.50
South Australia	52.30	53.70	58.50	60.10	64.50	49.70	52.70	54.50	56.40	61.80	51.40	53.30	57.20	58.80	63.60
Western Australia	48.00	51.30	59.00	57.90	63.60	48.10	51.10	52.90	58.30	64.00	48.10	51.10	55.40	58.10	63.80
Tasmania	56.20	59.20	65.60	66.80	72.30	51.80	53.40	55.80	59.00	62.60	53.10	55.20	58.60	61.30	65.60
Australia(e)	51.90	54.70	59.20	61.50	65.90	51.30	54.10	56.20	60.40	65.00	51.60	54.40	57.60	61.00	65.40
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS															
New South Wales	61.80	67.20	72.90	77.40	82.50	60.30	63.30	68.10	73.90	80.10	61.10	65.30	70.60	75.70	81.40
Victoria	63.20	65.10	70.60	73.80	79.20	61.60	65.80	67.60	73.10	78.20	62.30	65.50	68.90	73.40	78.60
Queensland	55.00	61.20	65.90	69.80	72.70	58.20	60.90	61.20	66.60	70.70	57.10	61.00	62.70	67.70	71.40
South Australia	60.30	62.60	67.90	71.70	76.50	57.20	61.30	62.50	67.20	72.80	59.20	62.20	66.10	70.20	75.20
Western Australia	58.00	68.00	74.30	76.80	84.00	54.20	61.40	64.50	70.30	76.20	55.60	64.10	68.40	73.10	79.40
Tasmania	64.00	65.50	72.10	74.80	82.50	57.40	59.50	62.60	65.30	70.00	59.40	61.30	65.30	68.10	73.80
Australia(e)	61.50	65.60	71.10	74.90	80.10	59.90	63.50	66.30	71.80	77.30	60.70	64.50	68.60	73.30	78.70

For footnotes see page 136.

NOTE: Figures for non-manufacturing groups and all industry groups are shown on page 136.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(b):
INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER, 1966 TO 1970(c)—continued

ADULT MALES

(\$)

State	Non-manufacturing groups					All industry groups(d)				
	October(c)					October(c)				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS										
New South Wales	7.10	7.90	9.00	10.20	12.00	8.20	9.20	10.80	11.70	13.20
Victoria	6.40	6.60	8.20	9.10	10.10	8.70	9.10	9.90	11.30	12.00
Queensland	6.60	5.90	7.10	9.70	10.30	7.70	7.80	8.00	10.10	11.00
South Australia	5.50	6.40	6.20	8.20	8.70	6.90	7.80	7.80	10.10	10.50
Western Australia	9.40	10.40	16.60	17.40	18.50	8.70	11.40	15.20	16.40	17.40
Tasmania	7.30	7.20	6.90	8.70	8.40	6.80	6.60	6.80	7.70	8.30
Australia(e)	7.00	7.40	9.00	10.30	11.50	8.20	9.00	10.10	11.50	12.50
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS										
New South Wales	55.90	58.40	61.90	66.50	70.80	53.60	56.60	59.90	64.40	68.90
Victoria	55.40	58.10	60.80	64.80	69.90	53.50	56.10	59.10	62.30	67.20
Queensland	55.20	57.40	59.50	63.90	72.00	51.80	54.30	56.70	60.80	66.40
South Australia	50.70	52.70	56.00	58.80	63.90	51.10	53.10	56.70	58.80	63.70
Western Australia	53.80	55.50	59.50	62.60	70.20	51.70	53.70	57.80	60.80	67.80
Tasmania	53.70	56.10	58.70	62.70	67.80	53.40	55.60	58.70	61.90	66.60
Australia(e)	55.00	57.30	60.40	64.60	70.00	53.00	55.70	58.80	62.50	67.50
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS										
New South Wales	63.00	66.30	71.00	76.70	82.80	61.90	65.70	70.80	76.10	82.00
Victoria	61.80	64.70	69.00	74.00	80.00	62.10	65.20	69.00	73.60	79.10
Queensland	61.80	63.20	66.60	73.60	82.30	59.50	62.10	64.70	70.90	77.40
South Australia	56.30	59.00	62.30	67.00	72.60	58.00	60.90	64.60	68.90	74.20
Western Australia	63.30	65.80	76.00	80.00	88.70	60.40	65.10	73.00	77.30	85.20
Tasmania	61.00	63.30	65.60	71.40	76.20	60.10	62.20	65.50	69.60	74.90
Australia(e)	61.90	64.70	69.40	74.90	81.60	61.20	64.60	69.00	74.00	80.00

(a) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time earnings are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (e) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(b):
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(d), STATES, OCTOBER 1966 TO 1970(c)**

(\$)

State	Junior males					Adult females					Junior females				
	October(c)					October(c)					October(c)				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME EARNINGS

New South Wales	1.90	2.60	2.90	2.90	3.40	1.40	1.50	1.70	2.30	2.60	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.80	1.10
Victoria	2.10	2.40	2.60	3.00	3.20	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.10	2.50	0.50	0.40	0.60	0.70	0.90
Queensland	2.20	2.60	2.70	2.30	2.70	1.00	0.90	0.90	1.40	1.70	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.70
South Australia	1.70	1.90	2.40	2.90	3.40	1.40	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.00	0.60	0.60	0.70	1.00	1.10
Western Australia	1.90	2.10	2.90	3.40	4.00	0.80	1.00	1.30	1.80	1.90	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.90	0.70
Tasmania	1.40	1.70	2.10	1.80	2.40	0.80	0.80	1.10	1.20	1.40	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.60
Australia(e)	2.00	2.40	2.70	2.80	3.20	1.40	1.50	1.70	2.10	2.40	0.50	0.50	0.60	0.80	0.90

AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME EARNINGS

New South Wales	28.40	29.50	31.60	33.50	36.60	34.80	36.90	38.50	42.60	46.60	23.60	24.90	25.80	28.80	31.20
Victoria	27.50	29.50	32.00	34.00	36.50	33.60	35.80	37.30	40.40	44.00	24.40	25.30	26.40	29.10	32.20
Queensland	26.60	28.80	30.80	32.10	33.60	32.80	35.20	36.40	40.20	43.30	21.30	22.80	22.80	25.30	28.40
South Australia	26.00	28.30	29.40	31.50	33.00	32.30	34.10	35.50	38.10	41.60	21.70	23.10	23.20	26.00	27.50
Western Australia	25.30	26.70	28.30	30.90	33.90	34.20	35.20	37.30	41.50	45.50	20.60	22.20	23.30	26.40	29.30
Tasmania	26.30	29.30	30.30	32.70	35.50	33.00	34.90	36.80	38.80	42.20	21.80	23.40	24.00	26.20	28.10
Australia(e)	27.40	29.10	31.10	33.00	35.50	34.00	36.10	37.60	41.20	45.00	23.10	24.30	25.00	27.90	30.40

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL EARNINGS

New South Wales	30.30	32.20	34.50	36.40	40.00	36.20	38.40	40.20	44.90	49.30	24.20	25.50	26.50	29.60	32.30
Victoria	29.70	32.00	34.60	37.00	39.60	33.10	37.60	39.20	42.50	46.40	24.90	25.70	26.90	29.90	33.10
Queensland	28.70	31.50	33.50	34.40	36.20	33.90	36.10	37.30	41.60	44.90	21.70	23.20	23.20	26.10	29.10
South Australia	27.70	30.30	31.70	34.40	36.40	33.70	35.80	37.20	39.90	43.60	22.30	23.70	23.90	27.00	28.60
Western Australia	27.10	28.80	31.20	34.30	37.90	35.10	36.20	38.60	43.40	47.40	21.10	22.70	23.90	27.30	30.00
Tasmania	27.80	30.90	32.40	34.50	37.90	33.70	35.70	37.90	40.00	43.60	22.00	23.80	24.50	26.60	28.70
Australia(e)	29.40	31.50	33.80	35.80	38.70	35.40	37.60	39.30	43.20	47.30	23.60	24.80	25.60	28.60	31.30

:For footnotes see page 136.

SURVEYS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS

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AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR^(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)^(b): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1966 TO 1970^(c)

ADULT MALES

State	Manufacturing														
	Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.					Other					Total				
	October ^(c)					October ^(c)					October ^(c)				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR															
New South Wales	5.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.1	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.6
Victoria	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.6	4.7	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.7	5.4
Queensland	4.3	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.8
South Australia	4.3	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.9	5.1	4.8	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.8
Western Australia	5.5	7.9	7.3	8.1	8.0	3.2	3.2	5.6	5.5	4.9	4.1	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.2
Tasmania	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3
Australia ^(e)	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.4
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR															
New South Wales	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.5	38.5
Victoria	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.7
Queensland	38.8	38.9	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.9	39.1	38.7	38.7	38.2	38.9	39.1	38.7	38.6	38.3
South Australia	39.1	38.8	38.9	39.0	38.5	39.3	39.1	39.3	38.8	39.2	39.2	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.8
Western Australia	38.9	38.8	39.8	38.5	38.8	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.1	39.0	39.3	38.8	39.0
Tasmania	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.7	39.5	39.1	39.1	39.2	38.8
Australia ^(e)	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.6
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR															
New South Wales	43.4	44.0	44.4	44.6	44.8	42.8	43.0	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.1	43.5	44.0	44.1	44.2
Victoria	44.7	44.1	43.7	44.4	44.2	43.5	43.9	43.6	44.2	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.6	44.3	44.1
Queensland	43.2	43.9	43.7	44.0	43.5	43.5	43.6	42.6	43.0	42.9	43.4	43.7	42.9	43.3	43.1
South Australia	43.3	43.2	43.3	44.0	43.3	43.3	43.7	43.2	43.9	43.9	43.3	43.4	43.2	44.0	43.5
Western Australia	44.4	46.7	47.0	46.5	46.8	42.5	44.4	44.5	44.6	44.1	43.2	45.3	45.6	45.4	45.2
Tasmania	43.2	42.4	42.9	43.0	43.0	42.5	41.7	41.9	41.8	41.7	42.7	41.9	42.2	42.1	42.1
Australia ^(e)	43.8	44.0	44.1	44.5	44.4	43.1	43.5	43.4	43.7	43.6	43.5	43.7	43.7	44.1	44.0

For footnotes see page 139.

NOTE: Figures for non-manufacturing groups and all industry groups are shown on page 139.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(b): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1966 TO 1970(c)—continued

ADULT MALES

State	Non-manufacturing groups					All industry groups(d)				
	October(c)					October(c)				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR										
New South Wales	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.1
Victoria	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8
Queensland	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.4	4.3
South Australia	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.3
Western Australia	4.6	4.8	7.3	7.3	7.0	4.4	5.4	6.9	7.0	6.7
Tasmania	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2
Australia(e)	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.9
AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR										
New South Wales	38.7	38.7	38.5	38.7	38.4	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.6	38.5
Victoria	38.9	39.0	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.9	38.8	38.7	38.6	38.7
Queensland	39.0	39.2	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.9	39.1	38.7	38.6	38.5
South Australia	39.3	39.5	39.3	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.9
Western Australia	39.1	38.6	38.7	38.4	38.4	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.6	38.6
Tasmania	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.8	38.7	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.8
Australia(e)	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.7	38.6
AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR										
New South Wales	42.2	42.4	42.4	42.8	42.8	42.7	43.0	43.3	43.5	43.6
Victoria	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.4	42.5	43.3	43.3	43.1	43.6	43.5
Queensland	42.4	42.1	42.1	42.8	42.6	42.8	42.9	42.5	43.0	42.9
South Australia	42.3	42.6	42.3	42.8	42.8	42.9	43.1	42.8	43.5	43.2
Western Australia	43.8	43.4	46.0	45.6	45.5	43.5	44.2	45.8	45.5	45.4
Tasmania	42.5	42.1	41.7	42.2	41.8	42.6	42.0	42.0	42.2	42.0
Australia(e)	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.5

(a) Average weekly overtime and ordinary time hours are averages for all employees represented in the survey. (b) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (e) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME AND ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR^(a), FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)^(b): ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS^(d), STATES, OCTOBER 1966 TO 1970^(c)

State	Junior males					Adult females					Junior females				
	October ^(c)					October ^(c)					October ^(c)				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970

AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS PAID FOR

New South Wales	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Victoria	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Queensland	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7
South Australia	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0
Western Australia	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
Tasmania	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Australia ^(e)	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8

AVERAGE WEEKLY ORDINARY TIME HOURS PAID FOR

New South Wales	38.7	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.5	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.4	38.2	38.1	38.0	38.2
Victoria	38.7	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.7	38.1	38.0	37.8	38.0	37.7	38.4	38.2	38.2	38.0	38.1
Queensland	39.2	39.2	38.9	39.0	38.6	38.7	38.5	38.4	38.6	38.6	38.8	39.0	39.0	38.9	38.8
South Australia	39.1	39.1	39.2	39.1	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.2	38.7	38.5	38.4	38.5	38.1
Western Australia	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.0	38.9	38.6	38.8	38.6	38.7	38.6	38.8	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.4
Tasmania	39.3	39.1	39.0	38.8	39.1	38.3	38.2	38.2	38.1	38.1	39.1	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.4
Australia ^(e)	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.1	38.0	37.9	38.1	37.9	38.5	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.3

AVERAGE WEEKLY TOTAL HOURS PAID FOR

New South Wales	40.4	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	39.0	38.9	38.9	39.3	39.3	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.7	39.0
Victoria	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.8	40.8	39.3	39.3	39.2	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.8
Queensland	41.1	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.4	39.6	39.3	39.1	39.5	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.5
South Australia	40.8	40.8	41.2	41.5	41.3	39.7	39.8	39.9	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.2	39.2	39.5	39.2
Western Australia	41.0	41.1	41.5	41.8	41.9	39.3	39.6	39.5	39.9	39.7	39.3	39.3	39.4	39.6	39.0
Tasmania	40.7	40.7	40.4	40.2	40.6	39.1	38.8	38.9	38.9	39.1	39.5	38.9	39.2	39.0	39.0
Australia ^(e)	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.4	39.4	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0

For footnotes see page 139.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1963 TO 1970(c)

(\$)

Industry group	October 1963	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968(d)	October 1969	October 1970
ADULT MALES							
Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	53.20	58.70	62.80	67.30	73.10	79.20	84.90
Engineering and metalworking	51.40	55.50	61.60	65.30	72.00	75.10	79.50
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	52.40	55.70	60.50	65.10	67.60	71.90	78.10
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	52.00	56.10	61.50	65.60	71.10	74.90	80.10
Textiles, clothing and footwear	47.60	51.60	57.50	60.00	63.10	68.30	73.40
Food, drink and tobacco	48.40	52.00	58.00	62.10	63.50	68.50	73.80
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	57.00	60.70	66.60	70.50	74.50	79.60	86.00
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	51.80	55.60	63.00	65.30	69.70	73.90	79.90
Other	49.30	53.20	58.50	62.60	65.40	71.70	77.00
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	51.00	55.00	60.70	64.50	68.60	73.30	78.70
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	60.60	(e)65.50	76.10	81.50	85.60	95.50	104.00
Building and construction	55.70	59.90	67.90	69.40	77.50	80.20	90.40
Transport and storage	55.30	59.60	67.60	70.70	74.00	81.60	90.00
Finance and property	52.60	57.40	64.30	68.80	70.50	79.80	83.60
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	48.70	52.50	57.30	60.00	63.70	68.90	74.20
Retail trade	46.60	49.70	54.30	56.40	59.80	62.90	66.80
Other industries(f)	50.00	53.30	58.50	61.90	65.20	71.00	77.00
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	51.50	55.40	61.90	64.70	69.40	74.90	81.60
All industry groups(g)	51.20	55.20	61.20	64.60	69.00	74.00	80.00
JUNIOR MALES							
Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	27.40	31.10	35.80	34.20	40.20	38.90	45.90
Engineering and metalworking	22.70	26.50	29.60	32.00	34.90	36.00	38.40
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	23.20	25.50	28.40	31.60	34.00	35.30	36.40
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	23.60	27.00	30.20	32.20	35.50	36.30	39.10
Textiles, clothing and footwear	23.00	25.70	29.30	29.70	31.10	33.50	36.30
Food, drink and tobacco	25.20	26.10	30.10	33.40	32.80	34.60	37.30
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	25.40	26.90	29.30	32.20	34.50	37.80	41.30
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	25.90	28.70	33.30	36.50	37.10	38.40	40.60
Other	22.10	24.60	27.80	30.70	32.20	35.30	35.80
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	23.60	26.40	29.70	32.00	34.20	36.00	38.50
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	28.10	31.90	35.50	41.00	47.90	52.30	53.00
Building and construction	25.50	26.80	29.90	33.00	36.30	36.50	41.60
Transport and storage	23.70	26.70	31.40	33.80	36.10	39.30	43.30
Finance and property	24.50	27.40	31.90	33.40	35.20	39.70	43.10
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	22.60	24.40	28.30	30.40	31.40	34.40	37.00
Retail trade	22.10	24.00	26.50	28.30	31.30	32.20	34.70
Other industries(f)	24.80	27.20	30.50	32.60	32.90	36.50	40.30
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	23.30	25.40	29.10	31.10	33.30	35.70	38.90
All industry groups(g)	23.50	25.90	29.40	31.50	33.80	35.80	38.70

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) See text on page 130. (e) Affected by industrial disputes. (f) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (g) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1963 TO 1970(c)—continued
(\$)

Industry group	October 1963	October 1964	October 1965	October 1967	October 1968(d)	October 1969	October 1970
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	30.00	32.20	36.40	39.60	42.40	45.60	50.40
Engineering and metalworking	29.70	31.50	34.00	35.90	38.10	42.00	48.30
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	30.10	31.80	35.90	37.20	38.10	42.40	48.60
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	29.80	31.60	34.40	36.30	38.30	42.30	48.40
Textiles, clothing and footwear	29.00	31.30	33.70	35.70	36.80	40.50	42.60
Food, drink and tobacco	29.90	32.30	33.90	36.60	37.40	40.40	43.90
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	31.50	33.50	36.50	37.60	39.50	41.90	46.40
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	31.50	33.40	36.30	38.00	40.00	42.70	47.20
Other	29.40	30.80	34.10	36.10	36.50	40.70	44.90
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	29.60	31.70	34.30	36.30	37.60	41.20	45.20
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	35.30	35.90	42.60	45.30	50.00	54.70	58.90
Building and construction	33.60	34.50	39.70	41.50	43.40	46.90	52.50
Transport and storage	33.60	35.20	38.30	42.20	44.30	48.80	55.10
Finance and property	33.40	35.70	38.90	42.00	44.00	49.90	54.30
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	32.20	34.00	37.30	39.40	41.10	45.90	49.90
Retail trade	30.60	33.00	35.20	37.70	39.70	43.10	45.80
Other industries(e)	31.60	33.40	36.70	38.50	40.80	45.10	50.30
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	31.70	33.70	36.80	39.20	41.20	45.50	49.70
All industry groups(f)	30.50	32.60	35.40	37.60	39.30	43.20	47.30
JUNIOR FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	23.00	25.00	27.70	28.00	30.80	32.80	35.60
Engineering and metalworking	19.70	21.40	23.80	25.70	26.40	29.40	32.20
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	21.60	23.60	25.20	26.70	26.70	30.20	32.10
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	20.30	22.10	24.40	26.10	26.90	29.90	32.50
Textiles, clothing and footwear	17.40	19.30	21.10	21.10	21.80	23.80	26.20
Food, drink and tobacco	19.50	20.50	22.70	25.00	24.80	27.20	29.10
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	18.70	20.00	24.10	24.50	25.60	28.20	29.80
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	21.20	23.00	25.70	27.90	29.00	31.00	31.70
Other	18.40	19.60	23.60	24.80	24.40	28.50	29.30
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	18.60	20.30	22.80	23.70	24.40	27.00	29.20
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	23.20	25.50	28.30	29.70	33.40	36.40	37.80
Building and construction	20.20	22.10	25.30	28.60	28.20	32.40	32.70
Transport and storage	21.90	23.10	26.40	27.80	28.30	33.30	33.70
Finance and property	22.00	23.60	26.30	27.70	28.30	33.50	37.20
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	20.30	21.70	24.10	25.50	26.70	30.00	31.60
Retail trade	18.20	19.50	22.00	23.50	24.60	26.10	28.50
Other industries(e)	20.70	22.10	24.40	25.60	25.90	29.40	32.90
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	19.80	21.30	23.90	25.40	26.20	29.40	32.20
All industry groups(f)	19.40	20.90	23.60	24.80	25.60	28.60	31.30

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) See text on page 130. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN
MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b),
OCTOBER 1963 TO 1970(c)**

Industry group	October 1963	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968	October 1969	October 1970
ADULT MALES							
Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	43.4	44.2	44.3	44.5	44.8	45.5	45.0
Engineering and metalworking	42.8	44.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.7	44.8
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	43.5	42.9	42.6	43.1	41.9	43.2	43.0
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	43.1	43.9	43.8	44.0	44.1	44.5	44.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	41.9	42.7	42.9	42.8	43.2	43.8	43.6
Food, drink and tobacco	42.7	43.1	43.5	44.1	43.6	43.7	43.6
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	41.8	42.2	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.7	42.7
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	41.8	42.9	42.3	42.5	43.5	43.0	42.9
Other	43.1	43.2	43.5	44.0	43.8	44.3	44.2
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	42.8	43.4	43.5	43.7	43.7	44.1	44.0
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	41.6	42.7	42.9	43.8	43.4	44.8	44.8
Building and construction	43.0	43.7	44.5	43.6	45.2	44.6	44.8
Transport and storage	44.6	45.2	46.4	46.6	45.8	46.6	46.1
Finance and property	38.9	38.9	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	40.9	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.9
Retail trade	41.2	41.2	41.3	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.8
Other industries(d)	41.2	41.2	41.6	42.0	41.9	42.2	42.2
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.9	43.0
All industry groups(e)	42.3	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.3	43.6	43.5

JUNIOR MALES

Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	41.8	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.4	41.7	42.2
Engineering and metalworking	41.1	42.3	41.5	40.9	41.5	41.3	41.3
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	41.5	40.8	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.4
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	41.3	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.5
Textiles, clothing and footwear	40.7	41.1	41.5	41.1	40.8	41.1	40.4
Food, drink and tobacco	41.3	41.1	41.4	41.8	41.7	40.8	40.7
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	41.0	41.1	41.0	41.3	40.8	41.3	41.2
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	40.4	41.2	39.9	41.3	41.0	40.7	40.6
Other	40.5	41.4	40.8	41.7	40.9	41.6	40.4
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	41.1	41.5	41.2	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.1
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	41.0	41.2	41.0	41.1	41.7	42.2	42.2
Building and construction	40.4	40.8	41.5	41.3	41.0	40.8	41.8
Transport and storage	40.5	40.7	42.0	42.3	41.9	42.3	42.1
Finance and property	38.4	38.6	38.2	38.5	38.7	38.7	39.0
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	39.8	40.1	40.2	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.4
Retail trade	41.0	40.7	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.4	41.1
Other industries(d)	38.9	39.3	39.2	39.8	39.7	39.5	39.6
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	40.0	40.1	40.1	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.6
All industry groups(e)	40.5	40.8	40.7	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.8

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN
MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b),
OCTOBER 1963 TO 1970(c)—continued**

Industry group	October 1963	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968	October 1969	October 1970
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	40.5	40.0	39.8	39.9	40.0	40.6	40.5
Engineering and metalworking	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.0	39.4	40.3	40.5
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	39.7	39.4	39.2	39.5	38.9	39.8	39.5
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	39.8	39.7	39.6	39.1	39.4	40.2	40.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.4	39.7	39.3	39.1	39.1	39.7	39.5
Food, drink and tobacco	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.1
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photo- graphy	39.6	39.9	39.7	39.8	39.2	39.4	39.5
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non- mineral oils	39.6	39.5	39.0	39.2	39.2	39.3	39.6
Other	39.6	39.9	39.4	39.8	39.6	39.8	39.8
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	39.5	39.7	39.4	39.3	39.3	39.8	39.7
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	39.3	38.9	38.1	38.1	39.4	39.0	38.9
Building and construction	39.4	38.5	38.6	38.6	39.0	39.1	39.4
Transport and storage	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.3
Finance and property	37.6	37.5	37.8	37.9	38.0	38.0	37.9
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	38.8	38.8	38.7	39.0	38.7	38.8	38.7
Retail trade	39.5	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.2	39.5	39.3
Other industries(d)	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.1
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.9	39.0	38.9
All industry groups(e)	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.4	39.4

JUNIOR FEMALES

Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	40.7	39.7	39.8	39.7	39.7	40.2	40.3
Engineering and metalworking	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.0	39.3	38.9	39.3
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	39.6	39.3	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.5	39.4
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.0	39.3	39.2	39.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39.1	39.6	39.3	39.0	38.3	38.8	39.5
Food, drink and tobacco	38.9	39.5	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.1	38.9
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photo- graphy	39.7	39.9	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.5
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non- mineral oils	38.8	38.8	39.0	39.0	39.0	38.7	38.6
Other	39.3	39.3	38.9	39.1	39.2	39.2	38.8
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	39.2	39.5	39.3	39.2	39.0	39.1	39.3
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	39.3	39.2	39.5	38.7	38.7	39.3	38.5
Building and construction	38.6	38.0	38.4	39.1	38.9	39.6	39.6
Transport and storage	39.2	39.3	39.0	39.1	38.7	38.9	39.4
Finance and property	37.8	38.0	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.4
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	38.7	39.2	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.9	38.8
Retail trade	39.7	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.9	39.8	39.7
Other industries(d)	38.3	38.5	38.2	37.8	38.1	38.1	37.8
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	38.9	39.2	39.0	38.9	39.0	39.0	38.9
All industry groups(e)	39.0	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF) (a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1963 TO 1970(c)

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Industry group	October 1963	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968(d)	October 1969	October 1970
ADULT MALES							
Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	1.22	1.33	1.42	1.51	1.63	1.74	1.89
Engineering and metalworking	1.20	1.25	1.39	1.48	1.61	1.68	1.77
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	1.20	1.30	1.42	1.51	1.61	1.67	1.82
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	1.21	1.28	1.41	1.49	1.61	1.69	1.80
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1.14	1.21	1.34	1.40	1.46	1.56	1.68
Food, drink and tobacco	1.13	1.21	1.34	1.41	1.46	1.57	1.69
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	1.36	1.44	1.57	1.67	1.77	1.87	2.02
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	1.24	1.30	1.49	1.54	1.60	1.72	1.86
Other	1.14	1.23	1.34	1.42	1.49	1.62	1.74
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	1.19	1.27	1.40	1.48	1.57	1.66	1.79
Non-manufacturing —							
Mining and quarrying	1.46	1.53	1.77	1.86	1.97	2.13	2.32
Building and construction	1.29	1.37	1.52	1.59	1.72	1.80	2.02
Transport and storage	1.24	1.32	1.46	1.52	1.62	1.75	1.95
Finance and property	1.35	1.48	1.66	1.78	1.82	2.07	2.17
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	1.19	1.27	1.39	1.45	1.54	1.65	1.77
Retail trade	1.13	1.21	1.31	1.36	1.43	1.51	1.60
Other industries(e)	1.21	1.29	1.40	1.47	1.56	1.68	1.82
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	1.24	1.32	1.46	1.53	1.63	1.74	1.90
All industry groups(f)	1.21	1.29	1.42	1.50	1.59	1.70	1.84

JUNIOR MALES

Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.66	0.76	0.86	0.83	0.97	0.93	1.09
Engineering and metalworking	0.55	0.63	0.71	0.78	0.84	0.87	0.93
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.56	0.63	0.69	0.77	0.83	0.86	0.88
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	0.57	0.65	0.73	0.79	0.86	0.88	0.94
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0.57	0.62	0.71	0.72	0.76	0.82	0.90
Food, drink and tobacco	0.61	0.64	0.73	0.80	0.79	0.85	0.92
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.62	0.65	0.71	0.78	0.84	0.92	1.00
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.64	0.70	0.84	0.88	0.90	0.94	1.00
Other	0.54	0.59	0.68	0.74	0.79	0.85	0.88
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	0.58	0.64	0.72	0.78	0.83	0.87	0.94
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	0.69	0.77	0.87	1.00	1.15	1.24	1.26
Building and construction	0.63	0.66	0.72	0.80	0.89	0.90	0.99
Transport and storage	0.59	0.65	0.75	0.80	0.86	0.93	1.03
Finance and property	0.64	0.71	0.83	0.87	0.91	1.03	1.10
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	0.57	0.61	0.70	0.75	0.77	0.85	0.92
Retail trade	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.69	0.76	0.78	0.85
Other industries(e)	0.64	0.69	0.78	0.82	0.83	0.92	1.02
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	0.58	0.63	0.72	0.77	0.82	0.88	0.96
All industry groups(f)	0.58	0.64	0.72	0.77	0.83	0.88	0.95

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) See text on page 130. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(b), OCTOBER 1963 TO 1970(c)—continued

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Industry group	October 1963	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968(d)	October 1969	October 1970
ADULT FEMALES							
Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.74	0.80	0.92	0.99	1.06	1.12	1.24
Engineering and metalworking	0.75	0.79	0.86	0.92	0.97	1.04	1.19
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.76	0.81	0.92	0.94	0.98	1.07	1.23
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	0.75	0.80	0.87	0.93	0.97	1.05	1.20
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0.74	0.79	0.86	0.91	0.94	1.02	1.08
Food, drink and tobacco	0.76	0.82	0.86	0.92	0.94	1.02	1.12
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.80	0.84	0.92	0.95	1.01	1.06	1.17
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.80	0.84	0.93	0.97	1.02	1.09	1.19
Other	0.74	0.77	0.87	0.91	0.92	1.02	1.13
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	0.75	0.80	0.87	0.92	0.96	1.04	1.14
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	0.90	0.92	1.12	1.19	1.27	1.40	1.52
Building and construction	0.85	0.90	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.20	1.33
Transport and storage	0.86	0.89	0.98	1.07	1.12	1.24	1.40
Finance and property	0.89	0.95	1.03	1.11	1.16	1.31	1.43
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	0.83	0.88	0.96	1.01	1.06	1.18	1.29
Retail trade	0.78	0.83	0.89	0.96	1.01	1.09	1.16
Other industries(e)	0.81	0.86	0.94	0.99	1.05	1.16	1.29
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	0.81	0.86	0.94	1.00	1.06	1.17	1.28
All industry groups(f)	0.78	0.83	0.90	0.96	1.00	1.10	1.20

JUNIOR FEMALES

Manufacturing—							
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	0.56	0.63	0.70	0.71	0.77	0.82	0.88
Engineering and metalworking	0.50	0.54	0.60	0.66	0.67	0.76	0.82
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	0.55	0.60	0.65	0.69	0.68	0.76	0.81
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	0.51	0.56	0.62	0.67	0.69	0.76	0.83
Textiles, clothing and footwear	0.44	0.49	0.54	0.54	0.57	0.61	0.66
Food, drink and tobacco	0.50	0.52	0.58	0.63	0.63	0.69	0.75
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	0.47	0.50	0.61	0.62	0.65	0.71	0.75
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	0.55	0.59	0.66	0.72	0.74	0.80	0.82
Other	0.47	0.50	0.61	0.64	0.62	0.73	0.76
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	0.47	0.51	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.69	0.74
Non-manufacturing—							
Mining and quarrying	0.59	0.65	0.71	0.77	0.86	0.93	0.98
Building and construction	0.52	0.58	0.66	0.73	0.72	0.82	0.83
Transport and storage	0.56	0.59	0.68	0.71	0.73	0.86	0.86
Finance and property	0.58	0.62	0.69	0.73	0.74	0.88	0.97
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	0.53	0.55	0.62	0.66	0.69	0.77	0.81
Retail trade	0.46	0.49	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.72
Other industries(e)	0.54	0.57	0.64	0.68	0.68	0.77	0.87
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	0.51	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.75	0.83
All industry groups(f)	0.50	0.53	0.60	0.64	0.66	0.73	0.80

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (d) See text on page 130. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry, fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(d): STATES, INDUSTRY GROUPS, OCTOBER 1962 TO 1970(b)
ADULT AND JUNIOR MALES

October	Adult Males						Junior Males						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
	FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.						FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.						
1963	52.50	52.70	47.90	51.20	45.30	54.70	52.00	24.90	20.90	22.40	20.10	23.40	23.60
1964	57.00	56.60	50.70	55.50	48.20	59.20	28.90	27.40	24.10	25.60	20.50	23.70	27.00
1965	63.20	63.20	55.00	60.30	58.00	64.00	31.20	29.50	30.40	30.70	25.60	28.50	30.20
1966	67.20	65.10	61.20	62.60	68.00	65.60	32.60	33.10	32.30	30.70	29.10	29.00	32.20
1968(d)	72.90	70.60	67.90	74.30	72.10	71.10	36.60	35.80	34.90	35.20	29.00	30.50	35.50
1969	77.40	73.80	69.80	71.70	76.80	74.90	36.90	34.30	34.20	35.90	34.30	32.60	36.30
1970	82.50	79.20	72.70	76.50	84.00	82.50	42.30	37.70	34.90	37.90	37.10	36.10	39.10
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, ETC.)													
1963	51.80	51.00	47.00	47.10	44.10	46.60	50.10	24.80	23.20	21.10	20.30	23.20	23.70
1964	55.40	55.00	48.30	51.10	48.10	50.30	24.00	23.50	23.40	24.30	21.40	24.30	25.00
1965	60.30	61.80	48.70	57.20	54.20	59.20	29.20	28.10	27.90	27.00	21.00	29.30	29.10
1966	65.30	65.80	50.70	61.30	61.40	59.50	32.70	32.40	32.10	31.10	28.70	31.50	31.80
1967	68.10	67.60	61.20	62.50	64.30	62.70	32.70	32.30	32.30	30.40	31.40	33.10	32.90
1968(d)	73.90	73.10	66.50	72.20	70.50	64.30	37.40	37.40	32.60	33.90	31.60	35.80	35.60
1969	80.10	78.20	70.70	72.80	76.20	70.00	38.70	39.30	33.70	36.60	35.00	38.70	37.70
1970	81.40	78.60	71.40	75.20	79.40	73.80	40.80	38.60	34.20	37.30	36.10	37.80	36.50
MANUFACTURING GROUPS													
1963	52.20	51.80	47.20	49.70	44.50	49.50	51.00	24.80	22.20	21.80	20.10	23.30	23.60
1964	56.30	55.70	51.20	54.10	48.20	53.40	55.00	28.10	26.90	25.10	21.40	25.40	26.40
1965	61.10	62.30	57.10	59.20	55.60	59.40	60.70	30.50	29.00	28.50	26.40	29.40	29.70
1966	65.30	65.50	61.00	62.20	64.10	61.30	64.50	32.30	32.70	32.10	28.90	30.60	32.00
1968(d)	70.60	68.90	62.70	66.10	68.40	65.30	68.60	34.90	34.90	33.30	30.30	32.30	34.20
1969	75.70	73.40	67.70	70.20	73.10	68.10	73.30	37.50	37.30	35.10	34.00	34.70	36.00
1970	81.40	78.60	71.40	75.20	79.40	73.80	78.70	40.80	38.60	37.30	36.10	37.80	36.50
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS													
1963	53.50	51.60	49.70	48.60	49.00	48.20	51.50	24.20	23.40	22.90	21.10	22.20	23.30
1964	57.40	55.40	53.40	52.80	51.10	51.70	53.40	26.10	25.60	25.00	23.40	24.30	25.40
1965	63.00	61.80	61.80	63.30	61.00	61.00	60.10	30.10	29.50	28.40	27.10	27.60	29.10
1966	68.70	69.00	63.20	68.70	63.80	63.20	64.70	31.90	31.50	30.80	29.80	31.20	31.10
1968(d)	71.00	69.00	66.60	65.00	76.00	63.60	69.40	34.70	34.30	31.60	30.30	31.80	33.70
1969	74.00	74.00	73.60	74.00	80.00	74.00	74.00	34.70	34.60	33.40	31.50	34.30	35.70
1970	82.80	80.00	82.30	72.60	88.70	76.20	81.60	39.20	40.70	37.70	35.40	38.80	38.90
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(c)													
1962(f)	51.00	49.70	46.20	47.00	47.70	47.50	49.40	24.20	23.00	21.80	21.20	22.60	22.90
1963	52.70	51.70	47.20	48.90	47.20	48.90	51.20	24.60	23.70	22.50	22.50	22.70	23.50
1964	56.70	55.80	52.30	49.90	52.40	52.40	55.20	27.20	26.80	24.40	24.80	24.40	25.90
1965	61.90	62.10	59.50	60.40	60.10	61.20	60.30	30.30	29.70	28.70	27.10	27.80	29.40
1966	65.20	65.20	62.10	62.20	62.20	64.60	64.60	32.20	32.00	31.50	30.30	30.90	31.80
1967	70.80	69.00	64.70	64.70	73.00	65.50	69.00	34.50	34.60	33.50	31.70	32.40	33.50
1968(d)	76.10	73.60	70.90	77.30	77.30	74.00	74.00	36.40	37.00	34.40	34.40	34.50	36.80
1969	82.00	79.10	77.40	74.20	85.20	74.90	80.00	40.00	39.60	36.20	36.40	37.90	38.70
1970	82.00	79.10	77.40	74.20	85.20	74.90	80.00	40.00	39.60	36.20	36.40	37.90	38.70

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) See text on page 130. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (f) Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible, see page 130.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1962 TO 1970(b)--continued
 ADULT AND JUNIOR FEMALES
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October	Adult Females							Junior Females						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
1963	30.40	29.40	28.00	27.80	27.60	29.10	29.60	19.60	18.90	16.50	16.80	16.40	19.60	18.60
1964	32.10	31.70	29.50	30.40	28.90	29.90	31.70	21.10	21.20	17.30	19.00	16.80	21.00	20.30
1966	35.00	34.20	31.50	33.10	31.30	33.00	34.30	23.20	24.30	20.20	21.80	19.40	23.20	22.80
1967	36.60	36.80	34.10	33.60	33.70	34.30	36.30	24.00	24.40	21.70	23.40	21.80	24.30	23.70
1968(d)	38.10	37.80	34.60	36.70	36.50	36.80	37.60	24.80	26.20	20.70	23.40	23.50	25.10	24.40
1969	42.50	40.80	38.70	39.00	40.80	38.20	41.20	27.60	28.40	22.80	26.40	27.60	26.50	27.00
1970	47.20	44.30	42.10	43.00	44.60	41.70	45.20	30.00	30.50	25.70	27.50	29.80	28.00	29.20
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
1963	33.00	31.90	29.90	29.00	30.30	29.10	31.70	21.20	20.00	18.50	18.80	17.40	17.80	19.80
1964	35.10	34.20	31.60	31.40	31.10	31.30	33.70	22.60	22.00	19.90	20.60	17.60	18.80	21.30
1966	37.80	36.90	35.00	34.10	36.30	34.50	36.80	24.70	25.20	22.50	22.60	21.60	21.50	23.90
1967	40.40	39.50	37.40	35.90	37.20	37.30	39.20	26.40	26.60	24.10	23.80	22.90	23.60	25.40
1968(d)	42.60	41.90	39.00	37.60	39.40	39.00	41.20	27.30	27.40	24.80	24.20	24.00	24.20	26.20
1969	45.50	40.70	43.30	40.70	44.30	41.50	45.50	30.50	30.70	27.20	27.20	27.20	26.70	29.40
1970	51.50	50.30	46.60	44.30	48.50	45.60	49.70	33.10	34.40	30.30	29.00	30.00	29.00	32.20
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(e)														
1962(f)	30.80	29.70	28.60	28.60	28.60	28.70	30.00	20.00	19.80	17.80	18.00	16.90	17.80	19.20
1963	31.50	30.30	29.30	28.50	29.60	29.10	30.50	20.60	19.60	17.20	18.20	17.20	18.40	19.40
1964	33.40	32.60	30.90	31.10	30.50	30.60	32.60	22.00	21.70	19.10	20.10	17.40	19.40	20.90
1966	36.20	35.10	33.90	33.70	35.10	33.70	35.40	24.20	24.90	21.70	22.30	21.10	22.00	23.60
1967	38.40	37.60	36.10	35.80	36.20	35.70	37.60	25.50	25.70	23.20	23.70	22.70	23.80	24.80
1968(d)	40.20	39.20	37.30	38.60	38.60	37.90	39.30	26.90	26.90	23.20	23.90	23.90	24.50	25.60
1969	44.90	42.50	41.60	39.90	43.40	40.00	43.20	29.60	29.90	26.10	27.00	27.30	26.60	28.60
1970	49.30	46.40	44.90	43.60	47.40	43.60	47.30	32.30	33.10	29.10	28.60	30.00	28.70	31.30

For footnotes see page 147.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(e): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1962 TO 1970(b)
ADULT AND JUNIOR MALES

October	Adult Males						Junior Males							
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
	FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, VEHICLES, ETC.													
1963	42.4	44.1	43.4	43.5	41.4	42.0	43.1	41.0	41.8	42.2	41.9	39.8	40.9	41.3
1964	43.9	44.0	43.4	43.3	42.6	43.0	43.9	41.7	42.0	42.4	42.5	40.5	39.4	41.8
1966	43.4	44.7	43.2	43.3	44.4	43.2	43.8	40.9	41.5	42.4	41.7	40.5	39.4	41.4
1967	44.0	44.1	43.2	43.2	46.7	42.4	44.0	40.5	41.3	41.8	41.1	42.0	40.3	41.0
1968	44.4	43.7	43.7	43.3	47.0	42.9	44.1	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.9	43.0	39.7	41.4
1969	44.6	44.0	44.0	44.0	46.5	43.0	44.5	40.9	41.2	42.0	41.1	44.5	39.7	41.3
1970	44.8	44.2	43.5	43.3	46.8	43.0	44.4	41.7	40.9	40.8	41.7	43.9	40.4	41.5
	MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, ETC.)													
1963	42.3	43.1	42.9	42.3	41.1	41.3	42.5	40.6	41.1	41.1	41.6	39.7	40.1	40.8
1964	42.8	43.1	44.0	43.3	42.6	41.9	43.0	41.5	41.1	40.5	41.5	41.2	40.7	41.2
1966	43.8	43.5	43.5	43.3	42.5	42.5	43.1	40.9	41.0	41.2	41.1	41.7	40.8	41.0
1967	43.0	43.9	43.2	43.2	44.4	41.7	43.4	41.5	41.4	42.0	41.8	41.9	40.3	41.5
1968	43.9	44.2	43.0	43.2	44.5	41.9	43.4	40.9	41.1	40.8	42.0	41.9	41.2	41.1
1969	43.3	44.2	43.0	43.9	44.6	41.8	43.7	41.0	41.8	40.5	42.0	41.5	40.3	41.2
1970	43.3	44.0	42.9	43.9	44.1	41.7	43.6	40.3	41.1	39.6	42.0	40.8	40.9	40.7
	MANUFACTURING GROUPS													
1963	42.4	43.5	43.1	43.1	41.2	41.5	42.8	40.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	39.7	40.3	41.1
1964	43.4	43.5	43.8	43.6	42.6	42.3	43.4	41.7	41.5	41.3	42.0	40.9	40.2	41.5
1966	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.3	43.2	42.7	43.5	40.9	41.2	41.7	41.4	41.9	40.3	41.2
1967	43.5	44.0	43.7	43.4	45.3	41.9	43.7	40.9	41.4	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.5	41.3
1968	44.0	43.6	42.9	43.2	45.6	42.2	43.7	41.0	41.1	41.1	41.9	42.4	40.9	41.2
1969	44.1	44.3	43.3	44.0	45.4	42.1	44.1	40.9	41.5	41.1	41.5	43.1	40.7	41.3
1970	44.2	44.1	43.1	43.5	45.2	42.1	44.0	41.1	41.0	40.1	41.8	42.5	40.7	41.1
	NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS													
1963	41.7	41.5	41.3	42.1	41.6	41.2	41.6	39.9	39.7	39.8	40.7	40.9	40.1	40.0
1964	42.0	41.8	42.4	42.5	41.9	40.8	42.0	39.9	40.1	40.5	39.9	40.6	40.0	40.1
1966	42.3	42.1	42.4	42.3	43.8	42.5	42.4	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.1
1967	42.4	42.0	42.1	42.6	43.4	42.1	42.4	40.5	40.7	40.6	40.3	40.5	40.5	40.5
1968	42.8	42.4	42.1	42.3	46.0	41.7	42.7	40.3	40.6	40.4	40.4	41.0	40.5	40.5
1969	42.8	42.4	42.8	42.8	45.9	42.2	42.9	40.4	40.1	40.7	41.6	40.8	40.2	40.5
1970	42.8	42.5	42.6	42.8	45.5	41.8	43.0	40.2	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.7	40.5	40.6
	ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(d)													
1963(e)	42.1	42.4	42.3	42.3	41.7	40.6	42.1	40.2	40.3	40.2	40.5	40.3	39.8	40.2
1964	42.8	42.9	42.7	42.7	41.4	41.4	42.3	40.4	40.6	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.2	40.5
1966	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.2	41.7	42.8	42.8	40.8	40.8	40.9	40.8	40.8	40.1	40.8
1967	43.0	43.3	42.9	42.9	43.5	42.6	43.0	40.4	40.7	41.1	40.8	41.0	40.7	40.8
1968	43.0	43.1	42.9	43.1	44.2	42.0	43.1	40.7	41.0	40.8	41.1	41.5	40.4	40.9
1969	43.2	43.6	43.2	43.5	45.8	42.2	43.3	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.5	40.7	40.9
1970	43.6	43.5	43.9	43.2	45.4	42.0	43.6	40.6	40.8	40.4	41.3	41.8	40.2	40.8

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (e) Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible. see page 130.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, OCTOBER 1962 TO 1970(b)—continued
ADULT AND JUNIOR FEMALES

October	Adult Females						Junior Females							
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
1963	. . .	39.3	39.7	40.1	39.0	39.1	39.5	39.2	39.1	39.5	39.5	40.0	38.6	39.2
1964	. . .	39.5	39.8	39.6	40.3	38.8	39.7	39.4	39.6	40.0	39.7	39.5	39.1	39.5
1966	. . .	39.2	39.6	39.9	39.0	39.1	39.4	39.0	39.6	39.2	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.3
1967	. . .	39.1	39.4	40.3	39.5	38.5	39.3	39.0	38.9	39.6	38.8	39.8	38.6	39.2
1968	. . .	39.1	39.4	40.3	39.8	38.8	39.3	38.5	38.9	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.3	39.0
1969	. . .	39.8	39.7	39.7	40.2	39.0	39.8	38.6	39.3	39.1	39.7	39.7	39.1	39.1
1970	. . .	39.9	39.6	39.8	39.6	39.1	39.7	39.1	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.4	38.6	39.3
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
1963	. . .	38.6	38.9	39.9	39.7	39.2	39.0	38.7	38.5	39.1	39.2	39.8	39.3	38.9
1964	. . .	38.7	38.8	39.7	39.8	39.1	39.0	39.0	38.6	39.7	39.1	39.6	38.9	39.2
1966	. . .	38.7	39.2	39.5	39.3	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.9	39.4	39.3	39.2	39.6	39.0
1967	. . .	38.7	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.0	38.9	38.8	38.7	39.4	39.0	39.4	39.2	38.9
1968	. . .	38.7	39.2	39.4	39.6	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.5	39.7	39.4	39.6	39.0	39.0
1969	. . .	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.8	38.7	39.0	38.7	38.5	39.7	39.7	39.6	39.0	39.0
1970	. . .	38.6	38.8	39.7	39.1	39.0	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.2	38.9
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(d)														
1962(e)	. . .	38.9	39.1	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.1	39.2	39.2	39.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	39.3
1963	. . .	39.0	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.2	39.3	38.9	38.8	39.2	39.3	39.9	39.1	39.0
1964	. . .	39.2	39.4	39.7	39.7	39.0	39.4	39.2	39.1	39.8	39.4	39.5	39.7	39.3
1966	. . .	39.0	39.3	39.6	39.3	39.1	39.2	39.0	38.9	39.3	39.5	39.3	39.5	39.1
1967	. . .	38.9	39.3	39.3	39.6	38.8	39.2	38.9	38.7	39.4	39.2	39.3	38.9	39.0
1968	. . .	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.5	38.9	39.1	38.8	38.8	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.0
1969	. . .	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.9	38.9	39.5	38.7	38.7	39.3	39.5	39.6	39.0	39.0
1970	. . .	39.3	39.3	39.5	39.7	39.1	39.4	39.0	38.8	39.5	39.2	39.0	39.0	39.0

For footnotes see page 149.

**AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES,
OCTOBER 1962 TO 1970(b)**
ADULT AND JUNIOR MALES
(c)

October	Adult Males										Junior Males											
	Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, Etc.					Manufacturing (Other Than Founding, Engineering, Etc.)					Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, Etc.					Manufacturing (Other Than Founding, Engineering, Etc.)						
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	
1963	1.24	1.19	1.10	1.18	1.09	1.30	1.21	0.61	0.36	0.49	0.53	0.30	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.57	0.61	0.51	0.51	0.58	0.58	0.57
1964	1.30	1.29	1.17	1.25	1.13	1.38	1.28	0.69	0.55	0.57	0.61	0.51	0.60	0.57	0.58	0.56	0.61	0.55	0.54	0.64	0.63	0.58
1965	1.43	1.41	1.27	1.39	1.31	1.48	1.41	0.76	0.71	0.72	0.69	0.61	0.71	0.71	0.66	0.73	0.61	0.61	0.65	0.72	0.71	0.64
1966	1.53	1.48	1.39	1.45	1.46	1.55	1.49	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.75	0.69	0.72	0.72	0.68	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.69	0.78	0.77	0.72
1967	1.64	1.61	1.51	1.57	1.58	1.68	1.61	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.84	0.76	0.82	0.82	0.78	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.80
1968(d)	1.64	1.66	1.59	1.63	1.65	1.74	1.69	0.90	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.81	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.85	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.80
1969	1.84	1.79	1.67	1.76	1.79	1.92	1.80	1.01	0.92	0.86	0.91	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.84
1970	1.84	1.79	1.67	1.76	1.79	1.92	1.80	1.01	0.92	0.86	0.91	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.93	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.89	0.89	0.84
MANUFACTURING (OTHER THAN FOUNDING, ENGINEERING, ETC.)																						
1963	1.23	1.19	1.09	1.11	1.07	1.13	1.18	0.61	0.59	0.56	0.51	0.51	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.64	0.59	0.51	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.58
1964	1.29	1.28	1.17	1.25	1.17	1.20	1.26	0.65	0.64	0.58	0.59	0.54	0.64	0.58	0.55	0.72	0.68	0.68	0.65	0.72	0.71	0.64
1965	1.41	1.41	1.30	1.41	1.38	1.43	1.39	0.72	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.78	0.75	0.69	0.78	0.74	0.75	0.69	0.78	0.77	0.72
1966	1.56	1.52	1.40	1.45	1.48	1.49	1.46	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.80	0.79	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.87	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.87	0.87	0.83
1967	1.70	1.66	1.52	1.58	1.58	1.66	1.64	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.89	0.86
1968(d)	1.70	1.66	1.52	1.58	1.58	1.66	1.64	0.88	0.88	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.81	0.81	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.86
1969	1.84	1.78	1.65	1.73	1.73	1.82	1.77	0.96	0.96	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.95	0.85	0.85	0.95	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.95	0.95	0.93
1970	1.84	1.78	1.65	1.73	1.73	1.82	1.77	0.96	0.96	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.95	0.85	0.85	0.95	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.95	0.95	0.93
MANUFACTURING GROUPS																						
1963	1.23	1.19	1.10	1.15	1.08	1.19	1.19	0.61	0.58	0.53	0.52	0.51	0.58	0.58	0.52	0.63	0.57	0.51	0.52	0.58	0.58	0.58
1964	1.30	1.29	1.17	1.24	1.13	1.26	1.27	0.67	0.65	0.57	0.57	0.52	0.63	0.58	0.52	0.63	0.57	0.52	0.52	0.63	0.63	0.58
1965	1.42	1.41	1.32	1.37	1.29	1.39	1.40	0.74	0.72	0.70	0.69	0.62	0.71	0.71	0.62	0.71	0.71	0.69	0.62	0.71	0.71	0.64
1966	1.50	1.49	1.39	1.43	1.42	1.46	1.48	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.71	0.76	0.76	0.69	0.76	0.74	0.75	0.69	0.76	0.76	0.72
1967	1.61	1.58	1.53	1.57	1.50	1.53	1.57	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.80	0.79	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.87	0.80	0.81	0.79	0.87	0.87	0.83
1968(d)	1.72	1.66	1.56	1.60	1.61	1.62	1.66	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.87	0.81	0.87	0.81	0.85	0.81	0.87	0.87	0.83
1969	1.84	1.78	1.66	1.73	1.76	1.75	1.79	0.99	0.94	0.85	0.89	0.85	0.93	0.85	0.85	0.93	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.93	0.93	0.94
1970	1.84	1.78	1.66	1.73	1.76	1.75	1.79	0.99	0.94	0.85	0.89	0.85	0.93	0.85	0.85	0.93	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.93	0.93	0.94
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS																						
1963	1.28	1.24	1.20	1.34	1.18	1.17	1.24	0.61	0.59	0.57	0.57	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.53	0.59	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.58
1964	1.37	1.34	1.28	1.42	1.24	1.25	1.32	0.66	0.67	0.62	0.61	0.53	0.59	0.53	0.53	0.59	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.58
1965	1.49	1.47	1.46	1.50	1.42	1.44	1.46	0.76	0.73	0.70	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.64
1966	1.58	1.54	1.50	1.57	1.48	1.50	1.53	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.74	0.71	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.72
1967	1.67	1.64	1.60	1.63	1.58	1.60	1.63	0.84	0.84	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.82
1968(d)	1.97	1.93	1.78	1.82	1.72	1.69	1.74	0.90	0.91	0.87	0.81	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.88
1969	1.97	1.93	1.78	1.82	1.72	1.69	1.74	0.90	0.91	0.87	0.81	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.88
1970	1.93	1.88	1.93	1.82	1.93	1.82	1.90	0.98	1.01	0.93	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.96
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(c)																						
1963(f)	1.21	1.17	1.10	1.11	1.14	1.17	1.17	0.60	0.57	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.57	0.57	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.57	0.57	0.57
1964	1.25	1.21	1.15	1.15	1.14	1.18	1.21	0.61	0.58	0.55	0.55	0.51	0.57	0.57	0.53	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.57	0.57	0.57
1965	1.32	1.30	1.21	1.24	1.18	1.26	1.29	0.67	0.66	0.60	0.61	0.51	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.61	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.56	0.54
1966	1.45	1.43	1.39	1.35	1.39	1.41	1.42	0.75	0.73	0.70	0.68	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.68	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.64
1967	1.53	1.51	1.47	1.41	1.47	1.48	1.50	0.79	0.78	0.76	0.74	0.68	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.72
1968(d)	1.63	1.60	1.52	1.51	1.59	1.63	1.59	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.82	0.75	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.83
1969	1.75	1.69	1.65	1.58	1.70	1.65	1.70	0.89	0.89	0.84	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.88
1970	1.88	1.82	1.81	1.72	1.88	1.78	1.84	0.98	0.97	0.90	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.95

(a) Private employees only. Excludes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. (b) Last pay-period in October. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) See text on page 130. (e) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic services. (f) Because the October 1962 survey was based on a different industry classification only broad comparison with more recent surveys is possible, see page 130.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES (OTHER THAN MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF)(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES,
OCTOBER 1962 TO 1970(b)—continued
ADULT AND JUNIOR FEMALES
(\$)

October	Adult Females						Junior Females							
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
1963	.77	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.50	0.48	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.51	0.47
1964	0.81	0.80	0.74	0.76	0.73	0.77	0.80	0.53	0.54	0.43	0.48	0.43	0.54	0.51
1966	0.89	0.86	0.80	0.83	0.80	0.85	0.87	0.59	0.61	0.32	0.35	0.49	0.59	0.58
1967	0.94	0.88	0.86	0.88	0.85	0.89	0.92	0.61	0.63	0.55	0.59	0.53	0.63	0.60
1968(d)	0.97	0.96	0.88	0.91	0.82	0.95	0.96	0.64	0.67	0.52	0.59	0.60	0.64	0.63
1969	1.07	1.03	0.97	0.97	1.02	0.98	1.04	0.71	0.72	0.58	0.67	0.70	0.68	0.69
1970	1.18	1.12	1.07	1.08	1.13	1.07	1.14	0.77	0.78	0.65	0.70	0.76	0.73	0.74
NON-MANUFACTURING GROUPS														
1963	0.86	0.82	0.76	0.73	0.76	0.74	0.81	0.55	0.52	0.47	0.48	0.44	0.45	0.51
1964	0.91	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.78	0.80	0.86	0.58	0.57	0.50	0.52	0.48	0.47	0.54
1966	0.98	0.95	0.89	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.94	0.63	0.65	0.57	0.57	0.55	0.54	0.61
1967	1.05	1.01	0.96	0.91	0.94	0.96	1.00	0.68	0.69	0.61	0.61	0.59	0.60	0.65
1968(d)	1.08	1.03	1.00	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.06	0.70	0.71	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.62	0.67
1969	1.22	1.17	1.10	1.04	1.11	1.08	1.17	0.79	0.80	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.75
1970	1.33	1.30	1.18	1.13	1.22	1.17	1.28	0.85	0.89	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.74	0.83
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS(e)														
1963	0.79	0.76	0.72	0.73	0.72	0.73	0.77	0.51	0.50	0.45	0.46	0.43	0.45	0.49
1964	0.81	0.77	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.74	0.78	0.53	0.50	0.46	0.46	0.43	0.47	0.50
1966	0.85	0.83	0.78	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.83	0.56	0.55	0.48	0.51	0.44	0.49	0.53
1967	0.89	0.89	0.86	0.83	0.89	0.86	0.89	0.62	0.64	0.55	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.60
1968(d)	0.89	0.86	0.82	0.80	0.81	0.82	0.86	0.66	0.67	0.59	0.61	0.58	0.61	0.64
1969	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.98	0.98	0.97	1.00	0.68	0.69	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.66
1970	1.14	1.08	1.05	1.01	1.09	1.03	1.10	0.77	0.77	0.66	0.68	0.69	0.68	0.73
	1.25	1.18	1.14	1.11	1.19	1.12	1.20	0.83	0.85	0.74	0.73	0.77	0.74	0.80

For footnotes see page 151.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, FULL-TIME MANAGERIAL, EXECUTIVE, ETC., STAFF(a)
OCTOBER 1963 TO OCTOBER 1970(b)**

(\$)

MALE MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF(a)—INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(c)

Industry group	Males, Australia(c)				
	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968(d)	October 1969	October 1970
Manufacturing—					
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	114.60	120.20	129.40	135.10	148.50
Engineering and metalworking	99.40	104.60	111.20	118.30	127.70
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	100.30	107.20	109.90	117.00	124.30
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	100.90	106.60	112.60	119.40	129.00
Textiles, clothing and footwear	95.00	100.60	103.20	114.80	120.80
Food, drink and tobacco	97.40	98.00	103.40	112.40	123.90
Paper, printing, bookbinding and photography	99.50	109.90	111.40	117.90	127.80
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils	109.10	112.90	119.90	126.80	133.40
Other	96.50	101.40	106.60	112.70	128.00
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	99.50	104.60	109.80	117.20	127.60
Non-manufacturing—					
Mining and quarrying	123.50	134.90	137.50	147.40	161.90
Building and construction	103.30	103.00	105.30	117.10	130.50
Transport and storage	97.70	103.60	109.80	116.20	124.50
Finance and property	106.50	110.80	118.00	130.30	156.80
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.	97.00	105.30	110.00	118.40	125.60
Retail trade	80.70	84.50	88.10	97.00	105.70
Other industries(e)	95.30	102.10	107.50	114.80	124.80
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	96.00	101.60	106.70	116.60	129.40
All industry groups(f)	97.50	102.90	108.10	116.90	128.70

MALE MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF(a)—INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES

Survey	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(c)
Manufacturing groups							
October(b) 1963	83.00	82.90	74.50	77.90	68.00	76.00	81.20
" 1964	88.80	87.30	79.50	82.90	74.40	84.80	86.50
" 1966	101.00	101.40	88.00	98.40	88.90	99.40	99.50
" 1967	106.50	107.50	90.50	101.00	95.80	97.20	104.60
" 1968(d)	113.00	110.60	98.70	106.60	102.70	104.90	109.80
" 1969	121.20	117.90	104.40	112.30	108.40	112.40	117.20
" 1970	133.90	128.10	110.90	116.60	119.40	120.60	127.60
Non-manufacturing groups							
October(b) 1963	82.50	83.00	76.50	70.80	69.70	67.90	79.30
" 1964	88.00	85.30	79.90	77.20	74.30	71.10	83.70
" 1966	98.90	99.10	88.30	84.50	93.40	87.90	96.00
" 1967	105.10	105.50	94.80	87.70	96.80	90.30	101.60
" 1968(d)	109.90	112.00	98.50	91.70	102.10	92.70	106.70
" 1969	120.90	119.50	106.70	101.70	115.20	103.60	116.60
" 1970	134.80	132.30	119.20	112.20	125.00	112.20	129.40
All industry groups(f)							
October(b) 1963	82.90	82.90	75.90	73.60	69.20	71.30	80.20
" 1964	88.40	86.40	79.70	79.10	74.30	76.80	85.00
" 1966	99.80	100.20	88.20	89.90	92.10	92.90	97.50
" 1967	105.70	106.50	93.20	92.70	96.50	93.40	102.90
" 1968(d)	111.20	111.30	98.60	97.60	102.20	98.00	108.10
" 1969	121.00	118.70	105.90	106.10	113.20	107.30	116.90
" 1970	134.40	130.40	116.60	114.00	123.50	115.70	128.70

**FEMALE MANAGERIAL, ETC., STAFF(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS,
AUSTRALIA(c)**

Survey	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(f)
October(b) 1963	35.80	40.20	37.80
" 1964	38.70	44.20	41.40
" 1966	54.10	55.20	54.80
" 1967	60.50	58.90	59.40
" 1968(d)	60.60	63.50	62.50
" 1969	64.90	68.00	67.10
" 1970	72.70	71.30	71.70

(a) Private employees only. Includes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (b) Last pay-period in October. (c) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (d) See text on page 130. (e) Includes community and business services; amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; and forestry fishing and trapping. (f) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service.

**AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS, PART-TIME EMPLOYEES(a), INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUSTRALIA(b): OCTOBER 1962 TO OCTOBER 1970(c)**

Survey	Adult males	Junior males	Adult females			Junior females
	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)	Manufacturing groups	Non-manufacturing groups	All industry groups(d)	All industry groups(d)

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (\$)

October(c) 1962	15.50	3.40	(e)	(e)	14.00	3.30
" 1963	16.20	4.90	15.10	14.90	14.90	6.10
" 1964	16.60	4.70	16.90	15.20	15.50	4.40
" 1966	19.70	4.50	18.80	17.40	17.70	4.50
" 1967	20.10	4.40	20.10	18.30	18.70	4.60
" 1968(f)	21.30	4.50	20.50	19.90	20.00	5.00
" 1969	23.40	5.70	21.80	21.70	21.70	7.00
" 1970	26.60	6.10	23.70	22.80	22.90	6.00

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
October(c) 1962	13.7	5.2	(e)	(e)	16.6	5.9
" 1963	13.6	7.7	16.9	17.2	17.2	9.7
" 1964	13.4	6.7	19.8	16.8	17.3	6.4
" 1966	14.1	6.1	19.4	16.6	17.1	7.0
" 1967	14.1	5.8	19.3	16.8	17.3	6.3
" 1968	14.1	5.8	20.0	16.7	17.3	7.4
" 1969	14.1	7.1	19.9	17.0	17.6	9.4
" 1970	14.8	7.1	19.9	16.9	17.4	6.9

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (\$)

October(c) 1962	1.13	0.65	(e)	(e)	0.84	0.56
" 1963	1.18	0.64	0.89	0.86	0.87	0.62
" 1964	1.24	0.70	0.85	0.91	0.90	0.69
" 1966	1.40	0.73	0.97	1.05	1.03	0.65
" 1967	1.43	0.76	1.04	1.09	1.08	0.73
" 1968(f)	1.51	0.78	1.02	1.19	1.16	0.67
" 1969	1.66	0.81	1.10	1.27	1.23	0.74
" 1970	1.80	0.85	1.19	1.35	1.32	0.86

(a) Private employees only. Part-time employees are those who normally work less than 30 hours a week. For definitions and particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc., see pages 129 to 131. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. (c) Last pay-period in October. (d) Excludes rural industry, and private domestic service. (e) Comparable figures not available—see page 130. (f) See text on page 130.

Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and associated legislation

1. General

Particulars regarding the operation of Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours and conditions of work were first compiled for the year 1913 and particulars for later years have appeared in subsequent issues of the Labour Report.

2. Laws regulating industrial matters

The principal Acts in force regulating rates of wage, hours of labour and working conditions generally in both Commonwealth and State jurisdictions at the end of 1970 are listed below:

COMMONWEALTH

Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1970
Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1969
Coal Industry Act 1946-1966
Stevedoring Industry Act 1956-1966
Navigation Act 1912-1968

STATES

New South Wales	. Industrial Arbitration Act, 1940-1969 Coal Industry Act, 1946-1965
Victoria	. . . <i>Labour and Industry Act 1958 as amended to 1970</i>
Queensland	. . . <i>'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964'</i>
South Australia	. Industrial Code, 1967-1970 Public Service Arbitration Act, 1961-1969
Western Australia	. <i>Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-1968</i> <i>Mining Act, 1904-1969</i> <i>Public Service Arbitration Act, 1966-1970</i>
Tasmania	. . . <i>Wages Boards Act 1920 as amended to 1970</i> <i>Public Service Tribunal Act 1958 as amended to 1968</i>

3. Methods of administration

(i) Commonwealth

(a) *Conciliation and Arbitration Act*. Under placitum (xxxv) of section 51 of the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament is empowered to make laws with respect to 'conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State'. The Parliament has made such a law, namely, the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

This Act defines 'an industrial dispute' as '(a) a dispute (including a threatened, impending or probable dispute) as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (b) a situation which is likely to give rise to a dispute as to industrial matters which so extends; and includes (c) such a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, a State or an authority of a State; (d) a dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State; and (e) a claim which an organisation is entitled to submit to the Commission under section eleven A of the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1969* (see page 158) or an application or matter which the Public Service Arbitrator has refrained from hearing, or from further hearing, or from determining under section fourteen A of that Act, whether or not there exists in relation to the claim, application or matter a dispute as to industrial matters which extends beyond the limits of any one State'.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act was extensively amended by Act No. 44 of 1956. This amendment altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial functions from the conciliation and arbitration functions. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to deal with judicial matters under the Act, and the Commonwealth

Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the functions of conciliation and arbitration. In recent years a number of other amendments have been made to the Act, the amendments made in 1970 being summarised on page 160. A summary of the provisions of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1970* is given in the following paragraphs.

(b) *The Commonwealth Industrial Court.* The Commonwealth Industrial Court is at present composed of a Chief Judge and seven other Judges and the Act provides that the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Industrial Court shall be exercised by not less than two Judges except in the following circumstances. A single Judge may exercise the jurisdiction of the Court with respect to a dismissal or injury of an employee on account of industrial action, interpretation of awards, questions concerning eligibility for membership of an organisation, disputes between an organisation and its members and a prescribed matter of practice or procedure. A single Judge may refer a question of law for the opinion of the Court constituted by not less than two Judges. The Court is a Superior Court of Record with the same power to punish contempts of its power and authority as is possessed by the High Court. In general, decisions of the Industrial Court are final; however, an appeal lies to the High Court, but only when the latter grants leave to appeal. Provision is made for the registration of employer and employee associations. In matters involving disputed elections in organisations, the Court may direct the Registrar to make investigations, and if necessary order a new election. The Act also provides for the Commission to exercise the powers of the Court with regard to an application for cancellation of registration of an organisation. Any such change of jurisdiction must be notified by proclamation. This provision could be used if the powers of the Court in this regard were declared, in whole or in part, to be invalid.

Special provision is made concerning the right of audience before the Commonwealth Industrial Court. Briefly, except in proceedings which, in general, involve questions of law or offences against the Act, parties are able to elect whether to appear personally or to be represented by lawyers or officials. Even in proceedings involving questions of law, except appeals from decisions by other Courts to the Industrial Court on matters arising under this Act or the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1969*, the parties may, if they wish and the Court grants leave, be represented by officials.

(c) *The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission at the end of 1970 was composed of a President, six Deputy Presidents, a Senior Commissioner, fourteen Commissioners and three Conciliators. The presidential members of the Commission must have been solicitors or barristers of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State of not less than five years standing or Judges of the previously existing Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes by conciliation or arbitration, and to make suggestions and to do such things as appear right and proper for (a) effecting a reconciliation between the parties to industrial disputes; (b) preventing and settling industrial disputes by amicable agreement; and (c) preventing and settling, by conciliation or arbitration, industrial disputes not prevented or settled by amicable agreement. The Commission may exercise its powers of its own motion or on the application of a party.

The President may assign a Commissioner to deal with industrial disputes relating to particular industries, or members of the Commission to deal with a particular industrial dispute. However, subject to the approval of the President, it is the duty of the Senior Commissioner to organise and allocate the work of the Commissioners and Conciliators.

When an industrial dispute occurs or is likely to occur, the Act provides that a Commissioner shall take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of that dispute by conciliation, or, if in his opinion conciliation is unlikely to succeed or has failed, by arbitration. A Commissioner may arrange with the Senior Commissioner for a Conciliator to assist the parties to reach an amicable agreement and shall do so if the parties so request. If an agreement is reached, a memorandum of its terms shall be made in writing, and may be certified by the Commission. A certified memorandum shall have the same effect as an award.

Only the Commission in Presidential Session, that is, the Commission constituted by at least three presidential members nominated by the President, has the power to make awards, or to certify agreements concerning standard hours, basic wages and long service leave. A presidential member of the Commission has the power to include in any award a provision directing persons not to hinder observance of the award.

An industrial dispute being heard by a Commissioner may be referred to the Commission on the ground of public interest. If a party to a dispute makes an application for such a reference, the Commissioner shall consult with the President, who may direct that the Commission constituted by three members, one of whom is a presidential member and one is, where practicable, the Commissioner concerned, shall hear and determine the dispute, or that part referred to it. In this hearing the Commission may have regard to evidence given and arguments adduced previously before the Commissioner, and it may refer a part of the dispute back to the Commissioner for determination. The President may, before the Commission has been constituted for the referred dispute, authorise a presidential member of the Commission or a Commissioner to take evidence on the Commission's behalf.

An appeal against the decision of a Commissioner shall be heard by not less than three members nominated by the President, of whom at least two shall be presidential members of the Commission. However, an appeal will not be heard unless the Commission considers it is necessary as a matter of public interest. The President, after taking account of the views of the parties to a dispute, may appoint a member of the Commission to take evidence on behalf of a presidential bench of the Commission, so that it can have this evidence before it when it commences its hearing.

When matters relating to appeals or references to the Commission under both or either of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the Public Service Arbitration Act are being heard, and the Commission is not constituted by the same persons for these matters, the President may, if he is of the opinion that they involve a question in common, direct that the Commission in joint session (i.e. comprised of those persons who constituted the Commission in the separate matters) may take evidence and hear argument on that question.

Provision is also made in the Act for a presidential member of the Commission to handle industrial matters in connection with the maritime industries, the Snowy Mountains area and the stevedoring industry, except in those matters for which the Act requires that the Commission shall be constituted by more than one member.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission also deals with disputes and industrial matters, interstate or intra-State, associated with undertakings or projects of the Commonwealth Government which have been declared by the Minister to be Commonwealth projects for the purposes of this Act. In effect, this places employees of Commonwealth projects, so declared, under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission may also make an award in relation to an industrial dispute involving such employees. The Minister has the power to exempt certain persons or classes of persons working on these projects from the jurisdiction of the Commission.

The Commission may make an award in relation to an industrial dispute when the Public Service Arbitrator refrains from dealing with claims made by a Public Service employee organisation, or consents to the claims being presented to the Commission, though such an award may be inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth relating to salaries, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employees in the Public Service as defined by section three of the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1969*, not being the *Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1970*, the *Commonwealth Employees' Furlough Act 1943-1968*, the *Superannuation Act 1922-1969* or any other prescribed Act.

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

(d) *Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal.* An amendment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act operative from November 1967 provided for the appointment of a person to be the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal which is empowered to prevent or settle industrial disputes involving flight crew officers (i.e. pilots, navigators, and flight engineers of aircraft). Provision is made for the appointment by the tribunal of a conciliation committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and flight crew officers with the person appointed to be the tribunal as chairman. A person was first appointed as tribunal in February 1968.

(e) *Coal Industry Tribunal.* The Coal Industry Tribunal was established under the Commonwealth *Coal Industry Act 1946* and the New South Wales *Coal Industry Act, 1946* to consider and determine interstate disputes and, in respect of New South Wales only, intra-State disputes between the Australian Coal and Shale Employees' Federation and employers in the coal-mining industry.

Special war-time bodies were created to deal with specific aspects of the coal industry, reference to which was made in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 40, page 53). Under amending legislation passed jointly by the Commonwealth and New South Wales Parliaments in 1951, the Tribunal was vested with authority to deal with all interstate industrial disputes in the coal-mining industry, irrespective of the trade union involved, and, in the case of New South Wales, intra-State disputes also. The Tribunal consists of one person, who may appoint two assessors nominated by the parties to advise him in matters relating to any dispute. Subsidiary authorities are the Local Coal Authorities and Mine Conciliation Committees, who may be appointed to assist in the prevention and settlement of certain disputes. An amendment to the Commonwealth *Coal Industry Act*, passed in 1952, makes it obligatory for the Tribunal to use conciliation and arbitration to settle industrial disputes.

(f) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.* Wages, hours of work and working conditions in the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator and two Deputy Public Service Arbitrators, under powers conferred by the *Public Service Arbitration Act 1920-1969*. The system of arbitration commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration as part of the ordinary work of that Court. In 1920, however, the control was transferred to the Arbitrator, who is appointed by the government for a term of seven years, and who need not have legal qualifications. In 1969 two Deputy Public Service Arbitrators were appointed.

Provision is made for an organisation of employees in the Public Service to submit a claim to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission with the consent of the Public Service Arbitrator or where the Arbitrator has, other than on the ground of triviality, refrained from hearing or determining the claim.

Appeals from decisions of the Arbitrator or of the Deputy Arbitrators may be made to the Commission.

(g) *Australian Capital Territory.* Since May 1949 industrial matters in the Australian Capital Territory have been dealt with by authorities established by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Matters outside the jurisdiction of a Commissioner, assigned to the Australian Capital Territory, are dealt with by the Commonwealth Industrial Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

From 1922 to 1949 industrial matters in the territory were regulated by a local Industrial Board. Details of the provisions relating to the Board during its period of jurisdiction may be found in earlier issues of the Labour Report (see No. 36, p. 51).

(ii) States

(a) *New South Wales.* The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales, which, at the end of 1970, consisted of a President and seven other Judges. Subsidiary tribunals are the Conciliation Commissioners, the Apprenticeship Commissioner, Conciliation Committees, and Apprenticeship Councils constituted for particular industries. Each Conciliation Committee consists of a Conciliation Commissioner as Chairman and

equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees. The Apprenticeship Commissioner and the members of the Conciliation Committee for an industry constitute the Apprenticeship Council for the industry. These subsidiary tribunals may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Special Commissioners with conciliatory powers and limited arbitration powers may be appointed. Compulsory control commenced in 1901, after the earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(b) *Victoria.* The authorities are separate Wages Boards for the occupations and industries covered, each consisting of a chairman and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, and a Court of Industrial Appeals, the latter presided over by a judge of the County Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represented the first example in Australia of legal regulation of wage rates.

(c) *Queensland.* Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act. 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961' established the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and preserved and continued in existence the Industrial Court. The Industrial Court is constituted by the President (a judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland) sitting alone, and the Full Industrial Court by the President and two Commissioners. The Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is constituted by a Commissioner sitting alone and the Full Bench of the Commission by at least three Commissioners. Not more than five Commissioners shall be appointed. A Commissioner shall not be capable of being a member of the Executive Council or of the Legislative Assembly, and shall not take part in the management of any business. For further details of the provisions of 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961' see Labour Report No. 49, pages 52-54.

(d) *South Australia.* In South Australia, from July 1966, the system of control consisted of an Industrial Commission, an Industrial Court, and Conciliation Committees. The Industrial Commission is composed of a President, a Deputy President and two Commissioners and has power to make awards. The President and Deputy President of the Commission are also President and Deputy President, respectively, of the Industrial Court which deals with legal matters. The two Commissioners are chairmen of each of the Conciliation Committees consisting of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees. These committees issue awards. Where complete agreement cannot be reached in these committees the Chairman sits as a Commissioner to determine the unresolved matters. An Industrial Magistrate, first appointed in 1969, deals with claims for breaches of industrial awards. Provision is made for references and appeals to the full Commission.

(e) *Western Australia.* Legal control dates back to 1900. The present system of control comprises the Western Australian Industrial Commission consisting of four Commissioners, and the Western Australian Industrial Appeal Court consisting of three Supreme Court judges who are nominated by the Chief Justice of Western Australia. A Commissioner may, in relation to any dispute or other matter, refer such matters to the Commission in Court Session. Similarly, appeals from decisions of a single Commissioner are heard by the other three Commissioners acting as the Commission in Court Session, but such hearings are restricted to the evidence and matters raised in the proceedings before the single Commissioner. Appeals from the Commission to the Industrial Appeal Court are limited to matters which are erroneous in law or in excess of jurisdiction. The Court has power to impose penalties for disobedience of orders made by the Commission.

The Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal has power to determine any industrial matter in the coal-mining industry. It consists of a chairman and four other members (two representatives each of employers and employees). Boards of Reference may be appointed by the Tribunal and from 1 February 1964 decisions of the Tribunal may be reviewed by the Industrial Commission in Court Session.

(f) *Tasmania.* The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a chairman (who is common to all Wages Boards), appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and employees, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

4. New legislation and special reports

Information concerning the main provisions of various industrial Acts in force throughout Australia was given in earlier Labour Reports, and brief reviews are furnished, in each issue, of the more important aspects of new industrial legislation having special application to the terms of awards or determinations. The year 1970 is covered in this issue. The principal changes in workers' compensation legislation are incorporated in the section under that heading in this Labour Report.

(i) Commonwealth

(a) The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1970*, which amended the sanctions provisions of the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1969* came into operation on 24 June 1970. The amending Act provides that the injunction-making power of the Commonwealth Industrial Court under Section 109 of the Act and that Court's power to punish for contempt are no longer capable of being exercised as sanctions against unions or employers for award breaches. Before action can be taken to enable penalties to be imposed for award breaches, under Section 119 of the Act, the parties involved in the stoppage must first have taken advantage of the conciliation or arbitration services of a presidential member of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. Only presidential members of the Commission are permitted to deal with an application for the insertion in an award of a clause which would place an obligation on a union or on an employer not to be party to action that would hinder, prevent or discourage the observance of, or the performance of, work in accordance with the award. The legal costs and maximum fines that may be awarded by the Industrial Court are reduced by this Act. The Act repeals all orders made by the Industrial Court under its injunction-making power (Section 109). The new sanctions procedure also applied to the Coal Industry Tribunal and the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal. Provisions in the amending Act enable employees of organisations to appear before the Industrial Court, the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission and the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal.

(b) The *Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1970* which came into operation on 24 June 1970, provided for increased compensation. For a summary of the provisions of the Act see pages 269 to 281.

(c) The *Stevedoring Industry (Temporary Provisions) Act 1970*, which came into operation on 24 June 1970, revised the constitution of the Stevedoring Industry Authority while not affecting the corporate existence of the Authority. The Act provided that, on or after 1 July 1970, the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority shall consist of a Director, appointed by the Governor-General. The Act also provided for the establishment of a Stevedoring Industry Council consisting of a Chairman, the person holding the office of Director, one representative of each of the Australian Council of Trade Unions and the Department of Labour and National Service, two representatives of the Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia, and three representatives of registered employers, to advise the Minister on any matter in connection with the stevedoring industry.

(d) The *Seamen's Compensation Act 1970* which came into operation on 24 June 1970 provided increased rates of compensation.

(e) *Procedures for dealing with industrial disputes.* In 1969, discussions were entered into between the Minister for Labour and National Service, the Attorney-General, the Australian Council of Trade Unions and the National Employers' Policy Committee about sanctions provisions of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. Out of this series of tripartite discussions there was developed a set of principles to be observed for avoiding and settling industrial disputes. On 6 May 1970 the parties formally agreed on these principles and issued a statement. This statement emphasised that the principles adopted set out the guidelines for the establishment of dispute settling procedures although some adaptation may be required to meet the special needs of particular industries. It is the mutual responsibility of individual unions and employers to give effect to the guidelines either by incorporating the procedures in awards by consent; by incorporation in agreements lodged with the appropriate tribunals;

or by the formal exchange of agreed documents. For detailed information on the procedures agreed upon see *Industrial Information Bulletin* Vol. 25, No. 5, May 1970 (page 1041) published by the Department of Labour and National Service.

(ii) *New South Wales*

(a) The Crown Employees' Appeal Board (Amendment) Act, 1970 which came into operation on 30 September 1970 raised the salary limitation in respect of appeals in promotion cases to the Crown Employees' Appeal Board.

(b) The Workers' Compensation (Amendment) Act, 1970 operated from 24 November 1970. The Act provided for increased rates of workers' compensation. For a summary of the provisions of the Act, see pages 269-281.

(c) The Teaching Service Act, 1970 came into operation on 1 January 1971. The responsibility for the administration of the Act was transferred from the Public Service Board to the Director-General of Education. The Act provided for the appointment of persons to the Teaching Service; set out the conditions of appointment of such persons; and provided for long service leave entitlements of these persons. Other conditions of employment, including salaries, wages, etc., of members of the Teaching Service would be determined by the Public Service Board after consultation with the Director-General. Acts amended by this Act include the Public Service (Amendment) Act 1969, the Crown Employees' Appeal Board Act 1970, and the Industrial Arbitration Act 1968. The Act provided for the establishment of the Education Advisory Commission of New South Wales, which consists of eight members, to make reports and recommendations to the Minister on matters relating to primary and secondary education in public schools.

(iii) *Victoria*

(a) The *Labour and Industry (Shop Closing) Act* 1970 operated from 29 October 1970. It required most kinds of shops to be kept closed on the public holidays listed in the Act, and specified the trading hours to be observed by those kinds of shops which are permitted to be open for part only of certain holidays.

(b) The *Labour and Industry (Amendment) Act* 1970 came into operation (except for one provision) on 27 November 1970. This Act empowered the Minister to refer any matter concerning the appointment, variation of powers, or abolition of a Wages Board, (including differences which arise between industrial organisations as to representation on particular Boards), to the Industrial Appeals Court for advice. The Court was also given power to interpret any provision of a determination of a Wages Board or of the Court, on the application of the Minister or any other interested person. The amending Act provides that where any provision of a determination is inconsistent with the Act or Regulations, the Act or Regulations shall prevail. The following two new provisions concern long service leave. Service with 'related corporations' shall be deemed to be service with the one employer for the purpose of ascertaining entitlement to long service leave pay. With respect only to establishing the continuity of employment of a deceased worker for the purpose of ascertaining entitlement to long service leave pay, the onus of proof shall be on the defendant.

(c) The *Apprenticeship (Amendment) Act* 1970, which came into operation on 1 December 1970, empowered the Apprenticeship Commission to declare an apprenticeship completed on the application of the parties if the Commission is satisfied that the apprentice has reached a degree of competence which is normally reached only on the completion of the full term of apprenticeship; made provision for subsidising travelling expenses of country apprentices; and empowered the Commission to transfer indentures from one employer to another on application.

(d) The *Teaching Service (Tribunal) Act* 1970 operated from 8 December 1970. The Act provided for the appointment by the Governor in Council of an alternate Chairman of the Tribunal and an alternate member to the member representing the Government of Victoria when necessary, for the proper and expeditious functioning of the Tribunal.

(iv) *Queensland*

(a) During 1970 no important industrial legislation affecting only Queensland was passed.

(v) *South Australia*

(a) The Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1970 which came into operation on 3 December 1970 dealt with three main matters. The Act removed the statutory limitation preventing the appointment of more than one Deputy President of the Industrial Court and Commission; enabled the full commission of the State Industrial Commission, having regard to any national wage case decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, to alter rates of pay in State awards by either varying the living wage or the total wage; repealed the Early Closing Act, 1926-60 and inserted a new part in the Industrial Code relating to shop trading hours.

(b) A second amending Act to the Industrial Code was assented to on 10 December 1970. This provided for an increased pension for a former President of the Industrial Court under the Industrial Code, 1920.

(c) The Education Act Amendment Act, 1970 which came into operation on 3 December 1970 amended provisions relating to long service leave, retirement and other leave.

(d) The Apprentices Act Amendment Act, 1970 operated from 17 December 1970. The Act reduced the maximum term of indentures of apprenticeship from 5 to 4 years; provided for penalties where an apprentice fails to attend for instruction; and provided for the Apprenticeship Commission to delegate certain of its powers to the Chairman.

(vi) *Western Australia*

(a) The *Workers Compensation Act Amendment Act*, 1970 operated from 8 May 1970 and provided increased benefits generally. A second amendment to the Act, operative from 23 September 1970 provided for increased compensation. For a summary of the provisions of the *Worker's Compensation Act*, 1912-1970 see pages 269 to 281.

(b) The *Public Service Arbitration Act Amendment Act*, 1970 came into operation on 30 November 1970. The Act amended the procedure for handling claims or applications and placed additional matters under the control of the Public Service Arbitrator.

(vii) *Tasmania*

(a) The *Wages Board Act* 1970 which came into operation on 17 November 1970 made provision for the Crown to be bound by the Act but not to be directly represented as an employer on any board. Previously no determination of a wages board could be binding on the Crown. The Act altered the requirements relating to eligibility for membership of wages boards: enabled a board to exercise its powers despite the lack of a quorum; gave wages boards power to determine any industrial matter except those dealing with business trading hours, bonus payments, superannuation schemes, and employment of particular persons; and provided for full weekly wages to be paid to employees engaged by the week who, through no fault of their own, are not employed for the full hours determined by the relevant wages board. The Act further provided that, on application by either an association of employers or by the Tasmanian Trades and Labour Council, matters affecting the powers of ten or more wages boards shall be determined by the Chairman, such applications to be limited to matters concerning a basic wage, a minimum wage, standard hours of work, paid absences of employees by leave of an employer, or any other matter on which a common rule decision has been made by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

(b) The *Workers' Compensation Act* 1970 which came into operation on 11 January 1971 extended compensation cover and provided increased payments for injured workers. For a summary of workers' compensation provisions as at 31 December 1970 see pages 269-81.

(viii) *Territories*

No industrial legislation affecting only the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory was passed in 1970. A summary of the principal provisions of workers' compensation legislation in force in these territories as at 31 December 1970 will be found on pages 269-81.

Incidence of industrial awards, determinations and collective agreements, May 1968

General

This section contains the results of a survey conducted for the last pay-period in May 1968. Results of the survey were first released in the mimeographed bulletin, *Survey of the Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements, May 1968* published on 19 June 1969. Further results of the survey were published in a bulletin *Survey of the Incidence of Industrial Awards, Determinations and Collective Agreements May 1968 Bulletin No. 2*. Surveys on the same subject were conducted in April 1954 and May 1963. Detailed results of the May 1963 survey are published in Labour Report No. 53, 1967 (pages 52 to 54). (See also text page 163).

This latest survey obtained estimates of the number of employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work were:

- (a) normally varied in accordance with variations in an award, or determination made by, or a collective agreement registered with—
 - (i) Commonwealth industrial authorities; and
 - (ii) State industrial authorities;
- (b) normally varied in accordance with variations in unregistered collective agreements; and
- (c) not normally varied in accordance with any variation in an award, determination or collective agreement.

In the published results employees recorded in categories (b) and (c) above have generally been grouped together.

Definitions and instructions used in the survey are shown on pages 164 and 165. A copy of the form used in the survey was reproduced in the above-mentioned mimeographed bulletin.

Where operations in an establishment ceased or were seriously curtailed due to an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc. during the last pay-period in May 1968, the employer was asked to supply particulars for the nearest normal pay-period.

Coverage

The results of this survey are based on returns collected from: (i) a stratified random sample of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 a week in wages and salaries); (ii) all public hospitals and marketing boards; (iii) all Commonwealth government and State government departments and semi-government authorities; and (iv) a stratified random sample of Local government bodies.

In the published results employees in categories (i) and (ii) above have been grouped together.

Excluded from the survey were all employees in rural industry, in private domestic service, and in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Employees of private employers in hotels, cafes, personal service, etc; and employees of private employers not subject to pay-roll tax were also excluded.

The results of the survey were representative of 2,310,000 male and 944,000 female wage and salary earners. Included in these totals were 764,000 male and 220,000 female wage and salary earners reported on returns from government and semi-government authorities (Commonwealth, State and Local). Returns were received from 4,732 private employers.

The sample of private employers had to be restricted to those subject to pay-roll tax. The industry classification of these employers was generally according to major activity. Mainly for these reasons the survey estimates of total numbers of private and government employees do not correspond to totals of employment in the specified industry groups.

As the private employer and Local government parts of the survey were based on samples, the resultant estimates are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations which might

occur by chance because only a sample of employers in these fields was surveyed. The extent of the detail published has been determined after considering estimated measures of sampling variability.

Comparability of results

In addition to affecting the results of this survey, sampling variability also affects comparison between this survey and the surveys of May 1963 and April 1954.

The industry classification adopted for this latest survey is that used for the 1966 Population Census. The May 1963 and April 1954 surveys were based on a different industry classification and for this and other reasons the results of the three surveys are not strictly comparable. Broad comparison of the results of the April 1954, May 1963 and May 1968 surveys is shown on page 172.

The changing proportions (over time) of employees reported as affected by Commonwealth awards, etc. and by State awards, etc. reflect changes in industry and occupational structure (including the creation of new industries); changes in the coverage of individual Commonwealth and State awards, etc.; and the creation of new awards, etc. for employees not previously affected by awards, etc.

Definitions

The following definitions refer to terms used in this survey and in the tables of this bulletin.

Male and female employees refers to those who were on the pay-roll during the last pay-period in May 1968. It includes managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff as well as other employees.

Private employees includes employees of private employers, of public hospitals and of marketing boards. *Government employees* refers to employees of Commonwealth government and State government departments and semi-government authorities, and of Local government bodies.

Commonwealth awards, etc. refers to awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator, the Coal Industry Tribunal, and the Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal.

State awards, etc. refers to awards or determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, State industrial tribunals as set out below.

New South Wales State awards, etc. refers to awards made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Industrial Commission of New South Wales and its subsidiary tribunals; and to determinations made by, and industrial agreements registered with, the Public Service Board of New South Wales.

Victorian State awards, etc. refers to determinations made by Wages Boards, the Industrial Appeals Court, and the Police Service Board; and regulations made by the Public Service Board and the Teachers Tribunal.

Queensland State awards, etc. refers to awards made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

South Australian State awards, etc. refers to awards and determinations made by, and collective agreements registered with, the Industrial Commission, Conciliation Committees, the Local Government Officers Classification Board, and the Teachers Salaries Board; and determinations made by the Public Service Arbitrator.

Western Australian State awards, etc. refers to awards made by, and collective agreements registered with, The Western Australian Industrial Commission, the Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal, the Public Service Arbitrator and the Railways Classification Board; and determinations made under the Education Act, including determinations of the Government School Teachers' Tribunal.

Tasmanian State awards, etc. refers to determinations made by Wages Boards, and awards of the Public Service Tribunal.

Employees affected by awards, etc. refers to employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with variations in an award or determination made by, or a collective agreement registered with, a Commonwealth or State industrial authority. Employers were asked to report under this heading employees (including piece-workers) whose wages, salaries and conditions of work were better than those prescribed by an award, etc. (including those whose over-award pay was subject to an unregistered collective agreement) if their wages, etc. were normally varied in accordance with variations in an award, etc.

Other employees refers to employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are not normally varied in accordance with variations in an award or determination made by, or a collective agreement registered with, a Commonwealth or State industrial authority. Included in this category are employees whose wages, salaries and conditions of work are normally varied in accordance with unregistered collective agreements. (A dissection of other employees is shown on pages 166 and 168.)

Collective Agreements (whether registered or not) are agreements made by an employer or a group of employers with a group or organisation of employees. *Unregistered collective agreements* are those collective agreements that are not registered with any Commonwealth or State industrial authority.

Details of employees affected by industrial awards, determinations and registered collective agreements, classified by the main industrial authorities in the Commonwealth and each State, and by specified awards, determinations or agreements affecting the employees, are presented in the following tables.

The table on page 173 shows the estimated percentages of male and female employees affected by awards, etc. of various industrial authorities. The tables on pages 174 to 176 show the estimated number of male and female employees affected by individual awards, etc. Excluded from these last two tables are: (a) awards, etc. of those industrial authorities that deal exclusively with government employees (e.g. the public service generally, teachers, police, etc.); (b) awards, etc., that affect the wages, salaries and conditions of work of employees of less than three employers; (c) awards, etc. that are estimated to affect less than approximately 2,000 males or 2,000 females (with certain exceptions); and (d) unregistered collective agreements. The estimated number of employees affected by each specified award, etc. includes government as well as private employees. In the tables on pages 174 to 176 the word 'award' or 'determination' has been omitted from the name of the award, etc. but the word 'agreement' has been retained in the name where appropriate.

Details of employees of private employers were collected only from private employers subject to pay-roll tax. Because of this the estimates of employees shown against those individual awards, etc. in the tables on pages 174 to 176 affecting private employees may be an understatement of the total number of employees affected by each award. This understatement is unlikely to be uniform for all awards, etc. because there is a greater proportion of private employers in the non-pay-roll tax field in certain industries (e.g. retail trade). Estimates for awards in such an industry (e.g. those affecting shop assistants) would have relatively greater understatement than estimates for awards in industries with greater pay-roll coverage.

Standard Error of Estimates

The estimates shown in the tables on pages 174 to 176 are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of employers (private and Local government) was surveyed. The estimates that have been obtained from this sample may differ from figures that would have been obtained from a complete census of employers. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error of the estimates. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the results which would be obtained from a comparable complete collection; and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. For example, with an estimate of 5,000 for females, which according to the

table below has a standard error of 7 per cent (or 350), there are two chances in three that a complete collection would give an estimate within the range 4,650 to 5,350 and nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate would be within the range 4,300 to 5,700.

Approximate percentage standard errors for the estimate shown in the tables on pages 174 to 176 are set out in the tables below. These standard errors are themselves based on the survey results and consequently are also subject to sampling variability. The figures do not give a precise measure but an indication of the standard error of any particular estimate in the survey. The standard error varies with the size of the estimate and the two tables below give for males and females separately the approximate standard error for an estimate of a given size.

Size of estimate (males)	Approximate standard error of estimates		Size of estimate (females)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Males	Per cent of estimate		Females	Per cent of estimate
1,000	120	12	1,000	120	12
2,000	180	9	2,000	200	10
5,000	350	7	5,000	350	7
10,000	500	5	10,000	600	6
20,000	800	4	20,000	1,000	5
50,000	1,500	3	50,000	2,000	4
100,000	2,000	2	100,000	3,000	3

The standard errors in the above tables give a measure of the reliability of the estimates in the tables on pages 174 to 176 for those awards, etc. which affect males and females employed mainly in the sampled sectors of the survey, that is in private employment and in local government employment. Figures for awards, etc. that affect only or mainly employees of Commonwealth and State government and semi-government authorities, etc., that were completely enumerated in the survey, are either not subject to sampling variability or are subject to smaller standard errors than those shown in the tables above. These latter awards are footnoted in the tables on pages 174 to 176.

The estimates shown in the table on page 173 are also subject to sampling variability because only a sample of private employers and local government authorities was surveyed. The standard errors for the estimates in this table would be generally much lower than the approximate standard errors of estimates shown in the tables on pages 174 to 176.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.—AUSTRALIA^(a)
MAY 1968

	Males	Females	Persons
Number of employees represented in survey	2,310,000	944,000	3,254,000
Employees affected by awards, etc.—	per cent	per cent	per cent
Commonwealth awards, etc.	43.8	31.0	40.1
State awards, etc.	41.8	60.6	47.3
<i>Commonwealth and State awards, etc.</i>	85.6	91.6	87.4
Other employees—			
Affected by unregistered collective agreements	1.6	0.8	1.4
Other	12.8	7.6	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 163-6.

**PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY COMMONWEALTH AND
STATE AWARDS, ETC.—AUSTRALIA(a), MAY 1968**

	Total (Private and Government) employees	Private employees	Government employees
MALES			
Employees affected by awards, etc.—	per cent	per cent	per cent
Commonwealth awards, etc.	43.8	41.7	47.9
State awards, etc.			
New South Wales State awards, etc.	17.5	17.0	18.5
Victorian State awards, etc.	7.1	7.4	6.5
Queensland State awards, etc.	8.3	7.1	10.6
South Australian State awards, etc.	2.7	2.3	3.5
Western Australian State awards, etc.	5.1	4.6	6.0
Tasmanian State awards, etc.	1.1	1.0	1.3
<i>Commonwealth and State awards, etc.</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>94.3</i>
Other employees	14.4	18.7	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES			
Employees affected by awards, etc.—	per cent	per cent	per cent
Commonwealth awards, etc.	31.0	32.1	27.8
State awards, etc.			
New South Wales awards, etc.	24.7	25.2	23.2
Victorian State awards, etc.	16.8	17.4	14.9
Queensland State awards, etc.	7.2	7.2	7.4
South Australian State awards, etc.	5.0	4.7	6.3
Western Australian State awards, etc.	4.8	4.6	5.6
Tasmanian State awards, etc.	2.0	1.6	3.1
<i>Commonwealth and State awards, etc.</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>88.2</i>
Other employees	8.4	7.4	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
PERSONS			
Employees affected by awards, etc.—	per cent	per cent	per cent
Commonwealth awards, etc.	40.1	38.7	43.4
State awards, etc.			
New South Wales State awards, etc.	19.6	19.6	19.6
Victorian State awards, etc.	9.9	10.6	8.4
Queensland State awards, etc.	8.0	7.1	9.9
South Australian State awards, etc.	3.4	3.1	4.1
Western Australian State awards, etc.	5.0	4.6	5.9
Tasmanian State awards, etc.	1.4	1.2	1.7
<i>Commonwealth and State awards, etc.</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>93.0</i>
Other employees	12.7	15.1	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 163-6.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.—STATES, MAY 1968

State	Number of employees represented in survey ('000)	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees		Total
		Commonwealth	State	Affected by unregistered collective agreements	Other	
MALES						
New South Wales	889	per cent 40.9	per cent 45.5	per cent 1.0	per cent 12.6	per cent 100.0
Victoria	667	57.7	24.6	3.6	14.1	100.0
Queensland	297	24.1	64.3	(a)	11.5	100.0
South Australia	218	58.0	28.6	0.9	12.5	100.0
Western Australia	166	16.9	70.7	0.3	12.1	100.0
Tasmania	73	49.8	36.2	1.9	12.1	100.0
Australia(b)	2,310	43.8	41.8	1.6	12.8	100.0
FEMALES						
New South Wales	368	per cent 29.9	per cent 63.3	per cent 0.5	per cent 6.4	per cent 100.0
Victoria	312	39.9	50.8	1.7	7.6	100.0
Queensland	96	21.0	70.7	(a)	8.2	100.0
South Australia	78	27.9	60.9	0.7	10.6	100.0
Western Australia	60	15.7	76.1	0.1	8.1	100.0
Tasmania	29	24.8	63.6	0.2	11.5	100.0
Australia(b)	944	31.0	60.6	0.8	7.6	100.0
PERSONS						
New South Wales	1,258	per cent 37.7	per cent 50.7	per cent 0.8	per cent 10.8	per cent 100.0
Victoria	979	52.0	33.0	3.0	12.0	100.0
Queensland	393	23.4	65.9	(a)	10.7	100.0
South Australia	296	50.1	37.1	0.9	12.0	100.0
Western Australia	226	16.6	72.1	0.2	11.1	100.0
Tasmania	102	42.7	44.1	1.4	11.9	100.0
Australia(b)	3,254	40.1	47.3	1.4	11.3	100.0

(a) Less than 0.05 per cent. (b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 163-6.

PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.—STATES, MAY 1968

INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

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State	Number of employees represented in survey ('000)	Total (Private and Govt) employees				Private employees			Government employees		
		Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Total	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees
		Commonwealth	State			Commonwealth	State		Commonwealth	State	
MALES											
New South Wales	889	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Victoria	667	40.9	45.5	13.6	100.0	39.5	43.2	17.4	43.9	50.6	5.5
Queensland	297	57.7	24.6	17.7	100.0	51.9	25.0	23.1	70.6	23.8	5.6
South Australia	218	24.1	64.3	11.6	100.0	25.3	59.2	15.4	22.1	72.8	5.1
Western Australia	166	58.0	28.6	13.4	100.0	59.0	24.8	16.1	56.0	35.8	8.2
Tasmania	73	16.9	70.7	12.4	100.0	13.6	69.5	16.9	22.3	72.7	5.0
Australia(a)	2,310	49.8	36.2	14.0	100.0	45.9	35.7	18.4	56.5	36.3	7.2
		43.8	41.8	14.4	100.0	41.7	39.6	18.7	47.9	46.4	5.7
FEMALES											
New South Wales	368	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Victoria	312	29.9	63.3	6.8	100.0	31.0	63.1	6.0	25.8	64.1	10.1
Queensland	96	39.9	50.8	9.3	100.0	40.4	50.3	9.3	37.5	52.9	9.6
South Australia	78	21.0	70.7	8.3	100.0	19.7	74.3	6.0	24.5	61.3	14.2
Western Australia	60	27.9	60.9	11.2	100.0	29.9	63.0	7.3	23.8	56.4	19.8
Tasmania	29	15.7	76.1	8.2	100.0	14.5	78.1	7.4	18.7	71.2	10.0
Australia(a)	944	24.8	63.6	11.6	100.0	29.2	61.7	9.1	16.9	66.9	16.2
		31.0	60.6	8.4	100.0	32.1	60.6	7.4	27.8	60.5	11.8
PERSONS											
New South Wales	1,258	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Victoria	979	37.7	50.7	11.7	100.0	36.7	49.6	13.7	39.9	53.6	6.5
Queensland	393	52.0	33.0	15.0	100.0	47.9	33.9	18.2	63.0	30.5	6.5
South Australia	296	23.4	65.9	10.8	100.0	23.8	63.3	12.9	22.6	70.6	6.8
Western Australia	226	50.1	37.1	12.8	100.0	51.1	35.2	13.7	48.0	40.9	11.1
Tasmania	102	16.6	72.1	11.3	100.0	13.9	72.0	14.2	21.5	72.4	6.1
Australia(a)	3,254	42.7	44.1	13.3	100.0	41.0	43.4	15.7	45.7	44.6	9.6
		40.1	47.3	12.7	100.0	38.7	46.2	15.1	43.4	49.5	7.1

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 163-6.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.—INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, MAY 1968(a)

Industry group	Number of persons represented in survey ('000)	Persons				Males			Females		
		Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Total	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees
		Commonwealth	State			Commonwealth	State		Commonwealth	State	
		per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Manufacturing—											
Extracting, refining and founding of metals	71	26.4	58.1	15.4	100.0	26.4	59.1	14.6	*	*	*
Engineering and metalworking	308	65.4	23.2	11.4	100.0	67.8	19.5	12.8	*	*	*
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	150	76.8	15.9	7.3	100.0	78.0	14.6	7.5	*	*	*
<i>Founding, engineering, vehicles, etc.</i>	529	63.4	25.8	10.8	100.0	64.8	23.8	11.4	56.0	37.0	7.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	166	75.7	15.5	8.8	100.0	64.5	18.0	17.5	81.3	14.2	4.5
Food, drink and tobacco	170	27.4	60.1	12.5	100.0	27.4	58.7	13.9	27.3	64.1	8.6
Paper, printing, etc.	96	55.1	28.1	16.8	100.0	56.5	24.6	18.9	51.3	37.5	11.2
Chemicals, dyes, paints, etc.	64	26.6	52.2	21.3	100.0	31.4	44.1	24.5	11.7	76.9	11.4
Other manufacturing	197	42.5	44.8	12.7	100.0	40.0	45.7	14.3	52.4	41.2	6.5
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	1,222	54.1	33.7	12.1	100.0	52.9	33.3	13.9	57.7	35.5	6.9
Non-manufacturing—											
Mining and quarrying	52	40.8	36.8	22.4	100.0	42.1	36.0	21.9	*	*	*
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	101	39.6	58.1	2.4	100.0	40.0	57.7	2.3	*	*	*
Building and construction	266	28.5	58.6	12.9	100.0	29.4	58.4	12.2	*	*	*
Transport, storage and communication	289	78.8	17.4	3.9	100.0	79.5	16.5	3.9	73.9	22.7	3.5
Finance and property	171	50.5	24.9	24.6	100.0	50.4	18.0	31.7	50.6	34.8	14.5
Wholesale trade, primary produce dealing, etc.; and retail trade	530	15.2	67.6	17.2	100.0	21.0	55.1	23.9	6.0	87.7	6.3
Public authority activities (n.e.i.) and community and business services	572	15.9	72.8	11.3	100.0	22.5	64.6	12.9	8.9	81.4	9.7
Other industries(b)	50	40.7	44.6	14.7	100.0	41.7	42.6	15.7	38.2	49.5	12.3
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	2,031	31.6	55.3	13.0	100.0	37.9	47.3	14.8	17.6	73.2	9.2
<i>All industry groups(a)</i>	3,254	40.1	47.3	12.7	100.0	43.8	41.8	14.4	31.0	60.6	8.4

(a) Excludes employees in Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, and in rural industry and private domestic service, and employees of private employers in hotels, cafes, personal service, etc. (b) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; and amusement, sport and recreation; and government hostels, etc.

NOTE. 1. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 163-6.

2. Symbol * denotes information not available because the figures are subject to sampling variability too high for most practical uses.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.—INDUSTRY GROUPS, STATES, MAY 1968

INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL AWARDS, DETERMINATIONS AND COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

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State	Manufacturing groups				Non-manufacturing groups				All industry groups ^(a)			
	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Total	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Total	Employees affected by awards, etc.		Other employees	Total
	Commonwealth	State			Commonwealth	State			Commonwealth	State		
MALES												
New South Wales	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Victoria	49.9	37.0	13.1	100.0	34.6	51.4	14.0	100.0	40.9	45.5	13.6	100.0
Queensland	65.9	17.5	16.6	100.0	51.4	30.1	18.5	100.0	57.7	24.6	17.7	100.0
South Australia	29.9	60.0	10.0	100.0	21.6	66.2	12.2	100.0	24.1	64.3	11.6	100.0
Western Australia	69.4	18.7	11.8	100.0	49.7	35.8	14.6	100.0	58.0	28.6	13.4	100.0
Tasmania	7.5	81.0	11.5	100.0	20.3	67.0	12.7	100.0	16.9	70.7	12.4	100.0
Tasmania	45.7	33.0	21.3	100.0	51.8	37.8	10.5	100.0	49.8	36.2	14.0	100.0
Australia ^(b)	52.9	33.3	13.9	100.0	37.9	47.3	14.8	100.0	43.8	41.8	14.4	100.0
FEMALES												
New South Wales	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Victoria	54.0	40.8	5.2	100.0	17.1	75.2	7.7	100.0	29.9	63.3	6.8	100.0
Queensland	65.6	26.1	8.4	100.0	20.9	69.1	10.1	100.0	39.9	50.8	9.3	100.0
South Australia	38.7	57.2	4.1	100.0	16.4	74.2	9.4	100.0	21.0	70.7	8.3	100.0
Western Australia	57.7	35.4	6.9	100.0	16.3	70.8	12.9	100.0	27.9	60.9	11.2	100.0
Tasmania	25.0	66.0	9.0	100.0	14.4	77.5	8.1	100.0	15.7	76.1	8.2	100.0
Tasmania	64.2	20.7	15.2	100.0	13.1	76.3	10.6	100.0	24.8	63.6	11.6	100.0
Australia ^(b)	57.7	35.5	6.9	100.0	17.6	73.2	9.2	100.0	31.0	60.6	8.4	100.0
PERSONS												
New South Wales	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Victoria	51.0	38.0	11.0	100.0	29.1	58.9	12.0	100.0	37.7	50.7	11.7	100.0
Queensland	65.8	20.2	14.0	100.0	41.5	42.7	15.8	100.0	52.0	33.0	15.0	100.0
South Australia	31.5	59.5	9.0	100.0	20.2	68.3	11.4	100.0	23.4	65.9	10.8	100.0
Western Australia	67.2	21.9	10.9	100.0	39.4	46.5	14.1	100.0	50.1	37.1	12.8	100.0
Tasmania	10.0	78.8	11.1	100.0	18.6	70.1	11.3	100.0	16.6	72.1	11.3	100.0
Tasmania	49.8	30.3	20.0	100.0	39.7	49.8	10.5	100.0	42.7	44.1	13.3	100.0
Australia ^(b)	54.1	33.7	12.1	100.0	31.6	55.3	13.0	100.0	40.1	47.3	12.7	100.0

^(a) Excludes rural industry and private domestic service, employees of private employers in hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.

^(b) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc., see pages 163-6.

PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.—STATES, APRIL 1954, MAY 1963, AND MAY 1968

State	Employees affected by awards, etc.						Other employees			Total		
	Commonwealth			State			April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968
	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968	April 1954	May 1963	May 1968						

MALES

	per cent											
New South Wales	43.5	40.4	40.9	45.4	46.3	45.5	11.1	13.3	13.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	59.4	57.3	57.7	27.4	27.9	24.6	13.2	14.8	17.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	19.4	17.8	24.1	73.5	72.4	64.3	7.1	9.8	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	57.1	55.7	58.0	29.8	29.0	28.6	13.1	15.3	13.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	12.5	13.3	16.9	77.1	76.5	70.7	10.4	10.2	12.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	52.6	47.4	49.8	31.7	37.5	36.2	15.7	15.1	14.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia (a)	44.3	42.3	43.8	44.3	44.4	41.8	11.4	13.3	14.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

FEMALES

	per cent											
New South Wales	36.5	27.2	29.9	56.0	63.9	63.3	7.5	8.9	6.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	47.7	44.3	39.9	45.2	47.0	50.8	7.1	8.7	9.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	23.1	18.8	21.0	72.1	74.0	70.7	4.8	7.2	8.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	31.9	23.7	27.9	54.3	62.3	60.9	13.8	14.0	11.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	18.7	14.8	15.7	71.8	74.4	76.1	9.5	10.8	8.2	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	34.0	35.4	24.8	53.1	53.1	63.6	12.9	11.5	11.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia (a)	37.2	31.0	31.0	54.9	59.7	60.6	7.9	9.3	8.4	100.0	100.0	100.0

PERSONS

	per cent											
New South Wales	41.7	36.7	37.7	48.2	51.2	50.7	10.1	12.1	11.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Victoria	56.3	53.5	52.0	32.3	33.5	33.0	11.4	13.0	15.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queensland	20.2	18.0	23.4	73.2	72.8	65.9	6.6	9.2	10.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
South Australia	51.4	47.7	50.1	35.4	37.3	37.1	13.2	15.0	12.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Western Australia	13.9	13.6	16.6	75.9	76.0	72.1	10.2	10.4	11.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tasmania	48.2	44.7	42.7	36.8	41.1	44.1	15.0	14.2	13.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Australia (a)	42.5	39.3	40.1	47.0	48.5	47.3	10.5	12.2	12.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

NOTE.—For definitions, particulars of coverage of the surveys, etc, see pages 163-6.

**PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY AWARDS, ETC.
OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(a), MAY 1968**

Number of employees represented in survey	Males		Females		Persons	
	2,310,000		944,000		3,254,000	
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Employees affected by awards, determinations and registered collective agreements—						
Commonwealth awards, etc.—						
Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission	} 36.3	43.8	} 26.3	31.0	} 33.5	40.1
Coal Industry Tribunal						
Flight Crew Officers' Industrial Tribunal						
Public Service Arbitrator	7.5		4.8		6.7	
New South Wales State awards, etc.—						
Industrial Commission of New South Wales, etc.(b)	15.9		21.2		17.5	
Public Service Board of New South Wales	1.6		3.4		2.1	
		17.5		24.7		19.6
Victorian State awards, etc.—						
Wages Boards; Industrial Appeals Court	5.3		13.9		7.8	
Public Service Board	} 1.8	7.1	} 2.9	16.8	} 2.1	9.9
Teachers Tribunal						
Police Service Board						
Queensland State awards, etc.—						
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission	..	8.3	..	7.2	..	8.0
South Australian State awards, etc.—						
Industrial Commission; Conciliation Committees	2.2		4.0		2.7	
Public Service Arbitrator	} 0.5	2.7	} 1.0	5.0	} 0.7	3.4
Teachers Salaries Board						
Local Government Officers Classification Board						
Western Australian State awards, etc.—						
The Western Australian Industrial Commission	} 4.5	5.1	} 4.0	4.8	} 4.3	5.0
Western Australian Coal Industry Tribunal						
Public Service Arbitrator						
Railways Classification Board	0.6		0.8		0.7	
Government School Teachers Tribunal						
Tasmanian State awards, etc.—						
Wages Boards	0.7		1.0		0.8	
Public Service Tribunal	0.4		1.0		0.6	
		1.1		2.0		1.4
Other employees—						
Affected by unregistered collective agreements	1.6		0.8		1.4	
Other	12.8		7.6		11.3	
		14.4		8.4		12.7
Total		100.0		100.0		100.0

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. see pages 163-6. Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals. (b) Includes subsidiary tribunals.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY SPECIFIED AWARDS,
DETERMINATIONS AND REGISTERED COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS: AUSTRALIA(a),
MAY 1968**

Name of award, etc.	Estimated number of males affected (b)	Name of award, etc.	Estimated number of males affected (b)
AWARDS, ETC., OF COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION, AND COAL INDUSTRY TRIBUNAL			
Metal Trades	243,200	Storeman and Packers (Wool, etc., Stores) ..	4,600
Vehicle Industry	65,800	Textile Industry (Knitting Section)	4,300
Bank Officials (Federal)	29,500	Clerks (Wool Stores etc.)	4,300
Graphic Arts	26,600	Aerated Waters Industry	4,000
Railways Traffic Permanent Way, etc.	(c)25,700	Agricultural Implement Making	4,000
Insurance Officers (Clerical Indoor Staffs)	17,600	Gas Industry	3,900
Waterside Workers	17,700	Food Preservers	3,800
Timber Workers Consolidated	17,000	Glass Workers	3,700
Rubber, Plastic and Cable Making Industry	16,200	Mine Mechanics (All States)	3,500
Transport Workers (General)	15,300	Textile Industry (Cotton etc., Section)	3,500
Railways Metal Trades Grades	(c)15,300	Storeman and Packers (General Stores)	3,400
Aircraft Industry	13,100	Clerks (Vehicle Industry)	3,400
A. W. U. Construction and Maintenance	12,800	Clerks (Oil Companies)	3,200
Railways Miscellaneous Grades	(c)12,200	Electrical Contracting Industry	3,200
Municipal Employees (Victoria)	11,400	Shipping Officers	3,200
Federal Meat Industry	10,900	Municipal Officers (Queensland)	3,100
Carpenters and Joiners	8,700	Municipal Officers (Victoria)	3,100
Pulp and Paper Industry Agreement	8,300	Liquor Trades (Breweries)	3,000
Locomotive Enginemen	(c)8,300	Wool Brokers Staffs	2,900
Coal Miners—New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania	7,100	Seamen's	2,600
Furnishing Trades	7,000	Flour Millers	2,500
Footwear Manufacturing Industry	6,600	Artificial Fertiliser and Chemical Workers	2,200
Railways Salaried Officers	(c)6,600	Journalists (Metropolitan Daily Newspapers)	2,200
Clothing Trades	5,600	Agreement	2,200
Engine Drivers and Firemen's (General)	5,400	Storemen and Packers (Oil Companies)	2,200
Builder's Labourers (Construction on Site)	5,400	Country Printing	2,200
Textile Industry (Woollen and Worsted Section)	5,000	Manufacturing Grocers	2,100
Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Section)	4,700	Transport Workers (Oil Companies)	2,100
AWARDS, ETC., OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES(d)			
Clerks (State)	32,400	Storemen and Packers (n.e.i.)	4,600
Shop Employees (State)	22,100	Plumbers and Gasfitters (State)	3,800
Municipal and Shire Councils (Wages Staff)	17,600	Painters etc. (State)	3,800
Transport Industry (State)	16,900	Crown Employees (Skilled Tradesmen)	(c)3,800
Commercial Travellers (State)	11,500	Builder's Labourers, Construction on Site (State)	3,700
General Construction and Maintenance, Civil and Mechanical Engineering etc. (State)	7,700	Warehouse Employees General (State)	3,600
Carpenters and Joiners and Bricklayers Construction (State)	7,600	Hospital Employees (Metropolitan)	3,100
Watchmen, Caretakers, Cleaners, etc. (State)	6,600	County Councils (Electrical Undertakings)	2,600
Furnishing Trades (State)	5,400	Wages Division	2,600
Crown Employees (Administration and Clerical) Engineers etc. (State)	(c)5,400	Plant etc. Operators on Construction (State)	2,200
Electricians etc. (State)	5,100	Draughtsmen and Tracers (State)	2,100
	4,700	Bread Salesmen etc. (Cumberland)	2,000
		Brass and Copper Workers (State)	2,000

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. see pages 163-6. (b) See pages 163 and 164. Estimates are subject to sampling variability (see page 165.) (c) Employees of government, or semi-government authorities only (or mainly)—see page 166. (d) Includes subsidiary tribunals.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY SPECIFIED AWARDS,
DETERMINATIONS AND REGISTERED COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS: AUSTRALIA(a),
MAY 1968—continued**

Name of award, etc.	Estimated number of males affected (b)	Name of award, etc.	Estimated number of males affected (b)
DETERMINATIONS OF VICTORIAN WAGES BOARDS AND INDUSTRIAL APPEALS COURT			
Commercial Clerks	22,100	Hospital and Benevolent Homes	2,900
Storemen, Packers and Sorters	9,200	Bread Carters	2,900
Commercial Travellers	8,500	Cleaners	2,700
Shops Bd No. 9 (Drapers and Men's Clothing)	5,000	Shops Board No. 7 (Country Shop Assistants)	2,600
Carters and Drivers	3,400	Brick Trade	2,600
Shops Board No. 16 (Hardware)	3,100	Plumbers	2,200
Shops Board No. 15 (Grocers)	3,000	Pastrycooks	2,000
AWARDS, ETC., OF INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION OF QUEENSLAND			
Mechanical Engineering	17,200	Sawmilling	5,400
Building Trades	16,100	Shop Assistants (General)	5,100
Public Service	(c)13,100	Sugar Industry	4,200
Electrical Engineering	7,700	Engine Drivers	3,600
Clerks and Switchboard Attendants	7,700	Warehouses (Wholesale) and Stores	3,000
Local Authorities (excluding Brisbane) and Main Roads	6,000	Miscellaneous Workers	2,600
Carting Trade	5,800	Commercial Travellers	2,400
AWARDS, ETC., OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, AND CONCILIATION COMMITTEES			
Clerks (South Australia)	5,100	Commercial Travellers	2,400
Shop	2,900	Drivers of Vehicles (Goods Carrying)	2,400
AWARDS, ETC., OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION			
Metal Trades (General)	15,900	Mining (Gold)	2,600
Building Trades	5,800	Construction and Maintenance (Government)	(c)2,400
Shop Assistants (Metropolitan)	5,400	Furniture Trades	2,200
Clerks (Wholesale and Retail Establishments)	3,200	Timber Workers	2,100
		Municipal Employees (Metropolitan)	2,100
DETERMINATIONS OF TASMANIAN WAGES BOARDS			
Builders and Painters	1,900		
Ironmongers	1,400		

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. see pages 163-6. (b) See pages 163 and 164. Estimates are subject to sampling variability (see page 165.) (c) Employees of government or semi-government authorities only (or mainly)—see page 166.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES AFFECTED BY SPECIFIED AWARDS,
DETERMINATIONS AND REGISTERED COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS: AUSTRALIA(a),
MAY, 1968**

Name of award, etc.	Estimated number of females affected (b)	Name of award, etc.	Estimated number of females affected (b)
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AWARDS, ETC., OF COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

Clothing Trades	47,000	Textile Industry (Miscellaneous Section) ..	5,900
Metal Trades	42,500	Food Preservers	4,600
Insurance Officers (Clerical Indoor Staffs) ..	17,800	Saddlery, Leather and Canvas Workers ..	3,900
Bank Officials (Federal)	16,700	Textile Industry (Cotton etc. Section) ..	3,300
Textile Industry (Knitting Section)	15,700	Federal Meat Industry	3,200
Graphic Arts	11,900	Clerks (Airways Operating Industry) ..	2,800
Footwear Manufacturing Industry	10,600	Vehicle Industry	2,400
Rubber, Plastic and Cable Making Industry ..	8,900	Clerks (Wool Stores etc.)	2,300
Textile Industry (Woolen and Worsted Section)	8,000	Municipal Officers (Victoria)	2,000

AWARDS, ETC., OF INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES(c)

Clerks (State)	66,800	Shop Assistants, Confectioners etc. (State) ..	3,800
Shop Employees (State)	29,300	Hospital Employees (State)	3,600
Public Hospital Nurses (State)	19,300	Clerks, Solicitors' (State)	3,100
Clerks etc. in Retail Shops (State)	11,200	Private Hospital Nurses (State)	2,600
Hospital Employees (Metropolitan)	8,500	Drug Factories (State)	2,300
Watchmen, Caretakers, Lift Attendants, Cleaners, etc. (State)	5,500		

DETERMINATIONS OF VICTORIAN WAGES BOARDS AND INDUSTRIAL APPEALS COURT

Commercial Clerks	46,700	Shops Board No. 18 (Miscellaneous Shops) ..	5,300
Hospital Nurses	13,800	Shops Board No. 7 (Country Shop Assistants)	4,700
Hospital and Benevolent Homes	12,900	Clothing Trades	3,300
Shops Board No. 9 (Drapers and Mens' Clothing)	10,200	Cleaners	3,100
		Shops Board No. 15 (Grocers)	3,000

AWARDS, ETC., OF INDUSTRIAL CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION OF QUEENSLAND

Clerks and Switchboard Attendants	19,800	Nurses—Public Hospital Boards	4,300
Shop Assistants (General)	6,900	Nurses—Hospital	3,700
Public Service	(d)4,500	Miscellaneous Workers	3,000

AWARDS, ETC., OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION, AND CONCILIATION COMMITTEES

Clerks (South Australia)	8,300	Nursing Staff—Government General Hospital ..	(d)3,300
Shop	6,100	Hospital Domestic	3,100
Clerks No. 1	4,800	Nurses	2,800

AWARDS, ETC., OF WESTERN AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Clerks (Wholesale and Retail Establishments) ..	7,700	Nurses (Public Hospitals)	2,800
Shop Assistants (Metropolitan)	6,800	Hospital Employees (Domestic—Government)	2,000
		Shop Assistants (S. W. Land Division)	1,700

DETERMINATIONS OF TASMANIAN WAGES BOARDS

Ironmongers	1,900		
Country Store Keepers	1,200		

(a) Excludes Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. For definitions, particulars of coverage of the survey, etc. see pages 163-6. (b) See pages 163 and 164. Estimates are subject to sampling variability (see page 165). (c) Includes subsidiary tribunals. (d) Employees of government or semi-government authorities only (or mainly)—see page 166.

Determination of wage rates in Australia

1. General

Prior to June 1967 when the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and to introduce total wages (*see* page 182), the concept of a basic or living wage was common to wage rates determined by industrial authorities in Australia. Initially the concept of a basic wage (for adult males) was interpreted as the wage necessary to maintain an average employee and his family in a reasonable state of comfort. However, later it was generally accepted that the basic wage should be fixed at the highest amount which the economy could sustain and that the dominant factor was the capacity of the community to carry the resultant wage levels. Basic wages were determined for adult females as well as for adult males.

In addition to the basic wage, secondary wage payments including margins for skill, etc. and various kinds of loadings peculiar to the occupation or industry were determined by industrial authorities. The basic wage and the secondary wage made up the minimum wage rate for a particular occupation.

In the following paragraphs is set out a brief history of the determination of wage rates in Australia by Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. For more detailed information including the history of basic wage determination in Australia *see* previous issues of the Labour Report.

2. Commonwealth basic wage

The principle of a living or basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, but it was not until the year 1907 that a wage as such was declared by a Court in Australia. The declaration was made by Mr Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, who defined the standard of a 'fair and reasonable' minimum wage for unskilled labourers as that appropriate to 'the normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being living in a civilised community'. The rate declared by the President in his judgment (known as the 'Harvester Judgement') was 70c a day or \$4.20 a week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for 'a family of about five'.

The Harvester standard was adopted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for incorporation in its awards, and practically the above rates continued until the year 1913 when the Court used the 'A' Series of retail price index numbers (*see* page 4) to vary the rates in proportion to variations in the index. The practice of making automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in proportion to variations in retail price index numbers was introduced in 1921. This practice of automatic quarterly adjustments continued until September 1953 (*see* page 5).

In 1922 the Commonwealth Court added to the basic wage a general loading of 30c a week known as the 'Powers 3s.', which continued to be payable until 1934. Between February 1931 and May 1934 the basic wage, along with all wage rates under the jurisdiction of the Court, was reduced by ten per cent because of the economic depression. In May 1933 the Court adopted the 'D' Series of retail price index numbers (*see* page 5) for future quarterly adjustments of the basic wage. As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1934 the ten per cent reduction in wages referred to above ceased to operate upon the introduction of new basic wage rates, the 'Powers 3s.' loading was discontinued, and the 'C' Series retail price index numbers (*see* page 5) were adopted for automatic quarterly adjustment of the basic wage.

In June 1937 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration added to the basic wage fixed non-adjustable loadings, referred to as 'Prosperity' loadings, which ranged from 30c to 60c a week. The basis of the adjustment of the adjustable ('needs') portion of the basic wage was transferred from the 'C' Series to a special 'Court' Series of retail price index numbers, based upon the 'C' Series (*see* page 5). As a result of a judgment of the Court in December 1939 quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were made operative from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence in February, May, August and November, one month earlier than the then current practice.

Basic wage increases were refused as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1940 but in his judgment the Chief Judge of the Commonwealth Court suggested a comprehensive scheme of child endowment. (The Commonwealth Child Endowment Act came into operation in July 1941—see page 204). Interim increases of 60c and 70c a week to basic wage rates were granted by the Court in December 1946. For the purpose of automatic quarterly adjustments a new 'Court Index (Second Series)' (see page 5) was created. As a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1949–1950, which finalised the case begun in 1940 and continued in 1946, the basic wage for adult males was increased by \$2 a week, the 'Prosperity' loadings of 1937 (see above) were standardised at 50c a week and declared an adjustable part of the basic wage, the basic wage for adult females became seventy-five per cent of the male rate, and a new 'Court Index (Third Series)' (see page 5) was introduced for automatic adjustment purposes; all these variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period in December 1950.

Automatic quarterly adjustments of the basic wage were discontinued by the Court in September 1953 as a result of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry 1952–1953.

Between 1956 and 1966 increases in Commonwealth basic wages were granted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration or by its successor the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The weekly increases, which were applied to all Commonwealth adult male basic wages were as follows: \$1, June 1956; \$1, 15 May 1957; 50c, 21 May 1958; \$1.50, 11 June 1959; \$1.20, 7 July 1961; \$2, 19 June 1964; and \$2, 11 July 1966. The basic wage rates operative in July 1966 were a result of the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 which fixed rates for the capital cities ranging from \$31 to \$33.50 a week for adult males. These rates continued to operate until the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in The National Wage Cases of 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (see page 182). Section XI of the Appendix contains tables of Commonwealth basic wage rates for adult males.

3. Commonwealth basic wage rates for females

As a result of the 1949–1950 Basic Wage Inquiry the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration fixed the basic weekly wage for adult females at seventy-five per cent of the corresponding male rate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing in December 1950. This percentage continued to be prescribed in subsequent inquiries. Prior to December 1950 the relationship of female basic wages to male basic wages varied from award to award but was generally between fifty-four and fifty-six per cent. Female basic wages were also subject to automatic quarterly adjustments until September 1953 when this practice was discontinued for Commonwealth awards (see above).

As a result of the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966, when the basic wage rates for adult females were increased by \$1.50 a week, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission fixed female basic wages for capital cities ranging from \$23.25 to \$25.10 a week. These rates were eliminated from Commonwealth awards from the beginning of the first pay-period on or after 1 July 1967 when as a result of the National Wage Cases of 1967 the Commission decided to eliminate basic wages and margins from its awards and to introduce total wages (see page 182).

For further particulars regarding female basic wage rates see earlier issues of the Labour Report, including No. 46, pages 75–81. Section XI of the Appendix contains tables of Commonwealth basic wage rates for adult females.

Details of equal pay provisions in Commonwealth awards are shown on pages 185 and 186.

4. Basic wages in Australian Territories

(i) *Australian Capital Territory*. Prior to 1922 wages in the Territory were paid in a lump sum under the authority of the Federal Capital Commission. In 1922 an Industrial Board operated under a local ordinance and continued to operate until 1949. For particulars of the operation of the Industrial Board see earlier issues of the Labour Report, including No. 40 page 89. From 1949 a Conciliation Commissioner of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and

Arbitration (from 1956 a Commissioner of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission) was given power to issue orders, awards and determinations for the Australian Capital Territory.

In December 1950 as a result of the Basic Wage Inquiry 1949-1950 the Commonwealth Court fixed the Canberra basic wage for adult males at \$16.50 a week. From then onwards this rate was varied by way of automatic quarterly adjustment until September 1953 (*see* page 178) or as a result of basic wage, etc. inquiries (*see* page 178). In July 1966 the Canberra rate was fixed at \$33 a week for adult males and this rate continued to operate until the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission eliminated basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and introduced total wages from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 182).

Basic wages for the Australian Capital Territory since December 1950 are shown in Section VIII of the Appendix.

(ii) *Northern Territory*. The determination of wage rates for the Northern Territory comes within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Prior to July 1967 there were two basic wages operating in the Territory, (a) in respect of areas north of the 20th parallel of south latitude and generally referred to as the 'Darwin' rate, and (b) in respect of areas south of that parallel. These were calculated on different bases and a brief summary of the history of the basic wages in this Territory is set out below. For more detailed information see earlier issues of the Labour Report.

(a) *The Darwin Basic Wage*. This wage was first determined by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in 1915 when a rate of \$7.70 a week or 18c an hour for an unskilled labourer, including a weekly loading of 40c for lost time, was awarded. Since that date the basic wage was reviewed on a number of occasions by the Court. Automatic adjustment of the basic wage was first introduced in 1934 by the Commonwealth Court and this continued until September 1953 when, as a result of the Basic Wage and Standard Hours Inquiry 1952-1953, automatic adjustments were discontinued in Commonwealth awards. Between 1956 and 1966 Commonwealth basic wages were subject to uniform increases granted by the Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 178). The last time the Darwin basic wage was increased was in July 1966 when the rate of \$34.70 a week for adult males was fixed. To this rate should be added a special loading of \$1 a week. The basic wage for adult females was seventy-five per cent of the male rate. This rate continued to operate until the decision of the Commonwealth Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 to eliminate basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and to introduce total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 182). Basic wages for adult males from December 1950 are shown in Section IX of the Appendix.

(b) *Northern Territory (South of the 20th parallel of South Latitude)*. The history of basic wage determination in this area of the Northern Territory is set out in detail in earlier issues of the Labour Report to which reference should be made. On a number of occasions the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration reviewed and determined the basic wage. Automatic quarterly adjustments also operated and these continued until September 1953 when they were discontinued in Commonwealth awards (*see* page 178). From 1956 to 1966 uniform increases to Commonwealth basic wages were granted by the Court and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 178) and these applied in the Territory. In July 1966 the basic wage for adult males was fixed at \$33.40 a week to which should be added a special loading of 70c a week. The adult female basic wage was seventy-five per cent of the adult male rate. These rates continued to operate until basic wages and margins were eliminated from Commonwealth awards and wage rates were expressed as total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967 (*see* page 182). Basic wages for adult males since December 1950 are shown in Section IX of the Appendix.

5. Commonwealth wage margins

In addition to basic wage rates, awards of Commonwealth and State industrial tribunals specified secondary wage payments consisting of margins and loadings. Margins have been defined as 'minimum amounts awarded above the basic wage to particular classifications of employees for the features attaching to their work which justify payments above the basic wage, whether those features are skill or experience required for the performance of that work, its particularly laborious nature, or the disabilities attached to its performance'.

In the Commonwealth jurisdiction prior to 1954 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration had not made any general determination in respect of wage margins, but general principles of marginal rate fixation had been enunciated by the Court in the Engineers Case of 1924, the Merchant Service Guild Case in 1942 and the Printing Trades Case of 1947. Major decisions of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and later the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission affecting margins in Commonwealth awards were made in 1954, 1959, 1963, 1965 and 1966. Details of these decisions can be found in earlier issues of the Labour Report. A brief summary of the results of these decisions is set out below.

In its judgment in the Metal Trades Case 1954 the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration re-assessed the marginal structure in the Metal Trades Award by, in general, raising the amount of margin to two and a half times the amount of the margin that had been current in 1937. The new rates operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 13 December 1954. The Court said that its decision was expected to afford general guidance where wages and salaries under Commonwealth awards could be regarded as containing a margin.

In a judgment relating to the Metal Trades Award in the Margins Cases of 1959, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased existing margins in the award by twenty-eight per cent from the beginning of the first full pay-period commencing in December 1959. The Commission stated that the use of the increases in the Metal Trades Award as a guide in other disputes would be a matter for the parties as far as conciliation was concerned, and if arbitration was necessary, for the Commission however constituted.

The result of the Margins Case 1963 was that margins for adult males in the metal trades were increased by ten per cent to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 22 April 1963.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced its decision in the National Wage Cases of 1965 on 29 June 1965. The majority decision of the Commission decided that each margin for adult males prescribed in the Metal Trades Award would be increased by an amount equal to one and a half per cent of the sum of the Six Capital Cities basic wage and that margin with effect from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1965. The judgment anticipated that, subject to the question of capacity of a particular industry and the questions of those margins which had been increased on general economic grounds since 1963, the increases would be speedily reflected throughout the awards of the Commission.

The Commission in its judgment in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 deferred any general increase in margins pending a work value investigation of classifications in the Metal Trades Award (*see* page 181). However, in December 1966 the Commission decided to grant interim increases in margins pending a final decision in the above investigation. It was decided to add to each margin a percentage of the sum of that margin and the Six Capital Cities basic wage as follows: for margins less than \$5, one per cent; for margins \$5 or more but less than \$7.50, one and a half per cent; for margins \$7.50 or more but less than \$11.20, two per cent; and for margins \$11.20 or more, two and a half per cent. These increases were operative from the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 January 1967 and subject to special cases were of general application in other industries in the federal jurisdiction.

As a result of a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967, basic wages and margins were eliminated from Commonwealth awards and total wages were introduced with effect from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967.

6. Commonwealth work value inquiries

In addition to variations of wage margins in Commonwealth awards as a result of the general inquiries in the period 1954 to 1966 (*see above*) variations of margins for various occupations were made by the Commission as individual awards came up for review or upon application by trade unions. Similar procedures existed in regard to awards of State industrial tribunals.

As a result of its decision in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission undertook a work value inquiry concerning classifications appearing in the Metal Trades Award. The inquiry proceeded by way of detailed inspections of the work in factories performed by various classifications specified in the award, visits to training schools, and a formal hearing at which there were taken the sworn evidence and submissions called or made on behalf of the respective parties and interveners. The inspections and visits to training schools took place over the period September 1966 to September 1967. Formal hearing commenced on 21 September 1967 and concluded on 17 November 1967. On 11 December 1967 the Commission issued a majority decision (Gallagher *J.* and Commissioner Winter, with Moore *J.* dissenting).

On behalf of the majority Gallagher *J.* made an announcement which included the following:

'In this Inquiry the Commissioner and I would determine that:—

- (1) Wage increases where granted for adult male employees working under clause 4 of the Metal Trades Award 1952 (as varied) should be awarded on a work value basis, not otherwise, and should be those as set out in the schedule marked A which is now handed down.
- (2) Wage increases where granted for adult female employees should be 75 per cent of the appropriate increase for adult males with a flat rate for employees at the third class machinist level or below.
- (3) The claim for retrospectivity should be refused.
- (4) The appropriate variation should come into operation from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 22 January 1968 and should remain in force for three years thereafter with liberty to apply to the Commissioner in the metal trades industry reserved to the parties.

Upon reference to the schedule marked A, it will be seen that it has been found practicable to determine rates for classifications generally, that is to say for 320 classifications. Of these it will be seen that for 18 classifications there would be no increase in wage rates, that for 178 classifications there would be an increase of \$1.00 per week, that for 9 classifications there would be an increase of \$1.30 per week, that for 27 classifications there would be an increase of \$2.75 per week, that for 16 classifications there would be an increase of \$3.75 per week, that for 47 tradesman classifications there would be an increase of \$7.40 per week and that for the remaining 25 classifications there would be an increase of varying amounts ranging between 10 cents and \$10.05 per week.

'We explain that the rates shown in Schedule A are those appropriate for Victoria-elsewhere. The equivalent award rates for the principal localities named below are to be ascertained by adjusting the Victoria-elsewhere rates as follows: Sydney add \$0.80, Brisbane deduct \$1.70, Adelaide deduct \$0.40, Hobart add \$0.70.

With regard to over award payments we direct particular attention to the reasons of Mr Commissioner Winter commencing at page 63 and to [the reasons of Gallagher *J.*] commencing at page 151. We emphasise that the increases which we would grant would apply to existing award wages and it should not be assumed by employees that over award payments cannot or will not be offset against them. We also emphasise that this is not a case in which increases in wage rates for the metal trades set a pattern for wages in other industries. The increases which we would grant reached as they have been on a work value basis relate solely to employees working under clause 4 of the Metal Trades Award and do not constitute a reason for awarding wage increases to employees covered by other awards or working in other industries.'

Following applications by employers concerning the question of absorption in over award payments of the increases granted in the metal trades in December 1967, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, consisting of Kirby C.J., Gallagher and Moore J.J., Senior Commissioner Taylor and Commissioner Winter, heard submissions by employers and trade unions on 14-16 February 1968.

The pronouncement of the majority of the Commission (Gallagher J. dissenting) was made on 21 February 1968. The Commission said it appeared that substantial absorption of over award payments had not been practicable in the existing circumstances, and that had this been known at the time of the decision the burden of the increased rates should not have been imposed without deferment of some portion of the increases. The Commission agreed that this was a changed circumstance since December 1967 and it required positive action by this bench.

The Commission, in its pronouncement, made the following decisions. The work value decisions of the Commission in December 1967 (*see* page 181) as to its amounts should stand. However, it was decided that seventy per cent of the prescribed increases should be payable in accordance with the decision of 11 December and that thirty per cent should be deferred. But where the increase was \$1.60 or less per week, the full amount should be paid without deferment and where the increase was more than \$1.60 the increase payable without deferment should be at least \$1.60. The decision applied to increases granted to adult males and adult females. Adjustments to rates would be in multiples of five cents.

The bench of the Commission which would deal with the economic wage case anticipated to commence on 6 August 1968 should decide when the deferred portion of the increases should be payable. The Commission again stated that the increases in wage rates in the Metal Trades Award did not set a pattern for wages in other awards. Benches dealing with work value cases in other awards were not bound in any way to follow what had happened in the Metal Trades Award. The Commission appealed to all in industry to co-operate with each other and the Commission to make these decisions work and to end the industrial disputes and stoppages.

On 6 August 1968 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided that the metal trades increases deferred by the February decision (*see above*) would become payable from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 21 August 1968.

In its decision in the National Wage Case 1969, the Commission made some general observations about wage fixation in the Federal sphere which, the Commission stated, might be of assistance to those who work under Federal awards and to those who participate in making them.

7. Commonwealth total wages

In the national wage cases of 1964 and 1965 applications by employers that basic wages and margins should be deleted from Commonwealth awards and total wages introduced were rejected by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

However, in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 the Commission decided to defer the conversion of the wage structure to the basis of a single wage pending further consideration of the present structure of marginal rates (*see* page 181) and further argument. As a result of the National Wage Cases of 1967, in which the employers again applied for a total wage, the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission announced the elimination of basic wages and margins from Commonwealth awards and the introduction of total wages. The total wages were arrived at by adding an amount of \$1 a week to the weekly award wages for each adult male and adult female classification to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967.

Trade unions unsuccessfully challenged in the High Court the abolition of basic wages and the adoption of total wages by the Commonwealth Commission.

On 4 October 1968 in its decision in the National Wage Case 1968 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission increased all wage rates for adults (male and female) in Commonwealth awards by \$1.35 a week. The minimum wage for adult males

was increased by the same amount. Male and female juniors including apprentices received proportionate increases. The variations came into operation from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968.

On 1 December 1969 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission made the following decisions in the National Wage Case 1969. An increase of 3 per cent was awarded to total award wages of adult males and females other than the minimum wage for adult males which was increased by \$3.50 a week. Male and female juniors and apprentices also received a 3 per cent increase in their wage rates. All these variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. The Commission also made some general observations about wage fixation in the Federal sphere which, the Commission stated, might be of assistance to those who work under Federal awards and to those who participate in making them.

On 14 December 1970 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, in its decision in the National Wage Case 1970, awarded a 6 per cent increase to total wage rates in Commonwealth awards, other than the rates of minimum wage for adult males, which were increased by \$4.00 a week. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 January 1971.

8. Commonwealth minimum wages

In July 1966 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in its decisions in the Basic Wage, Margins and Total Wage Cases of 1966 inserted in Commonwealth awards provisions for minimum wages for adult males. The Commission said it had given detailed consideration to lower paid classifications in the Metal Trades Award and had decided to grant some immediate relief to low wage earners. The Commission in its judgment said it intended to insert a new provision in awards by which it would be prescribed that no adult male employee should be paid, as a weekly wage for working the standard hours of work, an amount less than the minimum wage i.e. his appropriate basic wage rate plus \$3.75 a week. The minimum wage was prescribed for adult male employees only and was applied for all purposes of the award for example, in calculation of overtime and other penalty rates, piece-work, casual employment, sick leave and annual leave.

The Commission stated that the provision for a minimum wage for adult male employees was designed to meet the circumstances of employees in the lowest classifications who were in receipt of award rates and no more. It was not intended to affect the wage of any employee who was already receiving the prescribed minimum through over-award payment. The provision for minimum wages for adult males operated from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 11 July 1966. The minimum wages for adult males inserted in Commonwealth awards ranged from \$34.75 to \$37.25 a week for capital cities. These rates were increased by \$1 a week as a result of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967, the increases to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Increases of \$1.35 a week operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968 as a result of the National Wage Case 1968. As a result of the National Wage Case 1969, rates of minimum wage for adult males were increased by \$3.50 a week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. An increase of \$4.00 a week, as a result of the National Wage Case 1970, operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 January 1971. Rates of minimum wage for adult males in Commonwealth awards are shown in Section XI of the Appendix.

9. Equal pay, Commonwealth awards, etc.

(a) **Equal Pay Cases 1969.** Two benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission sat jointly from 25 February 1969 to 22 May 1969 to take evidence and hear argument on a trade union claim for equal pay between the sexes.

The trade unions' claim was to insert into Commonwealth awards and into determinations of the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator an amount of money which would eliminate the difference in current rates represented by the difference between the former

male and female basic wages. On a 'Six Capital Cities' basis this represented an increase of \$8.20 per week for females under awards or an amount of \$428 per annum for females under the determinations. The unions rejected the proposal of the Commonwealth Government that the principles of equal pay in State legislation should apply to Commonwealth awards and determinations. A number of women's organisations intervened and supported the unions' claim and submissions. They presented additional information to support their attitudes, and referred to the possibility of gradual implementation of the claim.

The Commonwealth Government announced that it did not oppose the principle of equal pay provided four essential conditions were met—(i) the work performed by females must be the same or substantially the same as that performed by males under the same award; (ii) the females must perform the same range and volume of work as males; (iii) females must perform the work under the same conditions as males; (iv) the work must not be work essentially or usually performed by females (however a classification may qualify for equal pay if it was one in which only female workers were employed but for which there was a corresponding classification in which males were employed). The Commonwealth Government opposed the unions' claim and suggested the introduction into awards and determinations provisions which would have the effect of applying to them principles of equal pay found in the Acts of various States. The Commonwealth Public Service Board and Commonwealth Government Instrumentalities supported the submissions of the Commonwealth Government.

Private employers in separate submissions suggested either that the matter should not be dealt with outside a National Wage Case because of the magnitude of the increases claimed; or that the claim be dismissed. All private employers opposed the Commonwealth Government proposals, although one group suggested that if, despite their opposition, the principles of State legislation were adopted, they should be accepted as a whole.

Both benches of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission reached a common conclusion as regards the claim and on 19 June 1969 published their decision and joint reasons for their decision. The Commission said it was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work by introducing into Commonwealth awards and determinations the principles contained in State Acts on equal pay. The Commission stated that no increases should be granted without an examination of the work done, and principles to be applied in deciding applications for equal pay were suggested by the Commission (*see below*).

The following paragraphs contain some of the main points in the Commission's reasons for its decision.

The Commission stated that the issue before it was the principle of equal pay for equal work. Four States, namely, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania had passed virtually identical legislation on equal pay, although the Tasmanian legislation was confined to the State Public Service. The principle of equal pay for equal work had also been implemented in the Public Services (including teachers) of all States, other than Victoria, where it was confined to teachers. The Commonwealth Government itself supported the introduction of the principles of the State legislation into Commonwealth awards and determinations. The conjunction of views of the Commonwealth and State Governments was a matter to which the Commission thought it should pay serious regard. In addition there was a significantly greater number of females covered by State awards than by Commonwealth awards.

The Commission said that while they were not able to quantify with any accuracy the effect of their decision, they stated that it should cause no significant economic problems, particularly as gradual implementation was proposed.

In conclusion the Commission stated that there were four alternative propositions which they could seriously consider. The first was the granting of a claim or a lesser flat increase to all adult females; the second the dismissal of the claim; the third its deferment until the next National Wage Case (or at least the deferment of its implementation); and the fourth the granting of equal pay to the extent of the principles of existing State legislation. The Commission said it was not prepared to grant the unions' claim. The arguments for dismissing

the claim were sufficient to establish that the claim should not be granted in full and that no increases should be awarded without an examination of the work done. Therefore the claim would not be dismissed outright. The Commission also stated it was not prepared to defer the cases so that they would be heard contemporaneously with the 1969 National Wage Case. The Commission realised that, while it accepted the concept of 'equal pay for equal work' implying the elimination of discrimination based on sex alone, the concept was difficult to define precisely and even more difficult to apply with precision. The extent to which the Commission was prepared to implement the principle of equal pay for equal work was to introduce into awards and determinations the principles of the State Acts, which they considered were fair and reasonable in all the circumstances.

The following is a quotation from the Commission's reasons for its decision dealing with the principles to be applied in considering applications for equal pay. 'It will be necessary in due course for a separate examination to be made of each determination and award in respect of which applications for equal pay between the sexes are received, and we suggest that the following principles which will be applied in the matters before us should be applied in deciding those other applications:—

- (1) the male and female employees concerned who must be adults, should be working under the terms of the same determination or award;
- (2) it should be established that certain work covered by the determination or award is performed by both males and females;
- (3) the work performed by both the males and the females under such determination or award should be of the same or a like nature and of equal value, but mere similarity in name of male and female classifications may not be enough to establish that males and females do work of a like nature;
- (4) for the purpose of determination whether the female employees are performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value as the male employees the Arbitrator or the Commissioner, as the case may be, should in addition to any other relevant matters, take into consideration whether the female employees are performing the same work or work of a like nature as male employees and doing the same range and volume of work as male employees and under the same conditions;
- (5) consideration should be restricted to work performed under the determination or award concerned;
- (6) in cases where males and females are doing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value, there may be no appropriate classifications for that work. In such a case appropriate classifications should be established for the work which is performed by both males and females and rates of pay established for that work. The classifications should not be of a generic nature covering a wide variety of work;
- (7) in considering whether males and females are performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value, consideration should not be restricted to the situation in one establishment but should extend to the general situation under the determination or award concerned, unless the award or determination applies to only one establishment;
- (8) the expression of 'equal value' should not be construed as meaning 'of equal value to the employer' but as of equal value or at least of equal value from the point of view of wage or salary assessment;
- (9) notwithstanding the above, equal pay should not be provided by application of the above principles where the work in question is essentially or usually performed by females but is work upon which male employees may also be employed'.

Concerning the date of operation the Commission made the following decisions. 'Where the Arbitrator or Commissioner is satisfied that equal pay should be awarded, we consider that the implementation of such a decision should be spread over a period so that as from 1 January 1970 implementation will be the same as that under the South Australian, West

Australian and Tasmanian Acts. We also consider that it would be appropriate for the first step to operate as from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 October 1969, where a decision is made before that date. Where a decision is made on or after that date our view is that it should not operate retrospectively. The scale of rates and the dates of operation where a decision is made prior to 1 October 1969 should be according to the following scale:—

<i>Date of Operation</i>	<i>Amount of Female Rate</i>
Beginning of first pay period to commence on or after—	
1 October 1969	85 per cent of male rate at that date
1 January 1970	90 per cent of male rate at that date
1 January 1971	95 per cent of male rate at that date
1 January 1972	100 per cent of male rate at that date

Provided that no female rates should be reduced by operation of the above formula.

Where application for equal pay is made, and a decision is given on or after 1 October 1969, the following rates should be prescribed as the commencing rates. Thereafter they should be increased in accordance with the above scale—

<i>Date of Operation</i>	<i>Amount of Female Rate</i>
From 1 October 1969 and up to 1 January 1970	85 per cent of the male rate at the date of operation
From 1 January 1970 and up to 1 January 1971	90 per cent of the male rate at the date of operation
From 1 January 1971 and up to 1 January 1972	95 per cent of the male rate at the date of operation
From 1 January 1972	100 per cent of the male rate

Provided that no female rates should be reduced by operation of the above formula.

The Commission stated that it would not be appropriate for females to be awarded the 'minimum wage for adult males' prescribed in some awards (e.g. Clause 3 of the Metal Trades Award) but they should be paid the award rate for the specific classification.

The Commission pointed out that in these cases they had been dealing with applications for equal pay and not with the principles of fixation of female rates generally.

(b) **Equal Pay, Metal Trades Award.** In February 1970 Commissioner Winter of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, after hearing claims by trade unions, granted equal pay to adult female process workers employed under the Commonwealth Metal Trades Award. The Commissioner determined that, as from the first pay period commencing on or after 23 February 1970, wage rates for adult females would be 90 per cent of the adult male rates. As from 1 January 1971 the rates would be 95 per cent of the adult male rates, and from 1 January 1972 the rates would be the same as the male rates. A Full Bench of the Commission rejected an employers' appeal against this decision. On 25 March 1970 employers and trade unions agreed that adult and junior females (other than process workers) employed under the Commonwealth Metal Trades Award would receive equal pay on the following basis. From 25 March 1970 females received 90 per cent of the male rate, rising to 95 per cent from 1 January 1971 and full equal pay with males from 1 January 1972.

Determination of wage rates in State awards, etc.

1. **New South Wales.** The first determination of a standard living wage for adult male employees under New South Wales State awards operated from 16 February 1914, when the Court of Arbitration fixed the rate at \$4.80 a week for the metropolitan area. The first living wage for adult females (\$3.00 a week) was declared by the Board of Trade to operate from 17 December 1918.

From 1926 to 1937 basic wage rates were determined by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales. From July 1927 a State scheme of child endowment became operative in New South Wales and this continued until superseded by the Commonwealth Government scheme in July 1941 (*see* page 204).

From October 1937 to October 1955 the State adult male basic wage for Sydney was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney. From the beginning of the first pay-period in November 1955 the State basic wage was automatically adjusted each quarter in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers. (Automatic adjustment of Commonwealth basic wages was discontinued in September 1953.) These automatic adjustments continued until October 1964 when legislation provided that the Commonwealth basic wage for Sydney should apply in State awards and industrial agreements to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period which commenced on or after 19 June 1964.

Between October 1937 and November 1950 the State adult female basic wage for Sydney was fifty-four per cent of the adult male rate. In December 1950 the adult female rate became seventy-five per cent of the adult male rate. In 1959 legislation provided that, for male and female employees performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value, the Industrial Commission may prescribe in State awards the same basic wage and secondary wage. For these females the basic wage increased from 80 per cent of male basic wage in January 1959 to 100 per cent of the male basic wage in January 1963 (*see* pages 193 and 194).

In March 1967 the Industrial Commission in Court Session, when considering the adoption of Commonwealth marginal increases for State awards, stated that the general principle in future would be to inject Commonwealth wage increases on economic grounds into the State award structure. Following the increase of \$1 a week in total wages in Commonwealth awards in July 1967, the Industrial Commission increased award rates of wages and salaries for adult males and adult females by the addition of a fixed loading of \$1 per week, described as 'July 1967 economic loading', to take effect from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 July 1967. Subsequently legislation increased the basic wage for adult males from \$33.50 to \$34.50 per week and for adult females from \$25.10 to \$26.10 per week to operate from 1 January 1968. The increase of \$1 per week in each basic wage absorbed the 'July 1967 economic loading' which was omitted from State awards and agreements. The legislation also provided for the adjustment of wage rates in State awards by the Industrial Commission subsequent to a decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to vary Commonwealth wage rates wholly or partly on economic grounds. Changes in the State basic wage for adult males should not be more than the amount of increase in Commonwealth minimum wages for adult males and the increase in the adult female basic wage not less than seventy-five per cent of the increase in the male basic wage. The Industrial Commission and Conciliation Committees were given power to include provisions for a minimum wage for adult males or for adult females in State awards.

The Industrial Commission of New South Wales increased the basic wages for adult males and adult females by \$1.35 a week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968. The weekly basic wage rates then became \$35.85 for adult males and \$27.45 for adult females.

The Industrial Commission determined on 12 December 1969 that rates of wages for timeworkers in State awards should increase by 3 per cent and this resulted in increased basic wages, margins and certain loadings. The adult male basic wage increased by \$1.05 to \$36.90 a week and the adult female basic wage by 85c to \$28.30 a week. Marginal rates for adult males and adult females were increased by 3 per cent as also were certain loadings (e.g. shift allowances, leading hand allowances). Junior rates of pay were also increased by 3 per cent. These variations operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969.

On 21 December 1970 the Industrial Commission of New South Wales determined that the basic wage for adult males be increased by \$2.20 to \$39.10 a week, and the basic wage for adult females be increased by \$1.70 to \$30.00 a week, as from 1 January 1971. The Commission also determined that the marginal rates of pay in awards be increased by 6 per cent, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 January 1971.

Further information on New South Wales basic wages was published in previous issues of the Labour Report. State basic wage rates for Sydney are published in Section IX of the Appendix.

On 1 April 1968 the Industrial Commission of New South Wales announced its decisions on trade union claims for increased award wages in certain State awards consequent upon increases granted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (see page 181). The Industrial Commission granted increased rates in five State awards (Group A) which prior to the Commonwealth decision included classifications the same as in the Metal Trades Award and with identical rates. For another group of awards (Group B), in which the ordinary rate of wage fixed for a particular classification was higher than the rate fixed in the Metal Trades Award, increases similar to Group A awards were granted, with the employers' consent. For other awards (Groups C and D) which contained classifications different from those in the Metal Trades Award the Commission refused to grant increases and suggested the need for work value inquiries. The increases granted were to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period to commence on or after 22 January 1968.

Details of equal pay in State awards etc., are shown on pages 193 and 194.

2. Victoria. In Victoria, Wages Boards constituted for each industry group or calling from representatives of employers and employees with an independent chairman determine rates of wage and conditions of work.

Except for the period November 1953 to August 1956, when automatic quarterly adjustments to the basic wage in Wages Board determinations operated, Wages Boards in determining wage rates had adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates. The basic wage rates of August 1956 continued to operate until June or July 1959 when the Commonwealth rates for Melbourne, determined as a result of the 1959 Basic Wage Inquiry, were incorporated into Wages Board determinations.

Subsequent to the decisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the National Wage Cases of 1967 (see page 181), the Industrial Appeals Court decided that basic wages and margins for adult males and adult females should be deleted from Wages Board determinations and wage rates expressed as total wages to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period in July 1967. At the same time total wages for both adult males and adult females were increased by \$1 a week.

Total wages for both adult males and adult females in Wages Board determinations were further increased by \$1.35 a week operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968.

On 23 December 1969 the Industrial Appeals Court ordered that wage rates in Wages Board determinations should be increased by 3 per cent operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. The Court also ordered that a minimum wage for adult males of \$42.30 a week should operate in all determinations from the same operative date.

On 11 January 1971 the Industrial Appeals Court, following the 1970 National Wage Case decision (see page 183) granted a 6 per cent increase to all wage rates prescribed by Wages Board determinations, except the minimum wage for adult males which was increased by \$4.00 to \$46.30 a week. These increases operated from the first pay-period to commence on or after 1 January 1971, except for determinations of the Shearing Industry Board and the Agricultural and Pastoral Workers Board which operated from 4 January 1971.

For further information on basic wages in Victorian Wages Board determinations see previous issues of the Labour Report. Basic wage rates for adult males and adult females from November 1953 are published in Section IX of the Appendix.

On 22 March 1968 the Industrial Appeals Court handed down its decision relating to the application for increased rates of pay in twenty-six wages board determinations consequent upon the increases granted as a result of the Commonwealth Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (see page 181). The Court ordered that increases be granted to classifications that were identical to classifications in the Metal Trades Award. Increases for other classifications

were deferred or referred back to the appropriate Wages Board for determination. The increases would apply from the first pay-period commencing on or after 22 January 1968.

Details of equal pay provisions in Wages Board determinations etc., are shown on page 193.

3. Queensland. The first formal declaration of a basic wage in Queensland determined a basic wage of \$8.50 for adult males and \$4.30 for adult females to operate from 1 March 1921. Prior to this declaration the rate of \$7.70 a week for adult males had been generally recognised in awards as the 'basic' or 'living' wage.

Since 1961 the full bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consisting of not less than three Commissioners has power to make declarations as to the basic wage for males and females and the standard hours of work. The basic wage for adult males must be sufficient to maintain an employee, his wife and family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort. The basic wage for adult females shall be not less than is sufficient to enable an employee to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort. All persons interested must be given an opportunity to be heard before any general declaration as to the basic wage is made, and the Commission must take into consideration any probable economic effect of such declaration. From 1 May 1961 the basic wage for adult females has been seventy-five per cent of the male rate.

In March 1965 the Commission stated that it had been decided as a matter of policy that, in the future, it did not propose to deal with an application to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index, unless such a change warranted an alteration of forty cents or more in the basic wage for adult males.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to increase total wages by \$1 a week in July 1967 (*see* page 182), the Industrial Commission increased award rates of pay for both adult males and adult females by \$1 a week to operate from 3 July 1967.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission decided on 25 October 1968 that the increase of \$1.35 a week for adult males and adult females granted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (*see* page 182) should flow to Queensland State awards, and that the increases should be added to basic wages and operate from 28 October 1968. The Commission also decided that the basic wage concept should be maintained and that the \$1 increase granted to adult males and females in July 1967 should be absorbed in the basic wages.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland on 12 December 1969 declared that the basic wages for the Eastern District of the Southern Division should be increased by \$1.10 for adult males and by 80c for adult females as from 22 December 1969. The Commission further declared by way of a general ruling that the ascertainable marginal content of each adult male and female wage or salary rate should be increased by 3 per cent from the same date of operation. The rates of pay for juniors were increased proportionally to the adult increases.

On 13 May 1970 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared by way of a general ruling that on and from 8 May 1970 a guaranteed minimum wage for adult males of \$42.80 a week for the Eastern District of the Southern Division (including Brisbane) would apply in all awards and industrial agreements. As from 4 January 1971 the rate for Brisbane became \$46.80 a week. For other areas of the State, district allowances were added to these rates (*see below*).

On 17 December 1970 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland declared that as from 4 January 1971 basic wage rates should be increased by \$2.20 a week for adult males and by \$1.70 for adult females. It further declared that as from the same date the ascertainable marginal content of each adult male and female wage or salary rate should be increased by 6 per cent and the guaranteed minimum wage for adult males be increased by \$4.00 a week.

The basic wage rates payable in the Southern Division (Eastern District) including Brisbane were \$38.85 for adult males and \$29.75 for adult females operative from 4 January 1971. For basic wages in other areas of the State, district allowances are added to these rates as follows: Southern Division (Western District), \$1.05; Mackay Division, 90c; Northern Division (Eastern District), \$1.05; and Northern Division (Western District), \$3.25 per week. Allowances for adult females are seventy-five per cent of the above allowances for adult males.

For further particulars of basic wage determination in Queensland see previous issues of the Labour Report. Tables of basic wages are published in Section IX of the Appendix.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland on 19 March 1968 granted increased award wages to classifications in four State metal trades awards. The increases were the result of applications by trade unions who claimed that their members should be granted in full the award wage increases granted by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (see page 181). The Queensland Commission decided to increase the wage rates prescribed under the awards in question for those classifications whose margins were less than the 'marginal components' of the Federal Metal Trades Award. The effect of this decision was to award immediate wage increases to tradesmen and certain other employees as shown by the following examples—toolmakers \$4.45; patternmakers \$3.90; fitters \$2.00; riggers \$1.70 a week. There would be a *prima facie* case for a further review of State award rates when the Commonwealth Commission had considered the deferred payment of thirty per cent of the increases in the Metal Trades Award.

Details of equal pay in State awards, etc., are shown on page 193.

4. **South Australia.** The first declaration of a living wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was \$7.95 a week operative from 4 August 1921. The first adult female living wage of \$3.50 a week operated from 1 September 1921.

Before July 1966 the Board of Industry had power to declare, after public inquiry, living wages to be paid to adult males and adult females. Since that date the power has been vested in the Industrial Commission constituted by a President and two Commissioners. However the South Australian Industrial Code also provides for the declaration of living wages by proclamation to prevent unjustifiable differences between State and Commonwealth rates of wages. This latter method has been used in recent years to declare living wages.

The State living wage for adult males was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide from February 1950 to July 1967, when basic wages were deleted from Commonwealth awards and total wages introduced. The State living wage for adult females was the same as the Commonwealth basic wage for Adelaide from December 1950 to July 1967 and was seventy-five per cent of the adult male rate.

Following the increase of \$1 a week in total wages in Commonwealth awards in July 1967 (see page 182), by proclamation the State living wages for both adult males and adult females were increased by \$1 a week to operate from 3 July 1967. Further increases of \$1.35 a week were proclaimed to operate from 28 October 1968. The rates then became \$34.65 for adult males and \$26.55 for adult females.

The South Australian Industrial Commission granted the following increases in State awards from 22 December 1969. An 'economic loading' of 3 per cent of the sum of the living wage plus margins was included in all awards and the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$3.50 to \$41.90 a week.

On 23 December 1970, the Industrial Commission of South Australia made the following decisions, to operate from 4 January 1971. The economic loading of 3 per cent awarded in December 1969 was absorbed in the living wage and margins; new living wages of \$37.85 a week for adult males and \$29.00 a week for adult females were determined; marginal rates were further increased by 6 per cent; and the minimum wage for adult males was increased by \$4.00 to \$45.90 a week.

For further information on South Australian living wages see previous issues of the Labour Report. Tables of living wages are published in Section IX of the Appendix.

In September 1966 following a test case, the South Australian Industrial Commission adopted the concept of a minimum wage for adult males (*see* page 183 on Commonwealth minimum wage). In a few weeks, following this decision the minimum wage, which had been fixed at \$36.05 a week, was written into other State awards. On and from 3 July 1967 the minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$37.05 a week, and to \$38.40 a week from 28 October 1968. From 22 December 1969 the minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$41.90 a week, and to \$45.90 a week from 4 January 1971.

On 20 March 1968 the Industrial Commission of South Australia delivered its decision on trade union claims for variations in State award rates based on the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 182). The Industrial Commission stated that they did not consider that there should be an automatic flow through of wage rates from the Commonwealth Metal Trades Award into awards of the Commission. The Commission said that in any subsequent work value case that may arise in State awards, where classifications were found embracing identical work with that in the Metal Trades Award the predetermined rate evaluated for such work in that award would have persuasive value. The relationship would be between work performed and not money payable.

Details of equal pay in State awards, etc., are shown on page 193.

5. Western Australia. The first declaration of the basic wage by the Court of Arbitration operated from 1 July 1926 when rates of \$8.50 for adult males and \$4.59 for adult females were fixed.

Before December 1966 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session consisting of three Commissioners (previously the Court of Arbitration) could declare a basic wage at any time on its own motion and must do so when requested by a majority of industrial unions or by the Western Australian Employers' Federation, with the limitation that no new determination should be made within twelve months of the preceding inquiry. Legislation also provided that the Commission (or the Court) might make adjustments to the basic wage each quarter after considering retail price index numbers.

From August 1931 to September 1964 separate basic wages were declared for three areas of the State, namely—(a) the metropolitan area, (b) south-west land division, and (c) gold-fields areas and other parts of the State. In September 1964 when the Commission increased the basic wage after an inquiry one rate was declared for the whole of the State.

In December 1951 the basic wages for adult females became sixty-five per cent of the corresponding male rate, and in January 1960 this proportion was increased to seventy-five per cent. In each case marginal rates of pay for females were reduced or deleted to offset the increase in the female basic wage.

In December 1966 legislation provided that the Western Australian basic wage rates should be the same as the Commonwealth Six Capitals rates as soon as these exceeded the State rates (\$33.50 a week for adult males and \$25.13 a week for adult females) operative from 24 October 1966.

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to increase total wages by \$1 a week from July 1967, (*see* page 182) the Industrial Commission made the following decisions. Wage rates for adult males, not in receipt of the minimum weekly wage, and for adult females were increased by sixty cents a week by way of a special loading. The minimum weekly wage for adult males (*see below*) payable under certain awards was increased by \$1 a week. These increases operated from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967.

In October 1968 the Western Australian Industrial Commission decided upon application by trade unions, to increase by \$1.35 a week the special loading of 60c (*see above*) payable to adult males and adult females, to operate from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968. At the same time the Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males from \$37.55 to \$38.90 a week.

Legislation operative from 22 November 1968 fixed the basic wage for adult males at \$35.45 and for adult females at \$27.08 a week. These new rates absorbed the special loading

of \$1.95 a week which was deleted from awards. The legislation also provided for the Commission to review the basic wage at least every twelve months, the variations in the basic wage to take effect only after the expiration of twelve months from the last valuation unless there were special reasons.

The Western Australian Industrial Commission on 21 November 1969 increased the adult male basic wage by \$1.00 to \$36.45 a week and the adult female basic wage by 80c to \$27.88 a week operative from 24 November 1969.

On 26 October 1970 the Western Australian Industrial Commission determined that the basic wage for adult males be increased to \$38.45 a week, the basic wage for adult females to \$29.40 a week and the minimum wage for adult males to \$49.00 a week, all operative from 26 October 1970. The Commission also decided that awards would provide for additions to award rates for adult males to raise their wage rates for ordinary hours of work to 110 per cent of the sum of the basic wage and margin. This provision would not apply to those adult males who were already in receipt of this amount by virtue of award provisions or otherwise. This provision would operate from the date of amendment of each award, the first such amendment being inserted into awards in October 1970.

More detailed information on State basic wages in Western Australia appears in earlier issues of the Labour Report. Basic wage rates for the metropolitan area are published in Section IX of the Appendix.

In April 1967 the Western Australian Industrial Commission first included in State awards provision for a minimum wage for adult males (*see* page 183). The amount, which was then fixed at \$36.55 a week, was increased to \$37.55 a week in July 1967 (*see above*). However, at that time, provision for minimum wages only applied in eight or nine State awards. It was not until the end of 1967 that nearly all State awards had been amended to provide for a minimum wage for adult males. From the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 25 October 1968, the Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males from \$37.55 to \$38.90 a week. Following the decision in the National Wage Case 1969 (*see* page 182) the Western Australian Industrial Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males in State awards by \$3.50 to \$42.40 a week operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. From 26 October 1970, the Western Australian Industrial Commission increased the minimum wage for adult males to \$49.00 a week.

On 2 April 1968 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session delivered its judgment on claims by trade unions to vary margins prescribed in the State Metal Trades (General) Award, the claims being founded on the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 181). The Industrial Commission decided to refer back to a Commissioner part of the application so that an assessment of the value of the work of all semi-skilled workers in the State Award could be made and proper relativities established. When the Commissioner had reached a conclusion with respect to these workers he should, in the light of that conclusion, review the rates for tradesmen. Pending the outcome of that investigation the Commission decided to award semi-skilled workers an increase of 70 cents a week. This increase took effect as from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 8 April 1968.

An amendment to the Industrial Arbitration Act operative from 22 November 1968 requires the Western Australian Industrial Commission upon application, to insert in awards provision for equal pay for male and female workers performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value (*see* page 193).

6. Tasmania. Wages Boards are constituted for a number of industries from representatives of employers and employees with an independent chairman (common to all Wages Boards) with power to determine rates of wage in each industry.

Except for the period February 1956 to August 1956, when Wages Boards adjusted basic wages in accordance with movements in retail price index numbers, Wages Boards generally adopted Commonwealth basic wage rates. From August 1956 the basic wages in determinations remained unchanged until July 1959 when the rates were made the same as the Commonwealth basic wages.

In January 1961 Wages Boards adopted the basic wage for Hobart as the uniform rate applicable throughout the State. During 1962 a number of Wages Boards provided in their determinations for the automatic adoption of Commonwealth basic wages as and when they varied.

In July and August 1967 subsequent to the increase of \$1 in total wages in Commonwealth awards, Wages Boards varied their determinations by increasing basic wages for adult males and adult females by \$1 a week.

In November 1968 the Chairman of Wages Boards recommended a \$1.35 increase in the basic wage for adult males and adult females in wages board determinations. The new basic wages operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 15 October 1968 became \$35.75 a week for adult males and \$27.40 for adult females.

Wages Board determinations were further amended as follows, these variations operating from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969. The adult male basic wage was increased by \$1.05 to \$36.80 a week and the adult female basic wage by 80c to \$28.20 a week. Margins were increased by 3 per cent.

On 19 January 1971 the Chairman of Wages Boards announced that determinations of all Tasmanian Wages Boards were to be amended as follows. The basic wage was increased to \$39.00 a week for adult males and to \$29.90 a week for adult females. All margins prescribed in determinations were increased by 6 per cent and the minimum wage for adult males increased by \$4.00 to \$47.00 a week. These variations operate from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 January 1971.

Further details of basic wages in Tasmanian Wages Board determinations were published in earlier issues of the Labour Report. Hobart basic wage rates adopted by Wages Boards from February 1956 are published in Section X of the Appendix.

The concept of a minimum wage for adult males (*see* page 183) was first adopted for State Wages Board determinations in July 1967 following a hearing of a test case by the Electrical Trades Wages Board. During the three months following this decision the minimum wage for adult males, which was fixed at \$38.15 a week, was adopted by other Wages Boards where applicable. The minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$40.45 a week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 15 October 1968. The rate became \$43.00 a week from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 19 December 1969, and from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 January 1971 the minimum wage for adult males was increased to \$47.00 a week.

On 14 March 1968 the Electrical Engineers' Wages Board announced increases in margins varying from 25 cents a week for lower classifications to \$5.80 a week for tradesmen and \$6.40 a week for one higher classification. The trade unions had sought increases consequent upon the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in the Metal Trades Work Value Inquiry (*see* page 181). The increases were to take effect retrospectively from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 22 January 1968.

Details of equal pay in operation in Tasmania are shown on page 194.

7. Equal pay, State awards, etc.

(a) *New South Wales*. The Industrial Arbitration (Female Rates) Amendment Act 1958, which became operative on 1 January 1959, provided that upon application the Industrial Commission of New South Wales or a Conciliation Committee shall include in awards and industrial agreements provision for equal pay between the sexes. Where the Commission or Committee is satisfied that conditions of work are comparable (in terms described in the Act) between males and females they shall prescribe the same marginal or secondary rates of wage. As from 1 January 1959 the basic wage for these adult females would be 80 per cent of the basic wage for adult males. Thereafter this proportion would be increased annually by 5 per cent so that on 1 January 1963 the basic wage would be the same as that for adult males.

When provision for equal pay was prescribed in 1959 and succeeding years the basic wage would be the same as if the provision had been made applicable in 1959 and increased annually. The provisions for equal pay do not apply to persons engaged in work essentially or usually performed by females but upon which males may also be employed.

(b) *Victoria.* Although no specific equal pay legislation has been enacted in Victoria, certain wage tribunals have introduced the equal pay concept. At the end of 1969, 87 Wages Boards had prescribed male wage rates only; the effect of this being that all females employed under the determinations of these boards are entitled to receive the male rate of pay. The determinations of 33 other Wages Boards contain equal pay rates for one or more classifications. Eight Wages Boards have directly adopted the Commonwealth equal pay formula (see page 183), although most of these did so in the first half of 1970. Equal pay has been phased into the pay structure of the Victorian Teaching Service, and equality was accomplished on 1 January 1971. Appropriate positions in the Victorian Public Service also carry an equal salary for males and females.

(c) *Queensland.* 'The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1964' provides that 'the same wages shall be paid to persons of either sex performing the same work or producing the same return of profit to their employer'. The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland in a number of its awards has granted the same rates of pay to both male and female employees where evidence has been produced in support of the application. Up to the end of 1969 equal pay had been awarded to—tram conductresses, pharmaceutical chemists, dental technicians, dentists, caretakers, lift attendants, musicians, physiotherapists, printing industry employees, professional employees, medical officers, radiographers, certain shop assistants, sugar chemists, teachers, and to barmaids in hotels. No noticeable increase in applications by unions regarding equal pay for the sexes has been noted following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on this matter in June 1969.

(d) *South Australia.* The Industrial Code, 1967 gives the South Australian Industrial Commission power to insert into an award or industrial agreement, upon appropriate application, provision for equal rates of pay for males and females performing work of the same or a like nature and of equal value. The rates for females affected by this provision are to be increased progressively over a five year period so as to be 100 percent of the appropriate male rate from 1 January 1972. Up to 31 December 1969 equal pay provisions in accordance with the above principles have been included in awards covering psychiatric and mental nurses, cooks in government hospitals, and pharmacy students working for retail pharmaceutical chemists. Excluding persons employed under an award of a Commonwealth authority the most significant other groups of workers to whom the principle of equal pay has been extended are teachers employed by the S.A. Education Department and public service employees employed under the Public Service Act.

(e) *Western Australia.* The Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act 1968 provides that the Western Australian Industrial Commission is required, upon application, to insert in awards provision for equal pay for male and female workers performing work of the same or like nature and of equal value. This Act does not extend to Public Servants nor to those employed under Commonwealth awards. If application for equal pay was made before 30 June 1970 the difference in male and female basic wages would be removed not later than 1 January 1972. The equal pay provisions do not apply to persons engaged in work essentially or usually performed by female workers but upon which males may be employed. At 31 December 1969 the following females were receiving equal pay or a percentage thereof—bus conductresses, psychiatric nurses, hospital salaried officers, and, by administrative action, all female State government employees who satisfy conditions similar to those enunciated in the Industrial Arbitration Act Amendment Act 1968.

(f) *Tasmania.* The Public Service (Equal Pay) Act 1966 provides for the application to the Tasmanian Public Service and other statutory authorities subject to the Public Service Tribunal Act 1958 of the principle of equal pay, as between the sexes, for the performance of work of the same or a like nature and of equal value.

Upon application being made to the Public Service Tribunal and that authority being satisfied that the work performed by male and female employees is of the same or like nature and of equal value, the same marginal or scales of wage shall be prescribed irrespective of the sex of the employees. The basic wage for females affected by this Act, then 75 per cent of the male rate, is to be increased annually, from 1 January 1968, by five per cent of the male basic wage rate until parity is reached on 1 January 1972.

An award or any provision of an award, which applies to employees engaged in work essentially or usually performed by females, is expressly excluded from the equal pay provisions of the Act.

Annual leave

1. General

The majority of employees in Australia receive at least three weeks paid annual leave. The following paragraphs outline the position under Commonwealth and State awards and industrial legislation as at the end of 1970.

2. Commonwealth

The judgment delivered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, in the Commercial Printing Case of 1936, granting one week's annual leave with full pay to employees in the industry, has usually been regarded as the first statement in the Commonwealth jurisdiction of the principles involved in deciding whether or not annual leave should be awarded. Over a period of time annual leave was introduced industry by industry when and if the Judge responsible for the industry considered it proper.

In 1945 the question of annual leave was before the Court and the Court in its judgment set out what it considered to be the principles to be applied in all applications for an extension of the annual leave period to fourteen days. Alteration of particular awards was left to the discretion of the single judge who heard the application.

Since 1960, three inquiries have been held following union claims to increase paid annual leave from two to three weeks in Commonwealth awards. A summary of these cases is given below. For further particulars see earlier issues of the Labour Report including No. 49 (pages 139-142) and No. 51.

(i) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1960*. In its judgment of 14 December 1960 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission rejected claims by trade unions for an increase in paid annual leave from two to three weeks. The Commission stated that it had dismissed the application because of the then present economic situation.

(ii) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1962*. On 30 May 1962 the Commission announced its decision in this inquiry. The Commission stated that it was its intention to increase paid annual leave to three weeks generally in secondary industry, subject to special cases, as soon as the Commission was satisfied that the economy was in a position to cope with the effects of such an increase. The proceedings were then adjourned until February 1963.

(iii) *Three Weeks Annual Leave Inquiry 1963*. The hearing of an application for three weeks annual leave, which had been adjourned from May 1962 (see above), continued jointly with the hearings in the Margins Case 1963 (see page 180). In its judgment in April 1963 the Commission announced that the Metal Trades Award would be varied to allow employees who had completed twelve months continuous service by or after 30 November 1963 a period of twenty-one consecutive days leave. Proportionate leave for periods of employment of one month and over was granted in respect of employment after 1 June 1963. The application of the new standard of annual leave for secondary industry in other Commonwealth Awards was a matter for individual Commissioners upon application for variation.

In October 1963 the Commission rejected an application by employers for leave to be taken in two periods of seven and fourteen days respectively; and that the time after accrual, within which leave must be taken, should be extended to nine months when leave is taken in one period and to twelve months when leave is taken in more than one period.

(iv) *Australian Territories.* Annual leave provisions for private employees covered by awards in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory are subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. (See paragraphs (i) to (iii) above.)

3. New South Wales

Employees in New South Wales in private industry, other than those covered by Federal awards, were granted three weeks annual leave by the Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1958. In February 1964 the State Government granted its employees four weeks annual leave effective from 1 January 1964.

The Annual Holidays (Amendment) Act, 1964 assented to on 29 September 1964 provided that annual holiday pay for employees covered by provisions of the Annual Holidays Act, 1944-1964, would be calculated on the basis of the employee's ordinary pay and not on current award rates. The amending Act defined ordinary pay as including bonuses, commissions, etc., but as excluding shift work allowances, overtime or other penalty rates. The Act provided that a worker should receive notice of one month, instead of seven days, before proceeding on annual leave.

4. Victoria

Following the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in May 1963 (see above) individual Wages Boards commenced to alter provisions of their determinations to grant employees an extra week's leave. By September 1963 the majority of Boards had included three weeks annual leave in their determinations.

In December 1963 the Industrial Appeals Court upheld an appeal by employees against the determination of the Photographic Goods Board which stated that an employer may direct the workers or group of workers to take their annual leave in two periods of two consecutive weeks and one week, respectively.

5. Queensland

In June 1963 the Full Bench of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission granted an extra week's annual leave to employees with twelve months continuous service on or after 30 November 1963. This move implemented a previous decision of the Commission in which it was decided, as a matter of policy, to grant increased leave to persons already enjoying two weeks leave.

The decision applied to day workers and non-continuous shift workers receiving two weeks leave; continuous shift workers receiving three weeks leave; and day workers and shift workers receiving additional leave in lieu of extra payment for working on statutory holidays. The order became effective as from 1 June 1963.

It was decided that the terms of the decision of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, as handed down in April 1963 (see page 180) were to apply to awards of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission of Queensland with the exception that, in the State awards, *pro rata* payment for leave not taken at the termination of employment was to be expressed as hours per month. The Commission added that those industries or employers who felt that the condition of an industry warranted exemption or exclusion from such additional leave, should make an application showing justification for the exemption or exclusion as the onus rested upon that industry or employer to do so.

The decision did not apply to employees in primary industry, apart from the sugar industry, or those in western areas but by the end of March 1964 three weeks leave had been granted to these employees.

6. South Australia

The Full Bench of the South Australian Industrial Court in May 1963 announced an increased standard of annual leave in the State, adopting the standard fixed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (see page 180).

The Court pointed out that it had embraced three weeks as the general standard for annual leave for the time being. There would not be any automatic extension as the Court would decide the application for each industry as it arose to ensure that comparable industrial justice would be applied to the various groups of employees in the State.

The Court, as a general indication as to its attitude, expressed the view that annual leave should be taken at a time fixed either by agreement or, if this is not possible, at a time fixed by the employer. The leave should be allowed in two parts and one part must be of at least two weeks duration. These, however, were factors which could vary from award to award and their determination would depend on the needs of the particular industry.

7. Western Australia

Following a general inquiry concerning Annual Leave and Public Holidays, the Court of Arbitration in June 1963 adopted three weeks as the new standard for the normal period of annual leave in State awards, with four weeks for seven-day shift workers. The date of operation was the same as that decided by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission (see page 180).

Existing awards and agreements which already provided annual leave in excess of the Court's standard were to be examined separately to ascertain whether special circumstances existed to justify leave greater than the normal standard. The standard number of public holidays was retained at ten with the provision that where an award provided for more than ten public holidays a year, that award, unless the union consented to a reduction to ten, would be excluded from the above order amending the annual leave provisions until it was established that special circumstances justified the continuance of the greater number of holidays.

In November 1963 the Court refused an application by employers for the right to split the annual leave into two parts since it decided to follow the decision of most other State tribunals and allow the additional leave in conformity with conditions similar to those prescribed by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. The right to split the leave would only be allowed by the Court in exceptional circumstances, unless all the parties concerned agreed to the inclusion of such a provision.

8. Tasmania

Following an amendment to the Wages Board Act in 1961, Wages Boards were permitted to grant employees up to three weeks paid recreational leave. In June 1962 the determination of the Ironmongers' Wages Board provided that the entitlement to annual leave, on and from 1 January 1963, where the year of employment ended after 31 December 1962, would be fourteen consecutive days, together with a period during working hours equal to 3½ hours for each completed month of employment after 31 December 1962. Employees whose year of employment commenced after 31 December 1963 would be eligible for three weeks annual leave. Subsequently, other Wages Boards amended their determinations to provide for three weeks annual leave.

Generally, most Wages Boards adopted provisions to enable leave to be taken in one consecutive period within six months from the end of the preceding year of employment or, if the employer and employee agree, in two separate periods, the lesser of which shall be of not less than seven consecutive days.

Long service leave

1. General

Paid long service leave, i.e. leave granted to workers who remain with the one employer over an extended period of time, has been included in the provisions of Commonwealth and State industrial legislation and awards, etc. In most cases thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service has been provided. A brief summary is given in the following paragraphs. The transfer of ownership of a business does not constitute a break in continuity of service with the same employer.

2. Commonwealth

(i) *General.* Until May 1964 the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission had not included provision for long service leave in its awards and had refrained from determining disputes relating to this subject except in the case of the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (see page 199). Consequently, till then, the provisions of the various State Acts relating to long service leave applied to workers covered by awards of the Commonwealth. The applicability of long service leave provisions under State law to workers under Commonwealth awards had been tested before the High Court and the Privy Council and such provisions had been held to be valid.

The Commission's position was set out in its decision, issued on 16 September 1959, regarding disputes on the inclusion, in the Graphic Arts (Interim) Award, 1957, of provisions for long service leave. It stated that it should refrain, until further order, from determining the disputes so far as they concerned long service leave and that if, in future, the Commission decided that long service leave on a national basis was desirable, it was open to proceed to the making of an award on the matter.

In June 1963 the Commission when dealing with applications by employers in the graphic arts and metal trades awards for insertion of long service leave provisions, rejected union submissions that it should refrain from making such provisions and decided that the matters should proceed to hearing. The two matters were listed together for hearing in August 1963. In May 1964 the Commission announced its decision and the main points are set out below.

Long service leave entitlement would be calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks for twenty years of unbroken employment, in respect of employment before 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963) and at the rate of thirteen weeks for fifteen years in respect of service after 11 May 1964 (or in New South Wales, 1 April 1963). After further periods of ten years employees would be entitled to an additional *pro rata* period of leave calculated on the same basis. Those employees who completed an unbroken contract of employment of ten years but less than fifteen years and whose employment was terminated by death, or by the employer for any cause other than serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity or domestic or other pressing necessity, would be entitled to *pro rata* payment.

Exemptions obtained by employers under State legislation, except in South Australia, would continue, pending further order of the Commission. Any long service leave allowed, or payment in lieu thereof made, before 11 May 1964 under a State law or long service leave scheme would be taken into account for the purpose of these awards.

The rate of payment while on leave would be the current award rates applicable at the date on which the employee commenced leave. This rate, however, would be subject to basic wage changes and marginal adjustments which occurred during the leave period. The position of piece-workers and part-time and casual workers was reserved for further consideration.

The leave is to be taken after twenty-eight days notice by the employer in one continuous period, or, if the employer and the employee agree, in not more than three separate periods for the first thirteen weeks entitlement and in not more than two separate periods for any subsequent entitlement. Employees on long service leave were not to engage in any employment for hire or reward with other employers respondent to the awards, and employers under the awards were not to employ any such employees who were known to be on leave.

Contracts of employment cannot be terminated by the employer to avoid leave obligations imposed by the awards or through a slackness of trade if the employee is re-employed within six months, or for any other reason if the worker is re-employed within two months. Interruption or termination of employment arising directly or indirectly from an industrial dispute would be deemed as not breaking continuity of employment, provided the employee returned to work in accordance with the settlement terms of the dispute but the period of absence from duty would not count for long service leave purposes. Apprentices who entered into a contract of employment within a period of twelve months after the completion of an apprenticeship with the employer may include the period of apprenticeship

in their entitlement to long service leave from that employer. Service with the Commonwealth armed forces or the Civil Construction Corps established under the *National Security Act 1939-1946* would be counted as employment with the employer by whom the employee was last employed prior to service with either of these forces.

In November 1964 several unions applied to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for cancellation of the long service leave provisions of the graphic arts and metal trades awards. On 3 December 1964 the Full Bench of the Commission dismissed the unions' application.

In December 1964 several employer organisations in the graphic arts and metal trades industries applied for orders varying the provisions of the long service leave awards in these industries to make them applicable to all their employees whether or not they were members of those trade unions respondent to the awards. The applications were opposed by the unions on the ground that the Commission had no jurisdiction to make such an order for non-unionists. In its judgment of 23 December 1964 the Commission unanimously agreed that these awards should be varied to extend long service leave to all employees.

In December 1964 the Commission also announced other variations in the long service leave provisions of the metal trades and graphic arts awards. An employer would not be required to grant an employee long service leave until the amount of leave to which he was entitled equalled thirteen weeks in respect of the first period of entitlement and eight and two-thirds weeks in respect of any subsequent period of entitlement. The term 'thirteen weeks' was substituted for the words 'three months' in accordance with the Commission's decision of May 1964. These variations came into effect on and from 1 December 1964.

In November 1964 the Commission also awarded long service leave to employees in other industries. These awards operated from 1 December 1964 and were similar in scope to those mentioned above.

(ii) *Australian Territories*. Long service leave codes for employees covered by Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory awards were originally prescribed in December 1961 by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in Presidential Session. The Commission decided that employees should be granted three months long service leave after twenty years service with one employer, even if part of this service was outside the Territory. In addition, the Australian Capital Territory code prescribed that employees presently employed might 'go back for a period of 25 years in regard to the calculation of their present or future entitlement of long service leave'. In December 1964 the Commission amended the majority of awards covering employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory by granting long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. In August 1965 a number of those awards were made a common rule in these Territories.

(iii) *Stevedoring Industry*. The *Stevedoring Industry Act 1962* which came into force in November 1962 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956-1961* (see Labour Report No. 49, page 145) by extending the eligibility and qualifying periods of the long service leave provisions of the Act. No changes were made to the entitlement for long service leave which remained at thirteen weeks after twenty years qualifying service and six and a half weeks for each subsequent ten years qualifying service.

The *Stevedoring Industry Act 1966* which came into operation in October 1966 amended the *Stevedoring Industry Act 1956-1965* respecting long service leave for registered waterside workers. The period of qualifying service for an entitlement to leave was reduced from twenty to fifteen years. As before, there is a further entitlement upon completion of each subsequent ten years qualifying service. The number of days in a waterside worker's entitlement is calculated on the basis of one day for each eighty qualifying days in his qualifying service before 1 January 1966, one day for each sixty after 31 December 1965, and, commencing January 1966, one twenty-sixth of a day for each twelve consecutive working days at the port at which he is registered if each of the twelve is a qualifying day for him. In the main, a waterside worker's qualifying days are days on which he works or makes himself available for work or is absent on a specified ground and, subject to specified exceptions, his qualifying service is

the period of his continuous registration as a waterside worker. The maximum entitlement upon completion of fifteen years qualifying service is fifteen weeks and three days. Other provisions enable a registered waterside worker who before the commencement of the amending Act had completed more than fifteen but less than twenty years qualifying service, upon completion of twenty years qualifying service, to take the thirteen weeks leave to which he would be entitled if the former provisions remained in force. The amount by which thirteen weeks exceeds the amount to which, in the absence of this special provision, he would be entitled under the new provisions is to be deducted from his next entitlement.

3. New South Wales

Long service leave was first introduced for the majority of workers by the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1951, which provided such leave for workers under State awards. This Act was replaced by the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, which extended the benefits to any worker within the State. Leave provided for was three months for twenty years continuous service with the same employer.

In 1963 the Long Service Leave Act, 1955, was amended by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1963, which took effect from 1 April 1963 and in 1967 by the Long Service Leave (Amendment) Act, 1967, which became operative from 18 December 1967. The provisions of the Act apply to workers in the whole State with the exception of those employed in the Public Service or in certain Government undertakings as these were already receiving long service leave benefits either on more favourable terms or under another Act.

Under the amended Act the term 'ordinary time rate of pay' (i.e. the rate of pay for which employees were to be paid for their long service leave) was defined to exclude payments for shift work, overtime and other penalty rates. Bonus, incentive, or other similar payments received in the twelve months immediately preceding the taking of long service leave are to be apportioned on a weekly basis and added to the ordinary weekly rate of pay. If remuneration is partly or wholly by other than a fixed ordinary time rate of pay, an average ordinary weekly rate is to be calculated for the period actually worked in the preceding twelve months.

The amending Acts reduced the qualifying period for long service leave from twenty to fifteen years and also provided that those employees who have completed (a) at least ten years but less than fifteen years service and whose services are terminated for any reason; or (b) a minimum of five years service as an adult and whose services are terminated by the employer for any reason other than the worker's serious and wilful misconduct, or by the employee through illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, or by death of the employee, are eligible for payment for long service leave on the *pro rata* basis of three months for fifteen years service. The term 'service as an adult' is defined as meaning service with an employer during which the employee received a rate of pay either (a) not less than the lowest rates fixed under an award or industrial agreement for an adult male or female in the same trade, classification or calling as the worker; or (b) a rate of pay not less than the rate prescribed by the award for a journeyman in the same trade, classification or calling; or (c) if no award or calling covers the occupation, then the period of service with the employer on and from the age of twenty-one years.

For workers whose service with an employer began before the amending Act of 1963 and who were entitled to long service leave, the amount of such leave was to be the sum of the amounts calculated on the old (1955 Act) and the new (1963 Act) bases according to periods of service before and as from the commencement of the 1963 Act.

Workers on completing their apprenticeship with an employer, were now allowed twelve months, instead of six, to enter into a contract of employment with the employer and the period of apprenticeship is to be included for the purposes of determining period of service with that employer.

Previously, employers had been granted exemptions by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales from the long service leave provisions of the 1955 Act on the understanding that they grant workers benefits in the nature of long service leave under a scheme

which would not place workers in a less favourable position than that specified in the Act. As from 1 April 1964 no such exemptions would be granted unless long service leave is provided in the scheme. To enable the review of exemptions under the former Act the Industrial Commission, either on its own motion or that of an industrial union of employers or employees, or an employer concerned, would review the terms of any exemptions previously granted and if the benefits under the scheme, the subject of the exemption, were not as favourable as those specified in the amending legislation, or if it was no longer in the best interests of the workers concerned that the exemption should continue, then the Commission may—(i) vary either the terms of the exemption or any conditions necessary for the granting of the exemption; or (ii) revoke the exemption.

The amending Act of 1967 specifies inter-company relationships for which the transfer of an employee from one company to another does not constitute a break in continuity of service for long service leave. Continuity of service for long service leave entitlement with an employer will be maintained, in respect of service in the armed forces, only if there was an entitlement to apply for reinstatement with the employer on the termination of such service. Provision is also made for the taking wholly or partly in advance of not less than one month of long service leave, if employer and employee agree.

The Long Service Leave (Metalliferous Mining Industry) Act, 1963 was assented to on 13 December 1963 and came into operation on 1 January 1964. The object of the Act was to confer on certain workers in the metalliferous mining industry the right to three months long service leave after ten years service. The Act stated that a worker covered by its provisions would not be eligible to entitlements under the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1963.

Workers' entitlement to long service leave under the Act would be on the basis of three months for twenty years for service prior to the commencement of the Act and three months for ten years for service thereafter. The remaining provisions of the Act substantially followed provisions of the Long Service Leave Act, 1955–1967.

4. Victoria

The *Factories and Shops (Long Service Leave) Act 1953* first provided for long service leave for workers in Victoria, the provisions of this Act being subsequently incorporated in the Labour and Industry Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Labour and Industry (Long Service Leave) Act 1964*, assented to on 15 December 1964, amended the provisions of the *Labour and Industry Act 1958* as amended (to 1963) by providing long service leave on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years continuous service. The Act became effective from 1 January 1965.

On the completion of fifteen years of continuous service (previously twenty) an employee is entitled to thirteen weeks long service leave on ordinary pay. Further periods of five years service give the employee four and a third weeks leave (previously three and a quarter weeks). Employees who have completed more than fifteen years continuous service and whose employment is terminated for any reason (other than by death), are entitled to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment (previously one-eightieth). Payment in lieu of long service leave on the death of an employee is made to his personal representative. Termination of employment for the following reasons means an entitlement to leave equal to one-sixtieth of the period of continuous employment for employees who have completed at least ten years continuous service—firstly, by the employer on grounds other than serious and wilful misconduct, and, secondly by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or any other pressing necessity, where the illness, incapacity or necessity is of such a nature as to justify the termination of employment.

Periods of employment before 1 January 1965 are counted at only three-quarters of their face value in calculating years for entitlement.

Prior to the amending Act leave could be taken in one period or, by agreement between the employer and the employee, in two periods. The amending legislation provided that the first period of leave may, by agreement, be taken in two or three separate periods and any subsequent leave in two separate periods.

Following amendment to the Public Service Act in May 1964, public servants became entitled to four and a half months long service leave after fifteen years service (instead of six months after twenty years).

The *Labour and Industry (Long Service Leave) Act 1969*, which operated from 16 December 1969, provided that any female employee absent from employment for a period not exceeding twelve months due to any pregnancy is deemed not to have broken the continuity of her employment for long service leave purposes. However the period of absence is not counted as part of time worked.

5. Queensland

In 1952 the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to include long service leave provisions for employees within the jurisdiction of the Industrial Court, and the Act was amended again in 1955 to extend these provisions to any employee in respect of whose employment there was not in force an award or industrial agreement under the Act and to seasonal workers in sugar mills and meat works. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Payment for leave was prescribed as the rate of pay received at the time of leave.

'*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of 1964*', amended the long service leave provisions of '*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1963*'. Under the amended provisions, which operated on and from 11 May 1964, employees are entitled to thirteen weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service. Employees who completed at least ten years service and whose services were terminated either by the employee or the employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, are entitled to leave on a *pro rata* basis. Subsequent periods of leave, after the first period of thirteen weeks, became due on the completion of further periods of fifteen years service. An employee who, after completing fifteen years service, continues serving a further five years and whose employment is terminated, either by himself or by an employer, for any cause other than serious misconduct, is eligible for a further amount of leave on a proportionate basis.

6. South Australia

The Long Service Leave Act, 1957, which prescribed long service leave for employees of seven consecutive days in the eighth and in each subsequent year of continuous service, was repealed by the Long Service Leave Act, 1967. The new Act, which became operative from 16 November 1967, provides for thirteen calendar weeks leave after fifteen years continuous service with the same employer and for eight and two thirds weeks leave for each subsequent complete period of ten years service. After seven and before fifteen completed years of service (of which at least five years must be as an adult) the worker is entitled, on proper termination of employment other than for serious and wilful misconduct, to proportionate payment in lieu of leave for the period worked.

An employer may be exempted by the Industrial Commission from the leave entitlement provisions of the Act, provided that the employees are entitled under some other scheme to long service leave benefits not less favourable than those provided by the Act.

Entitlement for qualifying service prior to January 1966 is to be calculated at the rate of thirteen weeks leave for twenty years service. An employer shall not be required to grant leave until the worker's total entitlement is thirteen weeks.

Entitlements may be enforced by bringing proceedings before the Industrial Commission.

7. Western Australia

The Long Service Leave Act was passed in 1958, but did not apply to employees whose conditions of work were regulated under the Western Australian Industrial Arbitration Act. The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia, in an order dated 1 April 1958, incorporated, in most of the awards and agreements within its jurisdiction, provisions similar to those in the Long Service Leave Act. Leave provided for was thirteen weeks for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

A general inquiry into long service leave, public holidays, annual leave and hours was held by the Court in 1961. In its judgment, delivered on 5 May 1961, the Court rejected the major claims by the parties relating to long service leave. However, it deleted a sub-clause of the 1958 Order which entitled an employer to offset any payment in respect of long service leave under the Order against any payment by him to any long service leave scheme, superannuation scheme, pension scheme, retiring allowance scheme, provident fund or the like or under any combination thereof operative at 1 April 1958.

On 23 September 1964 the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session by agreement, varied the Printing (Newspapers) Award to provide thirteen weeks long service leave after fifteen years, with eight and two-thirds weeks after further periods of ten years service. The order became effective from 1 October 1964. Employees who have completed at least ten years service are entitled to *pro rata* leave if their employment was terminated either by (i) death; (ii) the employer for any reason other than serious misconduct; or (iii) the worker on account of sickness, injury, or domestic or other pressing necessity. Workers whose service commenced before 1 October 1964 are entitled to leave calculated on the basis of thirteen weeks after twenty years for service before 1 October 1964 and, for service commencing on or after 1 October 1964, on the basis of thirteen weeks after fifteen years service. Payment for the period of leave is the ordinary rate applicable to the worker as prescribed by the award. In the case of casual and part-time workers, payment is the ordinary time rate for the number of hours usually worked up to, but not exceeding, the prescribed standard. The rate of pay does not include shift premiums, overtime, bonuses, or piece or bonus work, or any system of payment by results. The worker is to receive at least one month's notice of the date from which the leave is to be taken. Workers must not, while on leave, engage in any employment for hire or reward or they will lose their entitlement to payment for leave.

A special board of reference was constituted to hear and determine any disputes or matters arising under the award. On 29 September 1964 the Commission amended the long service leave provisions of the majority of awards and agreements to incorporate the above provisions.

Long service leave on the same terms as the above provisions was incorporated in the *Long Service Leave Amendment Act (No. 2), 1964*, assented to on 12 November 1964. Exemption from the provisions of the Act previously granted to employers may, from time to time, be added to, varied or revoked by a board of reference in order to ensure that the long service leave scheme remains more favourable than the benefits prescribed under the legislation. The provisions of the Act, granting employers the right to offset any payment in respect of long service leave by contributions to any scheme for long service, superannuation, pension, retiring allowance or provident fund, were repealed. Appeals against determinations of a board of reference would be heard by the Western Australian Industrial Commission in Court Session.

8. Tasmania

The *Long Service Leave Act 1956* provided for thirteen weeks leave for twenty years continuous service with the same employer. Contributions by employers to retirement schemes could be taken into consideration in dealing with exemptions from the Act.

The *Long Service Leave Act 1964*, assented to on 17 December 1964 provided long service leave of thirteen weeks in respect of the first fifteen years continuous employment and eight and two-thirds weeks for every additional ten years continuous employment. On termination

of employment a further *pro rata* period of leave is granted, calculated from the date of the last accrual of entitlement. Employees who have completed at least ten years service and whose services are terminated either by the employer for any reason other than serious and wilful misconduct or by the employee on account of illness, incapacity, or domestic or other pressing necessity, are eligible for leave on a proportionate basis. Periods of service before 17 December 1964 are calculated on the old basis (i.e. thirteen weeks after twenty years service).

Employees on leave are paid the rate received at the commencement of the long service leave, adjusted for any variations in the rate of pay which occur while the employee is on leave.

The amending legislation provided that exemptions from the Act would not be granted unless the scheme provided for the granting of long service leave. Exemptions already granted could be cancelled or amended by the Chief Inspector.

The *Long Service Leave Act 1968* came into operation on 24 July 1968. The Act provides for the continuance of exempted schemes in existence at the time of the 1964 amendment to the principal Act. It also provides that an employee, who has completed less than fifteen years service with his employer, and whose employment ceases because he has reached the age of retirement or on account of illness or death, may be paid *pro rata* leave after eight years service.

Child endowment in Australia

In June 1927 the Commonwealth Government called a conference of State Premiers to consider a national scheme of child endowment. After discussion, the matter was referred to a Royal Commission appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission submitted its report in December 1928. The findings and recommendations were given in Labour Report No. 19.

At a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held in May 1929 the Prime Minister stated that the Commonwealth Government was not prepared to adopt a scheme financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation. It agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish. The Government, therefore did not propose to establish any system of child endowment.

It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at that particular time. The matter of child endowment was accordingly left to be dealt with by the State Governments.

In 1941 the Commonwealth Government introduced a scheme of child endowment throughout Australia. Appropriate steps were then taken for the termination of existing schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service. The New South Wales system of child endowment operated from July 1927 to July 1941 and the Commonwealth Public Service system from November 1920 until July 1941. Details of these schemes appeared in earlier issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, page 103).

From 1 July 1941 when the Commonwealth Child Endowment scheme was introduced, the rate of endowment for children under 16 years of age was 50c a week for each child in excess of one in a family and for each child in an approved institution. The rate was increased to 75c a week from 26 June 1945 and to \$1.00 a week from 9 November 1948. Endowment for the first child under 16 years in a family was first provided for by an amendment of the legislation in June, 1950. From January, 1964 the rate was increased to \$1.50 a week for the third and subsequent children under 16 years in families and for each child in an institution, and that amount also became payable for full-time students between 16 and 21 years. From September, 1967 increased rates for the fourth and subsequent children under 16 years in families were introduced (*see* below). At present the main features of the scheme are as follows.

Any person who is a resident of Australia and has the custody, care and control of one or more children under the age of 16 years, or of student children over 16 years but under 21

years, who are not in employment or engaged in work on their own account, or an approved institution of which children are inmates, is qualified to receive an endowment in respect of each such child. There are provisions to meet cases of families divided because of divorce, separation, unemployment or death of a parent. In such cases payment may be made to the father, mother or another person. There is no means test.

Since September 1967 the rates are:

- (a) first or only child under 16 years in a family, 50c a week;
- (b) second child under 16 years in a family, \$1 a week;
- (c) third child under 16 years in a family, children in an approved institution, full-time student children between 16 and 21 years, \$1.50 a week.
- (d) fourth child under 16 years in a family \$1.75 and for each subsequent child under 16 years progressive increases of 25c, making \$2 for the fifth child, \$2.25 for the sixth, and so on.

There is a twelve months residential requirement for claimants and children who were not born in Australia, but this is waived if the Department of Social Services is satisfied that the claimant and the child are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

Under certain conditions endowment may be paid to Australians who are temporarily absent overseas.

A summary of the operations of this scheme during each of the years 1965-66 to 1969-70 is given below.

CHILD ENDOWMENT: AUSTRALIA

Particulars	At 30 June—				
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Children under 16 years—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	1,610,490	1,640,390	1,669,629	1,701,914	1,749,734
No. of children	3,593,933	3,642,994	3,689,839	3,764,421	3,844,590
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	488	487	491	493	456
No. of children	25,287	26,562	27,239	25,699	20,069
Student children(a)—					
Endowed families—					
No. of claims	132,900	151,623	158,488	187,500	194,576
No. of children	143,077	164,814	173,076	205,208	214,146
Approved institutions—					
No. of institutions	88	97	106	101	106
No. of children	349	547	699	714	573
Total endowed children	3,762,646	3,834,917	3,890,853	3,996,042	4,079,378
Amount paid to endowees and institutions(b)					
Children under 16 years . . . \$'000	165,044	(c) 186,789	173,808	177,511	(c) 203,561
Student children \$'000	11,389	12,492	14,112	15,752	16,582
Annual liability—					
Children under 16 years . . . \$'000	171,101	173,044	182,845	185,975	188,317
Student children \$'000	11,187	12,896	13,552	16,059	16,746
Average annual rate of endowment per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years \$	105.02	104.23	108.24	108.10	106.73
Student children \$	83.97	84.79	85.18	85.37	85.85
Average number of endowed children per endowed family—					
Children under 16 years	2.23	2.22	2.21	2.21	2.20
Student children	1.08	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.10
Number of endowed children in each 10,000 of population—					
Children under 16 years	3,136	3,107	3,090	3,081	3,079
Student children	124	140	144	167	171

(a) The Commonwealth commenced to pay endowment for student children, aged 16 to 21 years, from 14 January 1964. (b) During year ended 30 June. (c) Expenditure for this year includes five twelve-weekly payments instead of the usual four twelve-weekly payments for endowments paid to the credit of bank accounts.