

CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THE WORK FORCE

General

The work force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the work force, classified according to characteristics such as age, sex, conjugal condition, industry, occupational status and occupation, are obtained only at a general census of population. Quarterly estimates of the civilian work force are derived from the results of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods. Estimates are at present available only for the six State capital cities combined. A summary of the information about the work force that was obtained at the population census of June 1961 and earlier censuses is given in section 2, page 170. Estimates derived from the quarterly work force surveys appear in pages 183 to 187.

Population Censuses*

1. Occupational Status

(i) *General*. The occupational status of persons classified as in the work force at population census dates covers two broad groups: those at work and those not at work. The first group comprises employers, self-employed persons, employees (on wage or salary) and unpaid helpers. The category 'not at work' includes those who stated that they were usually engaged in work, but were not actively seeking a job at the time of the census by reason of sickness, accident, etc., or because they were on strike, changing jobs, or temporarily laid off, etc. It includes also persons able and willing to work but unable to secure employment, as well as casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the census. The numbers shown as 'not at work' in the following three tables, therefore, do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

(ii) *Australia, 30 June 1954 and 1961*. The following tables show the occupational status of the population at the census of 30 June 1961, as compared with that at the 1954 census.

* Particulars of full-blood Aborigines are not included in the tables in this section.

At the 1961 census 79.3 per cent of persons in the work force were wage and salary earners classified as 'at work'; 9.8 per cent were self-employed; 6.3 per cent were employers; and 4.1 per cent were 'not at work'. Persons in the work force constituted 40.2 per cent of the population, compared with 41.2 per cent in 1954.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA

Occupational status	Census, 30 June 1954			Census, 30 June 1961			Increase, 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
In work force—							
At work—							
Employer	220,878	30,104	250,982	224,369	42,712	267,081	16,099
Self-employed	359,617	51,583	411,200	350,111	62,704	412,815	1,615
Employee(a)	2,216,681	739,802	2,956,483	2,449,132	901,902	3,351,034	394,551
Helper(b)	18,430	9,913	28,343	13,689	7,871	21,560	-6,783
Total at work	2,815,606	831,402	3,647,008	3,037,301	1,015,189	4,052,490	405,482
Not at work(c)	41,014	14,000	55,014	128,626	43,980	172,606	117,592
Total in work force	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022	3,165,927	1,059,169	4,225,096	523,074
Not in work force	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090	998,582
Grand total	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	1,521,656

(a) On wage or salary. (b) Not on wage or salary. (c) See explanation in sub-para.(i) page 168. Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

(iii) *States and Territories, 30 June 1961.* The following table shows particulars of the occupational status of the population of each State and Territory at the 1961 census.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION: CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Occupational status	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia
In work force—									
At work—									
Employer	95,651	73,103	43,469	24,213	20,521	8,221	897	1,006	267,081
Self-employed	138,571	120,867	67,806	40,978	29,784	13,191	723	895	412,815
Employee(a)	1,298,143	958,258	438,947	298,688	217,692	104,717	12,144	22,445	3,351,034
Helper(b)	6,452	5,923	4,833	1,952	1,624	699	55	22	21,560
Total at work	1,538,817	1,158,151	555,055	365,831	269,621	126,828	13,819	24,368	4,052,490
Not at work(c)	63,699	51,912	29,941	11,730	10,163	4,090	424	647	172,606
Total in work force	1,602,516	1,210,063	584,996	377,561	279,784	130,918	14,243	25,015	4,225,096
Not in work force	2,314,497	1,720,050	933,832	591,779	456,845	219,422	12,852	33,813	6,283,090
Grand total	3,917,013	2,930,113	1,518,828	969,340	736,629	350,340	27,095	58,828	10,508,186

(a) On wage or salary (b) Not on wage or salary. (c) See explanation in sub-para. (i) page 168.

(iv) *Persons Not at Work, Classified by Cause.* The total number of persons 'not at work' has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. Since the 1947 census this category has included all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and not at work at the time of the census, for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment. The following table shows the numbers recorded as 'not at work' at the censuses of 30 June 1947, 1954, and 1961, classified according to clause. As explained in sub-para. (i), page 168, the totals shown as 'not at work' do not represent the number of unemployed available for work and unable to obtain it.

PERSONS NOT AT WORK(a), BY CAUSE: AUSTRALIA

Census	Unable to secure employment	Temporarily laid off	Illness	Accident	Industrial dispute	Other (b)	Total
MALES							
1947	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	18,743	66,614
1954	9,912	4,423	11,879	2,804	344	11,652	41,014
1961	85,455	12,153	13,931	6,262	547	10,278	128,626
FEMALES							
1947	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	7,512	16,915
1954	3,685	1,386	4,310	318	17	4,284	14,000
1961	28,056	4,012	5,925	787	202	4,998	43,980
PERSONS							
1947	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	26,255	83,529
1954	13,597	5,809	16,189	3,122	361	15,936	55,014
1961	113,511	16,165	19,856	7,049	749	15,276	172,606

(a) Persons in the work force who were 'not at work' (see explanation in sub-para. (i) page 168) at the time of the census.
 (b) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

2. Industry

(i) *General.* For census purposes industry may be defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. All persons engaged in any such branch of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to that particular branch, irrespective of their personal occupations within the industry. Thus a single firm may employ persons performing completely different occupations in order to make a particular product, or to render a particular service, but the industrial classification of each of these persons is determined by the nature of the product made or of the service rendered by the firm that employs him.

(ii) *Australia, 30 June 1954 and 1961.* The following table shows the number of persons in the work force in each industry group and sub-group at the censuses of 1954 and 1961. The figures include those at work and those not at work.

At the 1961 census 60 per cent of males and 20 per cent of females were in the work force. Of the males in the work force, those engaged in manufacturing constituted the largest group (28.0 per cent of the total); followed by those in commerce, 14.3 per cent;

primary production, 13.3 per cent; building and construction, 11.5 per cent; and transport and storage, 7.9 per cent. The more important industry groups in which females were engaged were manufacturing 23.9 per cent; commerce, 22.2 per cent; community and business services, 21.5 per cent; and amusement, hotels, personal service, etc., 12.8 per cent.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA

Industry group and sub-group	Census, 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase or decrease (-) 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Primary production—							
Fishing	8 451	115	8 566	8 124	128	8 252	- 314
Hunting and trapping	1 552	11	1 563	1 361	14	1 375	- 188
Rural industries	435 933	31 890	467 823	396 519	38 892	435 411	- 32 412
Forestry	15 279	67	15 346	13 725	122	13 847	- 1 499
Total, primary production	461,215	32,083	493,298	419,729	39,156	458,885	- 34,413
Mining and quarrying—							
Mining (including opencut mining)	55 327	909	56 236	46 220	1 174	47 394	- 8 842
Quarrying	4 983	152	5 135	6 721	286	7 007	1 872
Total, mining and quarrying	60,310	1,061	61,371	52,941	1,460	54,401	- 6,970
Manufacturing—							
Cement, bricks, glass and stone	40 012	3 104	43 116	44 455	3 856	48 311	5 195
Products of petroleum and coal (excluding chemical and gas works)	3 234	190	3 424	6 239	430	6 669	3 245
Founding, engineering and metalworking	229 431	32 305	261 736	286 093	45 756	331 849	70 113
Ships, vehicles, parts and accessories	132 653	6 463	139 116	132 435	8 345	140 780	1 664
Yarns, textiles and articles thereof (excluding clothing and furnishing drapery)	29 620	26 243	55 863	29 009	24 501	53 510	- 2 353
Clothing and knitted goods (including needleworking)	23 144	73 367	96 511	20 285	69 382	89 667	- 6 844
Boots, shoes and accessories (other than rubber)	17 123	10 228	27 351	15 252	10 011	25 263	- 2 088
Food, drink and tobacco	117 088	27 927	145 015	121 983	31 911	153 894	8 879
Sawmilling and wood products (other than furniture)	53 252	2 136	55 388	49 759	2 452	52 211	- 3 177
Furniture and fittings (other than metal), bedding and furnishing drapery	23 646	2 515	26 161	22 923	3 394	26 317	156
Paper and paper products, printing, book-binding and photography	53 953	18 770	72 723	67 443	22 994	90 437	17 714
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints and non-mineral oils	31 046	9 423	40 469	38 571	11 955	50 526	10 057
Jewellery, watchmaking, electroplating and minting	6 491	1 275	7 766	6 098	1 163	7 261	- 505
Skirts and leather; goods of leather and leather substitutes (other than clothing or footwear)	9 044	2 903	11 947	6 931	2 632	9 563	- 2 384
Rubber goods	14 912	3 354	18 266	18 076	3 828	21 904	3 638
Musical, surgical and scientific instruments and apparatus	4 301	1 291	5 592	5 894	2 414	8 308	2 716
Plastic products (n.e.i.)	4 211	1 842	6 053	7 072	3 443	10 515	4 462
Other	5 710	2 893	8 603	5 752	2 894	8 646	43
Undefined	1 397	834	2 231	2 857	1 847	4 704	2 473
Total, Manufacturing	800,268	227,063	1,027,331	887,127	253,208	1,140,335	113,004
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services (production, supply and maintenance)—							
Gas and electricity	50 998	3 440	54 438	60 858	4 538	65 396	10 958
Water supply, sewerage, etc.	18 556	656	19 212	27 809	1 106	28 915	9 703
Total, electricity, etc. services	69,554	4,096	73,650	88,667	5,644	94,311	20,661
Building and construction—							
Construction and repair of buildings	196 205	2 452	198 657	229 280	5 237	234 517	35 860
Construction works (other than buildings)	125 624	1 341	126 965	135 812	2 002	137 814	10 849
Total, building and construction	321,829	3,793	325,622	365,092	7,239	372,331	46,709
Transport and storage—							
Road transport	91 515	4 349	95 864	104 948	7 166	112 114	16 250
Shipping	27 955	1 971	29 926	27 538	2 318	29 856	- 70
Loading and discharging vessels	27 950	209	28 159	25 892	279	26 171	- 1 988
Rail and air transport	91 691	8 031	99 722	91 166	8 349	99 515	- 207
Storage	1 475	139	1 614	1 689	155	1 844	230
Total, transport and storage	240,586	14,699	255,285	251,233	18,267	269,500	14,215

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA—continued

Industry group and sub-group	Census, 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase or decrease (-) 1954-61
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	
Communication	63,802	16,748	80,550	75,294	18,522	93,816	13,266
Finance and property—							
Banking	30,746	12,159	42,905	38,564	20,600	59,164	16,259
Insurance	18,078	13,066	31,144	25,422	19,807	45,229	14,085
Other finance and property	12,664	7,500	20,164	22,288	14,464	36,752	16,588
Total, finance and property	61,488	32,725	94,213	86,274	54,871	141,145	46,932
Commerce—							
Wholesale trade	123,107	34,594	157,701	146,362	42,614	188,976	31,275
Livestock and primary produce dealing, etc.	25,701	5,387	31,088	29,121	6,449	35,570	4,482
Retail trade	238,660	149,932	388,592	276,234	185,986	462,220	73,628
Total, commerce	387,468	189,913	577,381	451,717	235,049	686,766	109,385
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services—							
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	72,070	25,568	97,638	84,232	29,986	114,218	16,580
Defence: enlisted personnel	44,798	1,888	46,686	42,226	1,780	44,006	-2,680
Defence: civilian employees	9,972	2,215	12,187	9,361	2,168	11,529	-658
Total, public authority (n.e.i.), etc.	126,840	29,671	156,511	135,819	33,934	169,753	13,242
Community and business services (including professional)—							
Law, order and public safety	25,974	8,209	34,183	33,124	12,235	45,359	11,176
Religion and social welfare	12,830	9,821	22,651	15,033	12,610	27,643	4,992
Health, hospitals, etc.	35,504	75,888	111,392	43,047	106,522	149,569	38,177
Education	39,672	51,851	91,523	58,357	76,096	134,453	42,930
Other	22,532	12,556	35,088	32,665	20,444	53,109	18,021
Total, community and business services	136,512	158,325	294,837	182,226	227,907	410,133	115,296
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc.—							
Amusement, sport and recreation	27,525	9,697	37,222	31,309	10,851	42,160	4,938
Private domestic service	6,703	30,763	37,466	5,773	26,919	32,692	-4,774
Hotels, boarding houses, etc., and restaurants	43,525	65,087	108,612	50,824	70,561	121,385	12,773
Other personal services	21,250	19,939	41,189	24,622	27,277	51,899	10,710
Total, amusement, hotels, etc.	99,003	125,486	224,489	112,528	135,608	248,136	23,647
Other industries	34	22	56	69	75	144	88
Industry inadequately described or not stated	27,711	9,717	37,428	57,211	28,229	85,440	48,012
Total in work force	2,856,620	845,402	3,702,022	3,165,927	1,059,169	4,225,096	523,074
Not in work force	1,689,498	3,595,010	5,284,508	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090	998,582
Grand total	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186	1,521,656

Details of individual industries within the foregoing sub-groups, by sex, are published for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 29 and in the respective Parts of the Census Volumes.

3. Industry and Occupational Status

Males and females in the work force at the 1961 census are classified in the following table according to industry and occupational status. Only the major industry groups are shown in this table; particulars for each sub-group are available in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 34.

PERSONS IN THE WORK FORCE, BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS:
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Industry group	At work					Not at work (c)	Total in the work force
	Employer	Self-employed	Employee (a)	Helper (b)	Total		
MALES							
Primary production	57,374	198,774	139,130	11,273	406,551	13,178	419,729
Mining and quarrying	566	1,441	49,214	43	51,264	1,677	52,941
Manufacturing	29,140	21,550	805,857	277	856,824	30,303	887,127
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	320	281	87,301	5	87,907	760	88,667
Building and construction	29,611	31,071	282,216	197	343,095	21,987	365,082
Transport and storage	10,422	23,630	210,617	136	244,805	6,428	251,233
Communication	83	261	74,407	13	74,764	530	75,294
Finance and property	3,655	3,641	78,220	59	85,575	699	86,274
Commerce	54,477	44,261	341,343	715	440,796	10,921	451,717
Public authority (n.i.e.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	135,126	..	135,126	693	135,819
Community and business services (including professional)	19,945	7,243	153,354	208	180,750	1,476	182,226
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc.	18,048	16,094	73,602	490	108,234	4,294	112,528
Other industries	7	19	38	1	65	4	69
Industry inadequately described or not stated	721	1,845	18,707	272	21,545	35,666	57,211
Total males in the work force	224,369	350,111	2,449,132	13,689	3,037,301	128,626	3,165,927
FEMALES							
Primary production	9,552	18,599	7,650	3,023	38,824	332	39,156
Mining and quarrying	22	18	1,406	1	1,447	13	1,460
Manufacturing	4,367	3,674	233,682	359	242,082	11,126	253,208
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	22	3	5,598	1	5,624	20	5,644
Building and construction	958	270	5,880	32	7,140	99	7,239
Transport and storage	865	630	16,573	40	18,108	159	18,267
Communication	32	152	18,063	20	18,267	255	18,522
Finance and property	324	434	53,713	47	54,518	353	54,871
Commerce	15,097	18,106	194,517	1,901	229,621	5,428	235,049
Public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services . . . . .	..	..	33,700	..	33,700	234	33,934
Community and business services (including professional)	1,989	3,616	217,954	707	224,266	3,641	227,907
Amusement, hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal service, etc.	9,256	16,790	102,479	1,547	130,072	5,536	135,608
Other industries	12	24	33	1	70	5	75
Industry inadequately described or not stated	216	388	10,654	192	11,450	16,779	28,229
Total females in the work force	42,712	62,704	901,902	7,871	1,015,189	43,980	1,059,169

(a) On wage or salary. (b) Not on wage or salary. (c) See explanation in sub-para. (i), page 168.

4. Occupational Status, Age and Conjugal Condition

In the next two tables males and females at the census of 30 June 1961 are classified according to occupational status in conjunction with age and conjugal condition.

**OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, BY AGE AND CONJUGAL
CONDITION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961**

Occupational status and conjugal condition	Age last birthday (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Employers—								
Never married . . .	715	3,313	6,052	3,311	2,413	1,525	818	(a) 18,149
Married	23	2,361	34,820	59,189	57,188	31,252	12,873	197,706
Married but permanently separated . . .	..	17	266	681	815	542	249	2,570
Widowed . . . . .	..	2	63	273	699	1,196	2,076	4,309
Divorced . . . . .	..	2	152	496	553	321	111	1,635
Total employers	738	5,695	41,353	63,950	61,668	34,836	16,127	(a) 224,369
Self-employed—								
Never married . . .	4,780	11,892	14,513	9,122	7,961	5,453	2,798	(b) 56,565
Married	62	6,677	55,607	78,157	72,253	45,361	21,083	279,200
Married but permanently separated . . .	..	29	499	1,022	1,213	907	473	4,143
Widowed	1	10	93	380	1,094	2,179	3,787	7,544
Divorced . . . . .	..	10	246	695	871	613	224	2,659
Total self-employed	4,843	18,618	70,958	89,376	83,392	54,513	28,365	(b) 350,111
Employees (on wage or salary)—								
Never married . . .	255,553	214,143	145,622	63,926	40,192	23,330	4,879	(c) 753,676
Married	3,346	83,212	417,637	460,436	371,731	217,073	38,995	1,592,450
Married but permanently separated . . .	36	1,056	8,741	12,913	12,416	7,381	1,500	44,043
Widowed	16	112	1,040	3,433	8,467	13,278	6,964	33,310
Divorced	9	139	3,530	8,257	8,585	4,489	644	25,653
Total employees (on wage or salary)	258,960	298,662	576,570	548,965	441,411	265,551	52,982	c 2,449,132
Helpers (not on wage or salary)—								
Never married . . .	6,808	1,964	821	339	288	263	207	(d) 11,546
Married	13	93	230	202	234	401	442	1,615
Married but permanently separated . . .	..	1	14	23	32	36	33	139
Widowed	1	..	1	10	22	76	212	322
Divorced . . . . .	..	..	2	17	19	19	10	67
Total helpers (not on wage or salary)	6,822	2,058	1,068	591	595	795	904	(d) 13,689
Total at work—								
Never married . . .	267,856	231,312	167,008	76,698	50,854	30,571	8,702	(e) 839,936
Married	3,444	92,343	508,294	597,984	501,426	294,087	73,393	2,070,971
Married but permanently separated . . .	36	1,103	9,520	14,639	14,476	8,866	2,255	50,895
Widowed	18	124	1,197	4,096	10,282	16,729	13,039	45,485
Divorced	9	151	3,930	9,465	10,028	5,442	989	30,014
Total at work	271,363	325,033	689,949	702,882	587,066	355,695	98,378	e 3,037,301

For footnotes see next page.

**OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF MALES, BY AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION:
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—continued**

Occupational status and conjugal condition	Age last birthday (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Not at work (f)—								
Never married	17,181	14,360	12,027	6,173	4,369	3,198	508	(g) 58,844
Married	284	3,518	13,590	14,772	13,977	11,068	2,071	59,280
Married but permanently separated	9	156	962	1,403	1,506	952	158	5,146
Widowed	1	16	73	254	656	1,188	415	2,603
Divorced . . . . .	..	17	354	832	909	580	61	2,753
Total not at work	17,475	18,067	27,006	23,434	21,417	16,986	3,213	(g) 128,626
Total in work force—								
Never married	285,037	245,672	179,035	82,871	55,223	33,769	9,210	(h) 898,780
Married	3,728	95,861	521,884	612,756	515,403	305,155	75,464	2,130,251
Married but permanently separated	45	1,259	10,482	16,042	15,982	9,818	2,413	56,041
Widowed	19	140	1,270	4,350	10,938	17,917	13,454	48,088
Divorced	9	168	4,284	10,297	10,937	6,022	1,050	32,767
Total in work force	288,838	343,100	716,955	726,316	608,483	372,681	101,591	h 3,165,927
Not in work force—								
Never married	125,837	17,663	8,712	6,949	7,805	11,041	29,626	(i)1,825,865
Married	106	701	2,457	4,653	10,219	37,195	179,128	234,459
Married but permanently separated	6	46	258	634	1,051	2,205	7,931	12,131
Widowed	1	9	47	171	590	4,348	62,831	67,997
Divorced . . . . .	..	12	189	497	746	1,386	3,043	5,873
Total not in work force	125,950	18,431	11,663	12,904	20,411	56,175	282,559	(i)2,146,325
Total males—								
Never married	410,874	263,335	187,747	89,820	63,028	44,810	38,836	(j)2,724,645
Married	3,834	96,562	524,341	617,409	525,622	342,350	254,592	2,364,710
Married but permanently separated	51	1,305	10,740	16,676	17,033	12,023	10,344	68,172
Widowed	20	149	1,317	4,521	11,528	22,265	76,285	116,085
Divorced	9	180	4,473	10,794	11,683	7,408	4,093	38,640
Grand Total	414,788	361,531	728,618	739,220	628,894	428,856	384,150	(j)5,312,252

(a) Includes 2 aged 10-14 years. (b) Includes 46 aged 10-14 years. (c) Includes 6,031 aged 10-14 years.
 (d) Includes 856 aged 10-14 years. (e) Includes 6,935 aged 10-14 years. (f) See explanation on page 172.
 (g) Includes 1,028 aged 10-14 years. (h) Includes 7,963 aged 10-14 years. (i) Includes 567,742 aged 0-4 years.
 536,046 aged 5-9 years, 514,444 aged 10-14 years. (j) Includes 567,742 aged 0-4 years, 536,046 aged 5-9 years, 522,407 aged 10-14 years.

**OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES, BY AGE AND CONJUGAL
CONDITION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961**

Occupational status and conjugal condition	Age last birthday (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Employers—								
Never married . . .	105	261	412	619	913	778	522	3,610
Married . . .	32	884	6,249	11,058	9,104	3,304	729	31,360
Married but permanently separated . . .	1	8	92	212	227	132	29	701
Widowed . . .	..	5	101	550	1,574	1,998	2,042	6,270
Divorced . . .	1	1	65	248	283	131	42	771
Total employers . . .	139	1,159	6,919	12,687	12,101	6,343	3,364	42,712
Self-employed—								
Never married . . .	421	709	939	1,295	1,980	1,956	1,396	(a) 8,697
Married . . .	110	1,822	8,879	13,060	11,485	5,122	1,402	41,880
Married but permanently separated . . .	4	32	221	501	621	356	155	1,890
Widowed . . .	..	3	109	616	1,776	2,953	3,266	8,723
Divorced . . .	..	5	132	403	551	324	99	1,514
Total self-employed . . .	535	2,571	10,280	15,875	16,413	10,711	6,318	(a) 62,704
Employees (on wage or salary)—								
Never married . . .	231,962	111,855	50,594	32,131	29,696	19,809	6,180	(b) 488,178
Married . . .	4,831	44,070	81,055	101,977	67,053	18,077	1,583	318,646
Married but permanently separated . . .	143	1,864	7,729	10,480	8,774	3,525	449	32,964
Widowed . . .	32	204	1,334	6,096	15,108	14,195	3,888	40,857
Divorced . . .	12	320	3,901	7,653	6,689	2,450	232	21,257
Total employees (on wage or Salary) . . .	236,980	158,313	144,613	158,337	127,320	58,056	12,332	(b) 901,902
Helpers (not on wage or salary)—								
Never married . . .	1,659	487	325	200	171	152	117	(c) 3,288
Married . . .	49	227	788	1,098	1,074	500	149	3,885
Married but permanently separated . . .	3	19	56	70	54	30	6	238
Widowed . . .	..	..	5	28	72	121	122	348
Divorced . . .	..	2	19	27	36	20	8	112
Total helpers (not on wage or salary) . . .	1,711	735	1,193	1,423	1,407	823	402	(c) 7,871
Total at work—								
Never married . . .	234,147	113,312	52,270	34,245	32,760	22,695	8,215	(d) 503,773
Married . . .	5,022	47,003	96,971	127,193	88,716	27,003	3,863	395,771
Married but permanently separated . . .	151	1,923	8,098	11,263	9,676	4,043	639	35,793
Widowed . . .	32	212	1,549	7,290	18,530	19,267	9,318	56,198
Divorced . . .	13	328	4,117	8,331	7,559	2,925	381	23,654
Total at work . . .	239,365	162,778	163,005	188,322	157,241	75,933	22,416	(d) 1,015,189

For footnotes see next page.

**OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF FEMALES, BY AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION:
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—continued**

Occupational status and conjugal condition	Age last birthday (years)							Total
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
Not at work(e)—								
Never married . . .	14,138	5,779	2,974	1,309	1,182	756	113	(f) 27,266
Married . . .	352	1,766	2,659	2,819	1,691	452	22	9,761
Married but permanently separated . . .	45	311	833	1,080	804	259	23	3,355
Widowed . . .	2	15	75	383	855	518	74	1,922
Divorced . . .	2	42	319	608	526	169	10	1,676
Total not at work . . .	14,539	7,913	6,860	6,199	5,058	2,154	242	(f) 43,980
Total in work force—								
Never married . . .	248,285	119,091	55,244	35,554	33,942	23,451	8,328	(g) 531,039
Married . . .	5,374	48,769	99,630	130,012	90,407	27,455	3,885	405,532
Married but permanently separated . . .	196	2,234	8,931	12,343	10,480	4,302	662	39,148
Widowed . . .	34	227	1,624	7,673	19,385	19,785	9,392	58,120
Divorced . . .	15	370	4,436	8,939	8,085	3,094	391	25,330
Total in work force . . .	253,904	170,691	169,865	194,521	162,299	78,087	22,658	(g) 1,059,169
Not in work force—								
Never married . . .	118,329	13,443	10,655	10,779	14,110	22,807	56,030	(h) 1,789,812
Married . . .	21,665	149,907	474,751	483,091	384,226	250,894	174,688	1,939,222
Married but permanently separated . . .	195	1,444	6,122	7,619	7,562	7,812	8,465	39,219
Widowed . . .	37	271	2,326	7,898	24,454	71,252	244,265	350,503
Divorced . . .	15	151	1,702	3,315	4,313	4,526	3,987	18,009
Total not in work force . . .	140,241	165,216	495,556	512,702	434,665	357,291	487,435	(h) 4,136,765
Total females—								
Never married . . .	366,614	132,534	65,899	46,333	48,052	46,258	64,358	(i) 2,320,851
Married . . .	27,039	198,676	574,381	613,103	474,633	278,349	178,573	2,344,754
Married but permanently separated . . .	391	3,678	15,053	19,962	18,042	12,114	9,127	78,367
Widowed . . .	71	498	3,950	15,571	43,839	91,037	253,657	408,623
Divorced . . .	30	521	6,138	12,254	12,398	7,620	4,378	43,339
Grand Total . . .	394,145	335,907	665,421	707,223	596,964	435,378	510,093	(i) 5,195,934

(a) Includes 1 aged 10-14 years. (b) Includes 5,951 aged 10-14 years. (c) Includes 177 aged 10-14 years.
 (d) Includes 6,129 aged 10-14 years. (e) See explanation on page 172. (f) Includes 1,015 aged 10-14 years.
 (g) Includes 7,144 aged 10-14 years. (h) Includes 541,751 aged 0-4 years, 511,475 aged 5-9 years and 490,435 aged 10-14 years.
 (i) Includes 541,751 aged 0-4 years, 511,475 aged 5-9 years and 497,577 aged 10-14 years.

5. Married Women in the Work Force

At the 1961 census, 444,680 married women (including 39,148 women who were married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise) were recorded as being in the work force. This represented 42 per cent of the total number of females in the work force. At the 1954 census the corresponding percentage was 34.3.

Between 1954 and 1961, there was an increase of 154,748 or 53.4 per cent in the number of married women in the work force, compared with an increase of 213,767 or 25.3 per cent in total females in the work force. The largest increase (both numerical and proportional) in any age group was for married women aged 35-39 years, where the increase in the seven years 1954-61 was almost 82 per cent. A comparison for all age groups is given below.

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE WORK FORCE ACCORDING TO AGE: AUSTRALIA

Age last birthday (years)	Married women in the work force(a)		Increase, 1954-61	
	Census, 30 June 1954(b)	Census, 30 June 1961(c)	Number	Per cent
15-19	3,549	5,570	2,021	56.95
20-24	35,452	51,003	15,551	43.86
25-29	43,899	49,536	5,637	12.84
30-34	43,320	59,025	15,705	36.25
35-39	41,046	74,660	33,614	81.89
40-44	42,265	67,695	25,430	60.17
45-49	33,492	59,745	26,253	78.39
50-54	23,346	41,142	17,796	76.23
55-59	13,539	22,415	8,876	65.56
60-65	6,609	9,342	2,733	41.35
65 and over	3,415	4,547	1,132	33.15
Total	289,932	444,680	154,748	53.37

(a) Includes women married but permanently separated, legally or otherwise. (b) The figures shown for 1954 include an allowance for the number of women whose conjugal condition was not stated. (c) A conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

6. Occupation

(i) *General.* The working population may be classified according to distinct concepts—(a) the *occupation*, which is personal to the individual, and (b) the *industry* in which the individual carries on his occupation. Thus the *occupation* of a person is the kind of work that he or she personally performs, while *industry* is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. Particulars of the work force classified according to industry are given on pages 170 to 173; this paragraph contains particulars of the principal occupation groups (major and minor) of the work force at the census of 30 June 1961. Details of individual categories of occupations are published in the mimeographed 1961 *Census Bulletin* No. 32 and in the respective parts of the census volumes.

(ii) *Australia, 30 June 1961.* The following table shows, for Australia, the numbers of males, females and persons in the work force in each of the principal occupation groups at the 1961 census. Data of this type were last obtained at the 1947 census, but a comparison of the figures derived therefrom with those shown below is not possible because of differences in classification.

Only those persons regarded as being in the work force are classified according to occupation.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS: 30 JUNE 1961

Occupation group.	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors	29,526	155	29,681
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other physical scientists	7,759	585	8,344
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	3,920	320	4,240
Medical practitioners and dentists	13,910	1,483	15,393
Nurses	3,866	59,955	63,821
Professional medical workers, n.e.c., and medical technicians	9,497	4,830	14,327
Teachers	44,601	56,722	101,323
Clergy and related members of religious orders	10,938	3,120	14,058
Law professionals	6,478	258	6,736
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	15,369	6,860	22,229
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c.	37,152	6,826	43,978
Other professional, technical and related workers	24,430	5,498	29,928
Total professional, etc., workers	207,446	146,612	354,058
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrators and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,314	110	11,424
Employers, workers on own account, directors and managers, n.e.c.	243,230	43,228	286,458
Total administrative, etc., workers	254,544	43,338	297,882
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	23,880	20,108	43,988
Stenographers and typists . . . . .	..	125,511	125,511
Other clerical workers	217,365	161,201	378,566
Total clerical workers	241,245	306,820	548,065
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, saleswomen, auctioneers and valuers	11,494	657	12,151
Commercial travelers and manufacturers' agents	34,521	617	35,138
Proprietors and shop-keepers working on own account, n.e.c., retail and wholesale trade; salesmen, saleswomen, shop assistants and related workers	142,028	133,401	275,429
Total Sales workers	188,043	134,675	322,718
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	257,929	28,599	286,528
Farm workers, n.e.c.	149,792	8,212	158,004
Wool classers	2,949	..	2,949
Hunters and trappers	1,504	4	1,508
Fishermen and related workers	7,452	72	7,524
Timber getters and other forestry workers	13,669	..	13,669
Total farmers, etc.	433,295	36,887	470,182

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—*continued*

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners and quarrymen	30,434	15	30,449
Well drillers and related workers	1,060	..	1,060
Mineral treaters	1,674	..	1,674
Total miners, quarrymen, etc.	33,168	15	33,183
Workers in transport and communication occupations—			
Deck officers, engineer officers and pilots, ship	4,253	13	4,266
Deck and engine room hands, ship; barge crews and boatmen	11,633	..	11,633
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers	1,750	6	1,756
Drivers and firemen, railway	14,391	..	14,391
Drivers, road transport	146,320	528	146,848
Guards and conductors, railway	4,215	..	4,215
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport	20,781	892	21,673
Telephone, telegraph and related telecommunication operators	3,050	19,508	22,558
Postmasters, postmistresses, postmen and messengers	23,717	3,236	26,953
Workers in transport and communication occupations, n.e.c.	13,673	1,653	15,326
Total workers in transport, etc.	243,783	25,836	269,619
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	16,534	21,210	37,744
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	18,149	64,722	82,871
Leather cutters, lasters and sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	15,147	9,962	25,109
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	20,774	..	20,774
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	11,493	767	12,260
Toolmakers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers	319,163	5,281	324,444
Electricians and related electric and electronic workers	104,474	1,262	105,736
Metal makers, metal workers and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	51,148	16,660	67,808
Carpenters, joiners, cabinetmakers and related workers	137,318	1,356	138,674
Painters and decorators	46,555	394	46,949
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	92,184	..	92,184
Compositors, pressmen, engravers, bookbinders, and related workers	30,994	6,759	37,753
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,489	1,261	11,750
Millers, bakers, brewmasters and related food and beverage workers	80,744	12,652	93,396
Chemical and related process workers	16,313	3,430	19,743
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	1,147	1,472	2,619
Craftsmen and production-process workers, n.e.c.	26,939	11,794	38,733
Packers, labellers and related workers	7,238	14,734	21,972
Stationary engine, excavating, lifting equipment operators and related workers	55,718	..	55,718
Waterside workers and related freight handlers	93,376	1,398	94,774
Labourers, n.e.c.	203,048	..	203,048
Total craftsmen, etc.	1,358,945	175,114	1,534,059

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—*continued*

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade men, policemen, policewomen, protective service and related workers	31,617	473	32,090
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	17,770	87,675	105,445
Waiters, waitresses, bartenders	13,701	22,224	35,925
Building caretakers, cleaners	26,127	19,169	45,296
Barbers, hairdressers, beauticians and related workers	9,291	13,355	22,646
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	6,992	11,304	18,296
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,215	199	3,414
Photographers and related camera operators	2,981	680	3,661
Embalmers and undertakers	736		736
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	18,083	12,108	30,191
Total service, etc., workers	130,513	167,187	297,700
Members of armed services, enlisted personnel	42,226	1,780	44,006
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	32,719	20,905	53,624
<i>Total in work force</i>	<i>3,165,927</i>	<i>1,059,169</i>	<i>4,225,096</i>
Not in work force	2,146,325	4,136,765	6,283,090
Grand total	5,312,252	5,195,934	10,508,186

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified..

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

**PROPORTION OF THE WORK FORCE IN EACH OCCUPATION GROUP:
AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961**

Major occupation group	Proportion of total (per cent)		
	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	6.6	13.8	8.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	8.1	4.1	7.1
Clerical workers	7.6	29.0	13.0
Sales workers	5.9	12.7	7.6
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers	13.7	3.5	11.1
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	1.1	..	0.8
Workers in transport and communication occupations	7.7	2.4	6.4
Craftsmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.	42.9	16.5	36.3
Service, sport and recreation workers	4.1	15.8	7.0
Members of armed services, enlisted personnel	1.3	0.2	1.0
Occupation inadequately described or not stated	1.0	2.0	1.3
Total work force	100.0	100.0	100.0

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

(iii) *States and Territories, 30 June 1961.* The number of persons in each State and Territory in each major and minor occupation group at the 1961 census is shown in the following table.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961

Occupation group (abbreviated descriptions— for detailed description see table on pages 179-181)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Professional, etc.—									
Architects, etc.	12,325	9,156	2,784	2,543	1,433	997	140	303	29,681
Chemists, etc.	2,862	2,869	886	777	411	219	79	241	8,344
Biologists, etc.	1,362	1,054	748	355	335	244	34	108	4,240
Medical practitioners, dentists	6,179	4,236	2,029	1,331	1,063	390	45	120	15,393
Nurses	23,500	17,582	9,304	5,742	4,845	2,282	281	285	63,821
Professional medical workers, etc.	5,730	4,291	1,887	1,117	864	355	29	54	14,327
Teachers	36,216	29,708	13,185	9,847	7,419	3,725	287	936	101,323
Clergy, etc.	4,947	3,947	2,107	1,246	1,148	469	114	80	14,058
Law professionals	3,136	1,898	797	364	287	167	18	69	6,736
Artists, etc.	9,735	6,276	2,596	1,573	1,291	536	52	170	22,229
Draftsmen, etc.	17,232	13,020	4,382	4,672	2,528	1,235	227	682	43,978
Other	11,510	9,959	2,785	2,450	1,749	842	101	532	29,928
Total professional, etc.	134,734	103,996	43,490	32,017	23,373	11,461	1,407	3,580	354,058
Administrative, etc.—									
Administrators, etc.	3,909	2,691	1,695	1,036	1,022	487	90	494	11,424
Employers, etc.	108,542	87,351	37,738	25,462	17,454	7,824	877	1,210	286,458
Total administrative, etc.	112,451	90,042	39,433	26,498	18,476	8,311	967	1,704	297,882
Clerical—									
Book-keepers, etc.	17,871	13,889	4,526	3,142	3,022	1,151	165	222	43,988
Stenographers, etc.	50,003	39,761	11,405	11,082	8,376	3,314	310	1,260	125,511
Other	149,460	105,300	53,108	31,696	23,551	9,904	964	4,583	378,566
Total, clerical	217,334	158,950	69,039	45,920	34,949	14,369	1,439	6,065	548,065
Sales—									
Insurance, etc.	4,458	3,674	1,683	1,189	766	324	17	40	12,151
Commercial, etc.	13,724	10,630	4,527	3,041	2,311	771	24	110	35,138
Proprietors, etc.	104,254	77,122	38,703	25,750	19,067	8,859	494	1,180	275,429
Total, sales	122,436	91,426	44,913	29,980	22,144	9,954	535	1,330	322,718
Farmers, etc.—									
Farmers, etc.	86,917	77,977	55,650	30,686	24,523	10,015	472	288	286,528
Farm workers, n.e.c.	51,395	31,773	40,191	13,233	14,345	5,875	823	369	158,004
Wool classers	1,284	765	420	224	186	65	2	3	2,949
Hunters, etc.	578	220	269	233	141	37	30	..	1,508
Fisherman, etc.	2,231	882	1,437	969	1,419	539	31	16	7,524
Timber getters, etc.	4,060	3,183	3,223	858	1,229	1,023	22	71	13,669
Total farmers, etc.	146,465	114,800	101,190	46,203	41,843	17,554	1,380	747	470,182
Miners, etc.—									
Miners, etc.	14,263	2,421	5,397	1,460	4,571	1,957	346	34	30,449
Well drillers, etc.	240	139	389	124	122	..	46	..	1,060
Mineral treaters	452	158	292	129	280	251	108	4	1,674
Total miners, etc.	14,955	2,718	6,078	1,713	4,973	2,208	500	38	33,183
Workers in transport, etc.—									
Deck officers, etc.	1,432	769	576	647	591	212	39	..	4,266
Deck hands, etc.	4,652	2,117	1,389	1,594	1,403	423	54	1	11,633
Aircraft pilots, etc.	752	477	248	73	140	14	44	8	1,756
Drivers, etc., railway	5,344	2,193	3,730	1,125	1,668	319	10	2	14,391
Drivers, road	56,883	41,575	19,669	13,040	9,770	4,734	523	654	146,848
Guards, etc., railway	1,573	701	1,009	330	480	116	6	..	4,215
Inspectors, etc.	9,015	4,540	4,084	1,924	1,500	527	53	30	21,673
Telephone, etc., operators	8,725	6,217	3,012	2,211	1,369	738	112	174	22,558
Postmasters, etc.	9,991	7,698	3,951	2,462	1,652	995	61	143	26,953
Workers, n.e.c.	5,946	4,558	2,226	1,140	1,163	210	51	32	15,326
Total transport, etc.	104,313	70,845	39,894	24,546	19,736	8,288	953	1,044	269,619
Craftsmen, etc.—									
Spinners, etc.	10,962	20,966	1,267	1,640	596	2,310	3	..	37,744
Tailors, etc.	33,709	33,563	7,404	4,313	2,821	934	25	102	82,871
Leather cutters, etc.	8,619	12,023	1,800	1,588	818	226	14	21	25,109
Furnacemen, etc.	9,704	4,970	1,777	2,089	1,145	1,061	19	9	20,774
Precision instrument makers etc.	4,861	3,922	1,463	946	679	310	18	61	12,260

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION: CENSUS, 30 JUNE 1961—continued

Occupation group (abbreviated descriptions— for detailed description see table on pages 179-181)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Toolmakers, etc.	126,083	102,084	33,881	34,959	17,754	7,783	951	949	324,444
Electricians, etc.	42,582	29,412	12,568	10,343	6,093	3,777	362	599	105,736
Metal makers, etc., n.e.c.	34,328	18,980	5,071	5,784	2,440	1,048	90	67	67,808
Carpenters, etc.	48,965	37,364	21,505	11,990	10,295	6,986	494	1,075	138,674
Painters, etc.	16,961	14,126	6,017	5,088	2,814	1,312	204	427	46,949
Bricklayers, etc.	34,455	25,199	11,372	10,101	6,096	3,356	379	1,226	92,184
Compositors, etc.	16,176	12,089	3,685	2,677	1,937	810	21	358	37,753
Potters, etc.	6,026	3,024	716	1,027	673	192	10	82	11,750
Millers, etc.	30,741	26,512	17,860	8,102	6,182	3,666	141	192	93,396
Chemical, etc., workers	8,216	6,431	1,116	1,276	819	1,883	..	..	19,743
Tobacco preparers, etc.	1,341	1,160	106	..	12	..	..	..	2,619
Craftsmen, etc., n.e.c.	17,007	13,980	3,239	2,536	1,404	504	22	41	38,773
Packers, etc.	8,790	7,762	2,304	2,028	706	370	3	9	21,972
Stationary engine, etc., workers	22,182	13,513	7,912	5,172	4,210	2,146	264	319	55,718
Waterside workers, etc.	34,518	26,318	13,026	9,533	6,972	3,864	373	170	94,774
Labourers, n.e.c.	78,995	54,395	31,332	17,340	13,431	6,244	570	741	203,048
Total craftsmen, etc.	595,221	467,795	185,421	138,532	87,897	48,782	3,963	6,448	1,534,059
Service, sport, etc.—									
Fire brigade, police, etc.	12,011	8,624	4,845	3,033	2,109	1,029	202	237	32,090
Housekeepers, etc.	38,586	28,347	16,479	9,220	7,815	3,325	808	765	105,445
Waiters, etc.	15,535	7,707	5,452	2,884	2,717	1,050	191	389	35,925
Building caretakers, etc.	20,183	12,899	4,354	3,836	2,664	968	109	283	45,296
Barbers, etc.	8,493	7,304	2,493	2,043	1,573	602	38	98	22,646
Laundresses, etc.	7,166	5,839	2,336	1,303	1,118	408	59	67	18,296
Athletes, etc.	1,262	895	631	315	235	63	5	8	3,414
Photographers, etc.	1,417	1,031	459	393	222	84	20	35	3,661
Embalmers, etc.	301	212	83	56	50	32	2	..	736
Workers, n.e.c.	11,091	7,535	4,959	2,422	3,048	896	103	137	30,191
Total, service, etc.	116,047	80,393	42,091	25,605	21,551	8,457	1,537	2,049	297,700
Members of armed services, etc.	17,303	12,380	5,970	2,542	2,283	273	1,407	1,848	44,006
Inadequately described or not stated	21,257	16,718	7,477	4,005	2,559	1,261	155	192	53,624
Total in work force	1,602,516	1,210,063	584,996	377,561	279,784	130,918	14,243	25,015	4,225,096
Not in work force	2,314,497	1,720,050	933,832	591,779	456,845	219,422	12,852	33,813	6,283,090
Grand total	3,917,013	2,930,113	1,518,828	969,340	736,629	350,340	27,095	58,828	10,508,186

n.e.c.—Not elsewhere classified.

The work force survey: six State capital cities

1. General

The estimates of the civilian work force contained in this section are based on the results of surveys of a sample of households selected by area sampling methods in the six Australian State capital cities. The boundaries of the capital cities are those defined for the population census of June 1961.

Surveys have been conducted quarterly in February, May, August and November of each year since November 1960. Carefully selected and specially trained interviewers obtain the required information from about 19,500 households over a four-week period in each quarter. As a representative one-quarter of the households included in the survey are enumerated in each of the four weeks the results obtained reflect the average situation during the period and do not relate to a particular time in the month. Each person included in the survey is assigned to a work force or not in the work force category on the basis of his actual activity during a specified week, his activity during that week being determined from answers to a set of questions specially designed for the purpose.

The enumeration includes all persons, fifteen years of age and over, living in selected households, with the exception of members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations. To take account of changes in the school leaving age, and to bring the work force survey definitions into conformity with those adopted at the 1966 population census, the scope of the survey was restricted, as from

August 1966, to civilians fifteen years of age and over. Previous surveys included persons aged fourteen years, and in some of the tables which follow these persons have been included.

The classification used in the surveys conforms closely to that recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1954. Details of the classification are as follows:

- (i) *Employed persons*: all those who, during the specified week:
- (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (the category includes employees, employers and workers on own account), or
 - (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), owned and operated by a related member of the same household, or
 - (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave or holiday, industrial dispute, or production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc.

Persons who had a job but were temporarily laid off by their employers for the whole week without pay are excluded, and are classified as unemployed. Persons who did some work during the week, however, before they either lost their jobs or were laid off, are classified as employed.

(ii) *Unemployed persons*: all those who, during the specified week, did no work at all, and:

- (a) did not have a job or business and were looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work had they not been temporarily ill, and those who would have looked for work had they not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after the specified week), or
- (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

Persons who either lost their jobs or were laid off *during* the specified week, but did some work during that week, are classified as employed.

(iii) *The work force*: all persons, who, during the specified week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (i) and (ii) above.

(iv) *Persons not in the work force*: those who, during the specified week, were not classified as employed or unemployed. This category therefore includes persons without a job, business or farm and not looking for work, who, during the specified week, were keeping house (unpaid), attending a school or university, retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions.

Population estimates for the six capital cities are used in expanding the sample values and, as these estimates are based on the results of the 1961 population census, the figures in the tables that follow may be revised when the results of the 1966 population census are available.

More detailed information is published in the monthly mimeographed bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

Since the survey estimates are based on a sample they are subject to sampling variability, that is, variations that may occur by chance because only a sample of the population is enumerated. Further information on variability of survey estimates is available on request.

2. Occupational status

The following table shows, for the period February 1963 to November 1966, the distribution, by major work force category, of the civilian population fifteen years of age and over in the six State capital cities. As indicated in the general notes in paragraph 1 above, the classification of the population by work force category conforms to the standard recommended by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians. This international standard

was not adopted in population censuses prior to that of June 1966 and consequently the figures in this table are not strictly comparable with those in the tables in the preceding section of this chapter.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: OCCUPATIONAL STATUS
SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(*000)

Survey date	In the work force			Not in the work force	Total population
	Employed (a)	Unemployed	Total		
MALES					
1963—February	1,748.9	27.7	1,776.7	324.5	2,101.3
May	1,747.8	27.5	1,775.4	337.2	2,112.6
August	1,754.3	22.4	1,776.7	348.3	2,125.0
November	1,758.3	17.9	1,776.2	364.4	2,140.6
1964—February	1,791.5	19.7	1,811.2	343.6	2,154.8
May	1,795.2	15.7	1,810.9	357.8	2,168.7
August	1,797.3	12.4	1,809.6	368.7	2,178.3
November	1,801.9	12.8	1,814.7	377.2	2,192.0
1965—February	1,827.6	16.6	1,844.2	367.3	2,211.4
May	1,827.2	12.7	1,839.9	381.4	2,221.2
August	1,840.5	16.5	1,857.0	379.1	2,236.1
November	1,849.1	18.4	1,867.5	382.3	2,249.8
1966—February	1,883.9	24.2	1,908.0	356.5	2,264.6
May	1,884.1	19.9	1,904.0	372.1	2,276.2
August	1,883.3	22.7	1,906.0	379.7	2,285.7
November	1,888.0	21.5	1,909.4	388.0	2,297.4
FEMALES					
1963—February	781.6	21.3	802.9	1,433.6	2,236.5
May	773.9	20.5	794.3	1,453.2	2,247.5
August	790.7	17.0	807.7	1,453.8	2,261.5
November	805.5	11.3	816.8	1,464.0	2,280.8
1964—February	803.5	21.3	824.8	1,471.0	2,295.8
May	817.6	16.9	834.5	1,477.2	2,311.7
August	827.5	12.6	840.0	1,481.5	2,321.5
November	834.7	13.6	848.3	1,489.9	2,338.2
1965—February	844.6	20.7	865.3	1,493.1	2,358.4
May	857.1	17.4	874.5	1,493.4	2,368.0
August	862.2	13.1	875.2	1,505.6	2,380.8
November	886.7	17.0	903.7	1,492.7	2,396.4
1966—February	896.7	25.8	922.5	1,492.4	2,414.9
May	910.1	20.3	930.5	1,495.3	2,425.8
August	924.8	18.6	943.4	1,494.3	2,437.7
November	940.7	17.2	957.9	1,495.7	2,453.6
PERSONS					
1963—February	2,530.5	49.1	2,579.7	1,758.1	4,337.8
May	2,521.7	48.0	2,569.7	1,790.4	4,360.2
August	2,545.0	39.4	2,584.4	1,802.1	4,386.5
November	2,563.8	29.2	2,593.0	1,828.4	4,421.4
1964—February	2,595.0	41.0	2,636.0	1,814.6	4,450.6
May	2,612.9	32.6	2,645.4	1,835.0	4,480.4
August	2,624.7	24.9	2,649.6	1,850.2	4,499.8
November	2,636.6	26.4	2,663.0	1,867.1	4,530.1
1965—February	2,672.3	37.2	2,709.6	1,860.2	4,569.8
May	2,684.3	30.1	2,714.4	1,874.8	4,589.2
August	2,702.7	29.6	2,732.2	1,884.7	4,616.9
November	2,735.8	35.4	2,771.2	1,875.0	4,646.2
1966—February	2,780.6	50.0	2,830.5	1,848.9	4,679.4
May	2,794.3	40.2	2,834.5	1,867.5	4,701.9
August	2,808.1	41.3	2,849.4	1,874.0	4,723.4
November	2,828.7	38.6	2,867.3	1,883.7	4,751.0

(a) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons, and unpaid helpers who worked 15 hours or more per week in a family business.

3. Work force participation and unemployment rates

The table below shows, for the civilian population fifteen years of age and over in the six State capital cities, work force participation rates and unemployment rates by age group and marital status for the period February 1963 to November 1966.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Particulars	Age group (years)					Total 15 years of age and over			
	15-19	20-44		45-64		65 and over	Married	Not married (a)	Total
		Married	Not married (a)	Married	Not married (a)				
WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE(b)									
<i>Males—</i>									
1963—									
February . . .	68.4	98.8	93.4	93.6	81.6	22.1	88.7	76.0	84.6
May . . .	66.1	98.8	91.8	93.8	81.5	21.3	88.7	74.1	84.0
August . . .	64.5	98.8	91.9	93.4	80.2	20.9	88.6	73.4	83.6
November . . .	61.8	98.6	91.3	93.6	80.0	20.0	88.4	72.0	83.0
1964—									
February . . .	69.6	98.5	92.3	93.5	80.4	20.6	88.4	75.3	84.1
May . . .	67.6	98.7	90.9	93.1	78.5	20.4	88.5	73.5	83.5
August . . .	64.1	98.8	91.9	92.9	75.6	21.1	88.5	72.4	83.1
November . . .	60.2	98.8	91.5	93.0	78.2	22.3	88.5	73.5	82.8
1965—									
February . . .	66.5	98.6	91.5	93.1	78.5	21.0	88.5	73.5	83.4
May . . .	63.3	98.8	89.7	93.2	78.3	21.1	88.9	71.2	82.8
August . . .	62.8	98.9	90.7	93.3	77.9	21.5	89.2	71.4	83.0
November . . .	62.3	98.8	90.3	93.5	79.4	22.0	89.1	71.5	83.0
1966—									
February . . .	68.8	98.8	92.1	93.8	80.4	22.2	89.3	74.5	84.3
May . . .	66.2	99.0	90.4	93.6	79.8	22.0	89.4	72.5	83.7
August . . .	63.7	98.9	90.2	93.9	80.3	22.4	89.2	71.8	83.7
November . . .	61.1	98.9	89.4	94.0	82.6	22.8	89.3	70.9	83.1
<i>Females—</i>									
1963—									
February . . .	69.7	31.8	87.1	23.7	46.8	4.4	26.8	52.0	35.9
May . . .	66.6	32.3	86.3	22.9	47.7	4.2	26.9	50.5	35.3
August . . .	65.8	32.2	87.5	23.5	47.9	4.0	27.0	51.0	35.7
November . . .	64.0	32.9	87.4	23.6	47.0	4.0	27.3	50.7	35.8
1964—									
February . . .	67.8	32.6	86.7	23.3	47.1	3.5	27.0	51.4	35.9
May . . .	69.0	32.9	86.5	23.5	46.4	3.2	27.3	51.3	36.1
August . . .	67.2	33.3	86.9	24.2	45.6	3.3	27.9	50.5	36.2
November . . .	64.9	34.1	86.2	24.6	44.3	3.5	28.5	49.5	36.3
1965—									
February . . .	68.0	34.0	87.3	24.3	44.5	3.6	28.4	50.9	36.7
May . . .	66.8	34.7	86.4	25.2	45.9	3.4	29.0	50.5	36.9
August . . .	64.6	35.3	86.6	24.5	45.2	2.9	29.2	49.6	36.8
November . . .	63.6	36.0	86.4	26.8	47.0	3.7	30.4	49.8	37.7
1966—									
February . . .	69.3	36.0	86.8	26.0	48.4	3.1	30.2	51.4	38.2
May . . .	66.7	37.3	85.6	26.7	46.9	4.0	31.2	50.5	38.4
August . . .	65.0	37.8	85.3	27.5	48.3	4.4	31.7	50.4	38.7
November . . .	64.3	38.5	86.8	27.9	47.7	4.1	32.3	50.2	39.0

(a) Includes never married, widowed and divorced.

(b) The civilian work force as a percentage of the civilian population.

CIVILIAN POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER: WORK FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY AGE GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS—*continued*

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Particulars	Age group (years)					Total 15 years of age and over			
	15-19	20-44		45-64		65 and over	Married	Not married (a)	Total
		Married	Not married (a)	Married	Not married (a)				
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE(b)									
<i>Males—</i>									
1963—									
February . . .	3.8	0.7	2.3	1.4	3.4	0.8	1.0	2.9	1.6
May . . .	3.6	0.9	2.0	1.3	3.7	2.0	1.1	2.7	1.5
August . . .	2.0	0.6	2.0	1.0	4.6	1.5	0.8	2.4	1.3
November . . .	2.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	2.6	2.0	0.6	1.9	1.0
1964—									
February . . .	3.3	0.5	1.3	0.6	2.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	1.1
May . . .	2.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.9
August . . .	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.7
November . . .	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	2.3	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.7
1965—									
February . . .	3.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.8	0.9
May . . .	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.7
August . . .	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	2.1	0.7	1.3	0.9
November . . .	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.6	2.0	1.0
1966—									
February . . .	4.1	0.7	2.3	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.8	1.3
May . . .	2.3	0.6	2.0	0.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	2.1	1.0
August . . .	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.7	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.2
November . . .	3.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.1
<i>Females—</i>									
1963—									
February . . .	4.9	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.9	0.7	2.2	3.1	2.7
May . . .	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.6
August . . .	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1
November . . .	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.3	..	1.1	1.7	1.4
1964—									
February . . .	4.5	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.6
May . . .	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6	..	2.0	2.0	2.0
August . . .	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.5
November . . .	2.5	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
1965—									
February . . .	3.8	2.9	1.5	1.5	0.9	..	2.6	2.2	2.4
May . . .	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.8	2.3	1.7	2.0
August . . .	1.8	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	..	1.9	1.1	1.5
November . . .	3.7	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	..	1.8	2.0	1.9
1966—									
February . . .	4.7	3.6	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.8	3.0	2.6	2.8
May . . .	3.0	2.6	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.8	2.2
August . . .	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
November . . .	3.4	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.8

(a) Includes never married, widowed and divorced.

(b) The unemployed as a percentage of the civilian work force.

4. Unemployment in industry groups

The following table shows the unemployment rate in each industry group for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1963 to 1966. The total work force for a particular industry group comprises persons currently employed in the industry group and those unemployed persons whose last employment was in the group. The unemployment rates given in the table are the numbers unemployed in the industry groups expressed as

percentages of the total work force in those groups. Because unemployed persons with no previous employment experience are excluded from the calculations used for this table, the unemployment rate shown for 'All industries combined' differs from the unemployment rate for the civilian work force as a whole.

CIVILIAN POPULATION: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES^(a), BY INDUSTRY GROUP

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Industry group in which last employed	November—			
	1963 (b)	1964 (b)	1965 (b)	1966 (c)
Manufacturing	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
Building and construction	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.0
Transport and communication	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9
Commerce	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3
Other industries	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
All industries combined ^(d)	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0

(a) The numbers unemployed in the industry groups as percentages of the total work force in those groups. (b) Persons aged 14 years and over. (c) Persons aged 15 years and over. (d) Excludes unemployed persons who had not previously been employed.

The next table shows, for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1963 to 1966, the unemployed in each industry group as a percentage of the total unemployed civilians fourteen years of age and over (fifteen years and over for November 1966).

CIVILIAN POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY GROUP

SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Per cent)

Industry group in which last employed	November—			
	1963 (a)	1964 (a)	1965 (a)	1966 (b)
Manufacturing	27.7	28.6	24.0	27.0
Building and construction	7.7	4.0	6.9	5.3
Transport and communication	5.2	4.1	4.1	5.4
Commerce	15.3	17.1	18.7	15.6
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.6	11.2	8.7	10.6
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	8.6	11.0	5.9	6.5
Other industries	8.5	7.5	6.1	5.9
Never worked ^(c)	17.4	16.5	25.6	23.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) Persons aged 14 years and over. (b) Persons aged 15 years and over. (c) Comprises mainly school-leavers seeking work for the first time.

5. Duration of unemployment

The following table shows, for the six State capital cities at November in each of the years 1963 to 1966, the unemployed, classified by duration of unemployment, as a percentage of the total unemployed civilians fourteen years of age and over (fifteen years and over for November 1966).

**CIVILIAN POPULATION: DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT**
SIX AUSTRALIAN STATE CAPITAL CITIES
(Per cent)

Period of unemployment	November—			
	1963 (a)	1964 (a)	1965 (a)	1966 (b)
Males—				
Less than one month	60.6	62.0	69.3	65.4
One month and less than three months	17.9	21.2	19.1	11.3
Three months and over	21.5	16.8	11.6	23.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Females—				
Less than one month	55.0	56.6	68.1	60.9
One month and less than three months	21.1	27.5	22.3	22.7
Three months and over	23.9	15.9	9.6	16.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>
Persons—				
Less than one month	58.5	59.3	68.7	63.4
One month and less than three months	19.1	24.4	20.7	16.4
Three months and over	22.4	16.3	10.6	20.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

(a) Persons aged 14 years and over. (b) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Surveys of multiple jobholding**1. General**

Surveys of the nature and extent of multiple jobholding in Australia were conducted during November 1965 and August 1966. A multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) was used, and the surveys covered all employed civilians fifteen years of age and over in August 1966 and fourteen years and over in November 1965, other than certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from the census and estimated populations.

For the purpose of these surveys, employed persons are defined as in the previous section dealing with the work force survey (see page 184). The numbers of multiple jobholders shown in the following tables do not include persons who were described as employers or self-employed in two businesses (including farms). They comprise only those persons who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. For the purpose of the survey a second job did not exclude such occupations as those of professional sportsmen, part-time musicians, paid coaches and the like. Persons who by the very nature of their employment worked for more than one employer, e.g. domestics, odd-job men, baby-sitters, etc., were not counted as multiple jobholders unless they also held another job of a different kind, nor were those who worked for more than one employer solely by reason of changing jobs during survey week.

The November 1965 survey was largely exploratory and some of the questions were modified in the August 1966 survey. The figures shown in the following tables for all persons who held a second job in the survey week are not strictly comparable for the two surveys; however, the figures shown for persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week are comparable.

Further details of the results of these two surveys may be found in Statistical Bulletins 465 and 564, issued on 5 August 1966 and 17 January 1967 respectively.

2. Occupational status

The following table shows, for November 1965 and August 1966, the occupational status of multiple jobholders in their main and second jobs.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB^(a): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Occupational status in main job ^(b)	Date	Occupational status in second job					
		Employer or self-employed		Wage or salary earner ^(c)		Total	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females

PERSONS WHO ACTUALLY WORKED IN A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK

Employer or self-employed	Nov. 1965	..	..	12.0	*	12.0	*
	Aug. 1966	..	..	10.7	*	10.7	*
Wage or salary earner ^(c)	Nov. 1965	28.2	*	57.4	12.1	85.7	14.5
	Aug. 1966	31.5	*	65.4	13.8	97.0	15.7
Total	Nov. 1965	28.2	*	69.4	13.2	97.6	15.6
	Aug. 1966	31.5	*	76.1	15.7	107.6	17.6

ALL PERSONS WHO HELD A SECOND JOB IN SURVEY WEEK^(d)

Employer or self-employed	Nov. 1965	..	..	15.5	*	15.5	*
	Aug. 1966	..	..	13.3	*	13.3	*
Wage or salary earner ^(c)	Nov. 1965	37.2	*	74.5	14.9	111.7	17.9
	Aug. 1966	39.4	*	74.5	15.8	113.9	18.6
Total	Nov. 1965	37.2	*	89.9	16.4	127.1	19.4
	Aug. 1966	39.4	*	87.7	18.0	127.1	20.9

(a) Comprises only those civilians who were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner or as an unpaid family helper. See note (c). Figures for August 1966 relate to persons 15 years of age and over; those for November 1965 relate to persons 14 years of age and over, the number of 14 year olds included being approximately 100. (b) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (c) Includes a small number of unpaid family helpers. (d) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable with those for August 1966.

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

3. Distribution by States

The following table shows, for November 1965 and August 1966, the number of multiple jobholders in each State.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): STATES
(*000)

Particulars	Date	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust. (b)
Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week	Nov. 1965	36.1	30.1	10.5	17.6	11.5	5.0	113.3
	Aug. 1966	44.4	33.5	10.1	18.1	10.7	5.7	125.2
All persons who held a second job in survey week(c)	Nov. 1965	49.6	36.1	15.1	21.3	14.9	7.1	146.5
	Aug. 1966	53.0	38.0	14.3	20.7	12.7	6.5	148.0

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.
(c) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable with those for August 1966.

NOTE. The numbers of females are too small to show in the detail given above. The surveys indicate that in August 1966 there were 20,900 female multiple jobholders, of whom 8,400 were in New South Wales and 5,000 in Victoria; corresponding figures for November 1965 were 19,400, 6,400 and 5,100.

4. Industry group of main job and second job

The following table shows the industry dissection of the main and second jobs of multiple jobholders in November 1965 and August 1966.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): INDUSTRY GROUP OF MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB, AUSTRALIA
(*000)

Industry group	Persons who actually worked in a second job in survey week				All persons who held a second job in survey week(b)			
	Main job(c)		Second job		Main job(c)		Second job	
	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966	Nov. 1965	Aug. 1966
Primary production	14.3	15.2	24.8	23.7	20.9	21.4	33.0	29.9
Manufacturing	23.8	31.8	10.2	9.6	30.5	36.0	15.1	12.0
Building and construction	10.0	9.4	5.7	5.2	12.9	10.9	9.1	6.0
Transport and communication	9.6	8.7	6.6	7.3	12.4	9.7	7.4	8.3
Commerce	19.3	19.4	14.8	17.0	24.3	23.2	17.7	20.1
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.8	26.0	26.1	21.9	22.5
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	6.1	6.8	30.6	40.7	7.8	8.1	38.4	46.7
Other industries(d)	9.2	10.8	*	*	11.7	12.5	*	*
Total	113.3	125.2	113.3	125.2	146.5	148.0	146.5	148.0

(a) See note (a) to table on page 190. (b) Figures for November 1965 are not strictly comparable to those for August 1966. (c) The main job is the job at which most hours were worked during the survey week or, where no hours were worked or the hours were equal, the job considered by the respondent to be the main job. (d) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

5. Hours of work

Persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week in November 1965 and August 1966 are shown in the following table classified according to the hours worked in their main and second jobs.

PERSONS WITH MORE THAN ONE JOB(a): HOURS WORKED IN MAIN JOB AND SECOND JOB(b), AUSTRALIA
(^{'000})

Hours worked in main job (c)	Hours worked in second job					Total
	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20 and over	
NOVEMBER 1965						
Under 35	5.9	6.3	*	*	*	23.2
35-40	12.4	18.6	8.9	7.3	13.1	60.3
Over 40	5.5	7.6	6.7	*	6.6	29.7
Total	23.8	32.5	19.0	14.7	23.3	113.3
AUGUST 1966						
Under 35	7.5	7.1	*	*	*	24.6
35-40	17.2	22.0	12.7	9.2	11.3	72.3
Over 40	6.2	8.4	*	*	5.0	28.3
Total	30.9	37.4	21.2	16.0	19.6	125.2

(a) See note (a) to table on page 190. (b) By persons who actually worked in a second job in the survey week.
(c) See note (c) to previous table.
* Less than 5,000. See note to previous table.

Surveys of leavers from schools, universities or other educational institutions

1. General

Surveys using a multi-stage area sample of households (inclusive of hotels, hospitals and other non-private dwellings) were carried out on an Australia-wide basis in February of each year from 1964 to 1967.

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

Estimates shown in the following tables, except that on page 195, relate to the total population of Australia aged fifteen to twenty-four years, with the exception of members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement, and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations.

Persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoriums, or inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc., and for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, although included in the survey, were not asked the particular questions on attendance at schools, etc. Persons who were reported as permanently unable to work were also not asked these questions. An estimate of the total number of such persons for whom no information on attendance, etc. can be given is shown in the first table in this section.

The 'leavers', i.e. the persons who had attended full time at a school, university, etc. at some time in the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education, were

asked to indicate when they had ceased full-time education. All persons were asked questions about their occupational status and those in the work force were further questioned about occupation and industry. Although many persons who were intending to return to full-time education were in the work force at the time of the surveys, their numbers would not give a useful indication of the extent of vacation working, because of the timing of the surveys. The occupational status of each person was determined in the same way as in the work force survey (see page 184).

For further details reference should be made to Statistical Bulletin 679.

2. Attendance or non-attendance at school, university, etc.

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the civilian population aged 15 to 24 years, classified according to whether they attended or did not attend a school, university, etc. full-time in the previous year.

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS(a): ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC. IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR, AUSTRALIA
(*000)

Particulars	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc. full time in the previous year(b)—									
Returning to full-time education	143.3	113.1	168.3	119.4	174.7	124.7	192.1	140.1	332.3
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4
Total who attended school etc.	230.9	191.3	251.5	199.0	263.3	209.5	277.1	222.5	499.7
Did not attend school, university, etc. full time in previous year(b)	614.4	628.4	644.7	668.2	668.6	692.5	679.8	719.6	1,399.4
In hospitals, etc. (c)	9.5	5.2	9.0	6.3	11.7	8.1	11.9	6.6	18.5
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	854.8	824.8	905.2	873.5	943.6	910.1	968.8	948.8	1,917.6

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

3. Occupational status of 'leavers'

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the occupational status of civilian 'leavers' aged 15 to 24 years.

'LEAVERS'(a)(b): OCCUPATIONAL STATUS, AUSTRALIA
(*000)

Occupational status	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
In the work force—									
Employed(c)	76.9	57.8	75.5	60.5	77.7	64.2	71.3	63.6	134.9
Unemployed	7.9	9.9	*	9.7	8.0	11.2	8.6	11.1	19.6
Total in the work force	84.7	67.6	80.2	70.2	85.7	75.3	79.9	74.6	154.5
Not in the work force	*	10.7	*	9.4	*	9.5	5.1	7.8	12.9
Total 'leavers'(a)(b)	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4

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

* Estimates less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

4. Distribution of 'leavers' by States

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the distribution by States of civilian 'leavers' aged 15 to 24 years.

'LEAVERS'(a)(b): STATES
(*000)

State	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	35.3	29.3	30.1	29.1	32.1	32.4	29.7	27.2	57.0
Victoria	24.4	18.5	21.2	20.3	24.0	22.4	24.3	23.1	47.4
Queensland	9.2	11.0	13.9	11.6	11.3	11.9	12.2	13.6	25.9
South Australia	8.0	8.6	9.3	7.3	10.3	9.1	7.9	8.9	16.8
Western Australia	6.3	5.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	6.2	6.8	5.9	12.8
Tasmania	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.2
Australia(c)	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (b) See notes (b) and (c) to first table on page 193. (c) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

* Estimates of less than 5,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these small components can be derived, undue significance should not be attached to them.

5. Time of leaving

The following table shows, for February in each of the years 1964 to 1967, the time of leaving school, university, etc. of civilian 'leavers' aged 15 to 19 years and 15 to 24 years, respectively.

'LEAVERS'(a)(b): AGE GROUP AND TIME OF LEAVING, AUSTRALIA
(*000)

Time of leaving	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
PERSONS AGED 15 TO 19 YEARS									
Previous January-June	8.0	6.8	6.3	8.6	7.2	7.3	6.0	7.1	13.1
Previous July-September	6.2	9.6	7.3	7.8	5.0	7.6	*	6.8	11.0
Previous October	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.9
Previous November	16.5	13.9	15.7	13.7	19.2	19.1	21.6	21.5	43.1
Previous December(c)	48.8	42.4	46.8	42.3	47.7	44.8	41.8	39.3	81.1
Total(b)	81.7	74.7	78.6	76.6	82.2	82.9	76.6	78.7	155.3
PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS									
Previous January-June	8.4	7.0	6.5	8.8	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.3	14.0
Previous July-September	6.8	9.8	7.5	7.8	5.4	7.7	*	7.1	11.5
Previous October	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7.4
Previous November	18.6	14.8	17.3	14.9	20.8	19.7	25.2	22.8	48.0
Previous December(c)	51.3	44.4	49.3	44.0	51.6	45.8	45.5	41.0	86.5
Total(b)	87.6	78.2	83.3	79.6	88.7	84.8	85.0	82.4	167.4

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. (b) See notes (b) and (c) to first table on page 193. (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc. in January or February of the following year.

* Less than 5,000. See note to table above.

6. Industry of 'leavers'

'Leavers' in February of each of the years 1964 to 1967 are classified according to industry group in the following table. Included in the figures for 1964, 1965 and 1966 are 11,500, 8,300 and 4,800 persons respectively who were aged 14 years at the time of the survey. Persons aged 14 were excluded from the 1967 survey.

'LEAVERS' WHO WERE EMPLOYED(a): INDUSTRY GROUP, AUSTRALIA

('000)

Industry group	February 1964		February 1965		February 1966		February 1967		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Primary production	10.2	*	10.0	*	8.0	*	8.1	*	9.5
Manufacturing	26.3	12.6	24.9	10.5	23.2	11.7	19.9	9.1	29.0
Building and construction	6.6	*	7.8	*	6.2	*	7.3	*	7.8
Transport, storage and communication	*	*	5.4	*	6.0	*	5.8	*	8.0
Commerce	14.8	17.3	13.9	19.0	17.3	19.4	12.8	17.4	30.2
Public authority (n.e.i.) and community and business services	9.6	17.3	8.9	17.6	10.1	17.4	9.1	18.2	27.3
Amusement, hotels, cafés, personal service, etc.	*	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	5.2	6.9
Other(b)	8.1	7.1	8.4	8.2	8.7	9.1	6.6	9.6	16.2
Total	82.8	63.3	80.7	63.7	80.6	66.1	71.3	63.6	134.9

(a) Persons aged 14 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey (15 to 24 years in February 1967) who had attended school, university, etc. full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. See notes (b) and (c) to first table on page 193.

(b) Comprises mining and quarrying; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; finance and property.

* Less than 5,000. See note to table on page 194.

Wage and salary earners in employment

1. General

The series contained in this section, except those relating to government employees and defence forces, are based on comprehensive data (referred to herein as 'benchmarks') derived for the purpose from the population censuses of June 1954 and June 1961. For the intercensal period 1954-1961 and for July 1961 and subsequent months the figures shown are estimates designed to measure month-to-month changes in the sector of employment to which the benchmarks relate.

Between population censuses the employment data are obtained from three main sources, namely: (a) current pay-roll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other direct current records of employment (e.g. for hospitals). The total of recorded employment is supplemented each month by estimates of changes in the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

The series relate only to wage and salary earners. They therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are employees in rural industry and in private domestic service.

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

Pay-roll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Commonwealth Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the *Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1967*). At June 1954, this Act required employers paying wages of more than \$160 a week to lodge returns. The exemption limit was raised to \$240 a week as from 1 September 1954 and to the present level as from 1 September 1957.

The benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules, while the estimated monthly figures are derived mainly from reports supplied by employers, relating to enterprises or establishments. Because the two sources differ in some cases in scope and in the reporting of industry, the industry dissection of the benchmark totals was adjusted to conform as closely as possible to an enterprise/establishment reporting basis. The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1961.

At the 1954 and 1961 population censuses those persons who were not stated to be engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade or service were required to be described as students, pensioners, engaged in home duties, etc. and were automatically classified as not being in the work force. It is believed that many persons—particularly married women—classified themselves according to their main or usual activity or status (e.g. home duties) and overlooked any part-time or casual employment that they may have had at the time of the census. Had the census questions been designed to obtain particulars of each person's actual activity during a specified period (as the 1966 population census work force questions were), so that all employees who did any paid work at all would have been included, these persons would have been counted in the total of employed wage and salary earners.

The scope of the current monthly series is similar to and subject to the same limitations as that of the population census benchmarks. For this reason the totals shown in this section for Australia, for States and Territories, and for industries, do not necessarily represent, at any point of time, the total numbers of wage and salary earners employed full-time or part-time in those areas or industries. Instead, they represent the estimated numbers of persons who would have been counted as wage and salary earners at a population census in which the concepts and definitions were the same as those of the 1961 census.

The concepts and definitions adopted at the 1966 population census conformed closely to the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, all persons who did any paid work for an employer or who had a job as an employee from

which they were temporarily absent being included in the total of employed wage and salary earners. As a result, the estimates for June 1966 shown in this section will differ from the corresponding census figures.

Benchmarks derived from the 1966 census on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 census benchmarks will be used to amend the estimates for the period 1961 to 1966. In addition, it is proposed that a new series of estimates from June 1966 onwards be published in due course, based on the concepts and definitions adopted at the census.

Although the level of the estimates in this section may be affected by the exclusion of many part-time employees from the 1954 and 1961 census benchmarks, nevertheless it is considered that they measure reasonably well the short-term trends in employment in the defined field. However, they may be less reliable for longer-term measurement. Because of conceptual differences between benchmark and payroll data, changes in such factors as labour turnover, multiple jobholding and part-time working are all apt to affect the trend during intercensal periods. As a broad measure of long-term trends, figures for periods prior to June 1954 (from June 1947), estimated on a basis approximately comparable with that for later periods, are shown on page 201.

With the exception of the table at the foot of page 201, the tables in this section show particulars only for June of each year. Total figures for each month from July 1956 will be found in Section III of the Appendix. More detailed particulars for each State and Territory and for the principal industry groups have been published in two mimeographed bulletins entitled *Wage and Salary Earners in Employment*, one covering the period June 1954 to June 1961, the other, the period June 1961 to June 1965. Some of the figures from January 1964 have since been revised. Revised series were published in the June 1966 and August 1967 issues of the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*. This bulletin contains the latest figures including revisions made since other publications were sent for press. However, as noted above, all figures for periods from July 1961 are subject to further revision.

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

2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June of each of the years 1958 to 1967.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	Civilian employees			Defence forces(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1958	2,147.9	794.3	2,942.2	43.9	1.9	45.8	2,191.8	796.2	2,988.0
1959	2,185.6	819.1	3,004.7	45.5	1.8	47.3	2,231.1	820.9	3,052.0
1960	2,256.8	869.7	3,126.5	45.3	1.7	47.0	2,302.1	871.4	3,173.5
1961	2,264.3	868.9	3,133.2	44.3	1.8	46.1	2,308.6	870.7	3,179.3
1962	2,308.0	905.5	3,213.5	45.8	2.0	47.8	2,353.8	907.5	3,261.3
1963	2,376.2	938.6	3,314.8	47.2	2.1	49.3	2,423.4	940.7	3,364.1
1964	2,469.3	991.4	3,460.7	49.6	2.2	51.8	2,518.9	993.6	3,512.5
1965	2,553.1	1,051.0	3,604.1	52.5	2.2	54.7	2,605.6	1,053.2	3,658.8
1966	2,606.6	1,096.2	3,702.8	64.2	2.5	66.6	2,670.8	1,098.7	3,769.4
1967	2,635.3	1,139.8	3,775.1	74.8	2.5	77.3	2,710.1	1,142.3	3,852.4

(a) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. Figures for 1958 and 1959 exclude National Service trainees in camp under the former training scheme. Figures for 1966 and 1967 include national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army supplement.

3. Civilian employees

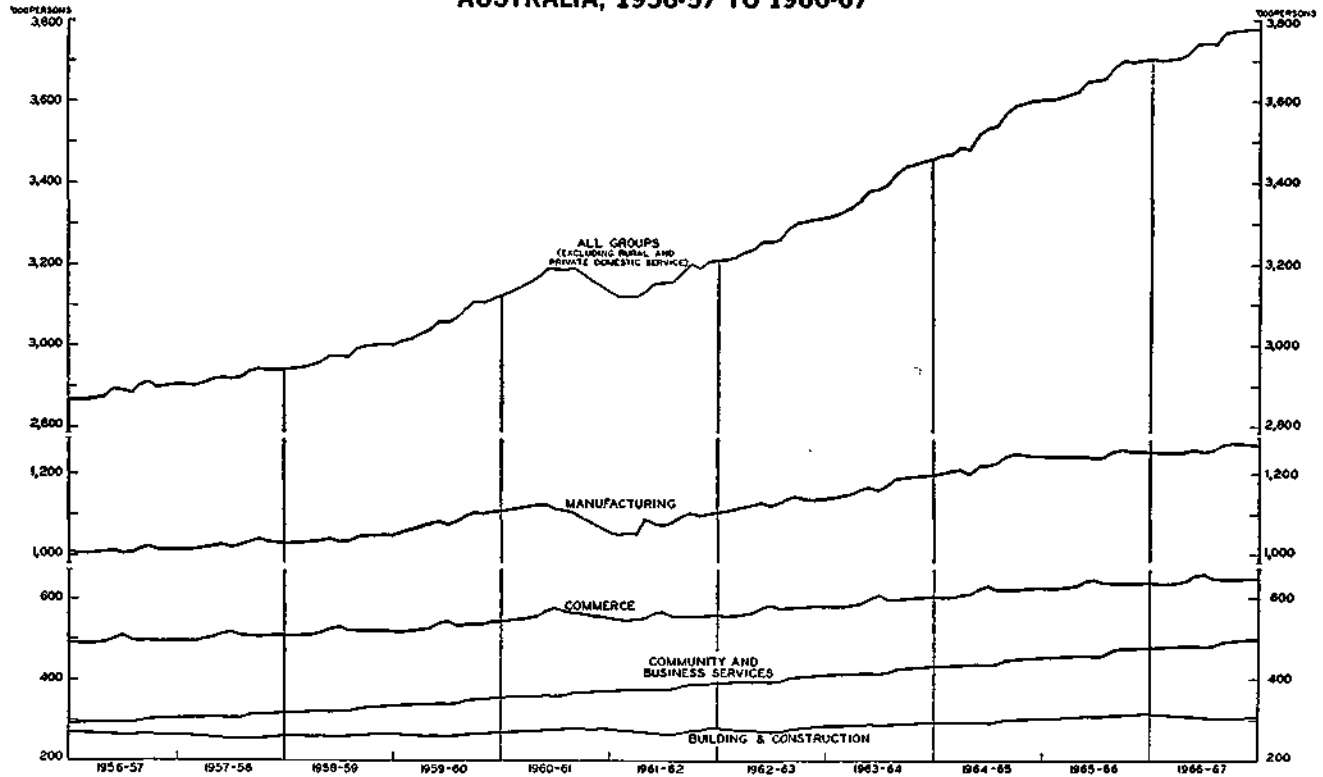
(i) *Australia—Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June of each of the years 1961 to 1967. A graph showing employment in the more important groups appears on the next page.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT:
INDUSTRY GROUPS, AUSTRALIA**
(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE,
AND DEFENCE FORCES)
(‘000)

Industry group	June—						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
MALES							
Mining and quarrying	48.2	46.3	45.9	46.4	47.7	50.3	51.4
Manufacturing(a)	821.6	852.8	879.4	920.9	952.2	955.2	965.9
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	88.5	90.2	91.5	93.4	94.6	97.7	99.6
Building and construction	274.8	275.9	281.6	290.0	299.0	310.1	299.0
Transport and storage	190.4	185.1	187.1	192.5	197.9	201.8	201.9
Communication	75.2	76.0	76.8	78.1	79.3	81.1	84.2
Finance and property	80.4	82.7	86.2	92.1	96.9	101.7	105.4
Retail trade	191.3	193.5	203.2	210.8	215.8	216.5	218.0
Wholesale and other commerce	161.4	161.0	164.4	170.5	177.1	179.7	180.1
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	95.0	97.9	101.7	105.7	110.1	116.5	122.5
Health, hospitals, etc.	31.0	32.7	33.8	35.3	36.2	37.2	38.4
Education	57.1	61.7	66.2	69.5	73.3	77.6	80.5
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	70.1	70.8	74.6	78.2	83.2	87.9	92.0
Other(b)	79.4	81.3	83.9	86.0	90.0	93.5	96.2
<i>Total</i>	2,264.3	2,308.0	2,376.2	2,469.3	2,553.1	2,606.6	2,635.3
FEMALES							
Mining and quarrying	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4
Manufacturing(a)	233.5	252.9	259.7	277.6	293.8	297.1	305.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4
Building and construction	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.8	6.6	7.1	7.5
Transport and storage	17.0	16.8	17.1	18.1	19.4	21.0	21.7
Communication	18.3	18.0	18.3	19.3	20.6	21.5	22.7
Finance and property	54.2	55.0	56.6	60.0	63.6	67.5	70.1
Retail trade	150.7	156.5	162.7	169.5	177.6	184.2	191.9
Wholesale and other commerce	49.2	48.6	50.0	52.1	55.5	58.1	59.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	34.6	35.7	37.2	39.1	42.0	46.2	49.4
Health, hospitals, etc.	102.6	106.8	111.4	117.6	124.3	129.2	133.4
Education	73.7	79.3	83.6	87.9	92.1	98.6	104.4
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	78.8	78.2	81.8	86.0	93.5	100.0	105.5
Other(b)	43.8	44.9	46.8	50.3	53.2	56.1	59.1
<i>Total</i>	868.9	905.5	938.6	991.4	1,051.0	1,096.2	1,139.8

(a) As well as employees engaged directly in manufacturing activity, these figures include the employees of manufacturing enterprises or establishments who are engaged in selling and distribution, etc. (b) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT
PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY GROUPS
AUSTRALIA, 1956-57 TO 1966-67**



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

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE,
AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

Industry group	June—						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
PERSONS							
Mining and quarrying	49.6	47.8	47.5	48.1	49.4	52.3	53.8
Manufacturing(a)	1,055.1	1,105.7	1,139.1	1,198.5	1,246.1	1,252.3	1,271.4
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	94.7	96.5	97.9	99.9	101.6	105.1	106.9
Building and construction	279.7	280.9	287.1	295.8	305.6	317.2	306.5
Transport and storage	207.4	201.9	204.2	210.6	217.3	222.8	223.6
Communication	93.5	94.0	95.1	97.4	99.9	102.6	106.9
Finance and property	134.6	137.7	142.8	152.1	160.4	169.1	175.5
Retail trade	342.0	350.1	365.9	380.3	393.4	400.7	409.9
Wholesale and other commerce	210.6	209.6	214.4	222.6	232.6	237.8	239.3
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	129.6	133.6	138.9	144.8	152.1	162.7	172.0
Health, hospitals, etc.	133.6	139.5	145.2	152.9	160.5	166.5	171.7
Education	130.7	141.0	149.7	157.4	165.4	176.2	184.9
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	148.9	149.0	156.4	164.2	176.7	187.8	197.5
Other(b)	123.2	126.2	130.7	136.3	143.2	149.6	155.3
Total	3,133.2	3,213.5	3,314.8	3,460.7	3,604.1	3,702.8	3,775.1

(a) As well as employees engaged directly in manufacturing activity, these figures include the employees of manufacturing enterprises or establishments who are engaged in selling and distribution, etc. (b) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare; and other community and business services.

(ii) *States and Territories—Totals.* Estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service, and defence forces) are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June of each of the years 1958 to 1967.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia
MALES									
1958	826.4	610.0	284.6	194.5	143.1	69.5	6.3	13.5	2,147.9
1959	836.3	621.8	290.0	201.1	144.9	70.4	6.9	14.2	2,185.6
1960	870.6	643.5	293.7	206.4	147.5	72.6	7.2	15.3	2,256.8
1961	876.5	643.6	291.7	207.5	148.5	73.2	7.3	16.0	2,264.3
1962	894.2	654.3	294.5	211.2	154.7	73.6	7.5	18.0	2,308.0
1963	914.2	675.2	304.5	219.6	159.4	74.9	8.0	20.4	2,376.2
1964	947.7	702.8	316.8	229.4	164.3	77.4	8.9	21.9	2,469.3
1965	976.9	723.5	329.1	239.9	171.5	78.4	9.5	24.2	2,553.1
1966	996.2	733.4	336.6	242.1	180.7	81.1	10.5	26.0	2,606.6
1967	1,006.4	744.8	335.2	243.2	183.9	82.7	11.6	27.4	2,635.3

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

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT—continued

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Australia
FEMALES									
1958	312.5	244.2	95.5	65.9	47.3	22.9	1.7	4.3	794.3
1959	321.3	253.4	97.7	68.4	48.4	23.2	1.9	4.8	819.1
1960	342.7	269.7	102.3	72.6	50.4	24.5	2.0	5.5	869.7
1961	343.6	266.2	102.1	72.3	51.2	24.9	2.3	6.3	868.9
1962	359.0	276.5	104.7	76.7	53.4	25.5	2.5	7.2	905.5
1963	370.8	285.4	108.9	80.9	55.5	25.5	2.9	8.7	938.6
1964	390.7	300.6	115.5	86.0	58.5	27.1	3.0	10.0	991.4
1965	412.6	316.3	123.1	93.4	62.7	28.1	3.2	11.5	1,051.0
1966	426.7	328.4	128.9	97.7	68.0	29.8	3.6	13.1	1,096.2
1967	443.4	340.9	133.9	99.7	72.4	30.9	4.1	14.4	1,139.8
PERSONS									
1958	1,138.9	854.2	380.1	260.4	190.4	92.4	8.0	17.8	2,942.2
1959	1,157.6	875.2	387.7	269.5	193.3	93.6	8.8	19.0	3,004.7
1960	1,213.3	913.2	396.0	279.0	197.9	97.1	9.2	20.8	3,126.5
1961	1,220.1	909.8	393.8	279.8	199.7	98.1	9.6	22.3	3,133.2
1962	1,253.2	930.8	399.2	287.9	208.1	99.1	10.0	25.2	3,213.5
1963	1,285.0	960.6	413.4	300.5	214.9	100.4	10.9	29.1	3,314.8
1964	1,338.4	1,003.3	432.3	315.5	222.9	104.5	11.9	31.9	3,460.7
1965	1,389.5	1,039.8	452.2	333.3	234.2	106.5	12.7	35.7	3,604.1
1966	1,422.9	1,061.8	465.5	339.8	248.7	110.9	14.1	39.1	3,702.8
1967	1,449.8	1,085.7	469.1	342.9	256.3	113.6	15.7	41.8	3,775.1

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

(iii) *Australia, 1947 to 1967.* As explained on page 197 figures shown for periods prior to June 1954 have been estimated on a basis approximately comparable with that for later periods in order to provide a broad measure of long-term trends. Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1967 and averages for the years 1947-48 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA

(EXCLUDING EMPLOYEES IN RURAL INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE, AND DEFENCE FORCES)

('000)

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—	Males	Females	Persons
1947	1,627	616	2,243	..	..	..	..
1948	1,713	638	2,351	1948	1,673	630	2,303
1949	1,782	659	2,441	1949	1,748	652	2,400
1950	1,868	686	2,554	1950	1,815	671	2,486
1951	1,936	717	2,653	1951	1,903	705	2,608
1952	1,947	673	2,620	1952	1,952	705	2,657
1953	1,932	666	2,598	1953	1,918	663	2,581
1954	2,004	701	2,705	1954	1,965	690	2,655
1955	2,067	736	2,803	1955	2,034	723	2,757
1956	2,108	764	2,872	1956	2,091	757	2,848
1957	2,128	779	2,907	1957	2,117	774	2,891
1958	2,148	794	2,942	1958	2,134	791	2,925
1959	2,186	819	3,005	1959	2,169	809	2,978
1960	2,257	870	3,127	1960	2,223	848	3,071
1961	2,264	869	3,133	1961	2,282	884	3,166
1962	2,308	906	3,214	1962	2,277	888	3,165
1963	2,376	939	3,315	1963	2,341	927	3,268
1964	2,469	992	3,461	1964	2,427	969	3,396
1965	2,553	1,051	3,604	1965	2,514	1,026	3,540
1966	2,607	1,096	3,703	1966	2,581	1,078	3,659
1967	2,635	1,140	3,775	1967	2,620	1,122	3,742

(iv) *Private and Government.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestic service) at June of each of the years 1958 to 1967. Further particulars of government employees are given in para. 4 below.

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

June—	Private			Government(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1958	1,507.9	660.0	2,167.9	640.0	134.3	774.3	2,147.9	794.3	2,942.2
1959	1,532.7	678.2	2,210.9	652.9	140.9	793.8	2,185.6	819.1	3,004.7
1960	1,605.0	722.6	2,327.6	651.8	147.1	798.9	2,256.8	869.7	3,126.5
1961	1,594.6	714.5	2,309.1	669.7	154.4	824.1	2,264.3	868.9	3,133.2
1962	1,626.4	744.7	2,371.1	681.6	160.8	842.4	2,308.0	905.5	3,213.5
1963	1,680.8	771.5	2,452.3	695.4	167.1	862.5	2,376.2	938.6	3,314.8
1964	1,762.3	815.1	2,577.4	707.0	176.3	883.3	2,469.3	991.4	3,460.7
1965	1,834.7	863.2	2,697.9	718.4	187.8	906.2	2,553.1	1,051.0	3,604.1
1966	1,861.5	894.4	2,755.9	745.1	201.8	946.9	2,606.6	1,096.2	3,702.8
1967	1,878.4	927.1	2,805.6	756.9	212.7	969.5	2,635.3	1,139.8	3,775.1

(a) See para. 4 below.

4. Government employees

(i) *States and Territories.* The numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities in each State and Territory at June 1967 are shown in the following table. These include employees, within Australia, of government authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: JUNE 1967(a)
(*000)

State or Territory	Commonwealth Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons	Males	Fe-males	Persons
N.S.W.	76.4	23.3	99.7	153.5	48.7	202.2	42.3	5.3	47.5	272.2	77.3	349.5
Vic.	62.9	19.0	81.9	118.2	35.0	153.2	16.3	2.3	18.6	197.3	56.3	253.6
Qld	22.3	6.5	28.8	67.1	15.7	82.8	18.4	1.4	19.7	107.8	23.6	131.4
S.A.	22.3	5.2	27.5	46.3	17.2	63.5	4.5	0.5	5.0	73.1	23.0	96.1
W.A.	12.3	3.3	15.6	42.5	11.7	54.2	5.0	0.6	5.6	59.7	15.7	75.4
Tas.	4.9	1.5	6.4	18.0	5.1	23.1	2.3	0.2	2.5	25.3	6.8	32.1
N.T.	5.1	1.9	6.9	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	5.2	1.9	7.0
A.C.T.	16.3	8.2	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.3	8.2	24.5
Australia	222.6	68.8	291.4	445.6	133.5	579.1	88.7	10.4	99.1	756.9	212.7	969.5

(a) Excludes State and local government employees engaged in rural industry or in private homes as employees of government emergency housekeeper services (3.5 thousand persons in June 1967). Also excludes defence forces (see table on page 197). (b) Includes semi-government authorities. See explanation above.

(ii) *Australia*. The following table shows at June in each of the years 1958 to 1967 the numbers of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and local government authorities.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES: AUSTRALIA(a)

('000)

June—	Commonwealth Government(b)			State Government(b)			Local Government			Total(b)		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
1958 . . .	174.5	46.3	220.8	398.3	81.6	479.9	67.2	6.4	73.6	640.0	134.3	774.3
1959 . . .	176.9	47.6	224.5	406.2	86.4	492.6	69.8	6.9	76.7	652.9	140.9	793.8
1960 . . .	178.5	48.5	227.0	400.6	91.3	491.9	72.7	7.3	80.0	651.8	147.1	798.9
1961 . . .	182.0	49.7	231.7	411.5	96.9	508.4	76.2	7.8	84.0	669.7	154.4	824.1
1962 . . .	185.3	50.0	235.3	417.2	102.8	520.0	79.1	8.0	87.1	681.6	160.8	842.4
1963 . . .	189.7	51.4	241.1	424.6	107.3	531.9	81.1	8.4	89.5	695.4	167.1	862.5
1964 . . .	195.9	54.4	250.3	428.9	113.2	542.1	82.2	8.7	90.9	707.0	176.3	883.3
1965 . . .	203.3	59.4	262.8	430.9	119.2	550.1	84.2	9.2	93.4	718.4	187.8	906.2
1966 . . .	213.3	64.7	278.0	442.3	127.4	569.8	89.5	9.7	99.1	745.1	201.8	946.9
1967 . . .	222.6	68.8	291.4	445.6	133.5	579.1	88.7	10.4	99.1	756.9	212.7	969.5

See footnotes to previous table.

Commonwealth Employment Service

1. General

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1966* (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the Service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications, and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the kinds of work being offered.

The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention 1948 of the International Labour Organisation, which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices substantially comply with the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation 1948.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Employment and Industrial Service Division of the Department of Labour and National Service. The Central Office is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. At June 1967 there were 150 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 318 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices were distributed as follows: New South Wales, 54; Victoria, 37; Queensland, 25; South Australia, 14; Western Australia, 13; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

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

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1967* must register at a District Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for

placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of June 1967, about 245,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in initial employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951, it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for oversea service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

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

The Service completed its twenty-first year of operation in May 1967. During the year ended 31 December 1966, there were 1,024,238 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 792,235 were referred to employers and 411,662 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 592,882 and vacancies unfilled at the end of December 1966, 76,457.

2. Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons who claimed, when registering for employment with the Commonwealth Employment Service, that they were not employed and who were recorded as unplaced. The figures include those persons who were referred to employers and those who may have obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. They include persons in receipt of unemployment benefit (*see page 207*).

PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1958—June . . .	25,690	15,606	12,227	5,082	6,308	2,231	67,144
1959—June . . .	26,957	14,584	12,026	3,958	6,074	2,109	65,708
1960—June . . .	15,848	11,333	8,587	4,547	4,694	2,204	47,213
1961—June . . .	42,793	30,764	19,263	9,035	6,616	3,213	111,684
1962—June . . .	34,869	26,160	16,284	6,886	5,320	3,609	93,128
1963—June . . .	34,258	19,135	12,055	6,479	6,053	3,427	81,407
1964—June . . .	18,400	10,137	7,558	4,339	5,141	2,968	48,543
1965—June . . .	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145
1966—June . . .	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020
1967—June . . .	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491
1966—July . . .	21,824	14,226	8,205	7,228	3,511	1,829	56,823
August . . .	20,822	13,753	7,807	7,347	2,831	1,719	54,279
September . . .	19,672	12,637	7,440	7,078	2,434	1,655	50,916
October . . .	19,160	11,336	7,296	6,746	2,379	1,654	48,571
November . . .	25,122	11,686	11,888	6,482	3,042	1,657	59,877
December . . .	24,628	19,076	17,954	8,479	3,613	2,707	76,457
1967—January . . .	27,723	22,456	20,327	10,711	4,726	3,022	88,965
February . . .	25,598	17,083	17,417	9,328	3,964	2,864	76,254
March . . .	22,656	12,720	16,086	7,910	3,465	2,020	64,857
April . . .	22,831	13,124	14,648	8,219	3,465	1,759	64,046
May . . .	23,217	15,791	13,464	8,373	3,398	1,942	66,185
June . . .	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491

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

(b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes

3. Job vacancies

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

VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labour and National Service)

Month(a)	N.S.W.(b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A.(c)	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
1958—June	6,222	5,530	1,896	948	792	570	15,958
1959—June	7,624	7,081	2,284	1,581	849	624	20,043
1960—June	14,301	11,590	2,623	1,488	904	810	31,716
1961—June	5,150	3,841	1,394	762	605	556	12,308
1962—June	7,371	5,951	1,794	1,517	928	505	18,066
1963—June	6,419	8,461	2,772	2,007	947	447	21,053
1964—June	12,090	14,141	4,540	3,425	1,143	601	35,940
1965—June	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689
1966—June	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021
1967—June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335
1966—July	11,813	14,261	3,285	1,582	2,805	825	34,571
August	12,818	15,508	3,647	1,657	2,933	869	37,432
September	13,298	17,737	3,705	2,492	2,972	1,019	41,223
October	16,935	22,663	3,700	2,917	3,151	1,402	50,768
November	19,108	24,135	3,798	3,305	3,327	1,840	55,513
December	17,558	22,734	3,372	3,444	2,687	2,242	52,037
1967—January	15,712	22,822	3,524	2,920	2,861	2,015	49,854
February	13,064	18,335	3,004	2,466	3,454	2,264	42,587
March	13,123	16,379	2,650	1,669	3,295	1,636	38,752
April	12,543	15,218	2,618	1,658	3,328	1,287	36,652
May	11,626	12,246	2,409	1,555	2,927	1,248	32,011
June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335

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

Commonwealth unemployment, sickness and special benefits

1. General

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income in respect of benefit periods which commenced on or after 1 March 1962 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	\$	\$
Unmarried person under 18 years of age	3.50	2.00
Unmarried person 18 to 20 years of age	4.75	2.00
All others	8.25	4.00

An additional benefit of \$6 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and \$1.50 a week for each dependent child under 16 years of age if resident in Australia. Additional benefit, at the same rate as that for a dependent spouse, may be paid where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more children under 16 years of age in his care. It may be granted only if no such benefit is payable for his wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

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

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

There is a waiting period of seven days for which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable.

3. Unemployment benefit

(i) *Number on Benefit.* The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1958 to 1967 and in each month from July 1966 to June 1967. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

(Source: Department of Social Services)

Month(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia		
									Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1958—June . . .	11,669	6,899	4,905	2,258	3,005	639	9	34	22,051	7,367	29,418
1959—June . . .	12,062	6,013	4,477	1,332	2,939	670	5	30	19,691	7,837	27,528
1960—June . . .	5,605	3,676	3,064	1,380	2,293	500	3	20	11,399	5,142	16,541
1961—June . . .	19,574	16,089	9,632	4,042	3,417	1,336	14	150	42,479	11,775	54,254
1962—June . . .	16,967	14,338	7,432	3,057	2,667	1,778	17	68	32,401	13,923	46,324
1963—June . . .	16,834	8,548	5,353	2,441	3,179	1,777	3	53	24,200	13,988	38,188
1964—June . . .	6,851	3,380	2,803	1,267	2,367	1,399	6	56	9,478	8,651	18,129
1965—June . . .	4,667	1,960	3,239	703	1,137	926	6	18	6,753	5,903	12,656
1966—June . . .	7,839	3,450	4,209	2,352	743	433	5	27	12,154	6,904	19,058
1967—June . . .	8,170	4,159	5,916	3,808	785	526	1	29	15,833	7,561	23,394
1966—July . . .	7,947	4,050	2,988	2,845	825	512	5	28	12,387	6,813	19,200
August . . .	7,576	4,020	2,792	2,916	771	494	7	18	12,250	6,344	18,594
September . . .	7,021	3,672	2,730	3,020	638	470	3	16	11,718	5,852	17,570
October . . .	6,366	3,089	2,753	2,864	581	453	1	16	10,626	5,496	16,122
November . . .	6,500	2,747	3,078	2,648	512	404	1	30	10,386	5,534	15,920
December . . .	9,026	3,980	8,351	3,480	941	465	9	40	19,373	6,919	26,292
1967—January . . .	8,225	3,835	8,092	3,538	818	452	10	56	17,866	7,160	25,026
February . . .	7,344	3,061	7,603	3,050	676	388	23	39	14,904	7,280	22,184
March . . .	7,121	2,902	7,984	2,962	736	334	30	36	14,604	7,501	22,105
April . . .	7,040	3,269	6,510	3,148	625	315	11	26	13,436	7,508	20,944
May . . .	7,390	3,705	6,348	3,524	619	380	5	40	14,488	7,523	22,011
June . . .	8,170	4,159	5,916	3,808	785	526	1	29	15,833	7,561	23,394

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

(ii) *Amounts paid.* The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1957-58 to 1966-67 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS

(\$'000)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
1957-58 . . .	3,453	2,024	2,564	611	965	208	4	11	9,840
1958-59 . . .	4,844	2,449	2,306	725	1,308	270	2	14	11,918
1959-60 . . .	3,202	1,871	2,053	498	1,129	242	2	12	9,009
1960-61 . . .	2,653	1,791	2,599	686	958	229	8	12	8,937
1961-62 . . .	8,804	7,207	5,272	1,786	1,452	696	13	44	25,274
1962-63 . . .	8,176	5,195	4,496	1,185	1,438	783	7	22	21,301
1963-64 . . .	5,084	2,750	2,694	751	1,403	750	4	22	13,458
1964-65 . . .	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	3	15	6,807
1965-66 . . .	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	3	11	7,813
1966-67 . . .	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	74	19	11,186

Industrial disputes

1. General

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

The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled from data obtained from the following sources—(a) direct collections from employers and trade unions concerning individual disputes; (b) reports from government departments and authorities; (c) reports of State and Commonwealth industrial authorities; and (d) information contained in trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspaper reports.

In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the years 1965, 1966 and earlier years are given. The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishment where the stoppage occurred. Effects on other establishments because of lack of materials, disruption of transport services, power cuts, etc. are not measured by these statistics.

In addition to details of disputes in industry groups for each State and Australia, statistics of causes, duration, methods of settlement and analyses by numbers of workers involved and by numbers of working days lost are included in tables in this section. Because of the importance of disputes in the coal mining and stevedoring industries and their differing pattern from those in other industries, statistics for these industries have been shown separately in a number of the tables.

2. Industry Groups

(i) *States and Territories.* In the following tables particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1965 and 1966 are shown for each State and Territory according to industry group.

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

A graph showing, for the years 1954 to 1966, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industry groups is shown on page 213.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)(c)
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
<i>New South Wales(d)</i>						
Coal mining	184	33,098	..	33,098	47,322	453.7
Other mining and quarrying	3	1,944	..	1,944	2,766	41.6
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	230	48,221	5,365	53,586	86,361	797.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	3	1,236	215	1,451	4,540	43.9
Food, drink and tobacco	29	8,142	260	8,402	16,675	145.2
Paper, printing, etc.	18	2,726	..	2,726	6,600	64.2
Other manufacturing	59	10,395	..	10,395	27,435	275.2
Building and construction	108	12,255	229	12,484	23,855	237.6
Railway and tramway services	8	23,437	41	23,478	45,492	352.3
Road and air transport	23	24,385	..	24,385	29,439	278.1
Shipping	5	496	..	496	500	4.8
Stevedoring	136	73,604	..	73,604	71,803	735.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	12	548	..	548	1,112	8.7
Other industries(e)	14	4,413	46	4,459	4,042	40.1
Total	832	244,900	6,156	251,056	367,942	3,479.1

For footnotes see page 214.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)(c)
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
<i>Victoria</i>						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	55	18,015	..	18,015	23,255	222.8
Textiles, clothing and footwear	2	217	500	717	2,790	16.5
Food, drink and tobacco	34	14,114	2,161	16,275	63,460	576.1
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	143	..	143	70	0.7
Paper, printing, etc.	1	102	..	102	194	2.7
Other manufacturing	16	2,761	363	3,124	21,284	220.8
Building and construction	22	3,291	240	3,531	10,176	121.1
Railway and tramway services	5	1,579	..	1,579	2,466	25.6
Road and air transport	3	9,159	..	9,159	20,099	180.9
Stevedoring	60	60,683	..	60,683	48,936	499.7
Other industries(e)	9	8,470	..	8,470	21,570	194.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>208</i>	<i>118,534</i>	<i>3,264</i>	<i>121,798</i>	<i>214,300</i>	<i>2,061.6</i>
<i>Queensland</i>						
Coal mining	23	1,935	..	1,935	3,157	35.0
Other mining and quarrying	2	307	1,543	1,850	119,440	1,530.0
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	15	690	..	690	1,977	20.1
Food, drink and tobacco	54	12,492	3,698	16,190	28,761	268.1
Other manufacturing	3	456	..	456	1,019	9.5
Building and construction	43	7,922	..	7,922	15,590	158.2
Railway and tramway services	8	2,713	..	2,713	2,550	22.5
Road and air transport	3	189	..	189	671	6.4
Shipping	1	8	..	8	22	0.3
Stevedoring	30	21,248	..	21,248	16,414	168.3
Other industries(e)	4	368	..	368	340	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>48,328</i>	<i>5,241</i>	<i>53,569</i>	<i>189,941</i>	<i>2,221.2</i>
<i>South Australia</i>						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	17	7,155	120	7,275	8,836	72.6
Other manufacturing	2	224	..	224	710	8.7
Building and construction	7	5,067	..	5,067	3,254	33.4
Railway and tramway services	3	2,247	23	2,270	2,186	26.1
Road and air transport	2	206	..	206	497	4.9
Stevedoring	15	12,787	..	12,787	8,994	91.9
Other industries(e)	2	637	..	637	1,902	15.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>28,323</i>	<i>143</i>	<i>28,466</i>	<i>26,379</i>	<i>253.3</i>
<i>Western Australia</i>						
Coal mining	1	165	..	165	514	5.2
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	8	2,656	..	2,656	2,042	15.4
Food, drink and tobacco	1	43	..	43	26	0.2
Paper, printing, etc.	1	200	..	200	75	0.5
Other manufacturing	2	76	..	76	45	0.5
Building and construction	6	389	..	389	925	13.4
Stevedoring	11	8,882	..	8,882	6,202	63.5
Other industries(e)	3	200	..	200	191	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>12,611</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>12,611</i>	<i>10,020</i>	<i>100.8</i>

For footnotes see page 214.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1965—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)(c)
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
<i>Tasmania</i>						
Building and construction	3	98	..	98	84	0.8
Railway and tramway services	1	1,305	..	1,305	1,305	15.0
Road and air transport	1	65	..	65	20	0.2
Stevedoring	10	3,530	..	3,530	2,420	24.8
Other industries(e)	2	133	..	133	65	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>5,131</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,131</i>	<i>3,894</i>	<i>41.4</i>
<i>Northern Territory</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	1	13	..	13	13	0.1
Building and construction	7	606	6	612	2,020	27.1
Stevedoring	9	1,123	..	1,123	751	7.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1,742</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1,748</i>	<i>2,784</i>	<i>35.0</i>
<i>Australian Capital Territory(d)</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	1	11	..	11	11	0.1
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	250	..	250	125	1.1
Food, drink and tobacco	1	11	..	11	278	3.2
Other manufacturing	1	41	..	41	23	0.3
Building and construction . . . . .	..	120	..	120	60	0.6
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc. . . . .	..	200	..	200	100	0.8
Other industries(e)	1	32	..	32	12	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>665</i>	<i>609</i>	<i>6.2</i>
<i>Australia(d)</i>						
Coal mining	208	35,198	..	35,198	50,993	493.9
Other mining and quarrying	7	2,275	1,543	3,818	122,230	1,571.9
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	326	76,987	5,485	82,472	122,596	1,129.9
Textiles, clothing and footwear	5	1,453	715	2,168	7,330	60.4
Food, drink and tobacco	119	34,802	6,119	40,921	109,200	992.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	1	143	..	143	70	0.7
Paper, printing, etc.	20	3,028	..	3,028	6,869	67.5
Other manufacturing	83	13,953	363	14,316	50,516	514.9
Building and construction	196	29,748	475	30,223	55,964	592.3
Railway and tramway services	25	31,281	64	31,345	53,999	441.4
Road and air transport	32	34,004	..	34,004	50,726	470.4
Shipping	6	504	..	504	522	5.1
Stevedoring	271	181,857	..	181,857	155,520	1,591.8
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	12	748	..	748	1,212	9.5
Other industries(e)	35	14,253	46	14,299	28,122	255.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,346</i>	<i>460,234</i>	<i>14,810</i>	<i>475,044</i>	<i>815,869</i>	<i>8,198.5</i>

For footnotes see page 214.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1966

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)(c)
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
<i>New South Wales(d)</i>						
Coal mining	191	43,549	..	43,549	63,580	615.7
Other mining and quarrying	9	6,129	630	6,759	17,276	276.5
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	277	71,556	1,977	73,533	93,808	906.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	8	1,449	..	1,449	2,264	20.9
Food, drink and tobacco	56	14,791	265	15,056	48,284	423.0
Paper, printing, etc.	13	5,823	..	5,823	7,092	73.7
Other manufacturing	81	19,543	1,017	20,560	42,888	436.7
Building and construction	118	26,637	27	26,664	47,463	522.1
Railway and tramway services	7	313	..	313	756	7.0
Road and air transport	25	2,376	2,374	4,750	65,449	666.0
Shipping	6	1,375	..	1,375	1,303	11.0
Stevedoring	19	1,898	..	1,898	1,148	11.7
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	14	344	25	369	955	8.6
Other industries(e)	11	7,918	..	7,918	7,845	46.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>835</i>	<i>203,701</i>	<i>6,315</i>	<i>210,016</i>	<i>400,111</i>	<i>4,026.0</i>
<i>Victoria(d)</i>						
Coal mining . . . . .	..	1,051	..	1,051	2,102	20.4
Other mining and quarrying	1	18	..	18	242	3.0
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	62	21,479	121	21,600	40,422	387.4
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1	45	19	64	385	2.1
Food, drink and tobacco	25	14,558	1,336	15,894	32,858	277.0
Paper, printing, etc.	2	100	..	100	322	3.9
Other manufacturing	24	17,410	48	17,458	49,174	492.7
Building and construction	30	19,023	324	19,347	41,225	394.8
Railway and tramway services	3	14,070	..	14,070	39,586	391.8
Road and air transport	8	762	17	779	1,135	12.4
Shipping . . . . .	..	1,005	..	1,005	1,090	10.7
Stevedoring	17	1,164	..	1,164	604	6.4
Other industries(e)	6	8,940	..	8,940	10,460	94.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>179</i>	<i>99,625</i>	<i>1,865</i>	<i>101,490</i>	<i>219,605</i>	<i>2,097.2</i>
<i>Queensland(d)</i>						
Coal mining	20	2,053	..	2,053	2,150	23.5
Other mining and quarrying	2	1,234	..	1,234	772	9.3
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	25	17,841	..	17,841	9,988	94.6
Food, drink and tobacco	33	8,395	1,611	10,006	12,125	111.7
Other manufacturing	1	55	..	55	189	1.8
Building and construction	74	27,835	11	27,846	49,492	562.8
Railway and tramway services	3	4,608	..	4,608	2,100	18.5
Road and air transport	2	1,338	..	1,338	749	7.3
Shipping	1	43	..	43	86	0.1
Stevedoring	6	2,951	..	2,951	1,873	20.6
Other industries(e)	4	756	..	756	1,168	10.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>171</i>	<i>67,109</i>	<i>1,622</i>	<i>68,731</i>	<i>80,692</i>	<i>860.8</i>

For footnotes see page 214.

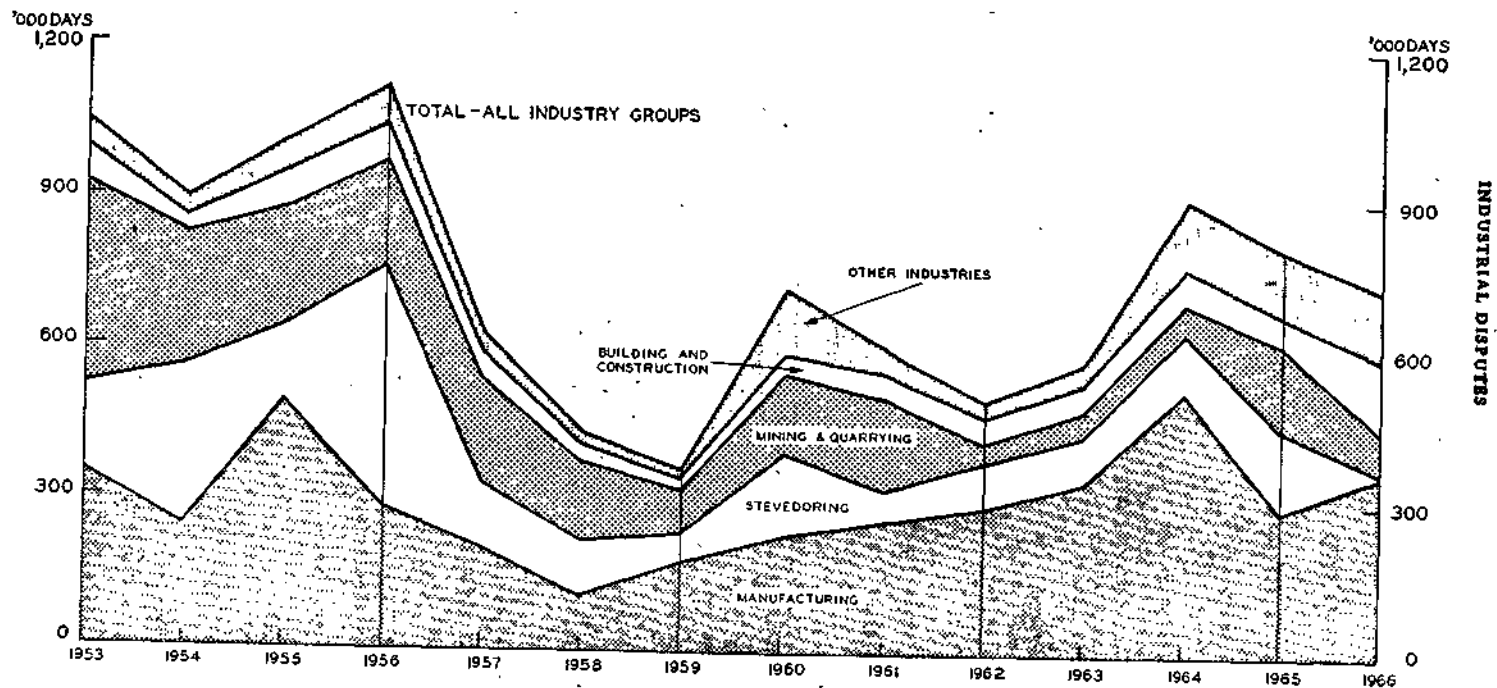
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1966—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)(c)
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
<i>South Australia</i>						
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	16	2,626	63	2,689	5,980	62.2
Food, drink and tobacco	1	200	..	200	400	3.6
Paper, printing, etc.	1	48	..	48	24	0.2
Other manufacturing	3	950	..	950	11,717	105.5
Building and construction	10	1,961	..	1,961	1,285	12.7
Railway and tramway services	1	36	..	36	12	0.1
Road and air transport	2	28	..	28	71	0.8
Stevedoring	5	2,330	..	2,330	931	10.1
Other Industries(e)	3	518	..	518	483	4.4
<i>Total</i>	42	8,697	63	8,760	20,903	199.7
<i>Western Australia</i>						
Coal mining	1	34	..	34	38	0.4
Other mining and quarrying	1	40	..	40	100	1.4
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	4	133	..	133	89	0.9
Food, drink and tobacco	5	371	16	387	677	6.8
Paper, printing, etc.	1	474	..	474	929	9.9
Building and construction	7	762	..	762	3,758	38.7
Road and air transport	3	102	..	102	142	1.5
Stevedoring	2	636	..	636	216	2.3
Other industries	1	308	..	308	290	2.6
<i>Total</i>	25	2,850	16	2,876	6,239	64.5
<i>Tasmania</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	2	147	..	147	316	4.8
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	1	150	..	150	20	0.2
Food, drink and tobacco	4	72	..	72	161	1.8
Other manufacturing	1	1,656	..	1,656	1,823	18.2
Building and construction	4	417	..	417	693	8.8
Road and air transport	1	7	..	7	21	0.3
Other industries(e)	1	92	..	92	85	0.7
<i>Total</i>	14	2,541	..	2,541	3,119	34.8
<i>Northern Territory</i>						
Other mining and quarrying	2	219	..	219	852	9.9
Building and construction	2	40	..	40	359	7.4
<i>Total</i>	4	259	..	259	1,211	17.3
<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>						
Building and construction	3	178	..	178	204	2.2
<i>Total</i>	3	178	..	178	204	2.2

For footnotes see page 214.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1953 TO 1966

WORKING DAYS LOST—INDUSTRY GROUPS



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1966—continued

Industry group	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)(c)
		Directly	Indirectly (b)	Total		
<i>Australia(d)</i>						
Agriculture, grazing, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining	212	46,687	..	46,687	67,870	660.0
Other mining and quarrying	17	7,787	630	8,417	19,558	304.9
Engineering, metals, vehicles, etc.	385	113,785	2,161	115,946	150,307	1,452.0
Textiles, clothing and footwear	9	1,494	19	1,513	2,649	23.0
Food, drink and tobacco	124	38,387	3,228	41,615	94,505	823.8
Sawmilling, furniture, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper, printing, etc.	17	6,445	..	6,445	8,367	87.8
Other manufacturing	110	39,614	1,065	40,679	105,791	1,054.9
Building and construction	248	76,853	362	77,215	144,479	1,549.6
Railway and tramway services	14	19,027	..	19,027	42,454	417.3
Road and air transport	41	4,613	2,391	7,004	67,567	688.3
Shipping	7	2,423	..	2,423	2,479	21.9
Stevedoring	49	8,979	..	8,979	4,772	51.0
Amusement, hotels, personal service, etc.	14	344	25	369	955	8.6
Other industries(e)	26	18,532	..	18,532	20,331	159.3
Total	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	7,302.5

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) For 'Estimated loss in wages' any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding. (d) An industrial dispute involving workers in more than one industry group in a State is counted once only in the statistics of 'Number'. In such a case it is included in the industry group which had the largest number of workers involved. Figures of 'Workers involved', 'Working days lost' and 'Estimated loss in wages' are allocated to their respective industry groups. (e) Includes Communication; Finance and property; Wholesale and retail trade; and Public authority (n.e.i.) and Community and business services.

(ii) *Australia*. The following table shows, for various industry groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1961 to 1966.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NUMBER						
Coal mining	235	299	222	223	208	212
Other mining and quarrying	9	5	9	7	7	17
Manufacturing	270	498	489	577	554	645
Building and construction	101	135	146	140	196	248
Stevedoring	151	180	312	317	271	49
Other transport	37	45	49	44	63	62
Other industries	12	21	23	26	47	40
Total	815	1,183	1,250	1,334	1,346	1,273
WORKERS INVOLVED(b)						
Coal mining	41,097	38,262	29,059	35,314	35,198	46,687
Other mining and quarrying	6,271	2,091	4,513	9,084	3,818	8,417
Manufacturing	123,853	132,194	186,641	218,478	143,048	206,198
Building and construction	21,872	27,728	23,809	41,393	30,223	77,215
Stevedoring	61,092	121,245	118,438	149,483	181,857	8,979
Other transport	39,591	29,675	37,928	78,202	65,853	28,454
Other industries	6,581	2,658	12,320	13,674	15,047	18,901
Total	300,357	353,853	412,708	545,628	475,044	394,851

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Industry group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
WORKING DAYS LOST						
Coal mining	70,767	43,739	45,914	34,261	50,993	67,870
Other mining and quarrying	113,107	2,796	4,807	31,066	122,230	19,558
Manufacturing	266,465	293,618	343,505	528,910	296,581	361,619
Building and construction	48,302	49,376	52,915	68,882	55,964	144,479
Stevedoring	61,467	86,571	95,050	113,556	155,520	4,772
Other transport	32,281	28,292	25,623	117,268	105,247	112,500
Other industries	14,422	4,363	13,754	17,415	29,334	21,286
Total	606,811	508,755	581,568	911,358	815,869	732,084

WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED						
Coal mining	1.72	1.14	1.58	0.97	1.45	1.45
Other mining and quarrying	18.04	1.34	1.07	3.42	32.01	2.32
Manufacturing	2.15	2.22	1.84	2.42	2.07	1.75
Building and construction	2.21	1.78	2.22	1.66	1.85	1.87
Stevedoring	1.01	0.71	0.80	0.76	0.86	0.53
Other transport	0.82	0.95	0.68	1.50	1.60	3.95
Other industries	2.19	1.64	1.12	1.27	1.95	1.13
Total	2.02	1.44	1.41	1.67	1.72	1.85

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES(c)
(\$'000)

Coal mining	603.8	375.5	419.0	334.4	493.9	660.0
Other mining and quarrying	1,448.7	27.5	42.3	403.1	1,571.9	304.9
Manufacturing	2,081.6	2,399.8	2,907.2	4,888.0	2,766.2	3,441.6
Building and construction	458.5	446.6	497.2	653.2	592.3	1,549.6
Stevedoring	491.3	735.7	830.2	1,129.6	1,591.8	51.0
Other transport	257.2	227.4	203.6	1,013.7	917.0	1,127.5
Other industries	106.5	31.7	92.1	139.0	265.4	167.9
Total	5,447.6	4,244.1	4,991.5	8,560.9	8,198.5	7,302.5

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) For 'Estimated loss in wages' any discrepancies between totals and sums of components are due to rounding.

3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1962 to 1966, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table. A table showing particulars of industrial disputes in each State from 1913 is included in Appendix Section XI.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number	Workers involved.			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly (b)	Total		
New South Wales	1962	752	195,344	13,623	208,967	303,400	2,571.7
	1963	817	214,643	4,333	218,976	307,440	2,629.5
	1964	828	221,510	7,566	229,076	320,568	2,996.2
	1965	832	244,900	6,156	251,056	367,942	3,479.1
	1966	835	203,701	6,315	210,016	400,111	4,026.0
Victoria	1962	166	72,525	720	73,245	100,606	837.3
	1963	180	85,757	2,221	87,978	172,963	1,510.2
	1964	206	188,836	1,239	190,075	359,567	3,428.2
	1965	208	118,534	3,264	121,798	214,300	2,061.6
	1966	179	99,625	1,865	101,490	219,605	2,097.2
Queensland	1962	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	598.8
	1963	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	468.1
	1964	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	1,453.3
	1965	186	48,328	5,241	53,569	189,941	2,221.2
	1966	171	67,109	1,622	68,731	80,692	860.8
South Australia	1962	31	11,748	100	11,848	14,599	118.8
	1963	35	11,938	107	12,045	8,957	81.9
	1964	55	22,851	189	23,040	62,785	585.2
	1965	48	28,323	143	28,466	26,379	253.3
	1966	42	8,697	63	8,760	20,903	199.7
Western Australia	1962	28	8,280	83	8,363	6,300	50.0
	1963	28	42,390	194	42,584	31,969	252.5
	1964	26	6,093	72	6,165	7,148	62.6
	1965	33	12,611	..	12,611	10,020	100.8
	1966	25	2,860	16	2,876	6,239	64.5
Tasmania	1962	18	5,048	78	5,126	3,993	35.1
	1963	11	5,019	..	5,019	2,933	26.8
	1964	8	1,898	..	1,898	1,939	18.0
	1965	17	5,131	..	5,131	3,894	41.4
	1966	14	2,541	..	2,541	3,119	34.8
Northern Territory	1962	6	428	..	428	298	2.5
	1963	8	915	..	915	968	9.3
	1964	6	602	..	602	437	4.3
	1965	17	1,742	6	1,748	2,784	35.0
	1966	4	259	..	259	1,211	17.3
Australian Capital Territory	1962	7	4,005	105	4,110	3,608	29.9
	1963	11	858	20	878	1,477	13.1
	1964	7	2,076	..	2,076	1,343	13.1
	1965	5	665	..	665	609	6.2
	1966	3	178	..	178	204	2.2
Australia	1962	1,183	330,823	23,030	353,853	508,755	4,244.1
	1963	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	7,302.5

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

4. Duration

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

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following tables show, for the years 1965 and 1966, industrial disputes in coal mining, stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1965

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved(b)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
1 day and less	132	19,078	54.2	13,940	27.3	135.0
2 days and more than 1 day	45	11,172	31.7	20,408	40.0	202.4
3 days and more than 2 days	19	3,017	8.6	8,385	16.5	78.5
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	9	1,390	4.0	5,471	10.7	52.4
5 days and less than 10 days	3	541	1.5	2,789	5.5	25.6
10 days and less than 20 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	208	35,198	100.0	50,993	100.0	493.9
STEVEDORING						
1 day and less	159	133,319	73.3	66,697	42.9	679.4
2 days and more than 1 day	69	40,723	22.4	56,333	36.2	578.0
3 days and more than 2 days	29	3,390	1.9	8,213	5.3	84.0
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	10	747	0.4	2,816	1.8	28.7
5 days and less than 10 days	4	3,678	2.0	21,461	13.8	221.6
10 days and less than 20 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	271	181,857	100.0	155,520	100.0	1,591.8
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	395	134,153	52.0	97,115	15.9	898.5
2 days and more than 1 day	176	58,984	22.9	98,547	16.2	885.2
3 days and more than 2 days	107	27,307	10.6	64,215	10.5	578.2
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	83	16,349	6.3	61,603	10.1	576.7
5 days and less than 10 days	78	12,880	5.0	86,360	14.2	843.7
10 days and less than 20 days	24	6,249	2.4	68,532	11.3	674.2
20 days and less than 40 days	2	28	(c)	635	0.1	5.5
40 days and over	2	2,039	0.8	132,349	21.7	1,650.8
<i>Total</i>	867	257,989	100.0	609,356	100.0	6,112.8
ALL INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	686	286,550	60.3	177,752	21.8	1,712.9
2 days and more than 1 day	290	110,879	23.4	175,288	21.5	1,665.6
3 days and more than 2 days	155	33,714	7.1	80,813	9.9	740.7
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	102	18,486	3.9	69,890	8.6	657.8
5 days and less than 10 days	85	17,099	3.6	110,610	13.5	1,090.9
10 days and less than 20 days	24	6,249	1.3	68,532	8.4	674.2
20 days and less than 40 days	2	28	(c)	635	0.1	5.5
40 days and over	2	2,039	0.4	132,349	16.2	1,650.8
<i>Total</i>	1,346	475,044	100.0	815,869	100.0	8,198.5

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e. those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Less than 0.05 per cent.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1966

Duration (working days)	Number	Workers involved(b)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
		Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	Number	Proportion of total (per cent)	
COAL MINING						
1 day and less	148	23,157	49.6	15,844	23.3	155.7
2 days and more than 1 day	37	18,900	40.5	26,914	39.7	262.5
3 days and more than 2 days	12	1,103	2.4	2,892	4.3	34.8
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	9	1,887	4.0	6,725	9.9	64.5
5 days and less than 10 days	5	648	1.4	3,468	5.1	32.0
10 days and less than 20 days	1	992	2.1	12,027	17.7	110.5
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>46,687</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>67,870</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>660.0</i>
STEVEDORING						
1 day and less	37	8,279	92.2	3,544	74.3	37.6
2 days and more than 1 day	10	583	6.5	924	19.3	10.4
3 days and more than 2 days	2	117	1.3	304	6.4	3.1
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 days and less than 10 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 days and less than 20 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 days and less than 40 days	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 days and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>8,979</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>4,772</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>51.0</i>
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	405	190,943	56.3	126,133	19.1	1,171.8
2 days and more than 1 day	245	82,894	24.5	144,438	21.9	1,369.5
3 days and more than 2 days	131	20,095	5.9	51,033	7.7	513.9
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	122	20,746	6.1	80,978	12.3	829.8
5 days and less than 10 days	74	14,336	4.2	92,461	14.0	1,049.8
10 days and less than 20 days	31	7,140	2.1	88,901	13.5	876.7
20 days and less than 40 days	2	2,828	0.8	62,454	9.5	629.4
40 days and over	2	203	0.1	13,044	2.0	150.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,012</i>	<i>339,185</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>659,442</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>6,591.5</i>
ALL INDUSTRIES						
1 day and less	590	222,379	56.3	145,521	19.9	1,365.1
2 days and more than 1 day	292	102,377	25.9	172,276	23.5	1,642.4
3 days and more than 2 days	145	21,315	5.4	54,229	7.4	551.7
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	131	22,633	5.7	87,703	12.0	894.3
5 days and less than 10 days	79	14,984	3.8	95,929	13.1	1,081.8
10 days and less than 20 days	32	8,132	2.1	100,928	13.8	987.3
20 days and less than 40 days	2	2,828	0.7	62,454	8.5	629.4
40 days and over	2	203	0.1	13,044	1.8	150.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,273</i>	<i>394,851</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>732,084</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7,302.5</i>

For footnotes see previous page.

(iii) *Summary, 1962 to 1966.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Duration (working days)	Year	Number	Workers involved			Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly (b)	Total		
1 day and less	1962	689	235,895	12,491	248,386	167,761	1,386.7
	1963	689	289,024	5,409	294,433	172,802	1,423.7
	1964	755	385,580	5,163	390,743	277,540	2,455.1
	1965	686	282,126	4,424	286,550	177,752	1,712.9
	1966	590	220,305	2,074	222,379	145,521	1,365.1
2 days and more than 1 day	1962	201	51,504	2,225	53,729	79,661	638.2
	1963	264	52,555	3,738	56,293	87,762	752.3
	1964	233	72,146	4,767	76,913	116,809	1,084.1
	1965	290	106,598	4,281	110,879	175,288	1,665.6
	1966	292	100,150	2,227	102,377	172,276	1,642.4
3 days and more than 2 days	1962	98	16,548	3,638	20,186	55,193	443.2
	1963	118	26,402	1,428	27,830	71,091	609.1
	1964	140	22,715	3,271	25,986	65,882	588.5
	1965	155	33,160	554	33,714	80,813	740.8
	1966	145	20,461	854	21,315	54,229	551.7
Over 3 days and less than 5 days	1962	75	9,480	758	10,238	39,804	339.2
	1963	65	10,297	516	10,813	42,843	378.5
	1964	95	22,767	1,629	24,396	84,173	813.1
	1965	102	17,211	1,275	18,486	69,890	657.8
	1966	131	21,892	741	22,633	87,703	894.3
5 days and less than 10 days	1962	89	14,271	3,153	17,424	112,500	984.5
	1963	77	16,599	1,030	17,629	125,706	1,073.2
	1964	76	11,542	273	11,815	77,097	713.7
	1965	85	16,378	721	17,099	110,610	1,090.9
	1966	79	13,829	1,155	14,984	95,929	1,081.8
10 days and less than 20 days	1962	26	3,013	721	3,734	49,871	414.7
	1963	31	3,179	2,020	5,199	66,180	606.7
	1964	26	5,317	1,688	7,005	92,796	949.5
	1965	24	4,460	1,789	6,249	68,532	674.2
	1966	32	7,676	456	8,132	100,928	987.3
20 days and less than 40 days	1962	4	99	44	143	3,276	30.6
	1963	5	507	..	507	14,984	146.4
	1964	7	8,663	..	8,663	191,790	1,907.6
	1965	2	28	..	28	635	5.5
	1966	2	454	2,374	2,828	62,454	629.4
40 days and over	1962	1	13	..	13	689	7.2
	1963	1	4	..	4	200	1.5
	1964	2	87	20	107	5,271	49.4
	1965	2	273	1,766	2,039	132,349	1,650.8
	1966	2	203	..	203	13,044	150.6
Total	1962	1,183	330,823	23,030	353,853	508,755	4,244.1
	1963	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	384,970	9,881	394,851	732,084	7,302.5

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

5. Causes

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

(ii) *Industry Groups.* The following tables show particulars of industrial disputes for 1965 and 1966 classified according to cause in the three industry groups, coal mining, stevedoring and other industries. This dissection has been made because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1965

Cause of dispute(b)	Coal mining	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
Wages, hours and leave	5	46	375	426
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	115	201	419	735
Trade unionism	31	7	63	101
Other	57	17	10	84
Total	208	271	867	1,346
WORKERS INVOLVED(c)				
Wages, hours and leave	628	90,952	176,525	268,105
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	17,140	56,979	68,992	143,111
Trade unionism	5,012	2,314	10,396	17,722
Other	12,418	31,612	2,076	46,106
Total	35,198	181,857	257,989	475,044
WORKING DAYS LOST				
Wages, hours and leave	740	83,167	444,815	528,722
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	28,825	56,364	150,353	235,542
Trade unionism	6,236	1,067	11,570	18,873
Other	15,192	14,922	2,618	32,732
Total	50,993	155,520	609,356	815,869

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.
text. (c) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (b) to table on page 219.

(b) See explanation of terms in

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1966

Cause of dispute(b)	Coal mining	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
Wages, hours and leave	5	2	318	325
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	108	41	565	714
Trade unionism	23	5	115	143
Other	76	1	14	91
Total	212	49	1,012	1,273

WORKERS INVOLVED(c)

Wages, hours and leave	3,262	2,350	200,001	205,613
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	18,202	4,206	102,878	125,286
Trade unionism	2,039	2,191	18,163	22,393
Other	23,184	232	18,143	41,559
Total	46,687	8,979	339,185	394,851

WORKING DAYS LOST

Wages, hours and leave	4,248	958	387,252	392,458
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	37,367	2,288	230,220	269,875
Trade unionism	2,710	1,341	28,834	32,885
Other	23,545	185	13,136	36,866
Total	67,870	4,772	659,442	732,084

For footnotes see previous page.

(iii) *Summary, 1962 to 1966.* The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

.. CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(b)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages, hours and leave	290	279	320	426	325
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	707	748	758	735	714
Trade unionism	92	115	136	101	143
Other	94	108	120	84	91
Total	1,183	1,250	1,334	1,346	1,273

WORKERS INVOLVED(c)

Wages, hours and leave	133,312	171,551	235,846	268,105	205,613
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	179,321	142,998	191,354	143,111	125,286
Trade unionism	15,243	22,251	31,670	17,722	22,393
Other	25,977	75,908	86,758	46,106	41,559
Total	353,853	412,708	545,628	475,044	394,851

WORKING DAYS LOST

Wages, hours and leave	194,427	274,901	556,948	528,722	392,458
Physical working conditions and managerial policy	274,091	233,502	257,062	235,542	269,875
Trade unionism	22,418	23,268	33,392	18,873	32,885
Other	17,819	49,897	63,956	32,732	36,866
Total	508,755	581,568	911,358	815,869	732,084

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. (b) See explanation of terms in text. (c) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (b) to table on page 219.

6. Methods of settlement

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

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows.

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

(ii) *Industry Groups.* In the following tables particulars of industrial disputes for 1965 and 1966 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1965

Method of settlement(b)	Coal mining	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
1. By private negotiation	29	..	199	228
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	3	..	137	140
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	..	104	104
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	13	..	..	13
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	1	..	1
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	169	1	170
7. By resumption without negotiation	163	101	425	689
Total	208	271	866	1,345

WORKERS INVOLVED(c)				
1. By private negotiation	3,411	..	27,491	30,902
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	287	..	22,717	23,004
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	..	21,769	21,769
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1,626	..	..	1,626
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	110	..	110
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	76,816	212	77,028
7. By resumption without negotiation	29,874	104,931	185,610	320,415
Total	35,198	181,857	257,799	474,854

WORKING DAYS LOST				
1. By private negotiation	6,504	..	54,686	61,190
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	586	..	70,805	71,391
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	..	94,236	94,236
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4,117	..	..	4,117
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	46	..	46
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	90,202	418	90,620
7. By resumption without negotiation	39,786	65,272	387,535	492,593
Total	50,993	155,520	607,680	814,193

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were not settled at the end of the year. (b) See text for explanation of terms. (c) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (b) to table on page 219.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1966

Method of settlement(b)	Coal mining	Stevedoring	Other industries	All industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES				
1. By private negotiation	29	1	242	272
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	..	1	213	214
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	2	158	160
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	14	..	..	14
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	6	6
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	24	..	24
6. By closing down establishment permanently . . . . .	..	..	1	1
7. By resumption without negotiation	169	21	391	581
Total	212	49	1,011	1,272

WORKERS INVOLVED(c)				
1. By private negotiation	2,774	95	31,352	34,221
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	..	65	37,541	37,606
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	302	22,914	23,216
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1,677	..	..	1,677
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	5,652	5,652
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	1,750	..	1,750
6. By closing down establishment permanently . . . . .	..	..	11	11
7. By resumption without negotiation	42,236	6,767	241,697	290,700
Total	46,687	8,979	339,167	394,833

WORKING DAYS LOST				
1. By private negotiation	5,622	10	131,855	137,487
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation . . . . .	..	180	113,317	113,497
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act . . . . .	..	624	96,125	96,749
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	5,048	..	..	5,048
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	5,506	5,506
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials . . . . .	..	1,408	..	1,408
6. By closing down establishment permanently . . . . .	..	..	594	594
7. By resumption without negotiation	57,200	2,550	311,803	371,553
Total	67,870	4,772	659,200	731,842

For footnotes see previous table.

(iii) *Summary, 1962 to 1966.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement(b)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. By private negotiation	194	240	249	228	272
2. By mediation not based on legislation	2	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	102	125	115	140	214
(b) By reference to State Government officials	2	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	120	83	110	104	160
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	22	22	14	13	14
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	5	11	1	..
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	118	227	157	170	24
6. By closing down establishment permanently . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1
7. By resumption without negotiation	623	548	677	689	581
Total	1,183	1,250	1,333	1,345	1,272

WORKERS INVOLVED(c)

1. By private negotiation	29,050	41,653	48,808	30,902	34,221
2. By mediation not based on legislation	209	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	19,255	40,978	36,941	23,004	37,606
(b) By reference to State Government officials	279	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	20,939	13,633	15,700	21,769	23,216
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2,062	4,367	1,214	1,626	1,677
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	369	1,511	110	..
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5,652
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	54,866	46,618	18,599	77,028	1,750
6. By closing down establishment permanently . . . . .	..	..	..	..	11
7. By resumption without negotiation	227,193	265,090	421,081	320,415	290,700
Total	353,853	412,708	543,854	474,854	394,833

WORKING DAYS LOST

1. By private negotiation	71,469	109,594	293,650	61,190	137,487
2. By mediation not based on legislation	215	..	..	..	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	45,883	103,906	104,790	71,391	113,497
(b) By reference to State Government officials	1,003	..	..	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	84,294	50,051	59,173	94,236	96,749
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	6,187	16,914	4,061	4,117	5,048
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	89	1,329	46	..
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5,506
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	45,036	31,472	15,336	90,620	1,408
6. By closing down establishment permanently . . . . .	..	..	..	..	594
7. By resumption without negotiation	254,668	269,542	413,043	492,593	371,553
Total	508,755	581,568	891,382	814,193	731,842

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) See text for explanation of terms. (c) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (b) to table on page 219.

7. Analysis by workers involved

The following table shows statistics of industrial disputes classified by the number of workers involved (by groups) for the years 1960 to 1966.

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

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)(b)	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly (b))		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1960	342	9,394	1.6	20,853	2.9	177.6
	1961	284	7,381	2.4	14,887	2.5	128.5
	1962	351	9,083	2.6	20,976	4.1	190.1
	1963	440	11,079	2.7	24,274	4.2	214.2
	1964	431	11,246	2.1	28,175	3.1	264.0
	1965	445	11,057	2.3	23,820	2.9	241.0
	1966	453	11,848	3.0	27,751	3.8	285.3
50 and under 100	1960	217	15,440	2.6	36,733	5.1	289.2
	1961	149	10,228	3.4	23,799	3.9	202.5
	1962	236	16,702	4.7	38,924	7.7	330.8
	1963	237	16,807	4.1	38,659	6.6	354.8
	1964	254	18,274	3.3	41,402	4.6	386.0
	1965	250	17,903	3.8	38,005	4.7	385.3
	1966	277	20,050	5.1	45,265	6.2	479.5
100 and under 200	1960	230	31,254	5.2	68,707	9.5	566.2
	1961	143	20,996	7.0	31,820	5.2	265.9
	1962	263	38,541	10.9	57,467	11.3	480.2
	1963	240	34,154	8.3	57,899	10.0	503.5
	1964	259	36,866	6.8	58,714	6.4	552.7
	1965	276	38,168	8.0	64,391	7.9	646.5
	1966	224	32,001	8.1	69,840	9.5	736.0
200 and under 400	1960	144	39,863	6.6	69,236	9.5	556.5
	1961	107	29,059	9.7	64,609	10.7	589.3
	1962	160	42,411	12.0	75,563	14.9	638.3
	1963	157	42,862	10.4	82,126	14.1	701.6
	1964	180	51,648	9.5	69,435	7.6	655.7
	1965	181	50,634	10.6	99,243	12.2	951.8
	1966	185	51,506	13.0	89,269	12.2	877.8
400 and under 1,000	1960	108	66,657	11.0	106,949	14.8	823.7
	1961	61	37,205	12.4	93,403	15.4	788.6
	1962	97	61,426	17.3	123,717	24.3	970.8
	1963	100	64,394	15.6	101,226	17.4	857.9
	1964	105	70,477	12.9	108,317	11.9	943.3
	1965	84	49,458	10.4	74,006	9.1	712.3
	1966	69	43,303	11.0	128,716	17.6	1,247.2
1,000 and under 2,000	1960	50	72,099	12.0	106,625	14.7	780.8
	1961	30	40,830	13.6	53,623	8.8	431.4
	1962	41	60,044	17.0	90,176	17.7	784.8
	1963	39	55,541	13.4	86,597	14.9	794.7
	1964	61	88,935	16.3	132,415	14.5	1,293.8
	1965	63	87,731	18.5	257,451	31.5	2,873.8
	1966	45	68,190	17.3	108,896	14.9	1,142.0
2,000 and under 3,000	1960	14	33,408	5.5	61,161	8.4	690.1
	1961	23	60,371	20.1	165,179	27.2	1,840.7
	1962	9	20,849	5.9	26,627	5.2	214.9
	1963	14	31,271	7.6	49,815	8.6	410.6
	1964	11	28,066	5.1	25,124	2.8	222.5
	1965	16	40,701	8.6	52,188	6.4	484.9
	1966	3	7,255	1.8	80,097	10.9	827.1

For footnotes see next page.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES^(a) BY WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY)^(b): AUSTRALIA—continued

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly) ^(b)	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ^(b)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
3,000 and over	1960	40	335,164	55.5	254,843	35.1	1,969.5
	1961	18	94,287	31.4	159,491	26.3	1,200.6
	1962	26	104,797	29.6	75,305	14.8	634.1
	1963	23	156,600	37.9	140,972	24.2	1,154.3
	1964	33	240,116	44.0	447,776	49.1	4,243.0
	1965	31	179,392	37.8	206,765	25.3	1,902.9
	1966	17	160,698	40.7	182,250	24.9	1,707.3
Total	1960	1,145	603,279	100.0	725,107	100.0	5,853.6
	1961	815	300,357	100.0	606,811	100.0	5,447.6
	1962	1,183	353,853	100.0	508,755	100.0	4,244.1
	1963	1,250	412,708	100.0	581,568	100.0	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	545,628	100.0	911,358	100.0	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	475,044	100.0	815,869	100.0	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	394,851	100.0	732,084	100.0	7,302.5

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

8. Analysis by total working days lost

The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes classified by the number of working days lost (by groups) for the years 1960 to 1966.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES^(a) BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA

Total working days lost	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ^(b)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100	1960	497	33,230	5.5	20,838	2.9	166.1
	1961	401	24,166	8.0	15,557	2.6	127.3
	1962	562	44,168	12.5	20,904	4.1	175.9
	1963	668	54,711	13.3	25,268	4.3	220.5
	1964	663	53,110	9.7	26,138	2.9	240.5
	1965	648	44,051	9.3	26,769	3.3	261.8
	1966	629	38,674	9.8	26,066	3.6	258.0
100 and under 500	1960	407	90,589	15.0	92,432	12.7	739.3
	1961	265	62,555	20.8	59,949	9.9	503.3
	1962	394	71,721	20.3	89,736	17.6	748.8
	1963	379	70,245	17.0	87,231	15.0	753.3
	1964	437	100,940	18.5	100,131	11.0	926.3
	1965	464	111,251	23.4	107,798	13.2	1,063.5
	1966	428	78,368	19.8	100,941	13.8	1,021.6
500 and under 1,000	1960	98	54,070	9.0	68,241	9.4	532.2
	1961	56	36,553	12.2	40,047	6.6	321.2
	1962	105	49,873	14.1	72,107	14.2	592.4
	1963	89	50,967	12.4	65,447	11.3	579.6
	1964	107	57,997	10.6	75,760	8.3	699.5
	1965	112	53,327	11.2	77,396	9.5	764.9
	1966	106	43,793	11.1	74,182	10.1	744.1

For footnotes see table above.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a) BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST:
AUSTRALIA—continued

Total working days lost	Year	Number	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)(b)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages, (\$'000)
			Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	
1,000 and under 2,000 .	1960	77	84,656	14.0	107,206	14.8	847.1
	1961	41	50,873	16.9	58,842	9.7	484.0
	1962	70	81,425	23.0	101,346	19.9	836.1
	1963	56	62,767	15.2	81,105	14.0	697.8
	1964	66	81,463	14.9	94,358	10.4	856.0
	1965	61	69,514	14.6	90,287	11.1	905.3
	1966	54	41,507	10.5	79,222	10.8	782.4
2,000 and under 5,000 .	1960	47	118,079	19.6	156,906	21.6	1,206.8
	1961	32	66,304	22.1	93,519	15.4	757.2
	1962	38	72,703	20.5	114,789	22.6	957.6
	1963	41	59,842	14.5	116,332	20.0	984.8
	1964	42	88,570	16.3	135,093	14.8	1,296.1
	1965	39	83,626	17.6	116,615	14.3	1,117.7
	1966	36	73,407	18.6	119,636	16.3	1,182.5
5,000 and under 10,000	1960	10	43,755	7.2	71,069	9.8	591.4
	1961	12	37,466	12.5	84,941	14.0	727.9
	1962	11	19,247	5.4	71,483	14.1	615.2
	1963	9	30,255	7.3	61,105	10.5	512.8
	1964	10	69,970	12.8	94,897	10.4	833.4
	1965	12	52,519	11.1	90,528	11.1	878.3
	1966	9	50,944	12.9	63,534	8.7	599.8
10,000 and over .	1960	9	178,900	29.7	208,415	28.8	1,770.7
	1961	8	22,440	7.5	253,956	41.8	2,526.6
	1962	3	14,716	4.2	38,390	7.5	318.1
	1963	8	83,921	20.3	145,080	24.9	1,242.8
	1964	9	93,578	17.2	384,981	42.2	3,709.1
	1965	10	60,756	12.8	306,476	37.5	3,207.1
	1966	11	68,158	17.3	268,503	36.7	2,714.1
Total	1960	1,145	603,279	100.0	725,107	100.0	5,853.6
	1961	815	300,357	100.0	606,811	100.0	5,447.6
	1962	1,183	353,853	100.0	508,755	100.0	4,244.1
	1963	1,250	412,708	100.0	581,568	100.0	4,991.5
	1964	1,334	545,628	100.0	911,358	100.0	8,560.9
	1965	1,346	475,044	100.0	815,869	100.0	8,198.5
	1966	1,273	394,851	100.0	732,084	100.0	7,302.5

For footnotes see previous page.

Industrial accidents

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

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

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

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1965

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
PERSONS KILLED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	8
Silver-lead-zinc mining	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	4
Copper-gold mining	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
Tin mining	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mineral sands mining	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other metal mining	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
<i>Total</i>	4	2	3	1	10	2	..	22
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	19
Brown coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	16	..	3	..	..	..	..	19
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	..	(a)	..	2	..	1	..	3
<i>Total, all mining</i>	20	(a) 2	6	3	10	3	..	44
PERSONS INJURED								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining	..	..	3	..	257	..	8	268
Silver-lead-zinc mining	148	..	61	..	2	15	..	226
Copper-gold mining	1	..	38	..	13	6	18	76
Tin mining	14	..	26	..	4	31	..	75
Mineral sands mining	42	..	9	..	8	..	..	59
Other metal mining	..	..	11	4	12	8	4	39
<i>Total</i>	205	..	148	4	296	60	30	743
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	77	1	137	34	47	5	..	301
Brown coal mining	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	120
<i>Total</i>	77	121	137	34	47	5	..	421
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	15	(a)	10	18	26	..	..	69
<i>Total, all mining</i>	297	(a) 121	295	56	369	65	30	1,233

(a) Excludes accidents in salt mining.

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1966

Industry	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
--- PERSONS KILLED ---								
Metal mining—								
Gold mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
Silver-lead-zinc mining	5	..	9	..	..	1	..	15
Copper-gold mining	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Tin mining	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mineral sands mining . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other metal mining . . . . .	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
<i>Total</i>	7	..	11	1	8	2	..	29
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	19	..	1	1	..	..	..	21
Brown coal mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other fuel mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	19	..	1	1	..	..	..	21
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	1	(a)	..	1	..	..	..	2
<i>Total, all mining</i>	27	(a)	12	3	8	2	..	52

PERSONS INJURED

Metal mining—								
Gold mining . . . . .	..	6	..	..	228	..	8	242
Silver-lead-zinc mining	196	..	55	..	..	21	..	272
Copper-gold mining	5	..	39	..	6	4	18	72
Tin mining	7	..	7	..	..	10	..	24
Mineral sands mining	28	..	7	..	7	..	..	42
Other metal mining . . . . .	..	..	2	5	42	7	4	60
<i>Total</i>	236	6	110	5	283	42	30	712
Fuel mining—								
Black coal mining	80	15	187	22	36	1	..	341
Brown coal mining . . . . .	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	112
Other fuel mining . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	80	127	187	22	36	1	..	453
Non-metal (excluding fuel) mining	22	(a) 11	8	8	13	2	..	64
<i>Total, all mining</i>	338	(a) 144	305	35	332	45	30	1,229

(a) Excludes accidents in salt mining.

Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1966.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1964	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; five Courts sit at one time.
Victoria	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1958 as amended to 1965</i>	Country Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland	<i>'The Workers' Compensation Acts 1916 to 1966'</i>	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act 1932-1966	Special Magistrates.
Western Australia	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1912-1966</i>	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organisation and (b) employees' organisation.
Tasmania	<i>Workers' Compensation Act 1927 as amended to 1964</i>	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	<i>Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1964</i>	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,000 medical and surgical; \$1,000 hospital; \$500 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	\$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nil	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation	\$300 hospital; \$300 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum \$510.*
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	\$5,720 per annum (\$110 per week) (overtime allowances excluded).	Nil	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding \$60 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing. Burial expenses up to \$200.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,500 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) \$150 funeral.
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,500
Rehearing by local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$1,000 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. \$120 funeral expenses.

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949-1966. (Includes Compensation provisions previously incorporated in the Wards' Employment Ordinance 1953-1962.)</i>	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court of full jurisdiction.
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1965.</i>	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales	75 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	\$23.50-with no dependants; with dependants a.w.e.
Victoria		<i>Adult</i> \$20.00 with no dependants (with dependants \$31.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> \$18.00 without dependants (with dependants \$26.00 or a.w.e. whichever is lower).
Queensland	80 per cent of a.w.e. or 80 per cent of the basic wage (State) whichever is the less.	\$26.16 adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—continued

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

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, \$16.00. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than \$21.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$16.00. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than \$14.50, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$11.00.	\$6.30 for wife or adult dependant, plus \$2.50 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$6.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus \$2.50 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	\$10,000 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum	23½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for wife, plus 7½ per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for each child and step child under 16, or if 16 or over but under the age of 21 and in receipt of full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who is totally or mainly dependent. Total weekly compensation shall not exceed injured worker's a.w.e.	\$8,390*

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

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

CONCEPTS OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia	75 per cent of a.w.e.	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years, \$32.50 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, \$22.
Western Australia		Male on or above basic wage, \$24.00 with no dependants. (With dependants, \$36.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Female on or above female basic wage \$18.00 with no dependants. (With dependants, \$36.00 or a.w.e. whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to \$24.00 or \$18.00 respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania		(a) Where a.w.e. not more than the basic wage + 20 per cent—85 per cent of a.w.e. (b) Where a.w.e. more than the basic wage + 20 per cent but not more than the basic wage + 36 per cent—the amount of the basic wage + 2 per cent (c) where a.w.e. more than the basic wage + 36 per cent—75 per cent of a.w.e.
Commonwealth of Australia		\$23.10 (\$17.32 if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment.
Northern Territory		\$23.10 during period of incapacity.
Australian Capital Territory		Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above).

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—continued

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
\$12.00 except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than \$12.00 where minimum payment is a.w.e.	\$9.00 for dependent wife and \$3.50 each child under 16 years of age.	\$12,000
\$10.80, or 100 per cent of a.w.e. whichever is lower	\$6.30 for dependent wife, \$2.70 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age.	\$10,000
Same as for maximum	17 per cent of weekly basic wage for wife or any relative standing <i>in loco parentis</i> to the children of the worker. 9 per cent of weekly basic wage for each child under 16, or under 21 and receiving full-time education.	816 times the weekly basic wage.
Same as for maximum	\$5.45 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$2.25 for each dependent child under 16.	\$8,600 including cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.
Same as for maximum	\$5.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$2.25 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	\$6,000 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.

Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above).

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

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales	\$8,600; Deduction of lump sum, or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are \$160.		\$4.30 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier.
Victoria	\$9,000 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).		\$200 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland	\$7,700, to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	\$7,700 total dependants; \$1,100 to \$1,190 partial dependants; \$880 to \$950 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	\$270 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum \$12,000, plus burial expenses not exceeding \$200 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	\$2,200, plus payments for dependent children.	\$220 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Western Australia	\$10,000	\$2,331 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus \$220 for each dependent child.	\$220 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.
Tasmania	284 times the weekly basic wage (at present \$10,437).*		7 times the weekly basic wage (at present \$257 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—*continued*

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
Commonwealth of Australia	\$8,600	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	Weekly payments of \$2.25 in respect of each dependent child under the age of 16 years (ceasing on the child attaining 16 years, marrying or dying, whichever event occurs first). If the aggregate amount of weekly payments in respect of each child is less than \$200 an additional amount of compensation is payable equal to the difference between that aggregate amount and \$200.
Northern Territory	\$8,600, plus up to \$120 funeral expenses.		Weekly payments of \$2.25 in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age until child turns 16, marries or dies, subject to minimum total payment of \$200 in respect of each child.
Australian Capital Territory	\$8,600, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the \$8,600 is not reduced to less than \$1,400.	Same as for maximum.	Weekly payment of \$2.25 for each wholly or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
State, etc.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work	
New South Wales	Yes, competitive.	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment.	

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—*continued*

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

Dusts

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

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1966)—*continued*

Dusts

Silicosis		Other dusts	
Maximum weekly payments	Total liability	Maximum weekly payments	Total liability
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
\$14.00*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of \$7,700 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, \$1,510; maximum weekly payment to widow, \$10.00.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme. As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954. Unmarried, \$22; married, \$27.30, each child under 16 years, or full-time student \$2.80.	\$8,918	As for silicosis.	\$8,918
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

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