

CHAPTER 4. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THE LABOUR FORCE

This chapter contains a number of series relating to the labour force and its components. The labour force comprises two categories of persons: those who are employed and those who are unemployed. In the first category are included employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners, and unpaid helpers. Comprehensive details for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole in respect of persons in the labour force, classified according to industry, occupation and occupational status (i.e. whether employers, self-employed persons, wage and salary earners or unpaid helpers) and personal characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and birthplace, are obtained only at a general census of population. A summary of the information about the labour force that was obtained at the population census of June 1971 is given on pages 142-3.

In the periods between population censuses, estimates of the labour force for the whole of Australia are obtained through the population survey, which is carried out by means of personal interviews at a sample of households throughout Australia in February, May, August and November each year (see pages 150-62). The survey provides, in addition to particulars of the demographic composition of the labour force, broad estimates of occupational status, occupation, industry and hours of work.

Detailed industry estimates for each State and Territory are obtained only in respect of wage and salary earners, through a monthly collection from employers. These estimates, which exclude employees in agriculture and private domestic service, are based on bench-marks derived from the population census, but they do not agree exactly with census figures at relevant dates because of a different method of allocating employees to industries. Further information about estimates of employed wage and salary earners is given on pages 187-93.

The Population Census

1. General

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

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

- (a) 'Did this person have a full or part-time job, or business or farm of any kind last week?'
 - (b) 'Did this person do any work at all last year for payment or profit?'
 - (c) 'Was this person temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of last week?'
 - (d) 'Did this person look for work last week?'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Occupational status, Employment status and Labour force status

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Employment status, Age and Marital status

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

4. Occupation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers—			
Architects, engineers and surveyors, professional	16,833	203	17,036
Chemists, physicists, geologists and other related scientists	7,025	831	7,856
Biologists, veterinarians, agronomists and related scientists	6,458	1,076	7,534
Medical practitioners and dentists	17,267	2,317	19,584
Nurses, including probationers or trainees	5,047	84,473	89,520
Professional medical workers, n.e.c.	8,105	6,275	14,380
Teachers	67,009	88,528	155,537
Clergy and related members of religious orders	10,360	2,479	12,839
Law professionals	9,690	609	10,299
Artists, entertainers, writers and related workers	19,733	10,830	30,563
Draftsmen and technicians, n.e.c	100,173	16,320	116,493
Other professional, technical and related workers	41,629	13,238	54,867
<i>Total professional, etc., workers</i>	<i>309,329</i>	<i>227,179</i>	<i>536,508</i>

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

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Administrative, executive and managerial workers—			
Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.	11,721	191	11,912
Employers, workers on own account, status 0, directors, managers, n.e.c.	295,121	41,841	336,962
<i>Total administrative, etc., workers</i>	<i>306,842</i>	<i>42,032</i>	<i>348,874</i>
Clerical workers—			
Book-keepers and cashiers	41,346	51,980	93,326
Stenographers and typists		171,752	171,752
Other clerical workers	259,366	305,964	565,330
<i>Total clerical workers</i>	<i>300,712</i>	<i>529,696</i>	<i>830,408</i>
Sales workers—			
Insurance, real estate salesmen, auctioneers and valuers	31,383	2,249	33,632
Commercial travellers and manufacturers agents	46,816	2,511	49,327
Proprietors and shopkeepers, workers on own account, n.e.c., status 0, retail and wholesale trade, salesmen, shop assistants and related workers	139,792	199,135	338,927
<i>Total sales workers</i>	<i>217,991</i>	<i>203,895</i>	<i>421,886</i>
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, timber getters and related workers—			
Farmers and farm managers	205,982	40,470	246,452
Farm workers, including farm foremen	114,404	22,000	136,404
Wool classers	1,953	10	1,963
Hunters and trappers	555	..	555
Fishermen and related workers	7,170	210	7,380
Timber getters and other forestry workers	11,064	88	11,152
<i>Total farmers, etc.</i>	<i>341,128</i>	<i>62,778</i>	<i>403,906</i>
Miners, quarrymen and related workers—			
Miners, mineral prospectors and quarrymen	28,843	89	28,932
Well drillers, oil, water and related workers	1,084	1	1,085
Mineral treaters	3,870	..	3,870
<i>Total miners, quarrymen, etc.</i>	<i>33,797</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>33,887</i>
Workers in transport and communication—			
Deck and engineer officers, ship, not services	3,434	9	3,443
Deck and engine room hands, ship and boatmen, not services	5,703	..	5,703
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers, not services	3,147	22	3,169
Drivers and firemen, rail transport	11,486	..	11,486
Drivers, road transport	168,830	6,626	175,456
Guards and conductors, railway	4,060	..	4,060
Inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers, transport.	20,787	830	21,617
Telephone, telegraph and related communication operators	3,410	25,508	28,918
Postmasters, postmen and messengers	23,011	5,479	28,490
Workers in transport and communication, n.e.c.	7,165	1,283	8,448
<i>Total workers in transport, etc.</i>	<i>251,033</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>290,790</i>
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.—			
Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers	14,428	19,444	33,872
Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers	16,963	60,509	77,472
Leathercutters, lasters, sewers (except gloves and garments) and related workers	7,907	9,585	17,492
Furnacemen, rollers, drawers, moulders and related metal making and treating workers	20,776	..	20,776
Precision instrument makers, watchmakers, jewellers and related workers	15,321	1,350	16,671
Toolmakers, metal machinists, mechanics, plumbers and related metal workers	366,933	4,628	371,561

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

Major and minor occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Electricians and related electrical and electronic workers	128,888	1,015	129,903
Metal workers, metal and electrical production-process workers, n.e.c.	61,361	35,001	96,362
Carpenters, woodworking machinists, cabinetmakers and related workers	121,555	2,547	124,102
Painters and decorators	49,359	876	50,235
Bricklayers, plasterers and construction workers, n.e.c.	104,262	25	104,287
Compositors, printing machinists, engravers, bookbinders and related workers	33,663	8,330	41,993
Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers and related workers	10,014	1,754	11,768
Millers, bakers, butchers, brewers and related food and drink workers	77,373	17,716	95,089
Chemical, sugar and paper production-process workers	22,669	5,216	27,885
Tobacco preparers and tobacco product makers	836	1,435	2,271
Paper products, rubber, plastic and production-process workers, n.e.c.	28,660	15,039	43,699
Packers, wrappers, labellers	11,173	26,367	37,540
Stationary engine, excavating and lifting equipment operators	71,281	260	71,541
Storemen and freight handlers	97,333	3,574	100,907
Labourers, n.e.c.	196,095	9,170	205,265
<i>Total craftsmen, etc.</i>	<i>1,456,850</i>	<i>223,841</i>	<i>1,680,691</i>
Service, sport and recreation workers—			
Fire brigade, police and other protective service workers	40,536	962	41,498
Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers	18,666	107,302	125,968
Waiters, bartenders	14,208	31,826	46,034
Caretakers, cleaners, buildings	33,679	40,359	74,038
Barbers, hairdressers and beauticians	7,468	20,764	28,232
Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers	5,031	13,160	18,191
Athletes, sportsmen and related workers	3,490	836	4,326
Photographers and camera operators	3,490	714	4,204
Undertakers and crematorium workers	923	40	963
Service, sport, recreation workers, n.e.c.	16,880	27,228	44,108
<i>Total service, etc., workers</i>	<i>144,371</i>	<i>243,191</i>	<i>387,562</i>
Members of armed services—			
Officers, Royal Australian Air Force	2,108	133	2,241
Other ranks, Royal Australian Air Force	14,810	793	15,603
Officers, Australian Military Forces	3,019	168	3,187
Other ranks, Australian Military Forces	29,271	842	30,113
Officers, Royal Australian Navy	1,588	43	1,631
Other ranks, Royal Australian Navy	11,809	612	12,421
Officers, Overseas Forces in Australia . . . . .	..	..	..
Other ranks, Overseas Forces in Australia . . . . .	..	..	..
<i>Total armed services</i>	<i>62,605</i>	<i>2,591</i>	<i>65,196</i>
Occupation inadequately described or not stated—			
Occupation inadequately described or not stated: excluding managerial workers, 'other and inadequately described or not stated', code No. 119 major group 1	161,868	78,852	240,720
Total employed(a)	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428

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

5. Industry

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

For the 1971 Census the classification of industry was based on the Preliminary Edition of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC). For the purposes of the population

census an 'undefined' category was added, where appropriate, to individual Divisions, Sub-divisions and Groups of the classification to facilitate the coding of imprecise or generalised descriptions of industrial activities on the census schedules.

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

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

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting—			
Agriculture	283,262	66,422	349,684
Services to agriculture	15,061	902	15,963
Forestry and logging	11,909	419	12,328
Fishing and hunting	7,950	438	8,388
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, undefined	36	8	44
<i>Total agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	<i>318,218</i>	<i>68,189</i>	<i>386,407</i>
Mining—			
Metallic minerals	31,925	2,260	34,185
Coal	19,414	384	19,798
Crude petroleum (including natural gas)	448	28	476
Construction materials	6,643	491	7,134
Other non-metallic minerals	2,936	201	3,137
Services to mining	7,806	2,040	9,846
Mining undefined	1,275	172	1,447
<i>Total mining</i>	<i>70,447</i>	<i>5,576</i>	<i>76,023</i>
Manufacturing—			
Food, beverages and tobacco	135,128	47,373	182,501
Textiles	28,035	22,218	50,253
Clothing and footwear (including knitting mills)	23,920	75,346	99,266
Wood, wood products and furniture (except sheet metal)	66,849	8,696	75,545
Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	73,731	27,682	101,413
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	45,625	17,224	62,849
Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products	47,175	5,640	52,815
Basic metal products	84,005	6,816	90,821
Fabricated metal products	88,606	19,440	108,046
Transport equipment	122,885	13,670	136,555
Other industrial machinery and equipment and household appliances	139,494	45,717	185,211
Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c.	42,280	20,422	62,702
Manufacturing, undefined	5,541	2,100	7,641
<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>903,274</i>	<i>312,344</i>	<i>1,215,618</i>
Electricity, gas and water—			
Electricity and gas	61,850	5,884	67,734
Water, sewerage and drainage	21,900	1,618	23,518
<i>Total electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>83,750</i>	<i>7,502</i>	<i>91,252</i>
Construction—			
General construction	252,904	11,738	264,642
Special-trade contracting	131,603	8,406	140,009
Construction, undefined	7,301	277	7,578
<i>Total construction</i>	<i>391,808</i>	<i>20,421</i>	<i>412,229</i>

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

Division and sub-division	Males	Females	Persons
Wholesale and retail trade—			
Wholesale trade	244,873	92,769	337,642
Retail trade	355,464	294,423	649,887
Wholesale and retail trade, undefined	374	185	559
<i>Total wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>600,711</i>	<i>387,377</i>	<i>988,088</i>
Transport and storage—			
Road transport	112,074	13,859	125,933
Railway transport	55,086	5,599	60,685
Water transport	33,579	2,415	35,994
Air transport	21,084	5,495	26,579
Other transport and storage	15,914	5,883	21,797
Transport and storage, undefined	662	63	725
<i>Total transport and storage</i>	<i>238,399</i>	<i>33,314</i>	<i>271,713</i>
Communication	78,316	25,169	103,485
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services—			
Finance and investment	70,710	51,877	122,587
Insurance	36,294	29,301	65,595
Real estate and business services	98,152	76,706	174,858
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services, undefined	263	115	378
<i>Total finance, insurance, real estate and business services</i>	<i>205,419</i>	<i>157,999</i>	<i>363,418</i>
Public administration and defence—			
Public administration	130,724	60,171	190,895
Defence	83,435	8,726	92,161
Public administration and defence, undefined	60	36	96
<i>Total public administration and defence</i>	<i>214,219</i>	<i>68,933</i>	<i>283,152</i>
Community services—			
Health	58,584	182,025	240,609
Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	85,561	124,171	209,732
Welfare and charitable services and religious institutions	17,835	16,985	34,820
Other community services	61,357	17,545	78,902
Community services, undefined	119	467	586
<i>Total community services</i>	<i>223,456</i>	<i>341,193</i>	<i>564,649</i>
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services—			
Entertainment and recreational services	29,083	22,412	51,495
Restaurants, hotels and clubs	57,612	83,700	141,312
Personal services	21,359	40,857	62,216
Private households employing staff	1,212	10,967	12,179
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services, undefined	204	105	309
<i>Total entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services</i>	<i>109,470</i>	<i>158,041</i>	<i>267,511</i>
Non-classifiable establishments	149,039	67,844	216,883
Total employed(a)	3,586,526	1,653,902	5,240,428

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

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

Industry (division)	Employer	Self-employed	Employee	Helper	Total
MALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	52,681	139,286	120,951	5,300	318,218
Mining	436	1,566	68,349	96	70,447
Manufacturing	14,818	11,315	876,910	231	903,274
Electricity, gas and water	36	28	83,685	1	83,750
Construction	31,074	40,516	320,024	194	391,808
Wholesale and retail trade	62,243	48,403	489,315	750	600,711
Transport and storage	10,025	24,111	204,131	132	238,399
Communication	29	102	78,184	1	78,316
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	18,263	12,200	174,766	190	205,419
Public administration and defence			214,219		214,219
Community services	11,526	3,350	207,249	1,331	223,456
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	14,218	11,717	83,231	304	109,470
Non-classifiable establishments	2,443	7,828	137,658	1,110	149,039
Total employed(a)	217,792	300,422	3,058,672	9,640	3,586,526
FEMALES					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11,888	27,182	19,916	9,203	68,189
Mining	52	84	5,416	24	5,576
Manufacturing	3,657	3,846	304,308	533	312,344
Electricity, gas and water	7	4	7,490	1	7,502
Construction	2,779	1,564	15,575	503	20,421
Wholesale and retail trade	24,879	25,954	333,214	3,330	387,377
Transport and storage	1,413	1,790	29,806	305	33,314
Communication	17	81	25,068	3	25,169
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,058	3,733	151,897	311	157,999
Public administration and defence			68,933		68,933
Community services	2,014	4,536	330,936	3,707	341,193
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	10,391	7,110	139,280	1,260	158,041
Non-classifiable establishments	491	1,753	62,459	3,141	67,844
Total employed(a)	59,646	77,637	1,494,298	22,321	1,653,902
PERSONS					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	64,569	166,468	140,867	14,503	386,407
Mining	488	1,650	73,765	120	76,023
Manufacturing	18,475	15,161	1,181,218	764	1,215,618
Electricity, gas and water	43	32	91,175	2	91,252
Construction	33,853	42,080	335,599	697	412,229
Wholesale and retail trade	87,122	74,357	822,529	4,080	988,088
Transport and storage	11,438	25,901	233,937	437	271,713
Communication	46	183	103,252	4	103,485
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	20,321	15,933	326,663	501	363,418
Public administration and defence			283,152		283,152
Community services	13,540	7,886	538,185	5,038	564,649
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	24,609	18,827	222,511	1,564	267,511
Non-classifiable establishments	2,934	9,581	200,117	4,251	216,883
Total employed(a)	277,438	378,059	4,552,970	31,961	5,240,428

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

The population survey

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

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

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

The labour force survey*

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

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

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

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

- (i) *The labour force* comprises all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons* comprise all those who, during survey week,
 - (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or
 - (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or

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

- (c) had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday, production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or because they were on strike.

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

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

- (a) did not have a job or business and were actively looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week), or

- (b) were laid off from their jobs without pay for the whole week.

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

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

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

Estimates of total population, revised on the basis of the 1971 population census, indicate that the estimates that were used for the population surveys in mid-1971 were, overall, some 55,000 persons too high. The revised estimates classified by age, which are necessary to enable the revision of labour force estimates to be carried out, are not yet available. Caution should be exercised in using the estimates in this Labour Report as indicators of long-term change. A preliminary assessment of the effect of the revised population estimates indicates that it will be necessary to reduce the level of the estimated labour force from mid-1970 onwards by about 28,000 persons (mostly males). Successively smaller revisions will be made to the estimates for earlier periods back to mid-1966.

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the standard errors of all estimates in this section. A table of standard errors which is intended to be of general application is therefore given below.

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

STANDARD ERRORS OF QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Percentage of estimate
4,000	800	20.0
5,000	900	18.0
10,000	1,200	12.0
20,000	1,600	8.0
50,000	2,300	4.6
100,000	3,000	3.0
200,000	4,000	2.1
500,000	6,000	1.2
1,000,000	8,000	0.8
2,000,000	10,000	0.5

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

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

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

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

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

May	Employed(b)			Unemployed(b)		Total labour force(b)		Not in labour force(b) ('000)	Civilian population aged 15 and over(a) ('000)
	Agri- culture ('000)	Other industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Number ('000)	Per cent of labour force	Number ('000)	Per cent of population(c)		
MALES									
1970	352.5	3,278.3	3,630.8	33.9	0.9	3,664.7	83.4	731.5	4,396.2
1971	341.9	<u>3,342.2</u>	<u>3,684.1</u>	44.0	1.2	<u>3,728.1</u>	<u>82.9</u>	<u>767.1</u>	4,495.2
1972	<u>345.3</u>	<u>3,371.3</u>	3,716.6	61.0	1.6	<u>3,777.6</u>	82.5	800.1	4,577.7
1973	<u>309.4</u>	<u>3,453.7</u>	3,763.1	50.7	1.3	3,813.8	82.0	839.0	4,652.8
1974	307.4	3,523.1	3,830.5	45.3	1.2	3,875.8	81.8	863.9	4,739.7
MARRIED WOMEN									
1970	49.9	912.6	962.5	22.0	2.2	984.5	33.5	1,958.4	2,943.0
1971	50.3	990.2	<u>1,040.4</u>	24.1	2.3	<u>1,064.5</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>1,962.3</u>	3,026.8
1972	<u>51.7</u>	<u>1,012.8</u>	<u>1,064.5</u>	27.8	2.5	<u>1,092.3</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>2,011.8</u>	3,104.1
1973	<u>54.5</u>	<u>1,099.9</u>	1,154.4	25.9	2.2	1,180.3	37.3	1,980.8	3,161.1
1974	48.4	1,195.2	1,243.6	25.6	2.0	1,269.2	39.4	1,949.4	3,218.6
OTHER FEMALE(S)(d)									
1970	14.2	706.7	720.9	15.6	2.1	736.5	48.6	778.3	1,514.8
1971	11.6	706.5	718.0	14.6	2.0	732.6	47.9	797.8	1,530.4
1972	<u>11.1</u>	<u>670.2</u>	<u>681.2</u>	21.4	3.0	<u>702.6</u>	<u>45.6</u>	<u>839.4</u>	1,542.0
1973	<u>10.5</u>	<u>672.9</u>	683.4	23.6	3.3	707.0	45.1	859.1	1,566.1
1974	10.8	687.5	698.3	24.4	3.4	722.6	45.3	872.9	1,595.6
ALL FEMALE(S)									
1970	64.1	1,619.2	1,683.4	37.7	2.2	1,721.1	38.6	2,736.7	4,457.8
1971	61.8	<u>1,696.6</u>	<u>1,758.4</u>	38.7	2.2	<u>1,797.1</u>	<u>39.4</u>	<u>2,760.1</u>	4,557.2
1972	<u>62.8</u>	<u>1,683.0</u>	<u>1,745.8</u>	49.2	2.7	<u>1,794.9</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>2,851.2</u>	4,646.1
1973	<u>65.0</u>	<u>1,772.8</u>	1,837.8	49.5	2.6	1,887.3	39.9	2,839.9	4,727.2
1974	59.2	1,882.7	1,941.9	50.0	2.5	1,991.8	41.4	2,822.3	4,814.1
PERSONS									
1970	416.7	4,897.5	5,314.2	71.5	1.3	5,385.8	60.8	3,468.2	8,854.0
1971	403.7	<u>5,038.8</u>	<u>5,442.5</u>	82.7	1.5	<u>5,525.1</u>	<u>61.0</u>	<u>3,527.3</u>	9,052.4
1972	<u>408.1</u>	<u>5,054.3</u>	<u>5,462.4</u>	110.2	2.0	<u>5,572.6</u>	<u>60.4</u>	<u>3,651.2</u>	9,223.8
1973	<u>374.4</u>	<u>5,226.5</u>	5,600.9	100.2	1.8	5,701.1	60.8	3,678.9	9,380.0
1974	366.6	5,405.8	5,772.4	95.3	1.6	5,867.7	61.4	3,686.2	9,553.8

(a) For a note on persons excluded see explanatory notes on page 150. (b) For definitions see pages 150-1 (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over in the same group (labour force participation rate) (d) Never married, widowed and divorced.

Graphs showing labour force participation rates and unemployment rates for the period February 1964 to May 1974 are published on page 154.

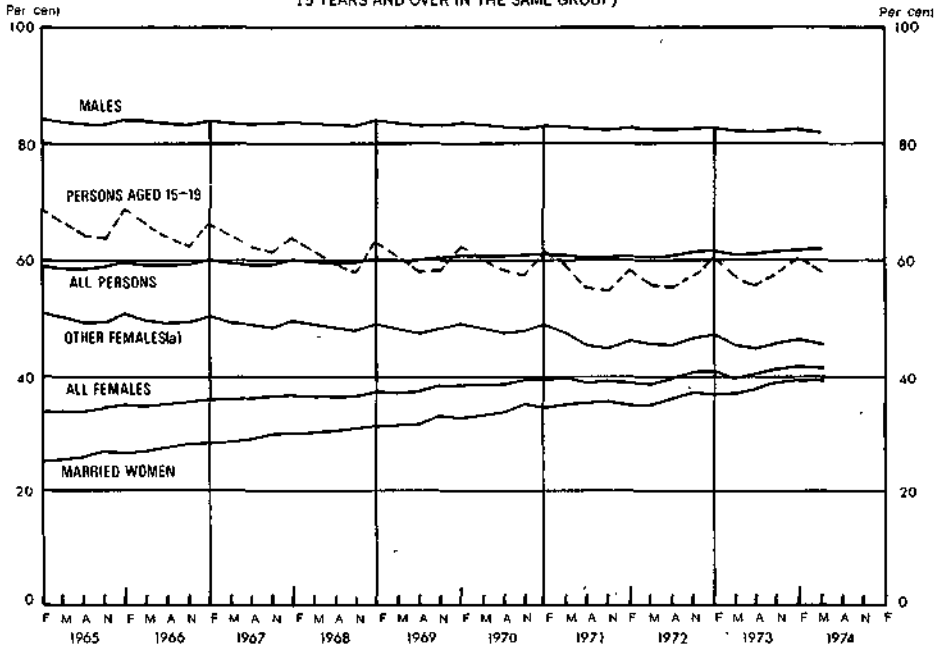
NOTE: *Discontinuity.* At the 1971 population census trainee teachers (enrolled at government teachers colleges and in some cases enrolled also at other institutions) were for the first time classified as not in the labour force. They have likewise been excluded from the labour force estimates from August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

Discontinuity between 1972 and 1973 has been caused by a change in the basis of industry coding. Industry is now being coded according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. See page 151.

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

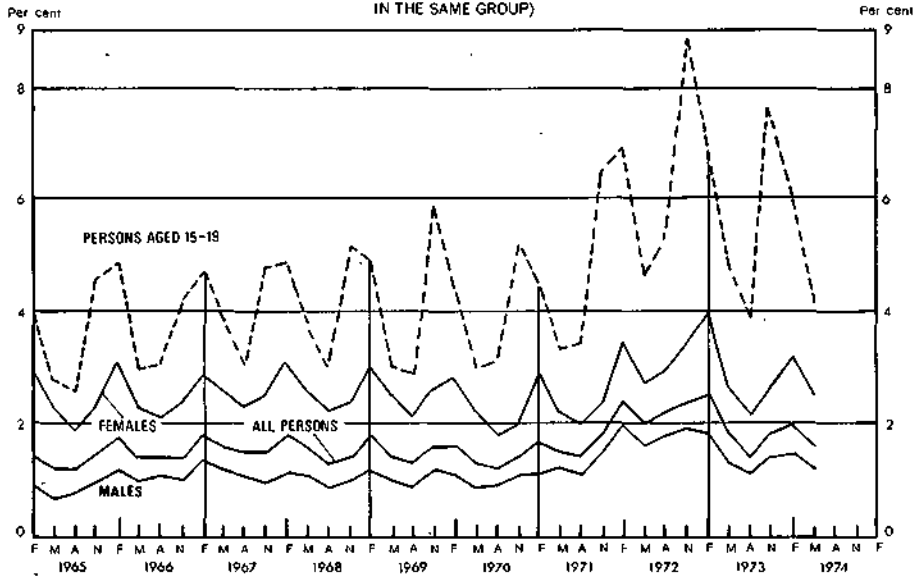
LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

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



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

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



(a) Never married, widowed and divorced

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE^(a), BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BIRTHPLACE AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 1974

Birthplace and year of arrival	Employed ^(b) (^{'000})	Unemployed ^(b)		Total labour force ^(b)	
		Number (^{'000})	Per cent of labour force	Number (^{'000})	Per cent of population (c)
MALES					
Born in Australia	2,773.6	30.2	1.1	2,803.8	81.8
Born outside Australia	1,056.8	15.1	1.4	1,072.0	85.1
Arrived before 1955	353.3	*	*	356.5	76.7
1955 to 1961	228.9	*	*	230.8	90.7
1962 to 1966	164.9	*	*	168.0	89.2
1967 to 1972	254.5	5.2	2.0	259.7	91.1
January 1973 to May 1974	55.2	*	*	56.9	84.3
MARRIED WOMEN					
Born in Australia	856.4	17.3	2.0	873.7	36.8
Born outside Australia	387.2	8.3	2.1	395.5	47.4
Arrived before 1955	99.9	*	*	101.0	38.2
1955 to 1961	88.4	*	*	90.7	49.8
1962 to 1966	68.0	*	*	69.3	50.2
1967 to 1972	112.5	*	*	114.8	55.1
January 1973 to May 1974	18.5	*	*	19.7	48.1
ALL FEMALES					
Born in Australia	1,433.6	37.2	2.5	1,470.8	40.6
Born outside Australia	508.3	12.8	2.5	521.1	46.6
Arrived before 1955	124.4	*	*	125.8	33.2
1955 to 1961	113.6	*	*	117.1	50.8
1962 to 1966	87.5	*	*	90.7	51.5
1967 to 1972	150.7	*	*	153.9	56.8
January 1973 to May 1974	32.1	*	*	33.6	53.4
PERSONS					
Born in Australia	4,207.2	67.4	1.6	4,274.6	60.6
Born outside Australia	1,565.1	27.9	1.8	1,593.0	67.0
Arrived before 1955	477.7	4.5	0.9	482.3	57.2
1955 to 1961	342.5	5.4	1.5	347.9	71.7
1962 to 1966	252.4	6.3	2.5	258.7	71.0
1967 to 1972	405.2	8.4	2.0	413.6	74.4
January 1973 to May 1974	87.3	*	*	90.5	69.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see pages 150-1. (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group. Persons in institutions for whom, for the purpose of the survey, the institution was regarded as their usual place of residence, have been omitted from the civilian population since it is not practicable to ascertain the birthplace or the year of arrival in Australia for such persons.

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

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE^(a), BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS, MAY 1974

Age group (years)	Married			Not married ^(b)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NUMBER ('000)									
15-19	7.9	24.2	32.1	350.5	302.0	652.6	358.4	326.2	684.6
20-24	204.7	188.6	393.3	314.1	160.6	474.7	518.8	349.3	868.0
25-34	782.2	355.6	1,137.8	181.6	82.2	263.8	963.8	437.8	1,401.6
35-44	683.6	333.2	1,016.8	70.6	46.3	116.9	754.1	379.5	1,133.6
45-54	638.9	269.1	908.0	78.1	61.6	139.8	717.1	330.7	1,047.8
55-59	240.2	66.4	306.6	32.9	33.6	66.5	273.1	100.0	373.0
60-64	174.0	23.8	197.8	22.8	20.9	43.7	196.8	44.7	241.5
65 and over	74.7	8.4	83.1	19.1	15.3	34.4	93.8	23.6	117.4
Total	2,806.2	1,269.2	4,075.4	1,069.6	722.6	1,792.2	3,875.8	1,991.8	5,867.7
PER CENT OF POPULATION ^(c)									
15-19	87.4	44.3	50.4	59.3	57.6	58.5	59.7	56.3	58.1
20-24	97.4	52.7	69.2	87.4	82.5	85.7	91.1	63.2	77.3
25-34	98.7	41.9	69.3	92.8	80.3	88.5	97.5	46.0	72.3
35-44	98.4	49.7	74.4	87.6	70.5	79.9	97.3	51.5	75.0
45-54	96.3	42.7	70.2	82.4	58.8	70.0	94.6	45.0	70.2
55-59	90.8	27.4	60.5	79.4	45.2	57.4	89.3	31.5	59.9
60-64	76.3	13.4	48.7	60.4	21.1	31.9	74.0	16.1	44.5
65 and over	21.8	3.5	14.4	14.3	3.6	6.1	19.7	3.6	10.3
Total	87.5	39.4	63.4	69.7	45.3	57.3	81.8	41.4	61.4

(a) Aged 15 years and over For definitions see pages 150-1 (b) Never married, widowed and divorced (c) The labour force in each group as a percentage of the civilian population in the same group

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE^(a), BY INDUSTRY^(b), MAY 1974
(*000)

Industry division ^(b)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture	313.4	60.0	373.4
Manufacturing	1,014.0	370.4	1,384.4
Construction	508.8	28.7	537.5
Wholesale and retail trade	677.6	499.6	1,177.2
Transport and storage	269.8	38.5	308.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	237.9	197.8	435.7
Community services ^(c)	273.2	450.9	724.0
Entertainment, hotels, personal services, etc.	141.6	215.8	357.4
Other industries	436.7	123.2	559.9
Looking for first job	*	6.9	9.8
Total	3,875.8	1,991.8	5,867.7

(a) Aged 15 years and over (b) The industry estimates shown are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification. See page 151 (c) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions; and other community services.

*Less than 4,000 See note to table on page 155

**CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE^(a), BY OCCUPATION
(^{'000})**

Occupation group	May 1970	May 1971	May 1972	May 1973	May 1974
MALES					
Professional and technical ^(b)	342.7	344.9	359.7	380.4	407.2
Administrative, executive and managerial	297.2	314.4	315.5	314.7	324.3
Clerical	332.1	329.6	320.7	307.9	322.8
Sales	210.6	224.4	242.0	242.2	242.6
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	398.1	395.3	400.8	379.1	369.4
Transport and communication	277.5	281.4	294.6	293.8	296.1
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. ^(c)	1,644.7	1,668.4	1,670.6	1,713.4	1,724.9
Service, sport and recreation	160.0	167.0	170.2	178.8	185.7
Looking for first job	*	*	*	*	*
Total	3,664.7	3,728.1	3,777.6	3,813.8	3,875.8
MARRIED WOMEN					
Professional and technical ^(b)	104.4	116.6	133.5	147.8	155.9
Administrative, executive and managerial	28.2	29.8	26.8	28.0	28.3
Clerical	271.0	289.8	298.6	334.5	390.8
Sales	141.6	145.3	146.3	157.1	160.7
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	45.9	46.4	48.4	48.7	45.2
Transport and communication	23.0	33.2	34.1	34.0	33.0
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. ^(c)	179.6	194.4	203.8	203.9	221.0
Service, sport and recreation	189.9	208.5	199.0	225.3	233.5
Looking for first job	*	*	*	*	*
Total	984.5	1,064.5	1,092.3	1,180.3	1,269.2
ALL FEMALES					
Professional and technical ^(b)	234.5	252.8	254.7	274.0	286.4
Administrative, executive and managerial	39.9	39.4	36.9	37.9	38.5
Clerical	563.3	572.8	574.3	614.4	675.4
Sales	227.0	234.9	239.3	249.2	258.8
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	58.4	58.2	58.2	58.7	54.5
Transport and communication	40.9	51.4	50.4	50.6	51.1
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. ^(c)	255.4	269.0	270.7	274.3	284.7
Service, sport and recreation	297.6	315.3	302.4	322.8	335.5
Looking for first job	4.2	*	7.9	5.4	6.9
Total	1,721.1	1,797.1	1,794.9	1,887.3	1,991.8
PERSONS					
Professional and technical ^(b)	577.2	597.7	614.4	654.3	693.5
Administrative, executive and managerial	337.2	353.8	352.3	352.6	362.8
Clerical	895.4	902.4	895.0	922.3	998.2
Sales	437.6	459.3	481.3	491.4	501.5
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	456.5	453.5	459.0	437.8	423.9
Miners, quarrymen, etc.	40.2	39.5	35.5	34.6	32.0
Transport and communication	318.3	332.8	345.1	344.4	347.1
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc. (c)	1,859.9	1,898.0	1,905.8	1,953.1	1,977.5
Service, sport and recreation	457.6	482.3	472.6	501.6	521.2
Looking for first job	5.9	5.9	11.6	9.0	9.8
Total	5,385.8	5,525.1	5,572.6	5,701.1	5,867.7

(a) Aged 15 years and over (b) See note to table on page 153 regarding discontinuity of the series. (c) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers

*Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155.

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), BY HOURS WORKED^(b)
(*000)

May—	Hours worked during survey week							Total	Average hours worked ^(d)	
	0 ^(c)	1-29	30-34	35-39	40	41-48	49 and over		Full-time workers ^(e)	All persons
MALES										
1970 . . .	217.3	165.3	157.0	320.6	1,449.3	547.1	774.3	3,630.8	n.a.	41.2
1971 . . .	225.3	174.8	148.8	322.0	1,457.2	560.1	795.6	3,683.9	42.0	41.1
1972 . . .	224.3	155.1	128.3	316.9	1,620.6	513.4	758.0	3,716.6	41.7	40.9
1973 . . .	239.3	176.2	180.0	333.5	1,482.1	539.0	812.9	3,763.1	41.9	40.9
1974 . . .	263.7	198.4	142.1	352.3	1,436.9	588.6	848.4	3,830.5	41.6	40.7
MARRIED WOMEN										
1970 . . .	68.4	285.0	68.7	121.6	311.0	51.6	56.2	962.5	n.a.	30.6
1971 . . .	86.0	299.9	74.6	125.2	341.7	55.3	57.7	1,040.4	n.a.	30.2
1972 . . .	86.0	293.1	76.6	127.6	373.6	53.8	53.9	1,064.5	38.1	30.5
1973 . . .	103.4	344.6	87.9	142.8	362.7	55.0	57.9	1,154.4	37.3	29.4
1974 . . .	113.3	371.9	93.1	157.1	372.2	71.5	64.5	1,243.6	37.4	29.5
OTHER FEMALES^(f)										
1970 . . .	51.2	72.9	43.6	153.7	315.9	56.2	27.4	720.9	n.a.	34.5
1971 . . .	59.8	73.9	40.4	149.1	310.0	56.6	28.1	718.0	n.a.	33.9
1972 . . .	39.6	74.1	34.3	135.8	320.2	47.2	29.9	681.2	37.7	34.8
1973 . . .	46.5	82.6	41.4	143.9	295.5	45.1	28.5	683.4	36.7	33.9
1974 . . .	48.1	92.4	38.3	145.7	290.6	52.6	30.6	698.3	37.0	33.6
ALL FEMALES										
1970 . . .	119.7	357.8	112.3	275.3	626.9	107.8	83.6	1,683.4	n.a.	32.2
1971 . . .	145.8	373.7	115.1	274.3	651.7	112.0	85.9	1,758.4	37.4	31.7
1972 . . .	125.6	367.3	111.0	263.3	693.8	101.0	83.8	1,745.8	37.9	32.2
1973 . . .	149.9	427.1	129.3	286.7	658.3	100.1	86.5	1,837.8	37.0	31.1
1974 . . .	161.4	464.3	131.4	302.7	662.8	124.1	95.1	1,941.9	37.2	31.0
PERSONS										
1970 . . .	336.9	523.1	269.3	595.9	2,076.2	654.9	857.9	5,314.2	n.a.	38.3
1971 . . .	371.1	548.5	263.9	596.3	2,108.9	672.1	881.5	5,442.3	40.8	38.1
1972 . . .	349.9	522.3	239.3	580.3	2,314.4	614.5	841.8	5,462.4	40.7	38.1
1973 . . .	389.2	603.3	309.3	620.2	2,140.4	639.1	899.4	5,600.9	40.6	37.7
1974 . . .	425.1	662.7	273.6	655.1	2,099.7	712.7	943.5	5,772.4	40.4	37.4

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) Actual hours worked during survey week, not hours paid for. The figures may be affected by public holidays, leave, absenteeism; temporary absence from work due to sickness, accidents, and industrial disputes, and work stoppages due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc. (c) Excludes persons laid off for the whole of survey week without pay; these persons are classified as unemployed. (d) Persons with jobs who did not work during survey week have been included in the calculation of average hours worked. When recording hours worked, fractions of an hour are disregarded. This procedure results in a slight lowering of the average hours figure. (e) Persons who usually work 35 hours a week or more and others who, although usually part-time workers, worked 35 hours or more during the survey week. (f) Never married, widowed and divorced.

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

May—	Usually work 35 hours or more			Total	Usually work less than 35 hours		
	Reason for working less than 35 hours				Reason for working less than 35 hours		Total
	Leave or holiday	Own illness or injury	Other reasons		Lack of work	Other reasons	
MALES							
1970	261.1	93.3	61.0	415.4	7.2	117.0	124.2
1971	280.4	89.8	52.9	423.1	10.5	115.3	125.8
1972	264.5	89.6	43.0	397.0	10.5	100.1	110.6
1973	336.4	95.9	34.1	466.4	10.3	118.9	129.2
1974	290.6	117.1	60.8	468.5	5.7	130.0	135.7
FEMALES							
1970	115.3	36.6	7.3	159.2	13.7	416.8	430.5
1971	135.0	36.3	8.1	179.4	14.9	440.3	455.2
1972	115.6	32.6	8.6	156.9	17.0	430.0	447.0
1973	161.0	33.4	7.7	202.1	18.7	485.6	504.2
1974	132.0	50.8	14.3	197.1	12.9	547.3	560.1
PERSONS							
1970	376.5	129.9	68.2	574.6	20.9	533.8	554.8
1971	415.4	126.1	61.1	602.5	25.4	555.7	581.0
1972	380.1	122.2	51.5	553.9	27.5	530.1	557.5
1973	497.4	129.3	41.8	668.4	28.9	604.4	633.4
1974	422.6	167.9	75.1	665.6	18.6	677.2	695.8

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) See note (b) to previous table.

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

May—	State capital cities ^(b)			Other areas		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	0.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	3.3	1.6
1971	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.7
1972	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.4	3.4	1.9
1973	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	3.6	2.1
1974	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	3.9	2.2

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

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a), BY AGE AND BIRTHPLACE, MAY 1974

Age group (years)	Number unemployed ('000)			Percentage of labour force(b)		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
BORN IN AUSTRALIA						
Total	30.2	37.2	67.4	1.1	2.5	1.6
15-19	7.6	15.8	23.5	2.5	5.7	4.0
20 and over	22.6	21.4	43.9	0.9	1.8	1.2
20-24	8.9	7.5	16.4	2.2	2.7	2.4
25-34	*	6.2	10.1	*	2.1	1.1
35 and over	9.8	7.6	17.4	0.7	1.2	0.9
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA						
Total	15.1	12.8	27.9	1.4	2.5	1.8
15-19	*	*	4.8	*	*	5.0
20 and over	12.5	10.6	23.1	1.2	2.2	1.5
20-24	*	*	4.9	*	*	2.7
25-34	4.4	*	8.2	1.5	*	1.9
35 and over	6.1	*	10.0	1.0	*	1.1

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

* Less than or based on a figure less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a) BY AGE

May—	Number unemployed ('000)				Per cent of labour force(b)			
	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total	15-19 years	20-34 years	35 years and over	Total
MALES								
1970	8.2	12.7	13.0	33.9	2.4	1.0	0.6	0.9
1971	12.0	16.7	15.2	44.0	3.5	1.2	0.8	1.2
1972	14.6	23.8	22.6	61.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	1.6
1973	14.5	18.9	17.3	50.7	4.2	1.3	0.8	1.3
1974	10.3	19.1	15.9	45.3	2.9	1.3	0.8	1.2
FEMALES								
1970	11.4	17.5	8.8	37.7	3.6	2.7	1.2	2.2
1971	10.1	15.4	13.2	38.7	3.1	2.3	1.7	2.2
1972	14.7	23.1	11.3	49.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	2.7
1973	16.3	19.6	13.6	49.5	5.2	2.7	1.6	2.6
1974	18.0	20.4	11.5	50.0	5.5	2.6	1.3	2.5
PERSONS								
1970	19.5	30.2	21.8	71.5	3.0	1.5	0.8	1.3
1971	22.1	32.0	28.5	82.7	3.3	1.6	1.0	1.5
1972	29.4	46.9	33.9	110.2	4.6	2.3	1.2	2.0
1973	30.8	38.5	30.9	100.2	4.7	1.8	1.1	1.8
1974	28.3	39.6	27.4	95.3	4.1	1.7	0.9	1.6

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) The unemployed in each group as a percentage of the civilian labour force in the same group.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS(a)
(*000)

May—	Marital status		Duration of unemployment (weeks)(c)				Looking for—		Total
	Married	Not married (b)	Under 2	2 and under 4	4 and under 13	13 and over	Full-time work (d)	Part-time work (e)	
MALES									
1970 .	14.4	19.4	8.6	13.6	8.3	*	31.5	*	33.9
1971 .	17.3	26.7	7.5	17.7	13.7	5.1	41.5	*	44.0
1972 .	24.7	36.3	10.8	17.0	21.0	12.1	58.6	*	61.0
1973 .	19.4	31.3	9.4	15.8	16.1	9.4	45.1	5.6	50.7
1974 .	20.6	24.7	8.8	15.7	14.2	6.5	41.0	4.3	45.3
FEMALES									
1970 .	22.0	15.6	10.2	9.0	13.3	5.2	23.9	13.8	37.7
1971 .	24.1	14.6	9.3	11.3	11.6	6.4	26.7	11.9	38.7
1972 .	27.8	21.4	10.0	12.4	18.3	8.4	37.1	12.1	49.2
1973 .	25.9	23.6	11.2	13.6	15.0	9.7	33.1	16.3	49.5
1974 .	25.6	24.4	14.2	12.9	15.8	7.1	30.8	19.2	50.0
PERSONS									
1970 .	36.5	35.1	18.8	22.6	21.6	8.6	55.3	16.2	71.5*
1971 .	41.4	41.2	16.8	29.0	25.3	11.5	68.3	14.4	82.7
1972 .	52.5	57.7	20.9	29.5	39.3	20.5	95.7	14.5	110.2
1973 .	45.3	54.9	20.6	29.4	31.1	19.1	78.3	21.9	100.2
1974 .	46.2	49.1	23.1	28.6	30.0	13.6	71.8	23.5	95.3

(a) Civilians 15 years of age and over. For definitions see pages 150-1. (b) Never married, widowed and divorced.
(c) Period from the time the person began looking for work, or was laid off, to the end of the survey week. (d) Includes persons laid off from full-time jobs. (e) Includes persons laid off from part-time jobs.

*Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155

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

May—	Kept house	Went to school, etc:	Retired or voluntarily idle	Permanently unable to work	Institutionalised (a)	Total
MALES						
1970	10.7	234.2	391.8	45.6	49.3	731.5
1971	13.9	246.5	415.1	36.5	55.3	767.3
1972(b)	11.6	275.2	424.5	36.2	52.6	800.1
1973	9.7	269.0	462.1	41.6	56.7	839.0
1974	8.4	269.4	481.9	51.3	52.9	863.9
MARRIED WOMEN						
1970	1,919.2	*	22.0	*	10.4	1,958.4
1971	1,923.8	*	21.6	*	11.6	1,962.3
1972(b)	1,969.2	4.4	21.3	*	13.1	2,011.8
1973	1,934.1	5.4	25.4	5.9	10.0	1,980.8
1974	1,901.4	8.3	26.7	4.8	8.2	1,949.4
OTHER FEMALE(S)(c)						
1970	416.9	186.9	101.1	16.5	56.9	778.3
1971	436.7	193.8	103.4	13.4	50.4	797.8
1972(b)	442.4	221.9	103.9	13.2	58.0	839.4
1973	445.3	223.4	114.8	18.2	57.5	859.1
1974	448.1	220.3	121.1	19.9	63.5	872.9
ALL FEMALES						
1970	2,336.1	190.3	123.1	19.9	67.3	2,736.7
1971	2,360.5	197.1	125.0	15.5	62.0	2,760.1
1972(b)	2,411.6	226.3	125.1	17.0	71.2	2,831.2
1973	2,379.4	228.8	140.2	24.1	67.4	2,839.9
1974	2,349.5	228.6	147.8	24.8	71.7	2,822.3
PERSONS						
1970	2,346.8	424.4	514.9	65.5	116.6	3,468.3
1971	2,374.5	443.5	540.1	52.0	117.3	3,527.4
1972(b)	2,423.2	501.5	549.6	53.2	123.7	3,651.2
1973	2,389.1	497.8	602.3	65.7	124.1	3,678.9
1974	2,357.9	497.9	629.8	76.1	124.6	3,686.2

(a) Comprises inmates of gaols, patients in hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling. (b) See note to table on page 153 regarding discontinuity of the series. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced.

* Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 155

Survey of multiple jobholding, August 1973

In August 1973 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the nature and extent of multiple jobholding. The results of earlier surveys of multiple jobholding were given in Labour Report No. 53 pages 155-8 (August 1966 and August 1967), and in Labour Report No. 56, pages 246-50 (May 1971).

In these surveys persons were classified as *multiple jobholders* if, during the survey week, they:

- (a) worked in a second job or held a second job from which they were temporarily absent, and
- (b) were employed in at least one of their jobs as a wage or salary earner, provided they were not employed as an unpaid family helper in their second job. Persons who by 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 the survey week.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Multiple Jobholding*, August 1973 (Reference No. 6.10).

MULTIPLE JOBHOLDERS, AUGUST 1973(a)

	Number ('000)			Per cent of labour force		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Total	150.1	40.5	190.6	3.9	2.1	3.3
New South Wales	50.4	15.4	65.7	3.6	2.2	3.2
Victoria	37.9	9.5	47.3	3.6	1.8	3.0
Queensland	19.4	6.4	25.8	3.6	2.6	3.3
South Australia	19.8	4.3	24.1	5.6	2.3	4.5
Western Australia	13.5	*	16.6	4.4	*	3.6
Tasmania	5.7	*	6.7	5.0	*	4.0
Capital cities(b)	77.8	27.6	105.4	3.3	2.1	2.9
Other areas	72.3	12.9	85.1	4.9	2.1	4.1
Married	123.5	25.7	149.2	4.5	2.2	3.8
Not married(c)	26.6	14.8	41.4	2.5	2.1	2.3
Age (years)—						
15-19	5.8	5.2	11.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
20-24	21.7	7.1	28.8	4.3	2.1	3.4
25-34	50.6	11.8	62.5	5.4	2.9	4.6
35-44	36.7	8.5	45.2	4.9	2.3	4.0
45-54	24.1	5.2	29.3	3.4	1.6	2.8
55 and over	11.1	*	13.7	1.9	*	1.9
Born in Australia	119.1	31.5	150.6	4.3	2.2	3.6
Born outside Australia	31.0	9.0	40.0	2.9	1.8	2.6
United Kingdom and Ireland	11.7	4.4	16.0	3.0	2.3	2.8
Other countries	19.3	4.6	23.9	2.9	1.5	2.4
Arrived in Australia						
Before 1955	11.6	*	14.5	3.2	*	2.9
1955-1961	7.9	*	9.6	3.4	*	2.7
1962-1966	4.8	*	7.4	2.9	*	2.9
After 1966	6.7	*	8.5	2.2	*	1.8
Occupation of main job—						
Professional and technical	23.1	7.6	30.7	6.1	2.8	4.7
Administrative, executive and managerial	10.3	*	11.1	3.3	*	3.2
Clerical	14.5	14.0	28.4	4.8	2.2	3.1
Sales	12.8	4.7	17.5	5.1	1.9	3.5
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	19.7	*	20.8	5.2	*	4.7
Transport and communication	11.5	*	12.6	3.8	*	3.5
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(d)	51.1	*	53.5	3.0	*	2.7
Service, sport and recreation	7.1	8.9	16.0	3.8	2.7	3.1
Occupation of second job—						
Professional and technical	22.7	7.5	30.2	..	..	..
Administrative, executive and managerial	6.7	*	7.5	..	..	..
Clerical	7.5	7.7	15.2	..	..	..
Sales	13.1	5.2	18.3	..	..	..
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc.	33.5	*	35.6	..	..	..
Transport and communication	10.9	*	12.1	..	..	..
Tradesmen, production-process workers, etc.(d)	22.1	*	23.4	..	..	..
Service, sport and recreation	33.5	14.8	48.3	..	..	..

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over. (b) Statistical Divisions of the six State capital cities as defined in *Census of Population and Housing, 30 June 1971—Field Count Statements Nos. 3 to 8*. (c) Never married, widowed and divorced. (d) Includes miners, quarrymen and related workers

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

NOTE. State figures do not include the Northern Territory or the Australian Capital Territory. However, estimates for the Territories are included in all other dissections.

LEAVERS FROM SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES OR OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Surveys based on the population survey sample (see page 150) have been carried out in February of each year since 1964 in order to obtain information about persons aged 15 to 24 who had attended full time at a school, university or other educational institution at some time during the previous year. Estimates for the years 1965 to 1972 have been published in previous issues of the Labour Report. Estimates for February 1974 are shown below.

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

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

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

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

CIVILIANS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS^(a), BY ATTENDANCE OR NON-ATTENDANCE FULL TIME AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1973, FEBRUARY 1974 (*000)

	Males	Females	Persons
Attended school, university, etc., full time in 1973—			
Returning to full-time education	283.3	246.9	530.2
Not returning to full-time education ('leavers')	119.4	109.9	229.4
Total	402.7	356.8	759.6
Did not attend school, university, etc., full-time in previous year ^(b)	722.7	753.7	1,476.5
In hospitals, etc. ^(c)	12.1	*	15.8
Total persons aged 15 to 24 years	1,137.5	1,114.3	2,251.8

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

*Less than 4,000. See note * to following table.

'LEAVERS'(a), BY STATE AND BY TIME OF LEAVING, FEBRUARY 1974
(*000)

	Persons aged 15-19 years			Persons aged 15-24 years		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
New South Wales	37.4	33.7	71.1	44.6	40.0	84.6
Victoria	24.5	23.8	48.3	28.9	28.8	57.7
Queensland	15.7	14.9	30.6	17.3	17.3	34.6
South Australia	10.0	7.8	17.8	11.3	8.9	20.2
Western Australia	9.4	7.9	17.3	11.2	8.4	19.6
Tasmania	*	4.3	8.2	4.6	4.9	9.5
Australia(b)	102.2	93.1	195.3	119.4	109.9	229.4
Time of leaving—						
January-June 1973	11.5	9.2	20.7	12.9	10.2	23.1
July-October 1973	14.1	15.1	29.2	15.9	16.1	32.0
November 1973	44.4	41.4	85.8	54.2	50.9	105.1
December 1973(c)	32.2	27.5	59.7	36.5	32.8	69.3

(a) Persons aged 15 to 24 years inclusive at the time of the survey who had attended school, university, etc., full time during the previous year and who were not returning to full-time education. See also footnote (b) to previous table.
(b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (c) Includes a small number of persons who left school, university, etc., in January or February 1974.

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

**PERSONS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS IN FEBRUARY WHO ATTENDED FULL TIME
AT A SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY, ETC., IN 1973, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION ATTENDED
AND WHETHER OR NOT RETURNING TO FULL-TIME EDUCATION, FEBRUARY 1974**
(*000)

	Institution attended full time in previous year					Total
	School	Uni- versity	College of advanced education (b)	Techn- ical College	Other	
Males	320.2	53.3	22.6	4.7	*	402.7
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)	222.4	43.5	14.7	*	*	283.3
At same type of institution	199.8	42.6	14.6	*	*	259.6
At different type of institution	22.6	*	*	*	*	23.7
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')	97.8	9.8	7.9	*	*	119.4
Females	282.4	30.0	27.8	10.3	6.3	356.8
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)	203.5	23.1	16.5	*	*	246.9
At same type of institution	173.2	22.3	15.5	*	*	214.6
At different type of institution	30.3	*	*	*	*	32.3
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')	78.9	6.9	11.4	8.5	4.3	109.9
Persons	602.6	83.3	50.4	15.0	8.3	759.6
Returning to full-time education in 1974(a)	425.8	66.6	31.2	*	*	530.2
At same type of institution	373.0	64.9	30.1	*	*	474.2
At different type of institution	52.8	*	*	*	*	55.9
Not returning to full-time education in 1974 ('leavers')	176.8	16.7	19.2	11.2	5.5	229.4

(a) As the survey is conducted in February, the estimates shown will partly reflect expectations as to the institution to be attended (b) Includes teacher training colleges.

Less than 4,000. See note to table above.

'LEAVERS'(a) BY AGE, FEBRUARY 1974
(000)

	Age at time of leaving (years)						Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19 and over	
Attended school in 1973—							
Males	4.4	32.8	27.5	21.1	10.2	*	97.8
Females	*	31.0	25.9	12.3	5.9	*	79.0
Persons	7.6	63.8	53.4	33.3	16.1	*	176.8
Attended any educational institution(b) in 1973—							
Males	4.4	33.0	28.4	22.1	12.3	19.4	119.4
Females	*	32.0	30.4	16.9	8.9	18.6	109.9
Persons	7.6	64.9	58.7	39.0	21.2	38.0	229.4

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 165—'Leavers' (b) Includes school

Less than 4,000 See note to table on page 165

'LEAVERS'(a) BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, FEBRUARY 1974

State	Employment status				Total 'leavers'	
	Employed (b) (000)	Unem- ployed (000)	Total in the labour force (000)	Not in the labour force (000)	Number (000)	Participa- tion rate (c) (per cent)
MALES						
New South Wales	39.5	*	42.8	*	44.6	95.9
Victoria	25.3	*	27.4	*	28.9	94.9
Queensland	14.7	*	16.1	*	17.3	93.0
South Australia	10.1	*	11.3	*	11.3	100.0
Western Australia	9.2	*	10.7	*	11.2	95.4
Tasmania	*	*	4.4	*	4.6	94.9
Australia(d)	103.8	10.3	114.0	5.4	119.4	95.5
FEMALES						
New South Wales	34.5	*	37.1	*	40.0	92.8
Victoria	22.8	*	25.9	*	28.8	89.8
Queensland	13.8	*	15.4	*	17.3	88.8
South Australia	7.5	*	8.5	*	8.9	95.3
Western Australia	7.0	*	7.8	*	8.4	92.9
Tasmania	*	*	4.5	*	4.9	92.4
Australia(d)	90.7	10.0	100.7	9.3	109.9	91.6
PERSONS						
New South Wales	74.0	5.9	79.9	4.7	84.6	94.4
Victoria	48.1	5.2	53.3	4.4	57.7	92.4
Queensland	28.5	*	31.5	*	34.6	90.9
South Australia	17.1	*	19.8	*	20.2	98.0
Western Australia	16.2	*	18.4	*	19.6	94.3
Tasmania	7.1	*	8.9	*	9.5	93.6
Australia(d)	194.5	20.2	214.7	14.7	229.4	93.6

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 165—'Leavers' (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) 'Leavers' in the labour force as a percentage of total 'leavers' (d) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory

Less than 4,000. See note to table on page 165

**'LEAVERS'^(a) WHO WERE EMPLOYED^(b), BY INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION
FEBRUARY 1974
(^{'000})**

Industry division or sub-division(c)	Males	Females	Persons
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	6.4	*	7.1
Manufacturing	27.2	11.7	38.9
Food, beverages and tobacco	*	*	6.3
Metal products	6.0	*	7.4
Other manufacturing	17.3	8.0	25.3
Construction	15.4	*	15.5
Wholesale and retail trade	25.1	27.6	52.7
Wholesale trade	6.4	5.6	12.0
Retail trade	18.7	22.0	40.7
Transport, storage and communication	5.1	*	6.1
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	9.7	18.3	28.0
Community services(d)	7.7	21.9	29.7
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	*	4.3	5.7
Other(e)	5.7	5.1	10.8
Total	103.8	90.7	194.5

Occupation group	Males	Females	Persons
Professional, technical and related workers	11.3	19.6	31.0
Clerical, administrative, executive and managerial workers	17.2	41.6	53.8
Sales workers	6.8	16.6	23.4
Farmers, fishermen, timber-getters, etc	6.4	*	7.0
Transport and communication workers	*	*	4.4
Tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers	56.8	4.8	61.5
Service, sport and recreation workers	*	6.2	8.4
Total	103.8	90.7	194.5

(a) See footnote (a) to table on page 165—'Leavers' (b) Includes wage and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons and unpaid family helpers. (c) The industry estimates shown are based on the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (d) Comprises health; education, libraries, etc.; welfare and religious institutions, and other community services (e) Comprises mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, water and public administration

* Less than 4,000 See note* to table on page 165.

Labour force experience during 1972

In February 1973 a survey, based on the quarterly population Survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the labour force experience during 1972 of civilians aged fifteen years and over. Information obtained included the length of time (in 1972) during which persons were employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, the number of times they were unemployed and other aspects of labour force experience. The results of an earlier survey of labour force experience, conducted in February 1969, were given in Labour Report No. 55, pages 231-37.

Each person was assigned to a labour force category for each week in 1972, on the basis of his actual activity (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.) during that week. The principal categories appearing in the tables are as follows:

- (i) *Persons in the labour force.* A person was classified as having been in the labour force during any week in which he was employed or unemployed as defined in (ii) and (iii) below.
- (ii) *Employed persons.* A person was classified as having been employed during a week if, in that week, he: (a) did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or (b) worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or (c) had a job, business or farm, but was on paid leave (including sick leave).
- (iii) *Unemployed persons.* A person was classified as having been unemployed during a week if, in that week, he did no work at all, and either: (a) did not have a job or business and was looking for work, or (b) was laid off from his job without pay for the whole week.
- (iv) *Persons out of the labour force* are all those who, in any week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed", as defined above. For the purposes of this survey a person who was on strike and who did no work during a week was classified as out of the labour force in that week.

A person was classified as having worked mostly full time in 1972 if the number of weeks in which he worked 35 hours or more (*full-time work*) exceeded or was equal to the number of weeks in which he worked less than 35 hours (*part-time work*). If the number of weeks worked full time was less than the number of weeks worked part time he was classified as having worked mostly part time. When absent on paid leave (including paid sick leave) he was classified according to the usual hours worked in the job from which he was absent.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this study.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Force Experience During 1972*, February 1973 (6.26).

CIVILIAN POPULATION(a), FEBRUARY 1973, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1972 (^{'000})

Employment status	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
Civilian population in February 1973(a)	4,576.7	3,127.3	4,650.8	9,227.5
In the labour force at some time during 1972	3,949.4	1,422.9	2,215.7	6,165.1
For the whole year	3,411.8	831.3	1,362.7	4,774.5
For part of the year	537.6	591.6	853.1	1,390.7
Employed at some time during 1972	3,919.8	1,402.5	2,174.0	6,093.8
Mostly full time	3,779.6	921.8	1,590.5	5,370.2
Mostly part time	140.2	480.7	583.5	723.6
Unemployed at some time during 1972	338.7	138.7	275.9	614.6
One period of unemployment	251.3	116.7	228.3	479.5
Two periods	40.1	10.1	25.3	65.4
Three periods	20.1	6.1	11.9	32.0
Four or more periods	27.3	5.8	10.5	37.7
Out of the labour force for the whole of 1972	627.3	1,704.4	2,435.1	3,062.4

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over

**PERSONS EMPLOYED^(a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1972, BY DURATION OF
EMPLOYMENT IN THE YEAR**
(*000)

Duration of employment(weeks)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
1 and under 4	48.8	39.2	74.9	123.6
4 " " 13	96.6	120.8	185.9	282.6
13 " " 26	72.2	121.7	158.2	230.5
26 " " 39	126.5	150.9	205.4	331.9
39 " " 49	227.3	137.0	202.1	429.4
49 " " 52	99.1	29.5	51.0	150.1
52 " "	3,249.2	803.5	1,296.5	4,545.7
Total	3,919.8	1,402.5	2,174.0	6,093.8

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

**PERSONS UNEMPLOYED^(a) AT SOME TIME DURING 1972 BY DURATION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT**
(*000)

Duration of unemployment (weeks)	Males	Married women	All females	Persons
1 and under 2	52.0	34.4	64.7	116.7
2 " " 4	81.5	32.4	69.0	150.5
4 " " 8	84.6	31.6	65.1	149.8
8 " " 13	53.4	16.7	29.5	82.8
13 " " 26	40.0	12.5	25.7	65.7
26 and over	27.2	11.1	21.9	49.1
Total	338.7	138.7	275.9	614.6

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over.

Labour mobility

In November 1972 a survey, based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about changes of employment or job location and other aspects of the mobility of the labour force.

For the purposes of the survey, a *job* was defined as: (i) employment as a wage or salary earner (or unpaid family helper) by a particular employer, in a particular locality; or (ii) self-employment (with or without employees) in a particular locality.

Thus, a change of job may have involved a change of employer without a change of job locality; a change of locality without a change of employer; or a change in both employer and locality. For example, the movement of an employer's operations to premises in a different locality would entail a change of job for employees who moved to the new location. Promotion or transfer of an employee which involved a move to premises in a different locality would also constitute a change of job. In capital cities and major towns, each suburb was considered to be a different locality; otherwise, each town and each country area associated with a town constituted a separate locality. It should be noted, however, that for a person who worked at different sites for the same employer (for example, a construction worker), his base of operations (i.e. his employer's office, depot, yard, etc.) was considered to be his place of work.

A *temporary job* was defined as a job of a temporary nature (e.g. relieving for someone who was away) in which the occupant had worked less than 13 weeks at the time of the survey.

In this survey definitions of "employed", "unemployed", and therefore labour force status, were slightly changed. The definitions used were:

(a) *The labour force* comprised all persons who, during survey week, were employed or unemployed as defined in (b) and (c) below.

(b) *Employed persons* comprised all those who, during survey week, did any work for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons), or worked fifteen hours or more without pay in a family business (or farm), or

had a job, business or farm, but were not at work because of illness, accident, leave, holiday or industrial dispute; or because of production hold-up due to bad weather, plant breakdown, etc., or were laid off from their jobs without pay.

A person who held more than one job was counted only once, in the job at which he worked most hours during survey week.

- (c) *Unemployed persons* comprised all those who, during survey week, did no work at all, and who did not have a job or business and were looking for work (including those who stated that they would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or believed no work was available, or had not already made definite arrangements to start work in a new job after survey week).
- (d) *Persons not in the labour force* were all those who, during survey week, were not in the categories "employed" or "unemployed" as defined. This category therefore included persons without a job, business or farm who were not actively looking for work, and who, during survey week, were either keeping house (unpaid), attending school, university, etc., retired or voluntarily idle, permanently unable to work or inmates of institutions. A person who worked less than fifteen hours without pay in a family business during survey week was also classified as not in the labour force.

The reason for changing the usual definitions was that interviewers had to be given reasonably simple criteria to judge whether a person was employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, so that they could ask the correct sequence of questions in the labour mobility survey. Thus some persons, recorded in the labour force survey as looking for work but not taking active steps to find work (classified for that survey as not in the labour force) were, for the purposes of this survey, classified as unemployed. Similarly, some persons who were temporarily laid off by their employer for the whole of the survey week without pay were classified as employed in this survey, whereas in the labour force survey they are classified as unemployed.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Labour Mobility*, November 1972 (Preliminary Statement) (6.34).

NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF JOBS(b) HELD IN PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS, NOVEMBER 1972

Number of jobs(b) held in previous twelve months	Em- ployed(c) (‘000)	Unem- ployed(c) (‘000)	Total labour force(c)		Not in labour force (‘000)	Total non-institutional population(a)	
			(‘000)	(Per cent)		(‘000)	(Per cent)
MARRIED MEN							
None—looking for first job	..	*	*	*	298.1	301.0	9.7
—other	..	*	*	*	41.9	2,361.2	76.2
One	2,307.0	12.3	2,319.3	84.2	*	342.2	11.0
Two	333.5	5.1	338.6	12.3	*	64.7	2.1
Three	63.2	*	64.4	2.3	*	13.7	0.4
Four	13.2	*	13.5	0.5	*	5.5	0.2
Five	5.5	*	5.5	0.2	*	11.1	0.4
Six and over	9.7	*	10.4	0.4	*		
<i>Total</i>	2,732.2	22.9	2,755.1	100.0	344.4	3,099.5	100.0
OTHER MALES(c)							
None—looking for first job	..	17.9	17.9	1.7	..	17.9	1.2
—other	..	4.7	4.7	0.5	345.6	350.3	24.0
One	775.2	16.6	791.8	75.5	52.1	843.9	57.9
Two	162.5	4.4	166.9	15.9	7.3	179.2	12.0
Three	35.3	*	37.5	3.6	*	39.8	2.7
Four	9.2	*	9.7	0.9	*	9.9	0.7
Five	8.4	*	9.5	0.9	*	10.3	0.7
Six and over	9.1	*	10.8	1.0	*	11.2	0.8
<i>Total</i>	999.5	49.1	1,048.7	100.0	408.9	1,457.6	100.0

ALL MALES							
None—looking for first job		18.4	18.4	0.5		18.4	0.4
—other		7.6	7.6	0.2	643.7	651.3	14.3
One	3,082.3	28.9	3,111.2	81.8	94.0	3,205.2	70.3
Two	495.9	9.6	505.5	13.3	10.5	516.0	11.3
Three	98.5	*	101.8	2.7	*	104.5	2.3
Four	22.4	*	23.2	0.6	*	23.6	0.5
Five	13.8	*	15.0	0.4	*	15.8	0.4
Six and over	18.9	*	21.2	0.6	*	22.3	0.5
Total	3,731.7	72.1	3,803.8	100.0	753.3	4,557.1	100.0

MARRIED WOMEN							
None—looking for first job		*	*	*		*	*
—other		10.1	10.1	0.9	1,728.3	1,738.3	55.9
One	974.3	13.8	988.1	84.3	188.8	1,176.9	37.8
Two	142.3	*	144.5	12.3	16.1	160.6	5.2
Three	18.2	*	18.5	1.6	*	20.3	0.7
Four and over	8.5	*	9.0	0.8	*	11.8	0.4
Total	1,143.3	29.0	1,172.4	100.0	1,937.8	3,110.1	100.0

OTHER FEMALES(c)							
None—looking for first job		17.4	17.4	2.4		17.4	1.2
—other		*	*	*	727.5	731.1	48.2
One	544.9	11.2	556.1	76.1	48.8	604.9	39.9
Two	116.4	*	119.4	16.3	6.5	125.9	8.3
Three	23.2	*	24.4	3.3	*	25.4	1.7
Four and over	9.5	*	10.5	1.4	*	11.9	0.8
Total	693.9	37.3	731.2	100.0	785.2	1,516.4	100.0

ALL FEMALES							
None—looking for first job		19.6	19.6	1.0		19.6	0.4
—other		13.6	13.6	0.7	2,455.8	2,469.4	53.4
One	1,519.1	25.0	1,544.1	81.1	237.6	1,781.7	38.5
Two	258.8	5.1	263.9	13.9	22.5	286.4	6.2
Three	41.4	*	42.8	2.3	*	45.7	1.0
Four	9.6	*	10.4	0.6	*	11.9	0.3
Five and over	8.4	*	9.1	0.5	*	11.8	0.3
Total	1,837.3	66.3	1,903.6	100.0	2,723.0	4,626.6	100.0

ALL PERSONS							
None—looking for first job		38.0	38.0	0.7		38.0	0.4
—other		21.2	21.2	0.4	3,099.5	3,120.7	34.0
One	4,601.4	53.9	4,655.3	81.6	331.6	4,986.9	54.3
Two	754.7	14.7	769.4	13.5	33.1	802.5	8.7
Three	139.9	4.8	144.7	2.5	5.5	150.2	1.6
Four	31.9	*	33.6	0.6	*	35.6	0.4
Five	17.4	*	18.7	0.3	*	20.0	0.2
Six and over	23.7	*	26.6	0.5	*	29.9	0.3
Total	5,569.0	138.4	5,707.4	100.0	3,476.3	9,183.6	100.0

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over (b) For definitions see page 169 (c) Never married, widowed and divorced

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

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a): OCCUPATION AND DURATION OF CURRENT JOB^(b) NOVEMBER 1972
(*000)

Duration of current job ^(b)	Professional and technical, etc.	Administrative, executive and managerial	Clerical	Sales	Farmers, fishermen, timber getters, etc.	Transport and communication	Tradesmen, etc., n.e.c.(c)	Service, sport and recreation	Total
MALES									
Under 13 weeks—									
Temporary	4.7	*	5.5	7.5	15.5	6.6	39.5	5.0	87.3
Permanent	12.3	12.4	14.0	22.2	14.7	21.7	142.0	12.0	251.4
<i>Total under 13 weeks</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>181.4</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>338.7</i>
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	11.6	10.7	11.0	16.3	13.9	13.1	86.2	7.7	170.4
26 " " " 1 year	35.2	17.7	26.5	22.2	19.1	20.6	130.7	12.7	284.7
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>57.1</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>398.3</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>793.8</i>
1 year and under 2 years	55.9	35.3	45.0	40.6	29.2	29.6	231.6	30.0	497.3
2 years " " 3 years	40.6	26.6	33.3	25.9	20.9	26.2	160.8	20.0	354.3
3 " " " 4 years	31.2	18.7	24.3	14.9	18.3	21.9	116.1	11.1	256.6
4 " " " 5 years	22.1	14.5	16.5	10.3	16.0	12.4	83.6	11.0	186.3
5 years and over	158.1	162.4	127.0	82.6	229.5	135.5	680.1	68.3	1,643.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>371.8</i>	<i>301.5</i>	<i>303.2</i>	<i>242.5</i>	<i>377.1</i>	<i>287.5</i>	<i>1,670.4</i>	<i>177.8</i>	<i>3,731.7</i>
FEMALES									
Under 13 weeks—									
Temporary	6.6	*	18.1	15.8	4.5	*	8.2	18.3	73.6
Permanent	16.2	*	60.6	30.4	*	4.8	35.9	32.0	182.5
<i>Total under 13 weeks</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>78.7</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>256.0</i>

13 weeks and under 26 weeks	15.0	*	38.0	19.8	*	*	19.1	23.1	121.8
26 " " " " 1 year	40.7	*	66.6	32.1	*	4.8	22.3	39.0	212.3
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>183.3</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>590.2</i>
1 year and under 2 years	48.3	5.4	110.2	51.4	4.7	10.2	42.7	61.6	334.5
2 years " " 3 years	36.7	*	88.8	20.9	4.5	6.9	28.6	31.6	221.5
3 " " " 4 years	20.2	*	50.7	20.8	*	*	18.6	23.3	143.8
4 " " " 5 years	15.7	*	32.8	11.1	*	*	12.2	14.7	92.9
5 years and over	59.7	19.7	127.0	49.4	41.4	13.5	70.9	72.8	454.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>259.0</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>592.7</i>	<i>251.7</i>	<i>68.6</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>258.5</i>	<i>316.4</i>	<i>1,837.3</i>

PERSONS

<i>Under 13 weeks—</i>									
Temporary	11.2	*	23.7	23.3	20.0	8.1	47.6	23.3	160.8
Permanent	28.5	13.3	74.6	52.6	16.6	26.5	177.9	44.0	433.9
<i>Total under 13 weeks</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>16.9</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>75.9</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>225.5</i>	<i>67.3</i>	<i>594.7</i>
13 weeks and under 26 weeks	26.6	11.8	48.9	36.1	16.2	16.4	105.3	30.9	292.2
26 " " " " 1 year	76.0	21.0	93.1	54.3	22.5	25.4	153.0	51.7	497.0
<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>142.3</i>	<i>49.7</i>	<i>240.3</i>	<i>166.3</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>76.4</i>	<i>483.8</i>	<i>149.9</i>	<i>1,384.0</i>
1 year and under 2 years	104.2	40.7	155.2	92.0	33.9	39.8	274.3	91.6	831.8
2 years " " 3 years	77.3	30.0	122.1	46.9	25.4	33.1	189.4	51.5	575.8
3 " " " 4 years	51.4	22.4	74.9	35.7	22.0	25.0	134.7	34.4	400.4
4 " " " 5 years	37.8	16.7	49.4	21.4	18.2	14.4	95.7	25.7	279.2
5 years and over	217.8	182.1	254.0	132.0	270.8	149.0	751.0	141.1	2,097.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>630.8</i>	<i>341.6</i>	<i>895.9</i>	<i>494.2</i>	<i>445.6</i>	<i>337.7</i>	<i>1,928.9</i>	<i>494.2</i>	<i>5,569.0</i>

LABOUR MOBILITY

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over production-process workers and labourers, n.e.c.

(b) For definition see page 169

(c) Includes miners and quarrymen, metal trades workers, building workers, and other tradesmen,

*Less than 4,000. See note * to table on page 171.

Survey of childcare, May 1973

In May 1973 a survey based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain, for persons who were in the labour force and who also had the responsibility for the care of children under twelve years of age, information about the arrangements they made to have their children cared for while they themselves were at work (including arrangements for after-school and school holiday care). The inquiry was directed mainly to working mothers, but males with the sole responsibility for children were also included. The results of a similar survey of child care, conducted in May 1969, were given in Labour Report No. 54, pages 191-96.

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

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

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

The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed, according to the definitions customarily used in the population survey. (For detailed definitions see pages 150-1.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Child Care*, May 1973 (Preliminary Statement) (17.11).

PERSONS^(a) RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN, MAY 1973 (*000)

Number of children under 12 years of age	In the labour force			Not in the labour force	Total
	Employed	Unemployed	Total		
One	242.9	7.8	250.7	359.3	610.0
Two	187.6	5.4	192.9	367.1	560.0
Three	70.0	*	72.1	187.8	259.9
Four or more	22.0	*	22.5	83.5	106.0
Total	522.5	15.8	(b)538.3	997.7	1,536.0

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15-59 years

(b) Comprises 9,700 males and 528,600 females

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

**PERSONS^(a) IN THE LABOUR FORCE AND RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILDREN
UNDER 12 YEARS OF AGE, BY NUMBER AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MAY 1973
(*000)**

	Responsible for children under 6 years of age				Not responsible for any children under 6	Total
	One child under 6	Two children under 6	Three or more children under 6	Total		
Responsible for children aged 6-11—						
One child	59.4	16.4	*	76.9	151.5	228.4
Two children	27.6	6.9	*	35.5	79.5	115.0
Three or more children	7.6	*	*	9.5	25.6	35.1
Total	94.7	24.2	*	121.9	256.6	378.4
Not responsible for any children aged 6-11	99.2	54.1	6.5	159.8		159.8
Total	193.9	78.3	9.5	281.7	256.6	538.3

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15-59 years

*Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 174.

**CHILDREN UNDER 6 YEARS OF AGE WHO WERE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF
EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), BY TYPE OF CARE ARRANGEMENTS AND USUAL DAILY
PERIOD OF ABSENCE OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON FROM HOME, MAY 1973
(*000)**

Type of care arrangement	Usual daily period of absence of responsible person (hours)						Worked at home ^(c)	Total
	Under 5	5 and under 8	8 and under 9	9 and under 10	10 and over	Varied daily		
Nursery, creche, care centre, home care centre, etc.	*	6.3	5.5	11.2	7.1	*		35.9
Child at school	4.6	11.4	5.2	7.5	4.7	5.8		39.2
At home with relatives ^(b) or friends	22.1	23.5	13.7	20.9	15.5	18.0		113.6
Relatives, not at child's home	4.4	8.0	6.5	10.6	12.8	7.9		50.2
Other, not at child's home	*	4.6	6.6	12.7	10.3	5.7		42.1
Person responsible worked at home ^(c)							70.1	70.1
Other arrangements	4.0	*	*	*	*	4.7		14.5
Total	41.1	56.8	38.3	64.1	51.0	44.1	70.1	365.5

(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15-59 years (b) Includes brothers and sisters of the children (c) Includes working in a shop or other business on the same premises in which the person lived.

*Less than 4,000. See footnote * to table on page 174.

Survey of superannuation, February 1974

In February 1974 a survey based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150), was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about employed persons covered by superannuation-type schemes and those not so covered, and about other persons who were receiving or had received benefits from such schemes.

A *superannuation, provident, pension or retirement scheme* is any fund, association, scheme or organisation set up for the purpose of providing financial cover for members when they retire.

A *superannuation pension* is a payment received on a regular basis (e.g. fortnightly) from any superannuation or similar scheme by the member or his or her dependents. A lump sum payment is an amount paid to a member of a scheme, or to his or her dependents, on ceasing employment or membership of the scheme. It does *not* include annual leave, sick leave or other payments on terminating employment, e.g. bonuses. It may be only a refund of the member's contributions with or without interest added, or it may include an employer's contribution.

For this survey the estimates related to all persons aged 15 years and over, except members of the permanent armed forces, national servicemen enlisted in the Regular Army Supplement and certain diplomatic personnel customarily excluded from census and estimated populations. Persons who were patients in hospitals and sanatoria, and for whom, for the purposes of the survey, the institution was regarded as their dwelling, were included in the survey. Inmates of gaols, reformatories, etc. were excluded.

The standard errors given in the table on page 152, and, in general, the comments on the reliability of estimates on pages 151-2 are also applicable to this survey.

Further details of the survey were published in the mimeographed bulletin *Survey of Superannuation*, February 1974 (Reference No. 6.42).

**CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER(a): EMPLOYMENT STATUS
AND SUPERANNUATION COVER, FEBRUARY 1974**
(*000)

	Males	Females	Persons
EMPLOYED			
Total employed	3,811.2	1,936.9	5,748.1
<i>Covered in present job</i>	1,358.3	293.0	1,651.3
<i>Not covered in present job</i>	2,452.9	1,643.9	4,096.8
Receiving or had received benefit	289.6	157.7	447.2
From own previous job	288.9	151.2	440.1
From job of other person	*	6.5	7.2
No benefit received	2,163.3	1,486.2	3,649.5
Covered in previous job(b)	57.2	20.2	77.3
Not covered in previous job	1,084.1	782.4	1,866.5
No previous permanent or long-term job	1,022.0	683.7	1,705.7
UNEMPLOYED			
Total unemployed	56.3	64.0	120.2
Receiving or had received benefit	6.3	6.8	13.2
From own previous job	6.8	6.4	12.8
From job of other person	*	*	*
No benefit received	49.9	57.1	107.0
Covered in previous job(b)	*	*	*
Not covered in previous job	25.5	31.2	56.6
No permanent or long-term job	23.0	25.0	47.9
NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE			
Total not in the labour force	798.3	2,767.1	3,565.5
Receiving or had received benefit	167.4	263.9	431.3
From own previous job	166.8	206.0	372.8
From job of other person	*	57.8	58.5
No benefit received	630.9	2,503.3	3,134.2
Covered in previous job(b)	9.0	31.2	40.2
Not covered in previous job	314.0	1,289.9	1,603.9
No permanent or long-term job	307.9	1,182.2	1,490.2
TOTAL			
Total civilian population aged 15 years and over	4,665.8	4,768.0	9,433.8
Covered in present job	1,358.3	293.0	1,651.3
Not covered in present job or no present job	3,307.5	4,475.0	7,782.5
Receiving or had received benefit	463.3	428.4	891.7
From own previous job	462.0	363.6	825.7
From job of other person	*	64.7	66.0
No benefit received	2,844.2	4,046.6	6,890.8
Covered in previous job(b)	67.6	52.3	120.0
Not covered in previous job	1,423.6	2,103.5	3,527.0
No permanent or long-term job (other than present job if any)	1,352.9	1,890.9	3,243.8

(a) For scope of the survey see above (b) Persons who stated that they were covered in their previous job but had not received any benefit at the time of the survey

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

**PERSONS WHO WERE RECEIVING OR HAD RECEIVED BENEFIT FROM A
SUPERANNUATION-TYPE SCHEME(a): TYPE AND SOURCE OF BENEFIT,
FEBRUARY 1974
(^{'000})**

Type of benefit	Males		Females			Persons		
	Own job	Total (b)	Own job	Spouse's job	Total (c)	Own job	Spouse's job	Total (c)
Pension only	68.3	68.9	10.1	38.7	49.3	78.4	39.1	118.2
Lump sum only	372.7	373.4	351.8	19.1	371.6	724.4	19.7	745.0
Pension and lump sum	21.0	21.0	*	5.7	7.5	22.8	5.7	28.5
Total	462.0	463.3	363.6	63.5	428.4	825.7	64.5	891.7

(a) See note (a) to table above (b) Includes persons whose benefits were provided by another person's job (c) Includes persons whose benefits were provided by another person's job (other than spouses)

*Less than 4,000 See note * to table on page 176.

NOTE. A person covered by superannuation, etc., in his present job was not asked whether he was also receiving or had received a benefit from a previous job. Such persons were excluded from the estimates in this table

In the following table *manual occupations* comprise farmers, fishermen, hunters and timber-getters; miners and quarrymen, most transport and communication workers; tradesmen, production-process workers and labourers; and most service, sport and recreation workers.

Non-manual occupations comprise professional, technical, administrative, executive, managerial, clerical and sales workers, wool classers, certain transport and communication workers such as ships' officers, aircraft pilots, station masters, postmasters, etc. and photographers.

Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, Local and semi-government), on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, radio and television, police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, migrant hostels, etc.

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a): SUPERANNUATION COVER, OCCUPATIONAL STATUS AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION, FEBRUARY 1974

Occupational status and type of occupation	Males			Females			Persons		
	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not covered	Total	Covered	Not covered	Total
NUMBER ('000)									
<i>Employers and self employed</i>	58.0	563.2	621.1	5.1	185.1	190.2	63.0	748.3	811.3
Wage and salary earners—									
Private	735.4	1,598.9	2,334.3	153.2	1,232.8	1,386.0	888.5	2,831.7	3,720.3
Government	565.0	290.8	855.8	134.8	226.0	360.8	699.8	516.8	1,216.5
<i>Total</i>	1,300.3	1,889.7	3,190.1	288.0	1,458.8	1,746.7	1,588.3	3,348.5	4,936.8
Total employed	1,358.3	2,452.9	3,811.2	293.0	1,643.9	1,936.9	1,651.3	4,096.8	5,748.1
Manual workers	640.4	1,866.3	2,506.7	41.9	647.1	689.0	682.3	2,513.4	3,195.7
Non-manual workers	717.9	586.6	1,304.5	251.2	996.8	1,248.0	969.1	1,583.4	2,552.5
PER CENT OF TOTAL									
<i>Employers and self-employed</i>	9.3	90.7	100.0	2.7	97.3	100.0	7.8	92.2	100.0
Wage and salary earners—									
Private	31.5	68.5	100.0	11.1	88.9	100.0	23.9	76.1	100.0
Government	66.0	34.0	100.0	37.4	62.6	100.0	57.5	42.5	100.0
<i>Total</i>	40.8	59.2	100.0	16.5	83.5	100.0	32.2	67.8	100.0
Total employed	35.6	64.4	100.0	15.1	84.9	100.0	28.7	71.3	100.0
Manual workers	25.5	74.5	100.0	6.1	93.9	100.0	21.4	78.6	100.0
Non-manual workers	55.0	45.0	100.0	20.1	79.9	100.0	38.0	62.0	100.0

^(a) Non-institutional civilians aged 15 years and over

Income Distribution, 1968-69

In November 1969 a survey based on the quarterly population survey (see page 150). was conducted throughout Australia in order to obtain information about the distribution of personal and family income within Australia.

Questions were asked in respect of each person aged 15 years or over in the sample on the amount of income received in 1968-69 from each of the following sources: (1) money wages or salary; (2) own business, trade or profession (net income); (3) share in partnership (net income); (4) government social service benefits; (5) superannuation or annuity; (6) interest, dividends, rent, etc.; (7) other sources, e.g. trust or will, maintenance or alimony.

The following points should be kept in mind in interpreting the results:

- (i) For the purposes of the survey, income was defined to include (a) all income received while living in Australia, including income received from an overseas source and (b) all income received from an Australian source while living overseas.
- (ii) A person included in the survey in November 1969 who had lived outside Australia for the whole of 1968-69 was not asked the income questions. A person who had arrived in Australia towards the end of the reference year would have been recorded as receiving little or no income in Australia.
- (iii) The income received by a family or a person does not necessarily reflect the standard of living of that family or person. For example, although alimony and maintenance payments were counted as income, gifts or donations such as might be made by relatives who were not members of the household were not included, even though such gifts or donations may have been the sole means of support. No account was taken of the possible run-down of assets accumulated in the past.
- (iv) Some couples who had married in the period July to November 1969, and some individuals, may have received no income in 1968-69. (They may, for example, have been at school or university.) Family and individual income would in such cases have been recorded as nil.
- (v) Family income does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the the family during all or part of the year 1968-69 if these persons had died during or after the financial year or no longer resided with the family at the time of the survey.

Explanations of the terms used in the tables beginning on page 181 are given in the following paragraphs.

Earned income is income from wages or salary, income from own business, trade or profession and income from a share in a partnership, or the sum of any of these components. Recipients of earned income are referred to as "income earners", or "persons with earned income", as distinct from the all-inclusive term "income recipients", which refers to persons who received income from any source.

A **family** was generally defined to consist of two or more persons living in the same household, including the head of the family and any person or persons having any of the following relationships to the head:

- (i) wife
- (ii) son or daughter of any age, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own
- (iii) brother or sister 16 years of age or over, if unmarried and not accompanied by children of his or her own
- (iv) grandchild, if unmarried and not accompanied by either of his or her parents, nor by children of his or her own
- (v) ancestor, if not married and not accompanied by children under 16 years of age of his or her own; or
- (vi) any child under 16 years of age not accompanied by a parent, unless the child was related to some person in a second family in the household.

Where the head of the family was in the armed forces or in an institution at the time of the survey and particulars of his income for the year 1968-69 were available, he was counted as a family member.

The following points should be noted in relation to the definition of a family in the previous paragraph:

- (i) the term 'relationship' includes relationships by blood, marriage or adoption
- (ii) the marriage relationship includes legal and de facto relationships

(iii) widowed and divorced persons are considered to be not married.

A family, as defined, can contain no more than two married persons, and can contain two married persons only if these persons are husband and wife.

Family income is the sum of the incomes received from all sources by all members of the family for whom particulars of income were obtained.

Full-year, full-time workers are those who had worked in Australia for at least 50 weeks during the year 1968-69 and had been engaged mostly in full-time work, defined as work occupying 35 hours or more per week. A person who had worked for 26 weeks full-time and for 24 weeks part-time would have been classified as a full-time worker; however, it should be noted that most persons who work for a full year engage in either full-time or part-time work, but not in both. This is evidenced by the results of the survey *Labour Force Experience During 1968* (published in a mimeographed bulletin, Reference No. 6.26). The survey results indicated that, of persons who worked throughout all, or nearly all, of 1968 and who were mainly full-time workers, only about one person in one thousand did any part-time work at all.

Post-school qualifications comprise university degrees, tertiary qualifications other than university degrees (shown in table on page 186 as non-degree tertiary), technician level and trade level qualifications. Apart from university degrees, the levels were determined as follows:

Non-degree tertiary is a level relating to qualifications obtained following substantial advanced study beyond matriculation, conferred by institutions and professional associations, e.g. Associate of Australian Society of Accountants, Diploma in Business Studies, Teaching Certificate, Diploma of Engineering.

Technician is a level which requires theoretical knowledge, as well as practical skills, e.g. wool classing or nursing. Certificates issued by technical colleges following periods of 4 or 5 years part-time study after passing intermediate or final-year secondary school examinations are classified as "technician". Technician level qualifications were classified according to the field of study as *technical* (mainly engineering and technological), *commercial* (accounting, administration, secretarial, etc.) or *other* (including nursing).

Trade is formal recognition of competence in a skilled manual occupation which is usually obtained through an apprenticeship and satisfactory progress in part-time studies concurrently with practical training (e.g. plumber, fitter, compositor, carpenter, hairdresser).

Median income is the amount which divides the distribution, e.g. of families or individuals, into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below it. Medians were calculated from grouped data, the class intervals being finer than those published in the tables. Linear interpolation was used within the class interval in which the median fell.

Mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a group (e.g. families, income earners, full-year, full-time workers) by the number of units in that group. In calculating means it was assumed that observations were spread evenly across class intervals, the mid-point on each interval being used in calculating group aggregates.

The rise in incomes since the year 1968-69 has been considerable. However, the findings of the survey with regard to dispersion and relativity between different sources, different age groups and groups with different qualifications are still valuable. As a measure of the rise, average weekly earnings per employed male unit (a series which refers only to wage and salary earners and which is published quarterly in a mimeographed statement, *Reference No. 6.18*) may be used as a rough guide. Estimates for the period 1968-69 to June quarter 1974, and increases in the series in absolute and relative terms, are shown below:

Period	Average weekly earnings (\$)	Increase since 1968-69	
		(\$)	(Per cent)
Year 1968-69	70.40		
1969-70	76.30	5.90	8.40
1970-71	84.80	14.40	20.50
1971-72	93.00	22.60	32.10
1972-73	101.50	31.10	44.20
1973-74	118.00	47.60	67.60
June Qtr 1974	(a) 126.80	56.40	80.10

(a) Seasonally adjusted

ALL FAMILIES: FAMILY INCOME, 1968-69(a)

Total family income(b) (\$)	Number of families ('000)	Cumulative per cent of all families	Total family income(b) (\$)	Number of families ('000)	Cumulative per cent of all families
Nil	21.2	0.7	5,000 and under	5,250	127.1
1 and under	8.6	0.9	5,250 "	5,500	114.7
100 "	*	1.1	5,500 "	5,750	95.6
200 "	*	1.4	5,750 "	6,000	97.5
400 "	9.2	1.7	6,000 "	6,250	90.1
600 "	15.2	2.1	6,250 "	6,500	72.6
800 "	14.5	2.6	6,500 "	6,750	70.6
1,000 "	27.6	3.5	6,750 "	7,000	55.2
1,200 "	95.5	6.5	7,000 "	7,250	58.4
1,400 "	55.9	8.2	7,250 "	7,500	54.2
1,600 "	46.7	9.7	7,500 "	7,750	42.3
1,800 "	45.2	11.1	7,750 "	8,000	36.8
2,000 "	64.0	13.1	8,000 "	8,500	69.2
2,200 "	66.7	15.2	8,500 "	9,000	50.3
2,400 "	77.8	17.2	9,000 "	9,500	37.9
2,600 "	88.6	20.5	9,500 "	10,000	34.9
2,800 "	94.6	23.5	10,000 "	11,000	54.5
3,000 "	123.3	27.3	11,000 "	12,000	36.0
3,200 "	115.1	31.0	12,000 "	13,000	26.9
3,400 "	107.9	34.4	13,000 "	14,000	15.4
3,600 "	115.7	38.0	14,000 "	15,000	12.4
3,800 "	110.4	41.5	15,000 "	20,000	34.8
4,000 "	145.4	46.0	20,000 and over		23.2
4,250 "	136.6	50.3			
4,500 "	140.9	54.8			
4,750 "	125.5	58.7			
			Total		3,176.3
					100.0

(a) For definitions see page 179. (b) From all sources

*Estimates less than 8,000 are not published because they would be subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes. Although figures for these components can be derived by subtraction, they should not be regarded as reliable.

ALL FAMILIES: FAMILY INCOME, FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF INCOME EARNERS IN FAMILY, 1968-69(a)

	Number in family(b)					Total
	2	3	4	5	6 and over	
NO INCOME EARNERS						
<i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> —	—'000 families— (d)					
Under 500	14.5	..	21.2	..	..	35.8
500 and under 1,000	11.6	..	*	..	..	13.5
1,000 " " 1,500	106.4	..	8.9	..	..	115.4
1,500 " " 2,000	30.9	..	*	..	..	37.7
2,000 " " 2,500	18.2	..	*	..	..	22.8
2,500 " " 3,000	9.0	..	*	..	..	12.2
3,000 " " 4,000	8.3	..	*	..	..	10.7
4,000 and over	15.4	..	*	..	..	17.7
Total	214.3		51.6			265.8
	—dollars—					
Median income	1,370	..	1,290	..	..	1,360
Mean income	1,940	..	1,320	..	..	1,820
ONE INCOME EARNER						
<i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> —	—'000 families—					
Under 1,000	12.4	10.9	9.4	*	*	26.1
1,000 " " 1,500	19.2					31.1
1,500 " " 2,000	28.6	11.4	8.7	*	10.1	55.7
2,000 " " 2,500	55.2	22.2	24.7	10.4		119.7
2,500 " " 3,000	59.9	28.6	33.6	18.1	12.7	152.9
3,000 " " 3,500	64.8	39.8	42.8	26.4	21.7	195.5
3,500 " " 4,000	41.7	36.4	43.6	23.6	21.5	166.8
4,000 " " 4,500	32.5	24.3	36.6	23.2	18.4	135.0
4,500 " " 5,000	21.3	19.9	28.1	17.0	12.1	98.4
5,000 " " 5,500	16.3	14.9	20.1	16.0	11.3	78.5
5,500 " " 6,000	9.8	9.9	11.4	9.6	*	47.9
6,000 " " 7,000	15.3	12.0	18.9	11.1	11.0	68.3
7,000 " " 8,000	8.6	*	*	9.9	*	32.7
8,000 " " 10,000	10.0	10.4	15.1	12.4	9.8	30.7
10,000 and over	12.3					39.3
Total	408.1	244.5	299.0	184.7	142.3	1,278.7
	—dollars—					
Median income	3,190	3,600	3,820	4,140	4,100	3,660
Mean income	3,800	4,060	4,250	4,780	4,690	4,190
TWO INCOME EARNERS						
<i>Total family income (c) (\$)</i> —	—'000 families—					
Under 2,000	15.8	15.3	*	*	*	34.8
2,000 and under 2,500	12.9					28.4
2,500 " " 3,000	17.8	15.2	8.6	12.8	13.1	51.9
3,000 " " 3,500	28.5	20.1	15.9			80.2
3,500 " " 4,000	34.0	27.6	23.9	9.6	8.6	103.6
4,000 " " 4,500	43.0	31.5	25.1	16.1	11.3	126.9
4,500 " " 5,000	50.3	37.0	27.0	17.6	11.5	143.5
5,000 " " 5,500	50.8	31.7	29.0	15.2	11.8	138.5
5,500 " " 6,000	42.9	27.9	22.8	14.7	*	115.2
6,000 " " 7,000	51.1	40.4	29.4	15.6	14.1	150.7
7,000 " " 8,000	32.3	23.0	18.8	10.4	11.3	95.8
8,000 " " 9,000	15.3	12.9	9.4	8.6	*	50.7
9,000 " " 10,000	9.9	8.8	*	*	*	30.2
10,000 " " 12,000	9.9	8.5	*	12.6	13.3	36.7
12,000 and over	13.0	11.0	10.0			48.8
Total	427.4	311.1	241.0	143.1	113.3	1,235.9
	—dollars—					
Median income	5,110	5,130	5,230	5,240	5,330	5,180
Mean income	5,590	5,800	5,850	6,220	6,290	5,830

**ALL FAMILIES: FAMILY INCOME, FAMILY SIZE AND NUMBER OF INCOME EARNERS,
IN FAMILY, 1968-69 (a) --continued**

	Number in family(b)					Total
	2	3	4	5	6 and over	
THREE OR MORE INCOME EARNERS						
<i>Total family income (c)(\$)--</i>	<i>--'000 families--</i>					
Under 4,000		*	*	*	*	22.4
4,000 and under 5,000		10.8	9.9	*	10.7	38.0
5,000 " " 6,000		14.4	13.7	12.4	11.1	51.7
6,000 " " 7,000		13.3	21.8	16.2	16.6	67.9
7,000 " " 8,000		13.9	17.2	15.1	15.0	61.2
8,000 " " 9,000		10.0	16.3	12.3	8.6	47.2
9,000 " " 10,000		*	10.9	8.5	*	32.0
10,000 " " 12,000		*	12.0	8.9	9.2	35.1
12,000 and over		10.3	11.9	9.2	9.1	40.4
Total		92.0	118.4	94.1	91.5	395.9
Median income		7,030	7,490	7,390	7,080	7,270
Mean income		7,850	8,200	8,310	7,920	8,080
TOTAL						
<i>Total family income (c)(\$)--</i>	<i>--'000 families--</i>					
Under 500	19.0	8.6	11.7	*	*	47.3
500 and under 1,000	21.9	*	*	*	*	35.1
1,000 " " 1,500	130.0	12.9	9.3	9.9	*	157.4
1,500 " " 2,000	68.6	20.4	12.2			113.5
2,000 " " 2,500	86.2	33.2	27.6	14.2	10.7	171.9
2,500 " " 3,000	86.7	45.2	44.5	25.0	18.3	219.7
3,000 " " 3,500	98.0	61.9	59.7	35.4	32.4	287.3
3,500 " " 4,000	79.3	67.9	70.0	35.4	32.4	285.0
4,000 " " 4,500	78.8	61.7	65.5	42.2	33.8	282.0
4,500 " " 5,000	73.8	62.1	62.0	38.1	30.5	266.4
5,000 " " 5,500	68.8	55.1	54.2	35.8	27.8	241.8
5,500 " " 6,000	53.6	44.1	42.8	32.0	20.5	193.1
6,000 " " 7,000	67.4	66.0	70.5	42.9	41.8	288.6
7,000 " " 8,000	42.9	40.8	42.0	35.3	30.6	191.6
8,000 " " 9,000	23.3	24.4	30.0	24.8	17.1	119.5
9,000 " " 10,000	13.3	18.1	19.2	12.5	9.7	72.8
10,000 " " 12,000	15.9	16.6	23.8	17.1	17.2	90.5
12,000 " " 15,000	10.0	12.3	14.2	10.3	*	54.7
15,000 and over	12.2	12.6	11.9	10.9	10.4	58.0
Total	1,049.7	669.5	674.7	428.8	353.5	3,176.3
Median income	3,580	4,630	4,760	5,090	5,130	4,480
Mean income	4,150	5,300	5,440	5,970	5,980	5,120

(a) For definitions see page 179 (b) Excludes persons who were not residents of the household, except that where the head of the family was in the armed forces or in an institution at the time of the survey and particulars of his income for the year 1968-69 were available, he was counted as a family member. (c) From all sources (d) Number in family three and over.

*Less than 8,000 See note * to table on page 181

ALL INCOME RECIPIENTS (a): TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69(b)

Total income(c) (\$)	Number ('000)			Total income(c) \$	Cumulative per cent of all income recipients		
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Person
1 and under	100	56.5	704.1	100	1.4	17.2	9.0
"	200	26.8	328.7	200	2.1	25.2	13.2
"	400	301.9	366.7	400	3.4	33.4	17.9
"	600	55.0	311.7	600	5.0	38.3	21.1
"	800	65.4	183.3	800	10.8	53.0	31.1
"	1,000	233.3	554.2	1,000	13.1	58.2	34.9
"	1,200	91.5	199.2	1,200	15.0	62.9	38.1
"	1,400	77.6	174.9	1,400	17.0	67.2	41.2
"	1,600	82.5	163.9	1,600	19.3	71.8	44.7
"	1,800	93.1	173.9	1,800	21.6	76.4	48.1
"	2,000	93.2	153.3	2,000	24.1	80.5	51.3
"	2,200	101.1	161.0	2,200	28.4	84.8	55.6
"	2,400	173.1	115.6	2,400	32.7	87.8	59.3
"	2,600	196.2	90.6	2,600	37.6	90.2	63.0
"	2,800	220.8	69.3	2,800	43.0	92.1	66.7
"	3,000	203.5	49.4	3,000	48.1	93.4	69.9
"	3,200	272.9	50.3	3,200	54.8	94.7	74.1
"	3,400	200.5	33.3	3,400	59.8	95.6	77.1
"	3,600	185.4	19.8	3,600	64.3	96.1	79.7
"	3,800	158.4	18.4	3,800	68.2	96.6	81.9
"	4,000	136.1	13.6	4,000	71.6	97.0	83.8
"	4,500	323.1	30.6	4,500	79.6	97.8	88.4
"	5,000	205.7	20.1	5,000	84.7	98.3	91.3
"	5,500	170.5	15.6	5,500	88.9	98.7	93.6
"	6,000	98.5	*	6,000	91.3	98.9	95.0
"	7,000	130.0	14.4	7,000	94.5	99.3	96.8
"	8,000	69.5	14.4	8,000	96.2	99.5	97.8
"	9,000	39.3	15.2	9,000	97.2	99.6	98.4
"	10,000	23.8	27.6	10,000	97.8	99.7	98.7
"	11,000	26.1	27.9	11,000	98.5	99.8	99.1
"	12,000	11.1	13.0	12,000	98.7	99.8	99.2
"	13,000	10.1	10.4	13,000	99.0	99.8	99.4
"	15,000	12.1	14.7	15,000	99.3	99.9	99.6
"	20,000 and over	17.7	20.2	20,000	99.7	100.0	99.8
Total	4,048.4	3,774.6	7,823.0	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median income	3,050	740	1,910	—dollars—	..	..	..
Mean income	3,390	1,170	2,320		..	..	..

(a) Non-institutional population aged 15 years and over. (b) For definitions see page 179. (c) From all sources.
*less than \$,000. See note " to table on page 181.

NOTE: For a summary of the factors affecting the estimates in this table (e.g. residence in Australia for only part of the year) see explanatory notes on page 179.

FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: TOTAL INCOME, 1968-69(a)

Total income (b) (\$)	Number ('000)			Total income (b) (\$)	Cumulative per cent of full-year full-time workers			
	Males	Females	Persons		Males	Females	Persons	
Under 1,000	70.3	69.9	140.2	Under 1,000	2.2	6.9	3.4	
1,000 and under 1,200	34.4	48.1	82.5	1,200	3.3	11.7	5.3	
1,200 " " 1,400	42.6	57.8	100.4	" 1,400	4.7	17.4	7.7	
1,400 " " 1,600	56.6	94.6	151.2	" 1,600	6.4	26.8	11.4	
1,600 " " 1,800	51.5	111.9	163.4	" 1,800	8.1	37.9	15.3	
1,800 " " 2,000	71.3	108.5	179.7	" 2,000	10.3	48.6	19.6	
2,000 " " 2,200	136.8	118.5	255.3	" 2,200	14.7	60.4	25.7	
2,200 " " 2,400	147.7	92.2	239.9	" 2,400	19.3	69.5	31.5	
2,400 " " 2,600	172.0	70.9	242.9	" 2,600	24.8	76.6	37.3	
2,600 " " 2,800	200.0	53.6	253.6	" 2,800	31.1	81.9	43.4	
2,800 " " 3,000	187.4	34.2	221.6	" 3,000	37.0	85.3	48.7	
3,000 " " 3,200	254.1	34.9	288.9	" 3,200	45.1	88.7	55.6	
3,200 " " 3,400	187.3	24.8	212.1	" 3,400	51.0	91.2	60.7	
3,400 " " 3,600	174.6	11.6	186.2	" 3,600	56.5	92.3	65.2	
3,600 " " 3,800	150.6	10.7	161.3	" 3,800	61.3	93.4	67.0	
3,800 " " 4,000	129.6	8.6	138.1	" 4,000	65.4	94.2	72.3	
4,000 " " 4,500	308.8	17.1	325.8	" 4,500	75.1	95.9	80.2	
4,500 " " 5,000	196.6	11.7	208.3	" 5,000	81.3	97.1	85.1	
5,000 " " 5,500	164.3	12.7	173.6	" 5,500	86.5	98.0	89.3	
5,500 " " 6,000	93.5		96.9	196.9	" 6,000	89.5	98.3	91.6
6,000 " " 6,500	73.7	11.4	78.9	" 6,500	91.8	98.8	93.5	
6,500 " " 7,000	49.4		52.6	124.5	" 7,000	93.4	99.2	94.8
7,000 " " 7,500	40.9		43.0	83.9	" 7,500	94.7	99.4	95.8
7,500 " " 8,000	24.5		25.4	49.9	" 8,000	95.5	99.5	96.4
8,000 " " 8,500	24.1	*	25.1	" 8,500	96.2	99.6	97.0	
8,500 " " 9,000	12.6		12.6	25.2	" 9,000	96.6	99.6	97.3
9,000 " " 9,500	12.5		13.5	26.0	" 9,500	97.0	99.7	97.7
9,500 " " 10,000	10.2		10.5	20.7	" 10,000	97.3	99.7	97.9
10,000 " " 11,000	24.5	11.2	25.2	" 11,000	98.2	99.8	98.5	
11,000 " " 12,000	10.7		11.2	26.9	" 12,000	98.5	99.8	98.8
12,000 " " 13,000	9.8		10.1	20.9	" 13,000	98.8	99.9	99.0
13,000 " " 15,000	11.9		12.3	24.2	" 15,000	99.2	99.9	99.3
15,000 " " 20,000	16.4	11.2	17.2	" 20,000	99.7	100.0	99.7	
20,000 and over	10.8		11.2	22.0				
Total	3,161.8	1,009.0	4,170.9	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	

(a) For definitions see page 179. (b) From all sources.

*Less than 8,000. See note * to table on page 181

**FULL-YEAR, FULL-TIME WORKERS: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT,
AGE AND MEAN INCOME(a), 1968-69(b)**
($\$$)

Educational attainment	Age group (years)					Total
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55 and over	
MALES						
With post-school qualifications—						
University degree	*	6,940	8,910	10,320	8,920	8,170
Non-degree tertiary	3,430	5,180	6,600	6,360	7,150	5,940
Technician level	3,200	4,470	5,410	5,620	5,010	4,970
Technical	*	4,590	5,400	5,450	*	4,980
Commercial	*	*	6,030	5,940	*	5,580
Other	*	3,790	4,730	5,440	*	4,410
Trade level	3,270	4,030	4,270	4,120	3,620	3,950
Without post-school qualifications—						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	2,840	4,460	4,940	5,120	5,650	4,320
Left school at—						
17	2,640	3,970	4,530	4,360	5,010	3,750
16	2,290	3,750	4,380	4,630	4,210	3,510
14 or 15	2,320	3,440	3,810	3,770	3,600	3,420
13 or under	*	3,090	3,320	3,530	3,140	3,260
FEMALES						
With post-school qualifications—						
University degree or non-degree tertiary	2,730	3,490	4,060	3,820	3,730	3,370
Technician or trade level	2,070	2,640	3,430	2,780	*	2,740
Without post-school qualifications—						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	1,970	*	*	*	*	2,550
Left school at—						
17	1,970	2,330	2,590	2,840	*	2,280
16	1,740	2,450	2,870	2,460	2,510	2,070
14 or 15	1,580	2,330	2,240	2,280	2,170	1,990
13 or under	*	1,820	2,250	2,110	1,890	2,010
PERSONS						
With post-school qualifications—						
University degree	3,530	6,610	8,550	9,640	8,140	7,630
Non-degree tertiary	2,940	4,600	6,120	5,910	6,260	5,090
Technician level	2,560	4,010	4,920	4,830	4,950	4,320
Technical	*	4,560	5,400	5,400	*	4,940
Commercial	*	4,820	5,790	5,790	*	5,330
Other	2,300	3,190	3,950	3,930	4,520	3,480
Trade level	3,170	3,970	4,290	4,110	3,610	3,910
Without post-school qualifications—						
Matriculation, n.e.i.	2,560	4,190	4,530	4,560	5,380	3,910
Left school at—						
17	2,390	3,650	4,020	3,920	4,530	3,330
16	2,030	3,440	4,030	3,980	3,800	3,010
14 or 15	1,990	3,210	3,430	3,430	3,410	3,030
13 or under	*	2,760	3,070	3,280	2,970	2,990

(a) Total income from all sources. (b) For definitions see page 180

*Based on a figure less than 8,000. See note * to table on page 181.

n.e.i. not elsewhere included.

As the questions on income were asked of only half of the labour force survey sample the following table of standard errors applies. Estimates less than 8,000 are not shown in the tables.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES

Size of estimate (Persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates		Size of estimate (Persons)	Approximate standard error of estimates	
	Persons	Per cent of estimate		Persons	Per cent of estimate
8,000	1,250	16	100,000	3,750	3.8
10,000	1,375	14	200,000	5,000	2.5
15,000	1,500	10	500,000	6,250	1.3
20,000	1,750	9	1,000,000	6,875	0.7
50,000	2,500	5	2,000,000	10,000	0.5

Further details were published in *Income Distribution 1968-69*, issued in three parts: Part 1 (17.6), Part 2 (17.8) and Part 3 (17.12).

Employed wage and salary earners

1. General

The figures in this section generally relate only to civilian wage and salary earners, not the total labour force: they therefore exclude employers, self-employed persons and unpaid helpers. Also excluded, because of the inadequacy of current data, are wage and salary earners in agriculture and private domestic service. For the sake of brevity, wage and salary earners are referred to in the tables as "employees".

The estimates, 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 census of June 1966. Month-to-month changes shown by current data (see below) are linked to the benchmark data to derive the monthly estimates, which are published in the bulletin *Employment and Unemployment* (Reference No. 6.4).

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

The concepts and definitions applicable to these estimates are those which were adopted at the 1966 population census and conform closely to the the recommendations of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians. At the census the following questions were asked in respect of all persons fifteen years of age and over:

"Did the person have a job or business of any kind last week (even though he may have been temporarily absent from it)?"

"Did the person do any work at all last week for payment or profit?"

Provided he had not been temporarily laid off by his employer without pay for the whole of the week, a person who answered "yes" to either of these questions was classified as employed. Persons in this category who were stated to be "working for wages or salary", except members of the defence forces, persons employed in agriculture or private domestic service and crews of overseas ships, have been included in the benchmarks for the current series.

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

Government employees comprise not only administrative employees, but also all other employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, radio and T.V., police, public works, factories, departmental hospitals and institutions, etc.

The data needed to derive the estimates for periods subsequent to the benchmark date (June 1966) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) current payroll tax returns; (b) current returns from government bodies; and (c) some other current returns of employment (e.g. for hospitals); the balance, i.e. unrecorded private employment, is estimated. At June 1966 recorded employment obtained from the foregoing sources accounted for about 85 per cent of the total number of employees in the industries covered, as determined by the census. Since then the percentage covered by direct collections has increased, and at June 1974 was estimated to be about 90 per cent.

Payroll tax returns are lodged at present by all employers paying more than \$400 a week in wages (other than certain Australian Government bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organisations specifically exempted under the Australian and State Pay-roll Tax Acts, 1971-1974).

Industry

The industry classification used throughout the series is that of the population census of June 1966. The estimated monthly changes are derived mainly from returns from employers relating to establishments or enterprises, but the June 1966 benchmark figures were derived from particulars recorded for individuals on population census schedules. The latter do not in all cases provide precise information to allow accurate coding of industry. Industry dissections of the census totals of wage and salary earners were therefore adjusted to be consistent as far as possible with industry coding at the establishment level. For this reason, and because crews of overseas ships were excluded from the benchmark figures, the estimates for June 1966 differ from those published in census bulletins which show particulars of the occupational status and industry of the population, and in other publications which contain population census results.

Adoption of new benchmarks and revision of current estimates

As results from each successive population census become available it is customary to derive from them new benchmarks for the monthly employment series, and to revise the published estimates for all periods subsequent to the date of the previous census. Indications are that if 1971 census totals were to be used as benchmarks for the employment series, the level of the monthly estimates would have to be significantly reduced. However, evidence from census post-enumeration surveys indicates that the filling in of census questionnaires by householders tends to identify a smaller number of persons as being in the labour force than do other methods of measurement (e.g. household surveys conducted by personal interview), and that components of the total labour force, such as employed wage and salary earners, tend to be affected in the same way. This tendency may have increased between the 1966 and 1971 censuses.

Comparison between census results and the monthly estimates of employed wage and salary earners is affected not only by the discrepancy referred to above but also by the accumulation of errors in the intercensal employment estimates and differences in the methods of industry classification. The Australian Standard Industrial Classification was adopted in coding the industry of employees covered by the 1971 population census, whereas in the monthly estimates the 1966 census classification is still used. (See above.)

It is intended that June 1971 benchmarks for the employment series will be established, by the use of census and other relevant data, and the current series from July 1966 will be revised. The revision is expected to reduce the level of the current estimates. In the meantime the monthly estimates will continue to be published on the present basis, since they are regarded as sufficiently accurate for the measurement of short-term movements. However, caution should be exercised if they are used as indicators of longer-term change.

In due course the estimates for periods prior to June 1966 will be revised, but on a basis comparable with that of the 1961 census benchmarks, the information needed to revise these benchmarks on the 1966 census basis not being available.

Discontinuity of series

Estimates for the period June 1966 to date are not comparable with those for earlier periods, because of (a) the adoption of a new definition of the labour force in the 1966 population census, from which the benchmarks for the current series were derived and (b) the inclusion of full-blood

Aborigines. The new definition resulted in the inclusion of a considerable number of part-time employees (mostly females) who had previously been excluded.

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

2. Total civilian employees and defence forces

The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) and the numbers in the defence forces at June for the years 1970 to 1974.

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

June—	Civilian employees			Defence forces(b)	Total
	Private	Government(a)	Total		
MALES					
1970	2,084.3	803.3	2,887.6	81.5	2,969.1
1971	2,142.9	818.0	2,960.9	80.5	3,041.4
1972(c)	2,135.7	837.2	2,972.9	78.3	3,051.2
1973	(d)2,170.0	857.5	(d)3,027.5	71.0	(d)3,098.5
1974	2,253.5	866.2	3,119.7	64.7	3,184.4
FEMALES					
1970	1,177.4	275.4	1,452.8	2.7	1,455.5
1971	1,225.8	291.1	1,516.9	2.7	1,519.6
1972(c)	1,248.5	285.6	1,534.1	2.8	1,536.9
1973	1,324.1	302.7	1,626.8	3.1	1,629.9
1974	1,422.4	331.4	1,753.8	2.9	1,756.7
PERSONS					
1970	3,261.7	1,078.7	4,340.4	84.2	4,424.6
1971	3,368.7	1,109.1	4,477.8	83.2	4,561.0
1972(c)	3,384.2	1,122.8	4,507.0	81.1	4,588.1
1973	(d)3,494.1	1,160.2	(d)4,654.3	74.1	(d)4,728.4
1974	3,675.9	1,197.6	4,873.5	67.6	4,941.1

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation, page 187. (b) Permanent defence forces in Australia and overseas. (c) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE above. (d) Affected by industrial disputes

3. Civilian employees

(i) *Australia—Industry Groups.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) in the principal industry groups at June for the years 1970 to 1974.

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

Industry group	June—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
MALES					
Mining and quarrying	65.2	69.4	69.8	70.0	71.4
Manufacturing	1,020.6	1,034.5	1,021.0	1,022.4	1,048.5
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	105.2	106.7	108.2	109.1	110.1
Building and construction	351.3	361.4	365.8	366.7	371.0
Transport and storage	218.3	222.8	220.5	222.3	229.5
Communication	90.4	92.2	93.8	96.9	100.3
Finance and property	118.6	123.2	124.7	129.2	134.0
Wholesale and other commerce	208.0	209.7	209.5	212.0	217.6
Retail trade	209.9	214.7	221.8	234.6	245.7
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	132.1	137.8	142.7	148.3	152.9
Health, hospitals, etc.	44.6	47.1	49.9	52.0	55.3
Education(b)	96.9	103.3	101.2	109.1	115.3
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	108.4	114.7	119.4	126.4	133.1
Other(c)	118.2	123.3	124.6	128.5	135.0
Total(b)	2,887.6	2,960.9	2,972.9	3,027.5	3,119.7
FEMALES					
Mining and quarrying	4.2	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0
Manufacturing	355.9	357.4	348.0	362.0	389.2
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.9
Building and construction	16.0	17.6	18.2	19.6	21.3
Transport and storage	27.1	28.4	28.3	29.4	31.4
Communication	26.5	27.4	28.0	28.7	31.1
Finance and property	90.2	94.0	94.5	98.7	108.0
Wholesale and other commerce	3.9	86.7	86.2	88.8	95.3
Retail trade	229.1	235.5	246.6	269.3	288.5
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	60.2	63.2	66.8	71.2	79.6
Health, hospitals, etc.	177.5	191.0	207.1	219.5	233.5
Education(b)	137.8	148.3	138.8	148.6	164.4
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	153.3	165.0	167.8	179.0	191.7
Other(c)	83.0	89.0	90.8	98.6	105.9
Total(b)	1,452.8	1,516.9	1,534.1	1,626.8	1,753.8

For footnotes see page 191

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES: PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA—continued
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

Industry group	June—				
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
PERSONS					
Mining and quarrying	69.4	74.2	74.5	74.7	76.4
Manufacturing	1,376.5	1,392.0	1,369.0	a1,384.5	1,437.7
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	113.4	115.1	116.6	117.8	119.0
Building and construction	367.3	379.0	384.0	386.3	392.2
Transport and storage	245.4	251.2	288.8	251.7	261.0
Communication	117.0	119.6	121.8	125.6	131.3
Finance and property	208.8	217.3	219.2	227.9	242.0
Wholesale and other commerce	291.9	296.5	295.6	300.8	312.9
Retail trade	438.9	450.2	468.4	503.9	534.2
Public authority activities (n.e.i.)	192.3	201.0	209.4	219.5	232.5
Health, hospitals, etc.	222.1	238.1	257.0	271.5	288.8
Education(b)	234.7	251.7	240.0	257.7	279.7
Amusement, hotels, cafes, personal service, etc.	261.7	279.7	287.1	305.4	324.8
Other(c)	201.2	212.3	215.5	227.1	240.8
Total(b)	4,340.4	4,477.8	4,507.0	a4,654.3	4,873.5

(a) Affected by industrial disputes (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 189. (c) Comprises forestry, fishing and trapping; law, order and public safety; religion and social welfare, and other community and business services.

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

(ii) *States and Territories—Totals.* Estimates of the numbers of wage and salary earners (excluding defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service), are shown in the following table for each State and Territory at June for the years 1970 to 1974.

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

June—	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T. (a)	Aus- tralia
MALES									
1970	1,083.1	801.0	377.5	266.6	216.5	88.5	19.3	35.1	2,887.6
1971	1,108.3	812.7	390.8	271.7	229.1	89.1	21.2	38.1	2,960.9
1972(b)	1,103.7	821.7	401.1	271.1	224.2	89.4	21.0	40.7	2,972.9
1973	c1,118.5	c833.4	413.7	278.8	228.0	90.2	20.9	44.0	c3,027.5
1974	1,142.2	857.0	432.9	287.2	237.7	92.5	22.5	47.7	3,119.7
FEMALES									
1970	550.0	426.1	171.4	129.9	107.5	39.3	8.1	20.6	1,452.8
1971	572.0	440.0	182.3	136.3	114.8	40.5	8.7	22.4	1,516.9
1972(b)	572.6	445.0	187.6	137.6	118.0	40.2	9.7	23.4	1,534.1
1973	605.5	467.7	201.7	147.7	125.3	41.9	10.4	26.6	1,626.8
1974	647.2	499.6	219.5	164.0	135.9	44.9	12.4	30.3	1,753.8
PERSONS									
1970	1,633.1	1,227.1	548.9	396.5	324.0	127.8	27.4	55.7	4,340.4
1971	1,680.3	1,252.7	573.1	408.0	343.9	129.6	29.9	60.5	4,477.8
1972(b)	1,676.3	1,266.7	588.7	408.7	342.2	129.6	30.7	64.1	4,507.0
1973	c1,724.0	c1,301.1	615.4	426.5	353.3	132.1	31.3	70.6	c4,654.3
1974	1,789.4	1,356.6	652.4	451.2	373.6	137.4	34.9	78.0	4,873.5

(a) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See NOTE on page 189. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

(iii) *Australia, 1947 to 1974.* Particulars for June of each year from 1947 to 1974 and averages for the years 1947-48 to 1973-74 are shown in the following table. As explained on page 188, the adoption of a new definition of the labour force at the June 1966 population census resulted in a break in comparability in this series, through the inclusion of a number of persons (mostly females) who had previously been classified as not in the labour force. For purposes of comparison, figures for June 1966 have been shown on both the old and the new bases.

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

June—	Males	Females	Persons	Average for Year ended June—			Males	Females	Persons
				1947-48	1949-50	1951-52			
1947	1,627	616	2,243	1,673	630	2,303			
1948	1,713	638	2,351	1,748	652	2,400			
1949	1,782	659	2,441	1,815	671	2,486			
1950	1,868	686	2,554	1,903	705	2,608			
1951	1,936	717	2,653	1,952	705	2,657			
1952	1,947	673	2,620	1,918	663	2,581			
1953	1,932	666	2,598	1,965	690	2,655			
1954	2,004	701	2,705	2,034	723	2,757			
1955	2,067	736	2,803	2,091	757	2,848			
1956	2,108	764	2,872	2,118	774	2,892			
1957	2,128	779	2,907	2,134	791	2,925			
1958	2,148	794	2,942	2,169	809	2,978			
1959	2,186	819	3,005	2,223	848	3,071			
1960	2,257	870	3,127	2,282	884	3,166			
1961	2,264	869	3,133	2,277	888	3,165			
1962	2,308	906	3,214	2,341	927	3,268			
1963	2,376	939	3,315	2,427	969	3,396			
1964	2,469	992	3,461	2,514	1,026	3,540			
1965	2,553	1,051	3,604	2,581	1,078	3,659			
1966	2,607	1,096	3,703	2,633	1,127	3,860			
1966	2,612	1,191	3,804	2,691	1,280	3,971			
1967	2,651	1,252	3,902	2,767	1,337	4,104			
1968	2,725	1,305	4,030	2,852	1,417	4,269			
1969	2,805	1,367	4,172	2,934	1,493	4,427			
1970	2,888	1,453	4,340	2,964	1,519	4,483			
1971	2,961	1,517	4,478	2,994	1,577	4,571			
1972(a)	2,973	1,534	4,507	3,000	1,700	4,781			
1973	(b)3,028	1,627	(b)4,654	3,081					
1974	3,120	1,754	4,874	1974					

(a) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See Note on page 189. (b) Affected by industrial disputes.

(iv) *Private and Government.* The following table shows, for Australia, the estimated numbers of private and government civilian employees (excluding employees in agriculture and private domestic service) at June for the years 1970 to 1974. Further particulars of government employees are given in sub-section 4 following.

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

June—	Private			Government(a)			Total		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1970	2,084.3	1,177.4	3,261.7	803.3	275.4	1,078.7	2,887.6	1,452.8	4,340.4
1971	2,142.9	1,225.8	3,368.7	818.0	291.1	1,109.1	2,960.9	1,516.9	4,477.8
1972(b)	2,135.7	1,248.5	3,384.2	837.2	285.6	1,122.8	2,972.9	1,534.1	4,507.0
1973	2,170.0	1,324.1	3,494.1	857.5	302.7	1,160.2	3,027.5	1,626.8	4,654.3
1974	2,253.5	1,422.4	3,675.9	866.2	331.4	1,197.6	3,119.7	1,753.8	4,873.5

(a) See footnote (a) of next table. (b) From July 1971 the estimates exclude trainee teachers, some of whom were classified as wage and salary earners for earlier periods. See Note on page 189. (c) Affected by industrial disputes.

4. Government employees

(i) *States and Territories.* The numbers of civilian employees of government bodies (Australian, State, local and semi-government) in each State and Territory at June 1974 are shown in the following table. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also employees on services such as railways, road transport, banks, post office, air transport, education (including universities), broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories, and departmental hospitals and institutions.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES(a), JUNE 1974
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

State or Territory	Australian Government			State Government(b)			Local Government(c)			Total		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
N.S.W.	85.6	32.5	118.1	166.0	72.9	238.9	47.3	6.8	54.1	298.9	112.3	411.1
Vic.	71.8	24.8	96.6	127.6	48.6	176.2	18.1	4.0	22.2	217.6	77.4	295.0
Qld	28.2	10.7	38.9	77.7	26.3	104.0	19.5	2.0	21.5	125.4	39.0	164.4
S.A.	24.1	7.0	31.1	54.9	31.1	86.0	4.6	0.9	5.5	83.5	39.1	122.6
W.A.	16.1	6.2	22.3	53.2	22.5	75.7	6.5	1.2	7.7	75.9	29.9	105.8
Tas.	5.7	1.9	7.6	18.8	7.4	26.1	2.5	0.4	2.9	27.0	9.7	36.6
N.T.	9.6	5.7	15.3	..	..	..	0.2	..	0.3	9.8	5.7	15.5
A.C.T.(d)	28.1	18.4	46.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	28.1	18.4	46.5
Australia	269.3	107.2	376.5	498.2	208.8	707.0	98.7	15.4	114.1	866.2	331.4	1,197.6

(a) Includes semi-government bodies. See explanation above. (b) Excludes employees engaged in agriculture (2.9 thousand in June 1974). (c) Excludes employees in private homes of government emergency housekeeper services, and in agriculture (together comprising 1.9 thousand persons in June 1974). (d) Includes persons employed in the Australian Capital Territory who reside in adjoining areas.

(ii) *Australia.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1970 to 1974 the numbers of civilian employees of Australian, State and local government bodies.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES(a): AUSTRALIA
(EXCLUDING DEFENCE FORCES AND EMPLOYEES IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVICE)
(*000)

June—	Australian Government			State Government(b)			Local Government(c)			Total		
	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	Per-sons
1970.	243.9	85.5	329.4	467.3	177.1	644.4	92.1	12.8	104.8	803.3	275.4	1,078.7
1971.	249.5	88.9	338.3	476.7	188.7	665.4	91.9	13.4	105.4	818.0	291.1	1,109.1
1972(d)	253.0	91.8	344.8	481.8	180.0	661.7	102.4	13.9	116.3	837.2	285.6	1,122.8
1973.	261.3	96.9	358.1	490.4	190.9	681.3	105.8	15.0	120.8	857.5	302.7	1,160.2
1974	269.3	107.2	376.5	498.2	208.8	707.0	98.7	15.4	114.1	866.2	331.4	1,197.6

(a) See note (a) to previous table. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) See note (c) to previous table (d) See NOTE on page 189 regarding the exclusion of trainee teachers.

Commonwealth Employment Service

1. General

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1973* (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the C.E.S. are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to their needs. The organisation and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention, 1948, of the International Labour Organi-

sation (I.L.O.), which was ratified by Australia in December 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices accord substantially with the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions on a decentralised basis within the Manpower Development Operations Divisions of the Department of Labor and Immigration. The Central Administration is in Melbourne and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State. There are 169 Employment Offices of the C.E.S. in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 147 C.E.S. agents in the smaller country centres. The Employment Offices are distributed as follows: New South Wales, 59; Victoria, 41; Queensland, 28; South Australia, 19; Western Australia, 17; Tasmania, 5. The New South Wales figure includes 1 office in Canberra, while the South Australian figure includes 3 offices in the Northern Territory.

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

All applicants for unemployment benefits under the *Social Services Act 1947-1973* must register at an Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Australian Government under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and recommending the hostels to which migrants should be allocated on arrival. Assistance in obtaining employment is provided to other migrants as required. Since 1951 it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (now replaced by the U.N. Development Programme). The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health, and economic and scientific research and development.

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

The Service completed its twenty-eighth year of operation in May, 1974. During 1973 there were 1,341,955 applicants who registered for employment of whom 1,135,529 were referred to employers and 596,073 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 979,076.

2. Persons registered for employment

The following table shows the number of persons registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.), who claimed when registering that they were not employed, and who were seeking full-time employment, i.e. 35 hours or more per week. They include persons referred to employers but whose employment was still unconfirmed, and persons, who had recently obtained employment without notifying the C.E.S. All recipients of unemployment benefit are included. A change in definition has resulted in different treatment of school leavers. Before July 1973 school leavers comprised all persons under the age of 21 who, at the time of registering with the C.E.S., (i) had ceased full-time primary or secondary education within the previous three months; or (ii) were still at school but notified the C.E.S. that they would leave school before the end of the school year if a full-time job were available. As from July 1973 (August for N.S.W.) school leavers comprise all persons under the age of 21 who, at the time of registering with the C.E.S. had ceased full-time primary or secondary education within the previous six months.

**PERSONS REGISTERED FOR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

(Source: Department of Labor and Immigration)

Month(a)	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1965—June	15,670	8,771	8,360	3,533	3,576	2,235	42,145	42,195
1966—June	22,837	14,026	9,735	7,357	3,370	1,695	59,020	59,144
1967—June	24,957	16,152	13,025	8,484	3,757	2,116	68,491	69,196
1968—June	20,808	19,595	10,252	8,359	4,151	2,088	65,253	68,106
1969—June	18,277	13,254	10,908	6,300	4,007	2,120	54,866	57,656
1970—June	16,527	13,008	8,585	6,360	5,147	1,888	51,515	53,853
1971—June	21,609	17,878	9,412	7,975	6,683	2,682	66,239	70,115
1972—June	34,176	25,430	11,693	12,328	12,076	3,498	99,201	105,736
1973—June	27,003	22,219	10,636	9,339	8,461	3,718	81,376	89,413
1973—July (d)	26,741	19,092	9,417	9,667	7,956	3,486	76,359	85,320
August (d)	24,659	16,586	7,998	8,603	6,258	3,392	67,496	79,547
September	22,920	16,770	6,821	7,606	5,382	3,420	62,919	76,553
October	22,694	15,862	6,223	7,516	4,730	2,948	59,973	77,791
November	32,660	17,068	7,303	7,768	5,369	2,978	73,146	79,762
December	37,594	28,153	13,040	11,434	8,043	4,471	102,735	81,926
1974—January	40,631	30,971	22,226	12,319	10,153	4,782	121,082	88,078
February	32,677	24,012	18,291	10,583	8,055	4,027	97,637	83,686
March	28,373	20,456	14,383	8,562	7,527	3,261	82,562	82,745
April	27,575	19,943	11,707	8,010	6,593	3,037	76,865	81,175
May	28,937	20,625	9,679	8,809	6,566	3,123	77,739	82,252
June	28,957	21,258	9,537	7,983	7,782	3,310	78,827	83,067

(a) Generally at Friday nearest end of month. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes the Northern Territory. (d) The discontinuity between June and July 1973 (July and August for N.S.W.) is caused by a change in definition of school leavers. This change in definition is explained above.

3. Job vacancies

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

VACANCIES REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

(Source: Department of Labor and Immigration)

Month(a)	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	Australia	
							Original	Seasonally adjusted
1965—June	15,602	17,901	3,769	4,356	2,422	639	44,689	57,553
1966—June	10,734	13,751	3,239	1,507	2,965	825	33,021	42,245
1967—June	10,384	11,459	2,345	1,342	2,411	1,394	29,335	37,457
1968—June	11,416	9,411	2,605	1,591	2,630	1,069	28,722	36,637
1969—June	14,053	11,777	2,057	2,561	3,786	762	34,996	44,565
1970—June	17,674	12,326	3,240	2,495	3,206	924	39,865	50,445
1971—June	13,623	9,228	3,305	2,596	2,340	679	31,771	39,952
1972—June	8,695	8,411	3,024	2,093	1,564	699	24,486	30,606
1973—June	21,532	16,522	6,986	5,152	3,302	1,014	54,508	67,935
1973—July	22,623	18,702	7,019	5,366	3,545	997	58,252	70,275
August	27,628	22,023	8,625	5,919	4,295	1,170	69,660	76,993
September	32,528	24,364	9,417	6,696	5,024	1,293	79,322	79,351
October	35,876	25,344	9,743	7,329	5,885	1,509	85,686	77,600
November	33,697	23,607	9,576	6,295	5,922	1,840	80,937	71,189
December	33,204	25,360	7,229	6,671	4,700	1,957	79,121	67,745
1974—January	37,111	32,206	7,375	7,044	5,147	1,648	90,531	70,932
February	37,205	30,866	8,047	8,341	5,652	1,732	91,843	84,311
March	34,422	30,480	7,950	7,575	5,500	1,625	87,552	92,212
April	31,603	28,661	7,808	6,774	4,971	1,441	81,258	91,263
May	27,653	27,060	7,935	5,608	4,326	1,285	73,867	87,050
June	23,160	23,561	6,180	4,899	3,302	1,078	62,180	77,385

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

Commonwealth unemployment and sickness 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 for the preceding twelve months or be likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension, supporting mother's benefit, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the *Repatriation Act 1920-1973*, or a tuberculosis allowance, is ineligible to receive a benefit.

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

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

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

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

2. Rates of benefit

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and the permissible income from 22 March 1974 are as follows:

Age and marital status of claimant	Maximum weekly rate	Permissible weekly income
	\$	\$
Adult (21 and over), married minor, or unmarried minor with no parent in Australia	26.00	6.00
Other unmarried person aged 16-20 years	26.00	3.00

A married couple may attract benefit of up to \$45.50 a week. Additional benefit may be paid for each child under 16 years or each older dependent full-time student in a beneficiary's care. Where a woman is keeping house for a claimant who has one or more eligible children in his care, a combined rate of benefit of up to \$45.50 a week may be paid. Payment at this rate may be granted only if no benefit is payable in respect of the claimant's wife and the housekeeper is substantially dependent on him but not employed by him.

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

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

The amount of compensation, damages or similar payment, or war pension, if paid in respect of the same incapacity as that for which sickness benefit is claimed, is deducted from the sickness

benefit. If not paid in respect of the same incapacity, compensation is regarded as income and war pension is ignored.

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

3. Unemployment benefit

(i) *Number on Benefit.* The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1964 to 1974 and in each month from July 1973 to June 1974. Current figures are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

(Source: Department of Social Security)

Month(a)	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld (b)	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia		
									Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
1964—June	6,851	3,380	2,803	1,267	2,367	1,399	6	56	9,478	8,651	18,129
1965—June	4,850	2,015	3,066	710	1,242	946	8	18	6,930	5,925	12,855
1966—June	7,885	3,737	4,105	2,465	797	457	11	25	12,466	7,016	19,482
1967—June	8,632	4,406	5,823	3,756	802	546	2	35	16,390	7,612	24,002
1968—June	6,437	6,141	3,815	3,461	746	635	20	20	13,350	7,925	21,275
1969—June	4,814	3,608	4,447	1,956	469	600	3	13	10,344	5,566	15,910
1970—June	3,804	3,093	3,093	1,795	803	437	5	13	8,759	4,284	13,043
1971—June	5,431	5,499	3,368	2,529	1,443	873	12	29	13,692	5,492	19,184
1972—June	13,260	10,914	4,882	4,891	5,823	1,697	26	88	30,392	11,189	41,581
1973—June	11,728	11,182	5,099	3,437	4,072	2,330	38	59	24,396	13,549	37,945
1974—June	11,949	8,761	3,603	2,829	3,029	1,769	44	25	20,080	11,929	32,009
1973—July	12,149	10,181	4,275	3,767	3,839	2,279	42	61	23,695	12,898	36,593
August	11,263	8,618	3,409	3,275	2,804	2,200	44	56	20,416	11,253	31,669
September	10,514	8,085	2,699	3,184	2,064	2,067	13	56	18,279	10,403	28,682
October	10,300	7,337	2,259	2,539	1,772	1,692	10	35	16,483	9,461	25,944
November	11,868	7,571	2,580	2,615	1,969	1,782	23	35	17,687	10,756	28,443
December	14,455	11,135	4,514	4,469	3,478	2,029	59	93	26,511	13,721	40,232
1974—January	15,758	12,292	7,673	4,255	3,931	2,706	142	90	30,969	15,878	46,847
February	12,673	9,285	7,298	3,503	2,844	2,538	108	66	24,048	14,267	38,315
March	11,578	8,445	5,665	2,698	2,436	1,630	98	50	20,067	12,533	32,600
April	12,113	9,110	5,035	2,774	2,468	1,748	52	49	20,393	12,956	33,349
May	10,885	8,900	3,753	3,040	2,292	1,655	28	45	19,138	11,460	30,598
June	11,949	8,761	3,603	2,829	3,029	1,769	44	25	20,080	11,929	32,009

(a) At Saturday nearest end of month

(b) Excludes Torres Strait Islanders

(ii) *Amounts paid.* The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1963-64 to 1973-74 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
1963-64	5,084	2,750	2,694	751	1,403	750	4	22	13,458
1964-65	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	3	15	6,807
1965-66	2,773	1,216	2,458	709	368	275	3	11	7,813
1966-67	3,948	1,882	3,068	1,653	374	228	14	19	11,186
1967-68	3,665	2,425	2,913	1,637	304	264	19	15	11,242
1968-69	2,627	2,246	2,474	1,286	309	297	19	9	9,268
1969-70	2,451	1,795	2,814	1,008	407	360	21	11	8,868
1970-71	2,945	2,345	2,883	1,378	828	366	29	20	10,795
1971-72	7,949	7,721	4,352	2,930	2,945	966	73	60	25,997
1972-73	14,065	12,074	6,702	5,107	6,253	2,095	149	108	46,553
1973-74	19,900	14,635	9,077	6,143	5,020	3,125	256	90	58,246

Commonwealth special benefit

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

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

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

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

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

LABOUR TURNOVER

1. General

Surveys of labour turnover have been conducted in March each year since 1949 (except 1951 and 1954) and in September in the years 1954 to 1966. Results of the 1972 and 1973 surveys and some comparisons with earlier surveys are shown in the following tables. Detailed results of surveys of labour turnover for earlier years are shown in the Appendix to Labour Report No. 56, 1971 (see pages 415-41).

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

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

2. Scope of surveys

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

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

Approximately 5,000 employers were included in the March 1973 survey and the sample represented 1,799,000 male and 819,000 female wage and salary earners.

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

3. Comparability of results

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

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

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

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

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

4. Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Analysis of separations

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

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

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

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

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES FOR MANUAL WORKERS^(a)

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

MARCH 1972 AND MARCH 1973

(Per cent)

Industry group	Engagement rates		Separation rates	
	March 1972	March 1973	March 1972	March 1973
MALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering and vehicles	5.4	7.9	5.6	7.4
Engineering, etc. ^(b)	5.1	7.9	5.6	7.5
Vehicles, aircraft and ships	6.5	7.9	5.4	7.1
Textiles and clothing	5.6	7.3	6.2	7.2
Food, drink and tobacco ^(c)	9.4	10.3	8.8	11.1
Furniture, sawmilling and woodworking	6.8	8.4	6.9	7.9
Paper and printing	2.9	4.8	2.8	4.3
Other manufacturing	5.1	7.8	5.4	8.0
Chemicals and oil refining	4.5	4.1	3.6	6.7
Other	5.4	9.1	6.0	8.4
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	5.9	8.0	5.9	7.9
Non-manufacturing—				
Mining	4.4	3.9	4.6	4.8
Building and construction	12.0	11.5	12.5	11.2
Road transport	6.0	7.3	5.9	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	7.4	7.9	6.2	7.5
Other non-manufacturing ^(d)	7.4	10.2	7.0	8.8
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	8.1	8.8	7.8	8.2
All industry groups	6.8	8.3	6.7	8.0
FEMALES				
Manufacturing—				
Engineering ^(b) and vehicles, etc.	5.1	10.8	6.8	7.6
Textiles	6.6	10.1	7.5	9.5
Clothing	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.8
Food, drink and tobacco ^(c)	18.6	19.9	17.1	19.0
Paper and printing	5.7	6.3	6.4	7.3
Chemicals and oil refining	6.4	8.3	5.8	6.5
<i>Manufacturing groups^(e)</i>	8.3	10.6	8.6	9.6
All industry groups^(f)	9.2	10.8	9.2	9.3

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-9. (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrench a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

ANALYSIS OF SEPARATION RATES OF MANUAL WORKERS(a)

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

MARCH 1972 AND MARCH 1973

(Per cent)

Industry group	March 1972					March 1973				
	Dis-missed	Re-trenched	Left	Other	Total	Dis-missed	Re-trenched	Left	Other	Total
MALES										
Manufacturing—										
Engineering and vehicles	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.2	5.6	0.9	0.5	5.8	0.1	7.4
Engineering, etc.(b)	0.9	1.0	3.6	0.1	5.6	1.0	0.5	5.9	0.1	7.5
Vehicles, aircraft and ships	0.8	0.9	3.4	0.2	5.4	0.8	0.7	5.5	0.2	7.1
Textiles and clothing	0.7	1.3	4.1	0.1	6.2	0.8	0.0	6.2	0.1	7.2
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	0.9	1.9	5.8	0.1	8.8	0.8	2.6	7.6	0.1	11.1
Furniture, sawmilling, etc.	1.3	0.8	4.5	0.4	6.9	0.8	0.3	6.8	0.1	7.9
Paper and printing	0.8	0.2	1.7	0.1	2.8	0.7	0.1	3.4	0.1	4.3
Other manufacturing	0.9	0.8	3.6	0.1	5.4	1.2	0.5	6.0	0.3	8.0
Chemicals and oil refining	0.6	0.3	2.5	0.2	3.6	0.5	0.2	5.7	0.3	6.7
Other	1.0	1.0	4.0	0.1	6.0	1.5	0.6	6.1	0.3	8.4
<i>Manufacturing groups</i>	0.9	1.0	3.9	0.2	5.9	0.9	0.8	6.0	0.2	7.9
Non-manufacturing—										
Mining	0.4	1.0	3.0	0.2	4.6	0.3	0.3	4.1	0.2	4.8
Building and construction	1.6	5.0	5.8	0.1	12.5	1.1	2.8	7.1	0.1	11.2
Road transport	1.0	0.9	3.8	0.1	5.9	1.0	0.5	4.4	0.2	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1.0	0.5	4.6	0.2	6.2	0.9	0.5	5.9	0.2	7.5
Other non-manufacturing(d)	1.3	0.7	4.8	0.2	7.0	1.3	0.7	6.7	0.1	8.8
<i>Non-manufacturing groups</i>	1.2	1.8	4.6	0.2	7.8	1.0	1.1	5.9	0.2	8.2
All industry groups	1.0	1.4	4.2	0.2	6.7	1.0	0.9	6.0	0.2	8.0
FEMALES										
Manufacturing—										
Engineering(b) and vehicles, etc.	0.6	2.1	3.9	0.1	6.8	0.7	0.3	6.4	0.2	7.6
Textiles	0.6	1.3	5.5	0.2	7.5	0.7	0.1	8.4	0.3	9.5
Clothing	1.4	0.2	4.7	0.3	6.6	0.5	0.2	5.8	0.2	6.8
Food, drink and tobacco(c)	0.8	5.3	10.8	0.1	17.1	0.8	6.7	11.5	0.0	19.0
Paper and printing	0.3	0.8	5.1	0.2	6.4	0.6	1.3	5.3	0.1	7.3
Chemicals and oil refining	0.3	0.3	4.8	0.4	5.8	0.8	0.5	5.2	0.0	6.5
<i>Manufacturing groups(e)</i>	0.9	1.7	5.8	0.2	8.6	0.7	1.5	7.3	0.2	9.6
All industry groups(f)	0.9	1.6	6.6	0.2	9.2	0.7	1.3	7.1	0.2	9.3

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-9 (b) Extracting, refining, founding, engineering, metalworking, electrical equipment. (c) The food, drink and tobacco industry group contains certain seasonal industries (e.g. fruit canning) which engage and retrain a large number of workers each season. Fluctuations may occur in the turnover rates because a season may be later one year than another. (d) Rail and air transport, finance and property, amusement (excluding motion pictures), hotels and other accommodation, cafés, personal services, etc. (e) Includes certain manufacturing groups not specified above for which separate estimates are not available. (f) Includes non-manufacturing groups for which separate estimates are not available.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES^(a)—MALES*(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)*

MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1973

(Per cent)

Month and year	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers	Non-manual workers
MALES—ENGAGEMENT RATES						
March 1949	9.3	1.8	8.1	3.5	8.9	3.0
" 1950	8.4	2.2	7.3	2.8	8.0	2.6
" 1952	6.0	1.9	6.5	2.6	6.2	2.4
" 1953	4.7	1.6	4.8	2.1	4.8	1.9
" 1955	8.0	2.4	9.2	2.8	8.4	2.7
" 1956	7.1	2.3	7.0	3.0	7.0	2.7
" 1957	5.1	2.0	6.1	2.1	5.5	2.1
" 1958	4.5	1.9	5.3	2.3	4.8	2.1
" 1959	5.0	1.8	5.4	2.6	5.1	2.3
" 1960	6.8	2.1	6.8	3.2	6.8	2.8
" 1961	4.7	1.7	5.7	2.3	5.0	2.1
" 1962	5.4	2.4	6.3	2.3	5.7	2.3
" 1963	5.3	1.9	7.9	2.4	6.2	2.2
" 1964	6.1	2.1	7.1	2.3	6.5	2.2
" 1965	8.5	2.5	8.6	2.8	8.6	2.7
" 1966	6.9	2.2	8.7	3.1	7.5	2.8
" 1967	5.8	2.4	7.3	2.6	6.4	2.5
" 1968	6.4	2.0	7.9	2.9	7.0	2.5
" 1969	6.6	2.1	8.2	3.2	7.2	2.8
" 1970	7.0	2.4	8.5	3.4	7.6	3.0
" 1971	8.1	2.2	9.6	3.8	8.7	3.2
" 1972	5.9	1.6	8.1	2.8	6.8	2.4
" 1973	8.0	2.1	8.8	3.7	8.3	3.1
MALES—SEPARATION RATES						
March 1949	8.5	1.4	7.1	2.8	8.0	2.3
" 1950	8.7	1.6	7.5	2.4	8.3	2.1
" 1952	7.0	1.9	6.9	2.6	7.0	2.4
" 1953	4.2	1.6	4.2	2.7	4.2	2.3
" 1955	7.5	2.0	8.4	2.9	7.8	2.6
" 1956	6.8	2.2	7.5	3.0	7.1	2.7
" 1957	4.8	1.8	6.4	2.3	5.4	2.1
" 1958	4.5	1.5	5.5	2.3	4.9	2.0
" 1959	4.8	1.7	6.2	2.5	5.3	2.2
" 1960	6.1	1.9	6.4	2.7	6.2	2.4
" 1961	6.3	2.1	6.3	2.9	6.3	2.6
" 1962	5.2	1.8	6.4	2.2	5.6	2.0
" 1963	4.9	1.9	7.0	2.2	5.7	2.1
" 1964	5.9	1.9	7.3	2.4	6.4	2.2
" 1965	7.8	2.1	8.1	2.7	7.9	2.4
" 1966	6.5	2.1	8.2	2.7	7.1	2.5
" 1967	5.6	2.0	7.6	2.6	6.4	2.4
" 1968	6.1	1.8	7.6	2.8	6.7	2.4
" 1969	6.0	2.2	7.7	2.7	6.7	2.5
" 1970	6.9	2.2	8.5	3.0	7.5	2.7
" 1971	7.7	2.3	9.0	3.4	8.2	3.0
" 1972	5.9	1.9	7.8	2.7	6.7	2.4
" 1973	7.9	2.3	8.2	3.3	8.0	2.9

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-9. Figures for March 1951 and March 1954 are not available.

ENGAGEMENT AND SEPARATION RATES(a)—FEMALES
(Calculated as a percentage of average employment in each industry group)

MARCH 1949 TO MARCH 1973

(Per cent)

Month and year	Manufacturing		Non-manufacturing		All industry groups	
	Manual workers	Non-manual workers	Manual workers(b)	Non-manual workers	Manual workers(b)	Non-manual workers
FEMALES—ENGAGEMENT RATES						
March 1949	11.0	3.9	..	9.9	10.7	8.5
" 1950	10.5	4.8	..	5.8	11.0	5.6
" 1952	6.4	4.0	..	5.5	6.8	5.1
" 1953	9.0	4.0	..	5.8	8.5	5.4
" 1955	8.9	5.4	..	6.5	8.7	6.2
" 1956	7.9	5.0	..	5.8	8.1	5.6
" 1957	7.7	4.2	..	4.4	7.6	4.4
" 1958	7.0	4.2	..	4.4	6.7	4.4
" 1959	7.1	3.6	..	4.2	6.8	4.0
" 1960	8.3	4.7	..	4.9	8.2	4.9
" 1961	6.9	3.6	..	4.4	6.9	4.2
" 1962	8.9	3.9	..	4.4	7.9	4.3
" 1963	7.4	4.1	..	4.0	7.3	4.1
" 1964	7.5	3.7	..	4.7	7.7	4.5
" 1965	10.2	5.0	..	4.8	9.9	4.9
" 1966	8.4	4.5	..	5.3	8.5	5.1
" 1967	8.5	4.1	..	4.5	8.5	4.4
" 1968	8.4	4.6	..	4.7	8.6	4.7
" 1969	10.1	4.7	..	5.3	9.9	5.1
" 1970	9.3	5.0	..	5.2	9.6	5.2
" 1971	10.0	5.2	..	6.3	11.0	6.1
" 1972	8.3	4.0	..	5.4	9.2	5.1
" 1973	10.6	5.4	..	6.3	10.8	6.1
FEMALES—SEPARATION RATES						
March 1949	8.9	3.4	..	8.2	9.0	7.1
" 1950	8.6	4.4	..	5.7	9.3	5.3
" 1952	9.7	4.2	..	5.8	9.7	5.4
" 1953	6.1	3.2	..	4.6	5.9	4.3
" 1955	8.9	5.0	..	5.6	8.5	5.5
" 1956	9.1	3.9	..	5.4	8.7	5.0
" 1957	6.1	4.2	..	4.6	6.1	4.5
" 1958	6.1	3.4	..	4.6	6.0	4.3
" 1959	5.5	3.4	..	4.2	5.6	4.0
" 1960	7.2	3.8	..	5.0	7.2	4.7
" 1961	9.3	4.4	..	5.7	8.8	5.2
" 1962	6.7	3.8	..	4.0	6.3	4.0
" 1963	6.8	3.8	..	3.8	6.6	3.8
" 1964	6.4	3.6	..	5.2	6.5	4.8
" 1965	8.4	4.1	..	4.5	8.1	4.4
" 1966	7.9	3.7	..	5.1	7.9	4.7
" 1967	7.4	4.0	..	4.2	7.5	4.1
" 1968	7.7	3.9	..	4.3	7.8	4.2
" 1969	8.1	4.7	..	4.6	8.1	4.6
" 1970	8.9	4.5	..	4.8	8.7	4.8
" 1971	9.2	4.7	..	5.4	8.8	5.2
" 1972	8.6	4.3	..	5.0	9.2	4.8
" 1973	9.6	4.8	..	4.7	9.3	4.7

(a) For definitions, particulars of scope of the surveys, etc., see pages 198-9. Figures for March 1951 and March 1954 are not available. (b) Figures for female manual workers in non-manufacturing groups are not available for separate publication but are included in the figures for all industry groups.

Industrial disputes

1. General

The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for the following years in subsequent issues. Current figures are published in a monthly bulletin (Reference No. 6.27) and a quarterly bulletin (Reference No. 6.6). A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 for each State and Australia will be found in the Appendix, Section X. In the tables in the following pages details of industrial disputes for the year 1973 and earlier years are given.

The statistics of industrial disputes are now compiled according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), described in the Bureau publication *Australian Standard Industrial Classification (Preliminary Edition)*, 1969, Vol. 1. Statistics on this basis for the years 1968 to 1972 and March quarter 1973 were published for the first time in the March 1973 quarterly bulletin. Major changes that resulted from the adoption of ASIC are shown in Labour Report No. 57, 1972. Because of these and other changes in industry classification the statistics in this section on an industry basis are not directly comparable with similar statistics appearing in Labour Report No. 56, 1971 and earlier issues.

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Estimated loss in wages represents the amount of wages and salaries lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in the dispute and the amount is generally reported by parties to the dispute. In some cases the loss in wages is estimated on the basis of working days (or hours) lost and the estimated average daily (or hourly) wage or salary of the employees involved. For some disputes there is no loss in wages.

The figures of working days and wages lost relate to the losses due to industrial disputes (as defined). They need not necessarily relate to the aggregate working time or wages lost for the economy as a whole for the following reasons. It is known that, at times of labour shortages, some workers involved in industrial disputes obtain work at other establishments. It is also

possible that some or all of the total man-days and wages lost in any particular dispute may be made up through working longer hours or increasing the work force at other establishments, or at the establishments involved in the dispute after work has resumed. It should also be remembered that the statistics refer only to stoppages of work of ten man-days or more at the establishments when the stoppages occurred (*see* page 204).

Reports of stoppages of work are obtained from (a) employers and trade unions, (b) government departments and authorities, (c) State and Federal industrial arbitration authorities, and (d) trade journals, employer and trade union publications, and newspapers. The statistics of industrial disputes are compiled mainly from data obtained from employers (both private and government) and trade unions concerning individual disputes and from reports of government authorities. Particulars of some stoppages (for example, those involving a large number of establishments) may be estimated and the statistics therefore should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of industrial disputes (as defined).

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

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

In addition to details of disputes in industries for each State and Australia, statistics of duration, causes, methods of settlement, analyses by numbers of workers involved and by number of working days lost and working days lost per 1,000 employees are included in tables in this section.

2. Industries

(i) *States and Territories.* In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more) which occurred during 1973 are shown for each State and Territory classified according to ASIC industries (see page 204). Figures for Australia are shown in more industry detail than those for the States and Territories.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
NEW SOUTH WALES							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	0.2	..	0.2	1.4	14.3
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	158	24.6	0.1	24.7	57.8	992.2
	Other mining(b)	18	5.4	0.7	6.1	12.9	271.1
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>176</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>1,263.3</i>
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	63	14.4	0.5	14.9	75.7	1,064.4
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	3	0.2	..	0.2	0.7	13.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	14.6
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	12	3.2	..	3.2	31.3	521.0
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	31	4.8	..	4.8	45.5	862.7
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	451	105.2	8.0	113.1	366.2	6,129.9
	Other manufacturing(d)	57	7.8	0.4	8.2	57.4	908.0
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>135.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>144.8</i>	<i>577.5</i>	<i>9,513.6</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	20	40.2	*	40.2	45.5	852.8
E	Construction	113	50.6	6.6	57.2	218.1	4,093.0
F	Wholesale and retail trade	25	13.1	..	13.1	36.0	560.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	36	3.6	0.1	3.7	4.6	60.4
	Railway transport; air transport	30	7.6	..	7.6	12.0	244.5
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	164	31.2	..	31.2	20.8	323.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	19	2.5	..	2.5	9.2	174.4
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>498.1</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>802.9</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	34	19.0	0.2	19.2	13.2	193.3
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	58	37.0	..	37.0	89.1	1,481.1
	Total	1,299	370.8	16.7	387.5	1,098.1	18,775.2

For footnotes see page 213

*Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
VICTORIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	3	0.5	..	0.5	9.7	204.9
	<i>Total mining</i>	3	0.5	..	0.5	9.7	204.9
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	54	24.1	5.1	29.2	147.7	2,243.2
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	4	0.5	0.2	0.8	6.8	90.1
	Wood, wood products and furniture	8	0.5	..	0.5	1.6	29.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	3	3.7	..	3.7	36.8	588.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	17	5.2	0.2	5.5	28.3	522.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	136	33.8	3.8	37.6	305.2	5,372.9
	Other manufacturing(d)	16	2.8	..	2.8	32.5	497.3
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	238	70.7	9.3	80.1	559.0	9,343.6
D	Electricity, gas and water	5	0.8	0.2	0.9	12.2	227.7
E	Construction	70	32.3	0.7	33.0	64.5	1,207.4
F	Wholesale and retail trade	5	6.1	1.2	7.3	38.8	598.2
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	5	2.6	1.5	4.2	8.6	130.4
	Railway transport; air transport	15	8.1	4.3	12.4	17.4	339.4
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	38	16.6	0.1	16.7	22.3	355.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	8	6.4	..	6.4	11.9	194.9
	<i>Total water transport</i>	46	23.0	0.1	23.1	34.2	550.5
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	66	33.7	5.9	39.7	60.1	1,020.3
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	6	13.8	..	13.8	12.6	205.7
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	38	14.6	*	14.6	23.6	415.7
	Total	431	172.5	17.3	189.8	780.5	13,223.4

For footnotes see page 213. *Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
QUEENSLAND							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	50	9.7	..	9.7	29.7	636.4
	Other mining(b)	11	2.4	..	2.4	9.4	195.4
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>831.9</i>
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	64	17.4	4.1	21.4	77.4	1,141.4
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	*	0.2	0.3	1.2	19.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	4	0.7	..	0.7	0.4	5.1
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	0.3	..	0.3	1.5	29.4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	73	11.6	0.3	11.9	33.2	570.2
	Other manufacturing(d)	4	0.2	..	0.2	0.3	5.4
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>1,771.4</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	7	2.9	..	2.9	6.5	141.3
E	Construction	63	29.6	*	29.6	125.1	2,120.9
F	Wholesale and retail trade	8	2.0	..	2.0	2.9	42.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	11	1.4	..	1.4	1.8	23.1
	Railway transport; air transport	26	4.3	..	4.3	7.9	176.3
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	20	1.9	..	1.9	1.1	16.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	10	1.0	*	1.0	3.5	58.2
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>74.6</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>274.0</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	21	6.9	..	6.9	18.2	294.1
	Total	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2

For footnotes see page 213 *Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	2.0
	<i>Total mining</i>	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	2.0
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	8	1.8	*	1.9	12.9	173.8
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	7	1.3	*	1.3	3.5	56.5
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	0.9	..	0.9	11.4	181.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	5	1.0	..	1.0	6.0	125.5
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	56	35.8	1.1	36.8	60.2	1,013.7
	Other manufacturing(d)	18	2.3	0.3	2.6	12.3	218.6
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	96	43.1	1.4	44.5	106.3	1,769.9
D	Electricity, gas and water	1	0.1	..	0.1	*	0.5
E	Construction	10	3.0	0.1	3.0	9.5	169.8
F	Wholesale and retail trade	8	2.2	*	2.2	5.6	75.7
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	8	0.7	..	0.7	1.3	19.7
	Railway transport; air transport	4	2.4	*	2.4	1.2	12.5
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	18	1.3	..	1.3	1.6	24.8
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	4	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	4.4
	<i>Total water transport</i>	22	1.4	..	1.4	1.9	29.2
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	34	4.4	*	4.4	4.3	61.4
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	8	2.7	*	2.7	4.7	64.8
	Total	159	55.4	1.5	56.9	130.6	2,144.0

For footnotes see page 213 *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (^{'000})	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining		..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	74	19.7	2.1	21.7	83.1	1,820.3
	<i>Total mining</i>	74	19.7	2.1	21.7	83.1	1,820.3
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	5	0.9	0.1	1.0	3.7	63.4
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	11	1.1	*	1.2	8.3	139.1
	Other manufacturing(d)	2	0.2	..	0.2	0.8	11.9
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	18	2.3	0.1	2.4	12.8	214.4
D	Electricity, gas and water	4	3.0	..	3.0	2.1	40.3
E	Construction	11	0.8	*	0.8	6.0	137.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2	0.8	..	0.8	0.4	7.5
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	4	4.0	..	4.0	5.8	88.9
	Railway transport; air transport	2	1.0	..	1.0	0.6	11.0
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	29	2.1	..	2.1	3.5	53.4
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	7	0.7	..	0.7	1.2	20.3
	<i>Total water transport</i>	36	2.8	..	2.8	4.7	73.8
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	42	7.7	..	7.7	11.1	173.7
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1	*	..	*	*	0.2
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	8	1.0	..	1.0	1.7	28.6
	Total	160	35.4	2.2	37.6	117.3	2,422.3

For footnotes see page 213 *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
TASMANIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	16	1.5	1.3	2.8	35.4	726.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	16	1.5	1.3	2.8	35.4	726.7
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	7	4.2	..	4.2	5.5	69.3
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	2	1.2	0.2	1.4	16.4	174.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	*	..	*	0.1	0.9
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2	2.7	..	2.7	39.7	640.7
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	6	1.8	*	1.8	20.1	357.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	1	*	..	*	0.2	2.5
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	19	9.8	0.2	10.1	81.9	1,245.1
D	Electricity, gas and water	2	0.3	0.7	1.0	13.2	208.0
E	Construction	3	0.2	*	0.2	0.7	12.2
F	Wholesale and retail trade	5	1.1	..	1.1	0.3	5.4
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	4	0.2	..	0.2	0.1	1.5
	Railway transport; air transport	3	0.3	..	0.3	0.3	5.1
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	2	0.2	..	0.2	*	0.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	3	0.2	..	0.2	0.5	9.4
	<i>Total water transport</i>	5	0.4	..	0.4	0.6	10.0
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	12	0.9	..	0.9	0.9	16.5
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services.	1	0.1	..	0.1	*	..
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	5	1.4	..	1.4	7.6	108.4
	Total	63	15.3	2.2	17.5	140.1	2,322.4

For footnotes see page 213. *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
NORTHERN TERRITORY							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	8	2.2	..	2.2	4.7	99.8
	Other mining(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i>	8	2.2	..	2.2	4.7	99.8
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	4	0.4	..	0.4	2.7	46.7
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	1	*	..	*	0.3	7.2
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	2	0.3	..	0.3	6.1	122.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	7	0.8	..	0.8	9.1	176.6
D	Electricity, gas and water	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	Construction	1	0.8	..	0.8	0.8	13.0
F	Wholesale and retail trade	2	0.1	..	0.1	0.8	16.4
G, H	Transport and storage, communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	4	0.2	..	0.2	1.0	17.9
	Railway transport; air transport	2	*	..	*	0.1	0.8
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	4	0.3	..	0.3	0.1	2.2
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1	*	..	*	0.1	1.3
	<i>Total water transport</i>	5	0.3	..	0.3	0.2	3.5
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	11	0.5	..	0.5	1.3	22.2
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	..	..	..	..	..	..
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	2	1.1	..	1.1	2.2	33.1
	Total	31	5.5	..	5.5	18.9	361.2

For footnotes see page 213. *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	Indirectly	Total		
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	..	..	..	..	..
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other mining(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total mining</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Wood, wood products and furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	1	1.5	..	1.5	1.5	24.0
	Other manufacturing(d)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	1	1.5	..	1.5	1.5	24.0
D	Electricity, gas and water	..	..	..	..	..	..
E	Construction	5	3.8	0.4	4.2	14.7	252.8
F	Wholesale and retail trade	1	2.0	..	2.0	2.0	30.0
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	2	0.5	..	0.5	4.0	68.3
	Railway transport; air transport	1	*	..	*	0.1	1.9
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total water transport</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	3	0.5	..	0.5	4.1	70.1
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	2	1.3	..	1.3	4.6	71.0
I, J, K	Other industries(e)	5	1.6	..	1.6	2.1	33.9
	Total	17	10.7	0.4	11.1	29.0	481.8

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204 (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11,13,14,15,16 (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29,31,32,33. (d) Includes non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28) and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34). Excludes chemical etc. products (ASIC sub-division 27) now shown separately. (e) Includes finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I); public administration and defence (ASIC division J), and community services (ASIC division K). Excludes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F) now shown separately. *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost (‘000)	Esti- mated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In- directly	Total		
AUSTRALIA							
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	3	0.2	..	0.2	1.4	14.3
B	Mining—						
	Coal mining	208	34.3	0.1	34.4	87.5	1,628.6
	Other mining(b)	132	31.6	4.1	35.7	155.3	3,320.2
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>340</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>4,948.8</i>
C	Manufacturing—						
	Food, beverages and tobacco	205	63.4	9.7	73.1	325.6	4,802.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear—						
	Textiles	7	1.8	0.4	2.2	22.7	259.8
	Clothing and footwear	2	0.2	..	0.2	1.2	17.3
	<i>Total textiles; clothing and footwear</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>277.0</i>
	Wood, wood products and furni- ture	21	2.0	0.3	2.3	7.2	121.1
	Paper and paper products, print- ing and publishing	24	11.3	..	11.3	119.9	1,943.9
	Chemical, petroleum and coal products	58	11.5	0.2	11.7	81.3	1,540.4
	Metal products, machinery and equipment—						
	Basic metal products	130	51.8	1.4	53.2	248.2	4,166.9
	Fabricated metal products	294	36.0	2.7	38.7	155.7	2,645.7
	Transport equipment	218	91.8	6.0	97.8	310.1	5,449.8
	Other machinery and equip- ment	94	11.4	3.1	14.5	86.8	1,468.0
	<i>Total metal products, machi- nery and equipment</i>	<i>736</i>	<i>191.1</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>204.3</i>	<i>800.8</i>	<i>13,730.5</i>
	Other manufacturing—						
	Non-metallic mineral pro- ducts(c)	74	10.5	0.4	10.9	90.3	1,389.3
	Miscellaneous manufactur- ing(d)	24	2.7	0.3	3.0	13.3	254.5
	<i>Total other manufacturing</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>103.5</i>	<i>1,643.7</i>
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>1,151</i>	<i>294.4</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>319.0</i>	<i>1,462.2</i>	<i>24,058.7</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water—						
	Electricity and gas	31	18.5	0.9	19.4	43.0	777.9
	Water, sewerage and drainage	8	28.7	..	28.7	36.7	692.6
	<i>Total electricity, gas and water</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>48.1</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>1,470.5</i>
E	Construction	276	121.0	7.8	128.8	439.3	8,006.3
F	Wholesale and retail trade—						
	Wholesale trade	36	14.6	1.2	15.8	50.4	795.8
	Retail trade	20	12.8	..	12.8	36.5	541.1
	<i>Total wholesale and retail trade</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>86.9</i>	<i>1,336.9</i>

For footnotes see page 215

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRIES, 1973—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
AUSTRALIA—continued							
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication—						
	Road transport	48	8.9	1.6	10.5	20.3	316.8
	Other transport and storage; communication	26	4.3	*	4.3	6.9	93.3
	<i>Total road transport; other transport and storage; communication</i>	74	13.1	1.6	14.7	27.1	410.1
	Railway transport; air transport—						
	Railway transport	57	20.4	4.3	24.7	32.5	542.3
	Air transport	26	3.4	..	3.4	6.9	249.1
	<i>Total railway transport; air transport</i>	83	23.8	4.3	28.1	39.5	791.5
	Water transport—						
	Stevedoring services	275	53.6	0.1	53.6	49.5	776.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	52	10.8	*	10.8	26.6	463.0
	<i>Total water transport</i>	327	64.4	0.1	64.5	76.1	1,239.7
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	484	101.3	6.0	107.3	142.7	2,441.2
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	44	34.2	0.2	34.4	30.4	470.2
	Other industries—						
I	Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	8	7.5	..	7.5	18.0	272.4
J, K	Public administration and defence; community services—						
	Health	22	8.9	..	8.9	20.0	318.4
	Education, libraries, museums and art galleries	28	27.7	..	27.7	28.0	558.8
	Other(e)	87	22.2	*	22.2	83.2	1,310.0
	<i>Total public administration and defence, community services</i>	137	58.8	*	58.8	131.3	2,187.2
	<i>Total other industries</i>	145	66.3	*	66.3	149.3	2,459.6
	Total	2,538	758.0	45.0	803.0	2,634.7	45,206.5

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204. Statistics in this industry detail are available for Australia only for year 1973. (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16. (c) Glass, clay and other non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28). (d) Leather, rubber and plastic products and manufacturing n.e.c. (ASIC sub-division 34). (e) Includes public administration and defence (ASIC division J), welfare and charitable services and religious institutions (ASIC sub-division 83); and other community services (ASIC sub-division 84).

*Less than 50.

(ii) *Australia*. The following table shows, for various industries, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1969 to 1973. Figures for 1973 in more industry detail are set out on pages 214-5.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF DISPUTES						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .		2		1	3
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	235	191	213	151	208
	Other mining(b)	39	83	90	61	132
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>340</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	190	314	224	229	205
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	10	12	27	10	9
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1	1	6	4	21
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	25	33	24	23	24
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	543	822	741	787	736
	Other manufacturing(d)	137	194	107	145	156
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>906</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>1,129</i>	<i>1,198</i>	<i>1,151</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	32	34	24	19	39
E	Construction	269	282	280	257	276
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	46	98	66	81	74
	Railway transport; air transport	50	57	62	93	83
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	291	444	312	235	275
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	47	40	71	50	52
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>338</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>327</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	<i>434</i>	<i>639</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>484</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	39	42	47	22	44
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	60	89	110	130	201
	Total	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298	2,538

For footnotes see page 220.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	..	0.3	..	*	0.2
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	53.7	63.7	68.8	33.6	34.4
	Other mining(b)	20.8	26.4	23.5	16.9	35.7
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>70.2</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	83.5	136.7	99.3	89.6	73.1
	Textiles, clothing and footwear	7.5	5.6	51.0	1.4	2.4
	Wood, wood products and furniture	5.8	2.7	4.5	0.2	2.3
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	11.6	34.6	6.2	6.8	11.3
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	366.9	361.0	418.8	505.4	204.3
	Other manufacturing(d)	43.1	51.7	15.2	29.3	25.6
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>518.4</i>	<i>592.4</i>	<i>595.0</i>	<i>632.8</i>	<i>319.0</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	21.8	33.9	33.4	30.9	48.1
E	Construction	184.1	216.5	235.8	128.6	128.8
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	74.7	78.9	56.3	32.0	14.7
	Railway transport; air transport	125.8	75.8	76.3	89.0	28.1
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	151.9	192.0	116.2	52.9	53.6
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	8.4	4.7	6.7	3.6	10.8
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>160.2</i>	<i>196.7</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>64.5</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>360.7</i>	<i>351.4</i>	<i>255.5</i>	<i>177.5</i>	<i>107.3</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	42.1	8.0	31.5	26.5	34.4
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	83.5	74.8	83.0	67.0	94.9
	Total	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8	803.0

For footnotes see page 220 *Less than 50.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting .	..	1.0	..	*	1.4
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining .	76.1	178.4	251.6	60.8	87.5
	Other mining(b)	76.9	76.5	83.2	62.0	155.3
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>153.0</i>	<i>254.9</i>	<i>334.8</i>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>242.8</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	119.0	250.6	171.4	179.1	325.6
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	10.8	18.2	65.4	3.2	23.9
	Wood, wood products and furniture	7.8	1.5	4.7	1.9	7.2
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	27.9	68.6	15.3	45.7	119.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	643.6	625.9	636.7	620.2	800.8
	Other manufacturing(d)	101.5	102.0	60.9	163.8	184.8
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>910.7</i>	<i>1,066.7</i>	<i>954.4</i>	<i>1,013.9</i>	<i>1,462.2</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	65.6	47.5	126.4	64.8	79.7
E	Construction	264.4	618.3	1,109.5	407.8	439.3
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	90.9	79.9	150.4	37.0	27.1
	Railway transport; air transport	183.6	64.1	132.7	154.7	39.5
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	136.2	148.3	73.9	39.2	49.5
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	11.9	12.7	17.0	13.5	26.6
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>148.1</i>	<i>161.0</i>	<i>90.9</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>76.1</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>422.7</i>	<i>305.0</i>	<i>374.0</i>	<i>244.4</i>	<i>142.7</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	41.6	13.1	91.0	44.3	30.4
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	100.1	87.2	78.5	112.1	236.2
	Total	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3	2,634.7

For footnotes see page 220 *Less than 50

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—continued

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting		3.3		1.8	5.9
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	1.4	2.8	3.7	1.8	2.5
	Other mining(b)	3.7	2.9	3.6	3.7	4.3
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.5</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	4.5
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	1.5	3.2	1.3	2.3	10.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	1.4	0.5	1.1	11.4	3.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	2.4	2.0	2.5	6.7	10.6
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	3.9
	Other manufacturing(d)	2.4	2.0	4.0	5.6	7.2
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	3.0	1.4	3.8	2.1	1.7
E	Construction	1.4	2.9	4.7	3.2	3.4
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	1.2	1.0	2.7	1.2	1.8
	Railway transport; air transport	1.5	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.4
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	1.4	2.7	2.5	3.7	2.5
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.2</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage, communication</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.3</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	1.0	1.7	2.9	1.7	0.9
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.7	2.5
	Total	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.8	3.3

For footnotes see page 220.

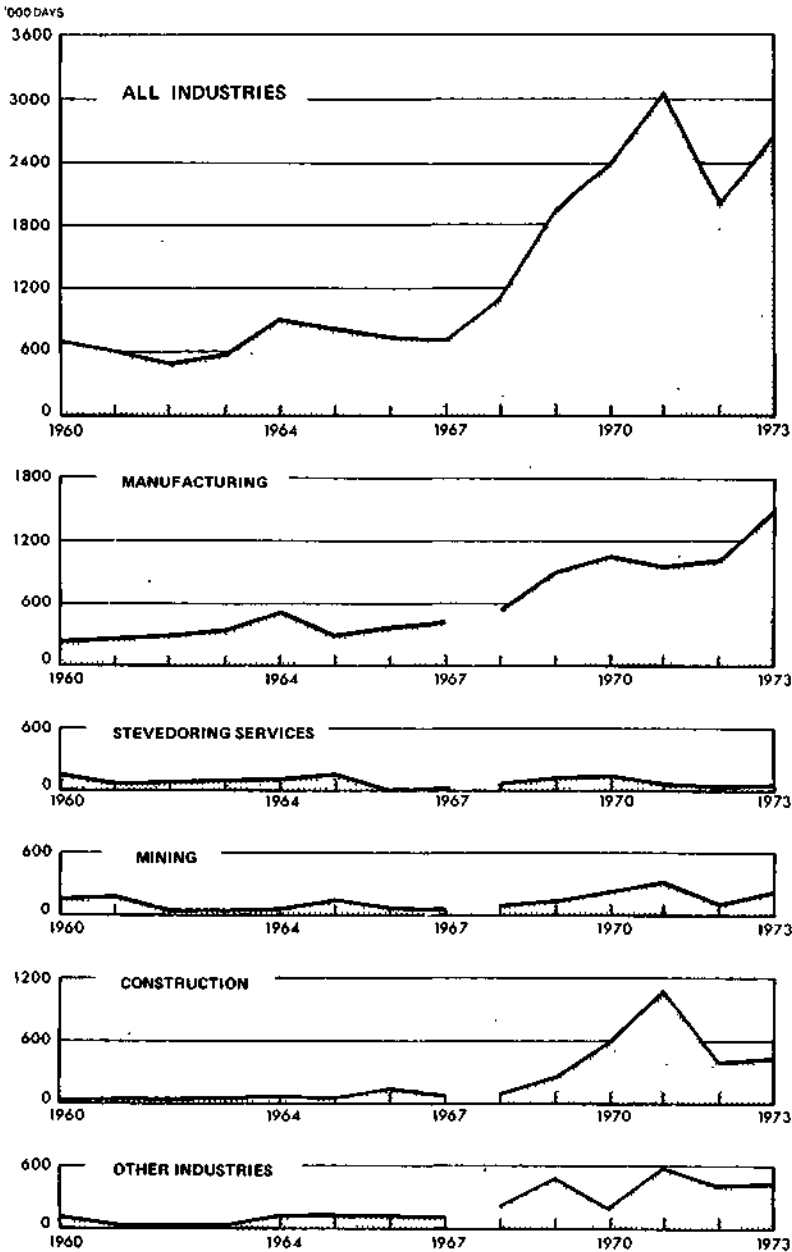
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA—*continued*

ASIC division (a)	ASIC industry(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)						
A	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting . . . . .	..	11.0	..	0.4	14.3
B	Mining—					
	Coal mining	941.3	2,235.2	3,649.3	1,026.5	1,628.6
	Other mining(b)	1,277.3	1,236.4	1,483.6	1,156.7	3,320.2
	<i>Total mining</i>	<i>2,218.7</i>	<i>3,471.6</i>	<i>5,132.9</i>	<i>2,183.2</i>	<i>4,948.8</i>
C	Manufacturing—					
	Food, beverages and tobacco	1,291.3	2,978.4	2,199.1	2,372.9	4,802.1
	Textiles; clothing and footwear	113.6	230.5	730.0	37.3	277.0
	Wood, wood products and furniture	79.7	15.8	65.9	25.7	121.1
	Paper and paper products, printing and publishing	343.0	809.7	194.8	776.9	1,943.9
	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	7,415.3	7,880.6	8,948.6	9,775.8	13,730.5
	Other manufacturing(d)	1,267.7	1,287.5	789.4	2,477.4	3,184.1
	<i>Total manufacturing</i>	<i>10,510.6</i>	<i>13,202.5</i>	<i>12,927.8</i>	<i>15,465.9</i>	<i>24,058.7</i>
D	Electricity, gas and water	804.3	625.0	1,822.9	1,092.4	1,470.5
E	Construction	3,541.7	8,685.6	17,902.5	7,441.9	8,006.3
G, H	Transport and storage; communication—					
	Road transport; other transport and storage; communication	950.7	1,015.5	2,380.7	543.0	410.1
	Railway transport; air transport	1,815.6	744.0	1,798.1	2,312.6	791.5
	Water transport—					
	Stevedoring services	1,505.8	1,752.6	983.7	561.1	776.7
	Water transport (except stevedoring services)	143.9	150.8	257.5	208.5	463.0
	<i>Total water transport</i>	<i>1,649.7</i>	<i>1,903.4</i>	<i>1,241.2</i>	<i>769.6</i>	<i>1,239.7</i>
	<i>Total transport and storage; communication</i>	<i>4,415.9</i>	<i>3,662.8</i>	<i>5,420.0</i>	<i>3,625.3</i>	<i>2,441.2</i>
L	Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	423.9	153.3	921.8	693.3	470.2
F, I, J, K	Other industries(e)	1,070.6	1,071.6	1,113.4	1,572.1	3,796.5
	Total	22,985.7	30,883.3	45,241.3	32,074.4	45,206.5

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204 (b) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 11, 13, 14, 15, 16 (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33 (d) Includes chemical, petroleum and coal products (ASIC sub-division 27); non-metallic mineral products (ASIC sub-division 28); and miscellaneous manufacturing (ASIC sub-division 34) (e) Includes wholesale and retail trade (ASIC division F), finance, insurance, real estate and business services (ASIC division I), public administration and defence (ASIC division J); and community services (ASIC division K).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

WORKING DAYS LOST - INDUSTRIES



NOTE. A break exists in the series between 1967 and 1968, due to adoption of the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) see text on page 204

3. States and Territories

The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1969 to 1973, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table. A table showing particulars of industrial disputes in each State from 1913 is included in the Appendix, Section X.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STATES AND TERRITORIES

State or Territory	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages ('000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
New South Wales	1969	1,133	507.9	13.8	521.7	743.8	8,666.3
	1970	1,484	703.7	36.9	740.6	1,393.6	17,516.5
	1971	1,236	613.1	30.6	643.7	1,887.5	28,218.2
	1972	1,174	509.2	6.9	516.1	866.8	13,957.2
	1973	1,299	370.8	16.7	387.5	1,098.1	18,775.2
Victoria	1969	367	336.7	19.8	356.4	717.2	8,619.6
	1970	447	323.9	9.1	333.0	510.8	6,793.7
	1971	362	366.5	13.5	380.1	689.6	9,726.5
	1972	377	292.0	46.2	338.2	638.4	9,656.0
	1973	431	172.5	17.3	189.8	780.5	13,223.4
Queensland	1969	253	215.0	3.5	218.5	238.6	2,523.6
	1970	378	153.7	5.2	158.9	179.2	2,413.1
	1971	441	167.9	4.3	172.2	271.4	4,009.1
	1972	442	146.3	10.2	156.5	292.2	4,973.4
	1973	378	92.3	4.6	97.0	320.2	5,476.2
South Australia	1969	72	101.1	1.7	102.8	129.0	1,551.4
	1970	156	48.9	8.1	57.0	93.1	1,123.1
	1971	135	59.3	4.8	64.1	111.2	1,434.9
	1972	111	48.2	1.7	49.8	60.9	858.0
	1973	159	55.4	1.5	56.9	130.6	2,144.0
Western Australia	1969	104	57.0	2.1	59.1	101.4	1,284.2
	1970	125	44.4	2.1	46.5	141.1	1,963.3
	1971	132	30.8	5.0	35.8	69.4	1,166.4
	1972	105	24.2	4.1	28.3	94.6	1,677.2
	1973	160	35.4	2.2	37.6	117.3	2,422.3
Tasmania	1969	44	8.6	0.1	8.7	9.9	115.3
	1970	66	12.8	2.0	14.8	32.2	451.1
	1971	46	14.1	0.5	14.7	20.6	317.3
	1972	48	11.7	3.5	15.2	19.2	305.1
	1973	63	15.3	2.2	17.5	140.1	2,322.4
Northern Territory	1969	33	8.0	0.2	8.2	8.7	124.8
	1970	62	11.6	*	11.6	27.0	424.4
	1971	41	9.5	0.1	9.6	15.7	271.5
	1972	32	3.4	*	3.5	15.1	267.1
	1973	31	5.5	..	5.5	18.9	361.2
Australian Capital Territory	1969	8	9.8	*	9.8	9.4	100.6
	1970	20	5.1	*	5.1	16.8	198.2
	1971	11	6.3	..	6.3	3.3	47.4
	1972	9	6.2	*	6.2	23.1	380.4
	1973	17	10.7	0.4	11.1	29.0	481.8
Australia	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	758.0	45.0	803.0	2,634.7	45,206.5

*Less than 50.

4. Duration

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

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows, for the year 1973, industrial disputes classified according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1973

Duration (working days)	ASIC industry(a)									
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries(c)	All industries	
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment(b)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other			
					NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Up to 1 day	92	46	273	109	58	199	89	132	998	
Over 1 to 2 days	44	24	106	70	36	52	50	55	437	
Over 2 to 3 days	36	10	70	60	36	10	34	24	280	
Over 3 to less than 5 days	13	17	91	46	31	6	9	22	235	
5 to less than 10 days	16	20	121	74	60	6	22	26	345	
10 to less than 20 days	5	10	58	43	35	2	4	25	182	
20 to less than 40 days	2	5	12	12	13	..	1	3	48	
40 days and over	..	..	5	1	7	..	..	..	13
Total	208	132	736	415	276	275	209	287	2,538	
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)										
Up to 1 day	15.6	11.9	102.5	32.1	81.1	41.2	23.1	121.0	428.5	
Over 1 to 2 days	5.5	6.5	18.8	15.7	3.2	7.3	23.0	29.9	110.0	
Over 2 to 3 days	7.7	1.8	14.4	9.8	7.6	1.7	3.5	3.8	50.4	
Over 3 to less than 5 days	2.1	6.3	17.6	6.2	8.4	2.0	0.8	3.5	47.0	
5 to less than 10 days	2.2	5.9	35.4	27.0	4.2	1.2	2.8	9.5	88.1	
10 to less than 20 days	1.1	1.7	10.4	18.6	18.7	0.2	0.4	9.5	60.7	
20 to less than 40 days	0.2	1.5	1.4	5.2	5.3	..	0.1	0.4	14.0	
40 days and over	..	..	3.8	0.1	0.4	..	..	..	4.2
Total	34.4	35.7	204.3	114.7	128.8	53.6	53.7	177.7	803.0	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

For footnotes see page 224.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1973—continued

Duration (working days)	ASIC industry(a)								
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries(c)	All industries
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment(b)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
Up to 1 day	15.5	13.5	54.0	28.4	74.2	19.3	14.4	87.8	307.0
Over 1 to 2 days	9.7	10.0	28.8	26.2	5.3	10.4	41.9	49.7	181.9
Over 2 to 3 days	20.6	6.9	36.6	27.3	19.7	3.8	9.3	10.1	134.3
Over 3 to less than 5 days	8.0	22.7	70.1	24.5	33.4	7.1	3.2	14.3	183.4
5 to less than 10 days	15.6	42.0	270.1	208.5	29.6	6.9	17.4	67.9	658.0
10 to less than 20 days	11.5	22.5	131.4	232.9	146.9	1.9	5.6	108.7	661.3
20 to less than 40 days	6.7	37.8	35.7	111.9	113.3	..	1.5	9.2	316.0
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	174.1	1.7	17.0	..	..	..	192.8
Total	87.5	155.3	800.8	661.4	439.3	49.5	93.2	347.6	2,634.7
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (\$'000)									
Up to 1 day	270.4	288.2	914.0	436.7	1,339.3	300.1	235.1	1,581.0	5,364.9
Over 1 to 2 days	191.0	229.8	484.0	406.8	97.6	159.4	679.1	827.8	3,075.5
Over 2 to 3 days	351.3	147.2	636.1	404.6	381.1	57.9	144.5	158.2	2,280.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	158.8	536.5	1,188.6	392.5	597.9	112.4	51.2	244.8	3,282.8
5 to less than 10 days	291.4	877.3	4,525.2	3,240.0	596.4	123.9	417.4	1,048.6	11,120.2
10 to less than 20 days	246.3	468.7	2,314.2	3,482.4	2,100.6	22.9	113.3	1,704.7	10,453.1
20 to less than 40 days	119.4	772.4	567.5	1,940.3	2,602.8	..	24.0	186.4	6,212.7
40 days and over . . . . .	..	..	3,100.8	24.9	290.7	..	..	..	3,416.4
Total	1,628.6	3,320.2	13,730.5	10,328.2	8,006.3	776.7	1,664.5	5,751.5	45,206.5

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204.
issues of the Labour Report

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

(c) Not comparable with *Other industries* shown in this table in previous

(iii) *Summary, 1969 to 1973.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia according to duration in working days.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Duration (working days)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved ('000)			Working days lost ('000)	Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Directly	In-directly	Total		
Up to 1 day	1969	966	609.1	7.1	616.2	449.1	4,897.8
	1970	1,353	962.1	12.5	974.6	565.8	7,017.2
	1971	1,119	848.0	8.8	856.8	632.8	8,797.5
	1972	1,052	654.6	9.3	663.9	437.9	6,818.6
	1973	998	421.4	7.1	428.5	307.0	5,364.9
Over 1 to 2 days	1969	370	513.6	22.7	536.2	789.5	8,719.9
	1970	465	121.2	16.7	137.9	213.6	2,754.8
	1971	410	152.5	11.2	163.7	261.6	3,629.4
	1972	388	212.2	36.6	248.8	334.1	5,204.8
	1973	437	103.2	6.8	110.0	181.9	3,075.5
Over 2 to 3 days	1969	198	38.2	3.5	41.7	103.2	1,177.1
	1970	257	81.9	7.9	89.8	232.6	3,022.9
	1971	269	72.5	14.2	86.7	234.8	3,270.3
	1972	246	48.4	12.5	60.9	158.9	2,417.5
	1973	280	45.6	4.8	50.4	134.3	2,280.9
Over 3 to less than 5 days	1969	205	38.8	3.8	42.5	161.0	2,004.1
	1970	239	54.9	8.9	63.8	280.8	3,591.1
	1971	232	46.0	4.6	50.6	202.2	2,817.0
	1972	234	45.6	6.3	51.9	201.1	3,288.3
	1973	235	38.7	8.4	47.0	183.4	3,282.8
5 to less than 10 days	1969	199	31.1	1.9	33.0	216.9	2,764.9
	1970	297	58.7	6.8	65.5	466.5	5,916.2
	1971	243	73.5	4.4	77.9	541.5	7,862.7
	1972	234	37.9	5.3	43.2	300.3	4,805.8
	1973	345	82.1	6.0	88.1	658.0	11,120.2
10 to less than 20 days	1969	60	12.2	2.2	14.4	209.7	2,934.6
	1970	99	16.5	10.0	26.5	399.7	5,261.6
	1971	96	73.0	15.5	88.5	1,119.1	17,454.5
	1972	105	30.3	2.2	32.4	328.9	4,942.2
	1973	182	49.8	10.9	60.7	661.3	10,453.1
20 to less than 40 days	1969	15	1.1	*	1.1	27.8	475.9
	1970	25	8.7	0.5	9.2	229.5	3,212.2
	1971	29	1.2	*	1.3	31.3	469.0
	1972	34	12.1	0.5	12.6	242.1	4,489.0
	1973	48	13.1	0.9	14.0	316.0	6,212.7
40 days and over	1969	1	*	..	*	0.8	11.4
	1970	3	0.1	..	0.1	5.3	107.5
	1971	6	1.0	*	1.0	45.4	940.8
	1972	5	0.2	*	0.2	6.9	108.2
	1973	13	4.2	0.1	4.2	192.8	3,416.4
Total	1969	2,014	1,244.0	41.2	1,285.2	1,958.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,304.2	63.3	1,367.4	2,393.7	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,267.7	58.8	1,326.5	3,068.6	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,041.2	72.6	1,113.8	2,010.3	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	758.0	45.0	803.0	2,634.7	45,206.5

*Less than 50

5. Causes

(i) *General.* 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 as follows :

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1973 classified according to cause.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1973

Cause of dispute(b)	ASIC industry(a)								
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries(d)	All industries
	Coal	Other	Metal products, machinery and equipment(c)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
Wages	32	40	375	241	122	18	74	136	1,038
Hours of work	1	..	2	5	4	3	8	20	43
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	3	..	7	10	6	3	5	2	36
Managerial policy	77	38	182	102	77	98	65	81	720
Physical working conditions	39	24	48	30	28	87	24	15	295
Trade unionism	38	24	97	26	35	27	29	29	305
Other	18	6	25	1	4	39	4	4	101
Total	208	132	736	415	276	275	209	287	2,538
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)									
Wages	4.0	9.1	112.6	72.4	37.4	4.6	24.6	137.0	401.6
Hours of work	0.2	..	0.1	4.7	0.6	0.2	1.9	16.7	24.3
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	0.3	..	3.0	6.9	55.8	0.4	0.5	2.0	69.0
Managerial policy	12.2	11.2	37.6	19.9	20.8	14.0	8.6	17.1	141.5
Physical working conditions	8.7	6.3	11.8	6.6	3.1	17.0	12.0	1.1	66.7
Trade unionism	4.8	6.7	28.1	3.9	5.7	4.7	5.7	3.5	63.1
Other	4.2	2.4	11.0	0.3	5.4	12.8	0.4	0.3	36.8
Total	34.4	35.7	204.3	114.7	128.8	53.6	53.7	177.7	803.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)									
Wages	8.9	73.3	636.4	537.6	161.0	1.9	45.6	281.2	1,745.9
Hours of work	0.5	..	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.1	3.1	14.1	22.2
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	0.6	..	2.1	10.9	51.8	0.1	0.6	2.0	68.1
Managerial policy	41.2	44.4	79.9	76.1	80.9	12.6	17.8	34.5	387.3
Physical working conditions	20.3	20.8	33.7	16.5	23.3	16.8	20.4	1.1	153.0
Trade unionism	10.2	13.9	41.5	17.2	14.5	8.1	5.4	14.4	125.2
Other	5.8	3.0	6.8	0.1	106.6	9.9	0.4	0.4	133.0
Total	87.5	155.3	800.8	661.4	439.3	49.5	93.2	347.6	2,634.7

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204. (b) For nature of classification, see page 226. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33 (d) Not comparable with *Other industries* shown in this table in previous issues of the Labour Report.

(iii) *Summary, 1969 to 1973.* The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA

Cause of dispute(a)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
Wages	637	1,168	880	881	1,038
Hours of work	14	23	17	16	43
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	33	37	33	24	36
Managerial policy	768	785	699	736	720
Physical working conditions	257	384	325	275	295
Trade unionism	182	252	286	221	305
Other	123	89	164	145	101
Total	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298	2,538
WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)					
Wages	309.0	505.8	755.5	646.5	401.6
Hours of work	18.3	34.8	6.9	2.6	24.3
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	25.9	76.6	19.5	21.8	69.0
Managerial policy	167.0	184.8	155.0	147.4	141.5
Physical working conditions	61.1	74.0	61.7	50.0	66.7
Trade unionism	65.3	58.9	59.0	41.7	63.1
Other	638.6	432.6	268.9	203.9	36.8
Total	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8	803.0
WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)					
Wages	628.8	1,524.4	2,173.9	1,358.5	1,745.9
Hours of work	7.1	121.4	7.0	2.5	22.2
Leave, pensions, compensation provisions, etc.	31.0	72.7	31.9	45.6	68.1
Managerial policy	317.6	286.7	337.1	301.8	387.3
Physical working conditions	107.0	109.1	171.4	76.7	153.0
Trade unionism	86.2	91.2	146.2	77.4	125.2
Other	780.3	188.2	201.0	147.7	133.0
Total	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3	2,634.7

(a) For nature of classification, see page 226¹

6. Methods of settlement

(i) *General.* Statistics of the method 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 these reasons they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Federal legislation.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:

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

Only those methods of settlement which relate to stoppages that occurred in the period are shown in the tables on pages 230-2.

(ii) *Industries.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1973 classified according to method of settlement.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1973

Method of settlement(b)	ASIC industry(a)								
	Mining		Manufacturing		Construction	Transport and storage; communication		Other industries (d)	All industries
			Metal products, machinery and equipment (c)	Other		Stevedoring services	Other		
	Coal	Other							
NUMBER OF DISPUTES									
1. Negotiation	59	46	292	160	94	58	48	58	815
2. Mediation	2	1	7	7	3	1	1	4	26
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc legislation	8	28	47	70	45	1	19	57	275
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—									
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—									
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	3	9	68	46	40	2	18	20	206
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
(iv) Other Acts . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	126	48	322	132	94	212	123	148	1,205
Total	208	132	736	415	276	275	209	287	2,538

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Negotiation	7.4	8.2	43.3	40.0	17.5	9.2	6.9	23.7	156.0
2. Mediation	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.6	0.1	0.1	*	1.2	5.6
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	1.8	11.9	8.1	14.2	7.7	0.2	0.8	18.5	63.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—									
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—									
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	0.5	1.6	19.5	15.9	2.5	0.3	3.0	6.1	49.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	22.8	14.0	132.1	42.0	101.0	43.8	43.0	128.2	527.0
Total	34.4	35.7	204.3	114.7	128.8	53.6	53.7	177.7	803.0

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Negotiation	20.9	30.3	202.7	263.0	130.9	11.5	15.3	87.0	761.6
2. Mediation	0.5	0.1	8.9	30.6	2.9	*	0.2	2.9	46.2
3. State legislation—									
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	8.8	79.9	54.6	116.6	36.1	1.8	3.6	91.7	393.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—									
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—									
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	3.3	19.8	272.6	133.3	32.8	1.7	12.7	31.0	507.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.7
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	39.3	25.3	261.9	118.0	236.6	34.6	61.4	135.0	912.0
Total	87.5	155.3	800.8	661.4	439.3	49.5	93.2	347.6	2,634.7

(a) Australian Standard Industrial Classification—see page 204. (b) For nature of classification, see page 229. (c) Includes ASIC sub-divisions 29, 31, 32, 33. (d) Not comparable with *Other industries* shown in this table in previous issues of the Labour Report. *Less than 50

(iii) *Summary, 1969 to 1973.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA

Method of settlement(b)	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
NUMBER OF DISPUTES					
1. Negotiation	515	721	548	521	815
2. Mediation	20	20	16	27	26
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	232	178	176	227	275
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	5	..	1	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	245	186	187	175	206
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	19	11	11	..	10
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	8	..	4	1	1
(iv) Other Acts	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	20	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	949	1,622	1,461	1,347	1,205
Total	2,014	2,738	2,404	2,298	2,538

WORKERS INVOLVED (DIRECTLY AND INDIRECTLY) ('000)

1. Negotiation	71.2	197.8	85.1	111.9	156.0
2. Mediation	2.7	2.5	1.6	4.3	5.6
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	45.8	24.6	78.6	66.7	63.2
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	0.8	..	*	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	35.6	51.7	81.5	39.6	49.4
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2.0	2.2	2.1	..	1.8
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	0.5	..	0.3	0.1	*
(iv) Other Acts	*	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	3.4	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	1,123.1	1,088.7	1,077.2	891.3	527.0
Total	1,285.2	1,367.4	1,326.5	1,113.8	803.0

WORKING DAYS LOST ('000)

1. Negotiation	229.6	655.1	350.4	430.7	761.6
2. Mediation	21.7	18.7	4.9	15.3	46.2
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State conciliation, etc. legislation	170.3	142.0	690.1	239.0	393.1
(b) Intervention, etc. of State government officials	0.9	..	*	..	..
4. Federal and joint Federal-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	192.6	378.2	631.8	229.8	507.1
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	4.6	7.9	2.9	..	14.7
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	0.3	..	0.3	0.1	*
(iv) Other Acts	0.1	..	..	..	..
(b) Intervention, etc. of Federal government officials	3.2	..	..	..	..
7. Resumption without negotiation	1,334.6	1,191.7	1,388.1	1,095.3	912.0
Total	1,958.0	2,393.7	3,068.6	2,010.3	2,634.7

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year (b) For nature of classification, see page 229. *Less than 50

7. Analysis by workers involved

The following table shows statistics of industrial disputes classified by the number of workers involved (by groups) for the years 1969 to 1973.

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

Number of workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
Under 50	1969	702	19.6	1.5	57.6	2.9	768.6
	1970	871	23.8	1.7	75.2	3.1	1,002.7
	1971	824	21.4	1.6	69.5	2.3	1,039.6
	1972	791	20.4	1.8	65.4	3.3	1,064.1
	1973	868	23.1	2.9	83.5	3.2	1,516.2
50 and under 100	1969	373	26.3	2.0	61.6	3.1	797.4
	1970	532	38.7	2.8	89.4	3.7	1,221.4
	1971	433	31.1	2.4	85.9	2.8	1,304.8
	1972	454	31.9	2.9	87.1	4.3	1,417.9
	1973	545	38.8	4.8	135.6	5.2	2,486.8
100 and under 200	1969	387	56.7	4.4	121.2	6.2	1,548.4
	1970	534	76.7	5.6	193.2	8.1	2,744.1
	1971	447	62.9	4.7	152.2	5.0	2,230.6
	1972	396	55.6	5.0	148.6	7.4	2,273.5
	1973	449	64.1	8.0	227.6	8.6	4,120.6
200 and under 400	1969	251	70.5	5.5	166.1	8.5	2,225.1
	1970	347	98.4	7.2	217.4	9.1	2,839.9
	1971	288	79.2	6.0	206.0	6.7	2,988.5
	1972	256	71.4	6.4	186.0	9.3	2,932.2
	1973	291	79.5	9.9	312.1	11.9	5,597.2
400 and under 1,000	1969	162	102.1	7.9	167.3	8.5	2,093.1
	1970	242	154.0	11.3	354.8	14.8	4,584.6
	1971	215	135.3	10.2	323.9	10.6	4,756.2
	1972	212	132.2	11.9	351.0	17.5	5,526.4
	1973	225	136.7	17.0	513.0	19.5	8,740.7
1,000 and under 2,000	1969	64	103.9	8.1	182.3	9.3	2,406.0
	1970	110	159.9	11.7	389.3	16.3	4,854.2
	1971	85	120.2	9.1	187.9	6.1	2,799.0
	1972	107	144.8	13.0	315.0	15.7	5,187.4
	1973	101	138.1	17.2	360.9	13.7	5,821.2
2,000 and under 3,000	1969	30	89.3	7.0	107.4	5.5	1,136.5
	1970	48	146.5	10.7	171.3	7.2	2,001.8
	1971	37	89.1	6.7	115.7	3.8	1,714.6
	1972	20	47.1	4.2	55.6	2.8	761.1
	1973	21	49.6	6.2	136.1	5.2	2,142.2
3,000 and over	1969	45	816.8	63.6	1,094.6	56.0	12,010.6
	1970	54	669.5	49.0	903.2	37.7	11,634.7
	1971	75	787.3	59.4	1,927.6	62.8	28,408.1
	1972	62	610.3	54.8	801.6	39.9	12,911.8
	1973	38	273.0	34.0	865.8	32.9	14,781.6
Total	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	803.0	100.0	2,634.7	100.0	45,206.5

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 1969 to 1973.

ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY TOTAL WORKING DAYS LOST: AUSTRALIA

Total working days lost	Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)		Working days lost		Estimated loss in wages (\$'000)
			Number ('000)	Per cent of total	Number ('000)	Per cent of total	
10 and under 100 .	1969	907	66.4	5.2	38.7	1.9	473.4
	1970	1,162	86.5	6.3	50.7	2.1	666.7
	1971	1,040	73.3	5.5	43.8	1.4	634.4
	1972	1,034	77.2	6.9	43.9	2.2	681.6
	1973	1,034	73.2	9.1	44.8	1.7	772.0
100 and under 500	1969	721	155.3	12.1	171.5	8.8	2,116.1
	1970	994	233.0	17.0	238.7	10.0	3,118.5
	1971	800	161.7	12.2	188.4	6.1	2,699.4
	1972	709	135.1	12.1	164.6	8.2	2,555.9
	1973	850	139.0	17.3	202.7	7.7	3,583.2
500 and under 1,000	1969	163	81.5	6.3	119.7	6.1	1,480.9
	1970	239	131.7	9.6	174.3	7.3	2,285.9
	1971	239	113.2	8.5	169.4	5.5	2,450.0
	1972	251	112.9	10.1	174.1	8.7	2,727.1
	1973	275	100.7	12.5	198.6	7.5	3,542.0
1,000 and under 2,000	1969	110	91.9	7.1	164.5	8.4	2,010.0
	1970	160	141.2	10.3	221.7	9.3	2,911.2
	1971	141	108.3	8.2	201.9	6.6	2,988.7
	1972	120	100.9	9.1	168.2	8.4	2,658.1
	1973	141	80.6	10.0	199.5	7.6	3,446.7
2,000 and under 5,000	1969	70	166.0	12.9	271.9	13.9	3,258.5
	1970	123	254.8	18.6	397.0	16.6	5,219.6
	1971	112	194.0	14.6	325.5	10.6	4,617.4
	1972	121	240.0	21.6	398.4	19.8	6,251.3
	1973	146	147.5	18.4	452.3	17.2	7,974.0
5,000 and under 10,000	1969	20	157.4	12.2	229.0	11.7	2,683.7
	1970	27	120.2	8.8	215.4	9.0	2,647.5
	1971	27	103.1	7.8	191.1	6.2	2,685.7
	1972	34	86.7	7.8	249.1	12.4	3,875.8
	1973	55	91.5	11.4	366.5	13.9	6,371.8
10,000 and over	1969	23	566.8	44.2	962.6	49.2	10,963.1
	1970	33	400.0	29.3	1,095.8	45.8	14,033.9
	1971	45	573.0	43.2	1,948.6	63.5	29,165.7
	1972	29	360.9	32.4	811.9	40.4	13,324.5
	1973	37	170.5	21.2	1,170.3	44.4	19,516.7
Total	1969	2,014	1,285.2	100.0	1,958.0	100.0	22,985.7
	1970	2,738	1,367.4	100.0	2,393.7	100.0	30,883.3
	1971	2,404	1,326.5	100.0	3,068.6	100.0	45,241.3
	1972	2,298	1,113.8	100.0	2,010.3	100.0	32,074.4
	1973	2,538	803.0	100.0	2,634.7	100.0	45,206.5

9. Working days lost per 1,000 employees

The following table shows the number of working days lost per thousand employees during the years 1969 to 1973 in each State and Australia.

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

The figures of working days lost used in these compilations relate to those lost by workers directly and indirectly involved in disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more in the establishments where the stoppages occurred. The working days lost refer to days lost in all industries except *agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting* (ASIC division A). For Australia the statistics have also been compiled excluding particulars for disputes classified to **Other** in the causes classification (see page 226). **Other** disputes are those disputes concerning protests directed against persons or situations other than those dealing with employer/employee relationship, i.e. political matters, fining and gaoling of persons, protests against lack of work, and lack of adequate transport; non-award public holidays; accidents and funerals; no reason given for stoppages; etc. For further details of the scope of industrial dispute statistics, definitions, etc., see pages 204-5.

The figures of employment used in these compilations are monthly estimates of wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture and in private domestic service. The employment figures for each year are the average of twelve monthly estimates. For details of the employment series, see pages 187-93.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: WORKING DAYS LOST PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES(a) 1969 TO 1973

State	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All causes(c)—					
New South Wales	472	850	1,124	516	635
Victoria	602	415	551	502	595
Queensland	454	327	477	498	520
South Australia	336	234	274	149	305
Western Australia	333	434	202	276	331
Tasmania	79	252	159	148	1,056
Australia(b)	468	550	687	445	564
All causes excluding 'other'(c)—					
Australia(b)	282	507	642	413	535

(a) Working days lost per 1,000 wage and salary earners in civilian employment excluding those in agriculture and in private domestic service. See text above. (b) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory
(c) See text above

Workers' compensation legislation

In the following pages is a brief summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31 December 1973. Further details may be obtained from the relevant Act or Ordinance and from a publication, *Conspectus of Workers Compensation Legislation in Australia and Papua New Guinea* as at 1 January 1974, published by the Department of Labour, Melbourne.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
New South Wales .	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1971.	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; seven Courts sit at one time.
Victoria .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1958 as amended to 1973	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act</i> 1916-1973.	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1971-1973.	Judges.
Western Australia .	<i>Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1973.</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</i> 1927 as amended to 1973.	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Australia .	<i>Compensation (Australian Government Employees) Act</i> 1971-1973.	One Commissioner, who is an independent Statutory Authority, with power of delegation.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)

Appeals	Maximum wages of 'workers' compensated	Waiting period	Medical, surgical and hospital expenses
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,000 medical and surgical; \$2,000 hospital; \$800 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	\$6,000 per annum, excluding overtime up to 8 May 1972 As from 9 May 1972 no maximum.	Nil	Reasonable medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation.	\$730 hospital; \$730 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum \$990.*
Questions of law and fact to Full Industrial Court, Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding \$150 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing, and not exceeding \$300 for repairing or replacing damaged tools of trade. Burial expenses up to \$500.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of the Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil	\$2,180.90 to cover first aid, ambulance, medical and hospital expenses, etc. (Board may approve greater amount to cover these items) \$250 funeral.*
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	Unlimited	Nil	Unlimited.
Reconsideration by Compensation Tribunal (an independent Statutory Authority) or judicial review by a prescribed Court; with right to appeal on questions of law to Australian Industrial Court and then, by leave, to High Court.	Unlimited	Nil	No limit.

*Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc	Act or Ordinance	Judicial administration
Northern Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1949-1973.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by the Workmen's Compensation Tribunal.
Australian Capital Territory	<i>Workmen's Compensation Ordinance</i> 1951-1973.	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
New South Wales	85 per cent of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.)	\$43.00 with no dependants: with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria		<i>Adult</i> \$43.00 with no dependants (with dependants \$63.00 or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> \$32.00 without dependants (with dependants \$55.00 or a.w.e. whichever is lower).
Queensland	Award wage for first 26 weeks. Thereafter the basic wage.	Award wage for first 26 weeks. Thereafter the basic wage and allowances for dependants not exceeding the award wage

NOTE a w e = average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—*continued*

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

in case of total disablement

Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Adult male, \$28.00. Adults whose a w.e. are less than \$33.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$28.00. Minors whose a w.e. are less than \$25.00, 100 per cent of a.w.e. but not exceeding \$21.00	\$11.00 for wife or adult dependant, plus \$5.00 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$12.00 for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus \$4.00 per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum. Earnings of wife are not taken into consideration for dependency.	\$15,260 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
No specific minimum	25 per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for wife, plus 10 per cent of the existing male basic wage per week for each child and stepchild under 16, or if 16 or over but under the age of 21 and in receipt of full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who is totally or mainly dependent. Total weekly compensation shall not exceed injured worker's a.w.e.*	\$16,440.

NOTE a w.e. = average weekly earnings.

*Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Workers' compensation payments	
	Basic weekly payment	Maximum weekly payment
South Australia	Average weekly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.
Western Australia		"Weekly earnings" computed as the amount of the ordinary wage or salary (including any over award payment) the worker would have received for the ordinary hours he would have worked, if he were not incapacitated for work as a result of the injury.
Tasmania		Average weekly earnings, or the ordinary time rate of pay of the worker for the work in which he was engaged immediately before the period of incapacity, whichever is the greater.
Australia		For the first 26 weeks the amount (whichever is greater) equal to (a) full sick pay plus the amount (if any) payable for partial incapacity; or (b) \$43 plus dependants' allowances or a.w.e., whichever is the less. After 26 weeks an amount in accordance with (b) above. An additional \$9.00 is payable if the constant attendance of another person is required.
Northern Territory		An amount equal to the workman's normal sick leave entitlements for a period of six months if covered by an award; or a prescribed amount equal to his average weekly earnings less overtime and incidental payments for a period of six months, if he is not covered by an award.
Australian Capital Territory		\$43.00 during period of incapacity. However for the 26 weeks, in aggregate, after an injury a worker is entitled to "full accident pay". This is the pay a worker would be entitled to were he on sick pay. If the worker is not entitled to sick pay he is entitled to his pre-injury earnings less certain intermittent payments such as overtime and commissions.

NOTE a.w.e = average weekly earnings

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—*continued*

in case of total disablement		
Minimum weekly payment	Weekly payments in respect of dependants	Total liability
Same as for maximum.	Nil	\$18,000.
Same as for maximum	Nil	Prescribed amount being \$21,819. (Board may order weekly payments in excess of limit where injury results in permanent and total incapacity)
Same as for maximum	Nil	\$17,239 for weekly payments and \$32,292 for scheduled injuries.
Same as for maximum	When the second item of the maximum weekly payment provisions applies, \$11.00 for spouse or other dependant over 16 years; \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years or under 21 years if a full-time student not ordinarily in employment.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	\$11.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments. However a lump sum payment not exceeding \$14,500 may be agreed between all parties.
Same as for maximum	\$11.00 for wife or dependent female over 16 years in certain circumstances. \$5.00 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	\$14,500 excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. No limit on total liability in the case of weekly payments.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death payments		
	Maximum (excluding payments for dependent children)	Minimum	Additional provision for dependent children
New South Wales	\$13,250. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are \$300.		\$7.50 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier. Student child entitled until 21 years old.
Victoria	\$13,690 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, prior to death)		\$400 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland	\$16,440 to any dependants, wholly dependent.*	\$16,440 total dependants; \$2,480 partial dependants; \$1,920 death of worker under 21 years of age, who leaves no dependants but is survived by either or both parents resident in Queensland.*	\$450 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age, or if 16 or over, but under the age of 21, and in receipt of a full-time education at a school, college, university, etc., who was totally or mainly dependent at time of death (provided widow survives, otherwise maximum).*
South Australia	Six years' earnings, maximum \$25,000 plus burial expenses not exceeding \$500 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	\$8,000, plus payments for dependent children.	\$500 for each dependent child under 18 years of age.
Western Australia	\$18,546.15	\$5,454.75 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years.*	\$7.50 per week for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age or student child under the age of 21 years, or otherwise, in the Board's discretion.*
Tasmania	284 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$17,239).		7 times the basic rate for Hobart (at present \$425 for each dependent child under 16 years of age).

*Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—*continued*

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—*continued*

Provisions for lump sum payment for scheduled injuries	Special provisions regarding compensation for aged and injured workers	Insurance
Yes.	No.	—
Yes. The lump sum payment is reduced by amounts previously paid in weekly payments but is not to be less than \$2,000.	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.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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.
Victoria	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Queensland	Yes, monopoly.	As for other injuries.
South Australia	Yes, competitive.	Yes.
Western Australia	Yes Competitive, except in mining operations.	Yes
Tasmania	No.	Yes.
Australia	No	Yes.
Northern Territory	No	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1973)—*continued*

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.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
\$10.00 to worker; \$7.00 for wife; \$2.75 each dependent child with maximum of \$17.00.*	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until maximum of \$16,440 less compensation paid during the previous ten years immediately prior to demise. Funeral expenses of \$480 are payable. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, \$2,740; weekly payment to widow \$10.00, plus \$2.75 for each dependent child. Maximum \$17 per week.*	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	\$17,238.80	As for other injuries.	\$17,238.80
As for other injuries and diseases	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.	As for other injuries and diseases.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.

*Amounts vary automatically with changes in basic wage