

A summary of the operations of this scheme during the six years of its existence, from 1st July, 1941, to 30th June, 1947, is set out in the two following tables:—

Child Endowment : Australia, 1941-42 to 1946-47.

Year.	Endowed Families.		Approved Institutions.		Total Number of Endowed Children.
	Number of Families.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Endowed Children.	
1941-42 ..	487,674	895,558	246	14,289	909,847
1942-43 ..	491,121	891,221	315	16,938	908,159
1943-44 ..	503,140	903,577	321	18,396	921,973
1944-45 ..	518,293	920,427	335	18,116	938,543
1945-46 ..	533,819	945,542	342	18,989	964,531
1946-47 ..	559,730	986,814	355	19,743	1,006,557

Year.	Amount Paid to Endowees and Approved Institutions.	Annual Liability for Endowment on 30th June.	Average Annual Rate of Endowment per Endowed Family on 30th June.	Average Number of Endowed Children per Endowed Family on 30th June.	Number of Endowed Children in each 10,000 of Population.
	£	£	£		
1941-42 ..	11,302,863	11,828,011	23.873	1.836	1,268
1942-43 ..	11,659,626	11,806,067	23.591	1.815	1,256
1943-44 ..	12,256,976	11,985,649	23.346	1.796	1,262
1944-45 ..	12,036,249	18,301,588	34.630	1.776	1,271
1945-46 ..	18,019,178	18,808,354	34.540	1.771	1,295
1946-47 ..	19,862,933	19,627,862	34.379	1.763	1,331

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

1. General.—Data on which this section is based are divided into three main categories: (a) Census, 1933 and quasi-censuses; (b) monthly returns for Pay-Roll Tax purposes, supplemented by State Statisticians' collections of Government employment; and (c) reports from Trade Union secretaries.

The first quasi-census was the National Register, July, 1939. It covered males aged 18-64 years and, supplemented by other data, provided estimates for July, 1939. The Civilian Register, June, 1943, and Occupation Survey, June, 1945, covered civilians aged 14 years and over and were supplemented by records of the Defence Forces.

Pay-roll Tax returns first became available in July, 1941.

2. Total Occupied Persons—Australia.—The estimates in the table below are divided into three categories (a) Defence Forces; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or as workers in businesses or on farms on their own account; and (c) wage or salary earners fully employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal wage earners. Unemployed wage earners are excluded.

Male unpaid "helpers" in rural industry, who numbered about 35,000 in June, 1933, and about 33,000 in March, 1946, have been included with employers and workers on own account, as it is considered that the majority

of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in an unofficial partnership or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid "helpers" in other industries, who numbered about 6,000 males and 4,000 females in June, 1933, have been included with wage and salary earners. Unpaid female "helpers" on farms are very numerous, some 22,000 being shown on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics returns for March, 1946. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties. All women occupied in unpaid home duties have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

Statistics of net enlistments in the Defence Forces shown in the table below represent total enlistments for full-time duty less deaths and discharges. Prior to December, 1941, men in certain age-groups were called-up for short training courses but these men are excluded from the figures. In July, 1941, the number of such men was approximately 50,000.

Total Occupied Persons : Australia, 1933 to 1946.

(Thousands.)

Year and Month.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments)	Employers and Workers on Own Account.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons including Forces.
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933—June..	5.8	292.4	248.3	540.7	200.0	992.0	1192.0	1732.7	1738.5
1939—July..	12.9	300.0	299.0	599.0	202.0	1293.1	1495.1	2094.1	2107.0
1941—July..	282.8 <i>b</i>	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1363.4	1551.4	2043.4	2326.2
1943—June..	685.0	262.0	150.0	412.0	120.9	1273.2	1394.1	1806.1	2491.1
1945—June(<i>c</i>)	603.5	287.5	187.1	474.6	130.2	1294.2	1424.4	1899.0	2502.5
1946—June(<i>a</i>)	132.0	295.5	282.3	577.8	181.7	1506.5	1688.2	2266.0	2398.0
Dec.(<i>a</i>)	74.9	299.0	301.0	600.0	186.7	1577.0	1763.7	2363.7	2438.6
FEMALES.									
1933—June..	.	15.1	56.2	71.3	4.4	447.5	451.9	523.2	523.2
1939—July..	.	16.0	62.0	78.0	4.0	561.6	565.6	643.6	643.6
1941—July..	1.8	14.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	656.2	662.2	733.0	734.8
1943—June..	44.0	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.1	682.1	710.2	756.3	800.3
1945—June(<i>c</i>)	45.4	17.0	43.1	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
1946—June(<i>a</i>)	11.4	16.0	58.0	74.0	22.0	646.1	668.1	742.1	753.5
Dec (<i>a</i>)	3.7	16.0	61.0	77.0	21.0	660.9	681.9	758.9	762.6
PERSONS.									
1933—June..	5.8	307.5	304.5	612.0	204.4	1439.5	1643.9	2255.9	2261.7
1939—July..	12.9	316.0	361.0	677.0	206.0	1854.7	2060.7	2737.7	2750.6
1941—July..	284.6 <i>b</i>	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June..	729.0	273.7	184.4	458.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2562.4	3291.4
1945—June(<i>c</i>)	648.9	304.5	230.2	534.7	153.2	1961.3	2114.5	2649.2	3298.1
1946—June(<i>a</i>)	143.4	311.5	340.3	651.8	203.7	2152.5	2356.3	3008.1	3151.5
Dec (<i>a</i>)	78.6	315.0	362.0	677.0	207.7	2237.9	2445.6	3122.6	3201.2

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Excludes approximately 50,000 men called up for short training courses.

(c) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey).

(d) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic service as follows

—106.7 in June, 1933, 124.5 in July, 1939, 100.0 in July, 1941, 75.0 in June, 1942, 41.5 in June, 1943, and 47.6 in June 1945, 50.1 in June and December, 1946.

From June, 1933, to July, 1939, the number of occupied persons of both sexes increased by 488,900, due to the increase of 223,700 in the number of persons available and offering for gainful occupation and to the decrease of 265,200 in the number unemployed from 563,200 to 298,000.

During the war years from July, 1939, to June, 1943, the total labour force increased by 268,600. The Defence Forces absorbed 716,000 drawn from the following sources :—

- (a) Net decrease in number of occupied civilians—175,000 ;
- (b) Decrease in unemployment—272,000 ;
- (c) Net expansion of total labour force—269,000.

Based on the pre-war trends, it was estimated that item (c) above included about 180,000 persons whose entry into the labour force could be attributed solely to war-time conditions.

The total labour force expanded by 37,000 between June, 1943 and June, 1945, males and females both increasing. During 1945-46, however, the available labour force is estimated to have decreased by 68,700 (males, 35,400 ; females, 33,300); and a further fall of 1,600 occurred in the six months ended December, 1946. The decrease in the total labour force which has occurred since the cessation of hostilities is due to two factors—firstly, retirement of some persons who entered the Defence Forces or civilian employment solely on account of war conditions and who normally would not have sought gainful employment ; secondly, entry into full-time training courses of ex-Service personnel.

The approximate total labour force in December, 1946, was 3,284,000 (males, 2,505,000 ; females, 779,000) including estimates for unemployed persons (66,400 males and 16,300 females) but excluding 22,800 men and 3,000 women who were doing full-time Reconstruction Training courses preparatory to resuming or commencing civil employment.

The number of females available for, and seeking gainful occupation, which in June, 1945 was 811,800, declined by 32,900 to 778,900 in December, 1946. Probably the majority of those who retired from gainful employment were married women of whom the number in paid employment had increased very considerably during the war. The following table shows the conjugal condition of civilian females offering for gainful employment in 1933 and 1945 :—

Conjugal Condition, Female Civil Labour Force : Australia, June, 1933 and June, 1945.

Conjugal Condition.	June, 1933.	June, 1945.
Never married	515,600	535,100
Married	65,100	181,800
Widowed	39,900	39,500
Divorced	5,700	10,000
Total	626,300	766,400

During the first two years of the war period occupied civilians showed a small increase although over 300,000 men were in the Forces or militia training camps by July, 1941. The entry of Japan into the war led to a rapid increase in the rate of expansion of the Defence Forces so that in June, 1943, there were 729,000 persons in the Forces and occupied civilians numbered 2,562,400—a decrease of 175,300 since July, 1939, despite the absorption of virtually all unemployed persons and the attraction into gainful occupations of about 180,000 persons who normally would not be so occupied. At this stage of the war the munitions programme had reached its peak and a policy of reducing the numbers employed on this work was applied shortly

afterwards. A plan of special releases from the Defence Forces also was introduced which, together with reduction of employment on munitions, enabled civilian employment in other vital fields (especially rural industry) to be expanded. Between June, 1943, and June, 1945 (immediately prior to the end of the war) the number of occupied civilians increased by 86,800. Rural industry absorbed 35,000 and other industries 51,800.

During 1945-46, as demobilization of the Defence Forces progressed, there was a rapid increase in the number of occupied civilians—358,900 for the year. During this period, and for some time thereafter, there were substantial numbers of ex-Service personnel on extended leave prior to resumption of civil employment. Largely on this account occupied civilians increased by 114,500 (males, 97,700; females, 16,800) between June and December, 1946, although numbers discharged from the Forces in the period were only 62,600 males and 7,700 females.

From July, 1939, to June, 1943, persons occupied in rural industry declined from 522,000 to 422,700 and recovered to about 522,700 in December, 1946. At this date, females employed in rural industry were estimated to be 37,000 compared with 20,000 in 1939.

The numbers occupied in industries other than rural were 2,215,700 in July, 1939, 2,139,700 in June, 1943; 2,191,500 in June, 1945, and 2,599,900 in December, 1946. Employers and workers on own account decreased from 361,000 in July, 1939, to 184,400 in June, 1943, partly as a result of enlistments in the Defence Forces but chiefly as a result of changing to wage or salary earning. It is estimated that by December, 1946, employers and workers on own account had recovered to their pre-war level.

Male wage and salary earners in industries other than rural reached their lowest point in July, 1943 (1,266,400) nearly 27,000 below the July, 1939 level. Thereafter there was a gradual upward trend, the increase in the two years ended June, 1945, being 21,000. On 1st June, 1945, the total was 1,100 above the pre-war level. During 1945-46 there was an increase of 212,300 and in the six months ended December, 1946, and the quarter ended March, 1947, further increases of 70,500 and 40,000 respectively were recorded. Many more workers could be absorbed if available (June, 1947).

Female wage and salary earners in industries other than rural are conveniently treated in two groups—private domestic and “other”. Domestic servants in private households decreased rapidly during the war—from 124,500 in July, 1939, to 41,500 in June, 1943. They numbered about 50,000 in December, 1946, or 40 per cent. of the 1939 figures. Wage earners in the “other” group increased by 119,000 in the two years ended July, 1941, a further 47,600 by June, 1942, and another 37,000 in 1942-43. From June, 1943, to June, 1945, there was a decline of 21,000 which may have been related to the reduction in munitions manufacture and the return to civil life during this period of a large number of men. Demobilization of the Defence Forces and cessation of many war-time activities resulted in a further decline in women available and offering for civil employment. Nevertheless, females in civil employment increased gradually between January, 1946, and March, 1947.

3. Total Occupied Persons—States.—The following table shows total occupied males and females in each State in July, 1939, and December, 1946, divided into Defence Forces, Employers and Workers on Own Account and Wage and Salary Earners.

Total Occupied Persons—July, 1939 and December, 1946.(a)

(Thousands)

State.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments.)		Employers and Workers on Own Account.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons Including Forces.	
	July, 1939.	Dec., 1946	July, 1939	Dec., 1946.	July, 1939.	Dec., 1946	July, 1939.	Dec., 1946.
MALES.								
New South Wales	4.9	29.0	216.2	215.6	596.2	710.4	817.3	955.0
Victoria ..	4.4	23.7	162.9	163.8	399.5	469.8	566.8	657.3
Queensland ..	1.0	9.0	95.1	97.6	218.6	247.4	314.7	354.0
South Australia ..	1.1	6.2	54.6	54.4	127.7	153.6	183.4	214.2
Western Australia ..	1.0	5.2	47.4	44.8	99.7	114.4	148.1	164.4
Tasmania ..	0.5	1.8	21.5	22.5	40.9	59.2	68.9	83.5
Australia(b) ..	12.9	74.9	599.0	600.0	1495.1	1763.7	2107.0	2438.6
FEMALES.								
New South Wales ..	..	1.4	28.4	28.5	220.8	277.8	249.2	307.7
Victoria ..	..	1.4	25.5	26.2	175.3	202.8	200.8	230.4
Queensland ..	..	0.3	11.1	10.2	71.2	87.8	82.3	98.3
South Australia ..	..	0.3	6.0	5.2	47.4	53.7	53.4	59.2
Western Australia ..	..	0.3	4.8	4.7	33.2	38.9	38.0	43.9
Tasmania ..	..	..	2.2	2.1	16.3	18.7	18.5	20.8
Australia(b) ..	..	3.7	78.0	77.0	565.6	681.9	643.6	762.6
PERSONS.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	30.4	244.6	244.1	817.0	988.2	1066.5	1262.7
Victoria ..	4.4	25.1	188.4	190.0	574.8	672.6	767.6	887.7
Queensland ..	1.0	9.3	106.2	107.8	289.8	335.2	397.0	452.3
South Australia ..	1.1	6.5	60.6	59.6	175.1	207.3	236.8	273.4
Western Australia ..	1.0	5.5	52.2	49.5	132.9	153.3	186.1	208.3
Tasmania ..	0.5	1.8	23.7	24.6	63.2	77.9	87.4	104.3
Australia (t) ..	12.9	78.6	677.0	677.0	2060.7	2445.6	2750.6	3201.2

(a) Estimates for December, 1946 are subject to revision. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory

Between July, 1939, and December, 1946, the occupied population of Australia (including Defence Forces but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, persons of independent means and dependants) increased by approximately 16.0 per cent. The proportionate increase in each State was as follows: New South Wales, 18.3; Victoria, 15.5; Queensland, 14.6; South Australia, 15.1; Western Australia, 10.4; Tasmania, 19.0. The figures for Victoria and Queensland in December, 1946, were adversely affected by industrial disputes and seasonal conditions respectively.

4. **Wage and Salary Earners in Employment—Australia**—Estimates are made monthly of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female domestics in private homes), based on Pay-roll Tax returns and statistics of Commonwealth Government employment. Pay-roll Tax returns cover only a small proportion of wage earners on rural holdings, and practically no private domestic servants. It is not possible to obtain actual numbers of farm employees and private domestic servants except when a Census or quasi-Census such as Occupation Survey (1st June, 1945) is taken, but estimates have been made from time to time using available data. The next table shows the trend in that section of wage and salary earning employment which it is possible to estimate monthly.

Figures are given as at June, 1933 (Census) and July, 1939 (based on National Register). From July, 1941, (commencement of Pay-roll Tax returns) the estimates are available for each month, and the table shows the level at November, 1941 (just before the Pacific War commenced and when the number of male wage and salary earners in civilian work, excluding rural, had reached a maximum), at June of the years 1943, 1945 and 1946 and as at December, 1946 and March, 1947. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.)

The table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civil employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female private domestics) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Governmental authorities and by private employers respectively. Some principal industrial groups included in the total are shown separately and include both Governmental and private employees except in the case of retail trade for which there are no Governmental employees.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment, Industrial Groups: Australia, 1933 to 1947.

(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestics in Private Homes, and Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces.)

(Thousands.)

Year and Month.	Total Employment.			Employment in Certain Industrial Groups.				
	Governmental. (a)	Private Employers.	Total.	Mining and Quarrying.	Factories.	Transport and Communication.	Retail Trade.	Other-Commerce and Finance
MALES.								
1933—June ..	262.2	729.8	992.0	36.3	251.7	161.4	212.2	
1939—July ..	349.8	943.3	1293.1	52.2	391.5	185.9	259.7	
1941—November	381.5	999.9	1381.4	54.1	509.8	197.6	102.2	118.3
1943—June ..	413.3	859.9	1273.2	45.2	520.7	195.7	71.7	89.3
1945—June(b)	399.9	894.3	1294.2	43.4	514.5	209.6	76.3	96.5
1946—June(c)	435.0	1071.5	1506.5	48.8	558.4	237.8	103.2	133.4
December	456.6	1120.4	1577.0	50.5	561.0	250.7	115.7	145.8
(c)								
1947—March(c)	465.7	1151.3	1617.0	50.3	578.4	252.4	114.3	149.7
FEMALES.								
1933—June ..	46.5	294.3	340.8	0.2	103.1	11.1	87.3	
1939—July ..	55.2	381.9	437.1	0.3	148.2	12.6	114.9	
1941—November	76.3	503.5	579.8	0.5	198.2	22.1	106.4	47.7
1943—June ..	135.9	504.8	640.7	0.6	228.6	34.6	98.5	52.6
1945—June(b)	125.4	494.1	619.5	0.4	206.3	36.5	95.9	52.5
1946—June(c)	94.0	502.0	596.0	0.5	192.1	32.4	99.6	50.8
December	89.5	521.3	610.8	0.5	194.4	31.8	108.7	51.6
(c)								
1947—March(c)	91.0	526.0	617.0	0.5	199.7	32.3	103.5	52.6
PERSONS.								
1933—June ..	308.7	1024.1	1332.8	36.5	354.8	175.5	299.5	
1939—July ..	405.0	1325.2	1730.2	52.5	539.7	198.5	374.6	
1941—November	457.8	1503.4	1961.2	54.6	708.0	219.7	208.6	166.0
1943—June ..	549.2	1364.7	1913.9	45.8	749.3	230.3	170.2	141.9
1945—June(b)	525.3	1388.4	1913.7	43.8	720.8	246.1	172.2	149.0
1946—June(c)	529.0	1573.5	2102.5	49.3	750.5	270.2	202.8	184.2
December	546.1	1641.7	2187.8	51.0	755.4	282.5	221.4	197.4
(c)								
1947—March(c)	556.7	1677.3	2234.0	50.8	778.1	284.7	217.8	202.3

(a) Includes employees of Australian Government Authorities (Commonwealth, State and Local) and of Allied Governments. (b) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (c) Subject to revision.

5. **Wage and Salary Earners in Employment—States.**—Statistics of total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic employment) since 1933 are shown for each State in the next table.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment : States, 1933 to 1947.

(*Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestics in Private Homes, and Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces.*)

(Thousands.)

Year and Month	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia (a)
MALES.							
1933—June ..	380.6	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.0
1939—July ..	529.9	357.5	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941—November ..	550.8	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.4
1943—June ..	525.1	355.2	167.3	110.6	70.4	36.9	1273.2
1945—June(b) ..	534.1	359.1	168.7	109.8	75.5	39.5	1294.2
1946—June(c) ..	618.5	417.9	192.4	129.6	93.9	46.9	1506.5
December ..	674.4	430.9	205.4	136.0	100.2	49.2	1577.0
1947—March(c) ..	661.7	441.8	212.4	139.4	103.0	50.2	1617.0
FEMALES.							
1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.6	9.1	340.8
1939—July ..	168.0	142.9	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.1
1941—November ..	229.3	192.8	62.6	45.6	32.6	15.2	579.8
1943—June ..	254.4	205.4	74.1	52.9	35.5	16.7	640.7
1945—June(b) ..	247.7	193.8	74.9	48.8	35.6	16.7	619.5
1946—June(c) ..	242.3	183.7	71.2	45.8	34.4	16.6	596.0
December ..	250.7	187.2	72.7	47.2	34.9	16.1	610.8
1947—March(c) ..	251.6	190.2	73.6	47.8	35.3	16.5	617.0
PERSONS.							
1933—June ..	506.4	406.8	180.3	106.5	90.7	38.1	1332.8
1939—July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	140.7	109.1	49.0	1730.2
1941—November ..	786.1	597.9	230.5	167.5	115.8	54.6	1961.2
1943—June ..	779.5	560.6	241.4	163.5	105.9	53.6	1913.9
1945—June(b) ..	781.8	552.9	243.6	158.6	111.1	56.2	1913.7
1946—June(c) ..	860.8	601.6	263.6	175.4	128.3	63.5	2102.5
December ..	898.1	618.1	278.1	183.2	135.1	65.3	2187.8
1947—March(c) ..	913.3	632.0	286.0	187.2	138.3	66.7	2234.0

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.
Survey).

(c) Subject to revision.

(b) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation.

In all States except Queensland employment of male wage and salary earners in civilian work, excluding rural and private domestic, was higher in November, 1941, than at the outbreak of war. After that date, the male employment level commenced to decrease and continued to do so in most States until the second quarter of 1943-44. In Queensland, however, the downward movement was very slight. There was then a general, though slight, upward trend (except in South Australia) until the end of the war. Demobilization of the Defence Forces resulted in a rapid increase in male employment in all States in 1945-46 and 1946-47.

After the outbreak of war, female wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and domestics in private homes) increased rapidly in all States. The peak level (646,000) was reached in December, 1943. From June to December, 1943 there was only a slight total increase. Victoria and South Australia had already passed their respective peaks of female employment. In January, 1946, female employment reached its lowest level (588,400) since January, 1942, having declined in all States after the end of the war, particularly in Victoria and South Australia. From January, 1946 to March, 1947, female employment increased in all States.

§ 2. Unemployment.

1. **Total Persons Unemployed.**—The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933, the National Register, 1939, the Civilian Register, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. Estimates have been inserted for June and December, 1946. The percentage which the unemployed bore at each time to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown. Of the total wage and salary earners shown below as being unemployed at the Census of 30th June, 1933, 1.4 per cent. was on account of sickness and accident.

Unemployment (All Causes): Australia.

Year and Month	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.			Percentage of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.		
	Males	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	'000.	'000.	'000.	%	%	%
1911—April (Census)	48.0	8.3	56.3	4.3	2.7	4.0
1921—April "	139.4	21.5	160.9	10.7	5.7	9.6
1933—June. (a) "	460.2	103.1	563.3	27.9	19.1	25.8
1939—July (b) ..	264.0	34.0	298.0	15.0	5.7	12.6
1943—June (c) ..	19.5	6.3	25.8	1.4	0.9	1.2
1945—June (d) ..	39.9	16.2	56.1	2.7	2.3	2.6
1946—June (e) ..	109.0	25.0	134.0	6.1	3.6	5.4
December (e) ..	66.4	16.3	82.7	3.6	2.4	3.3

(a) The figures shown for 1933 are in excess of those actually recorded at the Census, an allowance having been made for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, having never been employed, were not classed as wage and salary earners. (b) Derived from National Register, 1939. (c) Derived from Civilian Register, 1943. See comment below. (d) Derived from Occupation Survey, 1945. (e) Estimate subject to revision.

The estimates and percentages of unemployment given above for periods subsequent to the Census of 1933 should be interpreted in conjunction with the notes below.

The estimates for 1939 were based on the National Register, which covered males aged 18–64 years, and data available from other sources. Owing to the absence of specific definition of an unemployed person on the Civil Registration card used in 1943, and use on the Occupation Survey (1945) card of the definition "a person normally working for wages but without a job on 1st June", it appears that the 1943 and 1945 figures exclude some persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs at the dates of the surveys.

The proportion of wage earners unemployed in July, 1939, immediately prior to the 1939–45 War, was estimated at approximately 12½ per cent. In July, 1941, it was about 4 per cent. and by June, 1943, under conditions of intensive mobilization of man power for war purposes involuntary unemployment was practically nil. After August, 1945, considerable numbers of ex-Service personnel were idle prior to resuming civil employment. These persons were included in the estimates of numbers unemployed.

2. **Unemployment in Trade Unions.**—(i) *General.*—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment amongst trade unionists was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

From 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the *Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and the Labour Reports. Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since 1st January, 1913. The quarterly figures show the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter: they include persons out of work through sickness but exclude persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs except those outside the industry who are indirectly affected. The yearly figures quoted represent the average of the four quarters.

The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the trend of unemployment amongst trade unionists as reported by the secretaries of trade unions.

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1947 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1947 (June Quarter) in respect of:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available; (b) The number of members of such unions; (c) The number of members unemployed; and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 (end of year) ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " " ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906 " " ..	47	11,299	753	6.7
1911 " " ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1916 (average for year) ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1921 " " ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1926 " " ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 " " ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " " ..	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 " " ..	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " " ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " ..	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1934 " " ..	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
1935 " " ..	396	435,938	71,823	16.5
1936 " " ..	392	441,311	53,992	12.2
1937 " " ..	387	449,588	41,823	9.3
1938 " " ..	390	466,325	40,138	8.7
1939 " " ..	396	476,918	45,967	9.7

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1940 (average for year) ..	394	491,352	39,116	8.0
1941 " " ..	395	536,660	20,013	3.7
1942 " " ..	394	613,534	9,754	1.6
1943 " " ..	390	678,713	7,545	1.1
1944 " " ..	389	681,684	8,073	1.2
1945 " " ..	388	673,750	7,864	1.2
1946 " " ..	383	672,121	9,125	1.4
1944 March " ..	390	688,381	6,987	1.0
June " ..	389	683,463	9,433	1.4
September " ..	389	680,218	7,947	1.2
December " ..	389	674,095	7,925	1.2
1945 March " ..	388	683,632	7,616	1.1
June " ..	388	679,227	7,795	1.1
September " ..	387	668,674	7,769	1.2
December " ..	387	663,467	8,276	1.2
1946 March " ..	385	662,296	9,062	1.4
June " ..	385	661,432	8,757	1.3
September " ..	381	672,209	9,212	1.4
December " ..	381	692,546	9,468	1.4
1947 March " ..	381	699,155	9,880	1.4
June " ..	381	713,455	9,240	1.2

(iii) *Australia, by Industries, 1945 and 1946.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries or occupations in which employment is stable, such as railways, and those which are subject to exceptional fluctuations, such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are not included. Other occupations—domestic, hotel employees, etc.—are included in the "Other and Miscellaneous" group, as their returns are not sufficiently representative.

Unemployment in Trade Unions, Industrial Groups : Australia, 1945 and 1946.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.				Unemployed			
	Unions.		Members.		Members.		Percentage.	
	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
Manufacturing—								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	16	17,580	19,448	135	152	0.8	0.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	61	59	204,755	190,497	1,771	1,434	0.9	0.7
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	54	54	40,825	42,738	937	1,088	2.3	2.5
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	22	22	57,126	57,635	487	772	0.9	1.3
V. Books, Printing, etc.	12	12	24,699	26,515	101	117	0.4	0.5
VI. Other Manufacturing	64	62	57,837	50,067	1,175	1,324	2.1	2.7
VII. Building	46	46	57,074	60,719	814	1,106	1.4	1.8
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	22	22	28,111	28,306	887	893	3.2	3.2
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	13	13	24,489	29,169	611	490	2.5	1.7
IX. XI., XII., XIII. and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous	78	77	161,245	167,027	946	1,749	0.6	1.0
All Groups	388	383	673,750	672,121	7,864	9,125	1.2	1.4

(iv) *Australia, by Industries, September Quarter 1939, and Quarterly, 1945 and 1946.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the March quarter of 1945 to the December quarter of 1946. The percentage of unemployed in the September quarter 1939 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Percentages by Industries, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1939.	1945.				1946.			
	Sept. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	18.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	8.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	18.4	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. . .	13.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	5.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	9.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4
VII. Building . . .	9.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	12.6	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.7
X. Other Land Transport . . .	8.7	2.7	3.2	2.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.2	1.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	7.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
AUSTRALIA . . .	10.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4

(v) *States, 1945 and 1946.*—In making interstate comparisons of unemployment percentages, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States, and that for some States the returns are a more representative sample than for others. The State percentages shown below, therefore, should not be read as indicating the relative degree of unemployment amongst unionists in the individual States but as an indication of the trend of unemployment as reported by the Trade Unions. The figures in the following table show the position in each State for 1945 and 1946 :—

Unemployment in Trade Unions : 1945 and 1946.

State	Unions Reporting.				Unemployed.			
	Number.		Members.		Number.		Percentage.	
	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.	1945.	1946.
New South Wales . .	110	109	287,842	284,514	4,328	4,319	1.5	1.5
Victoria . .	77	75	186,112	191,632	1,548	2,400	0.9	1.2
Queensland . .	45	45	90,066	87,006	634	768	0.7	0.9
South Australia . .	55	54	59,368	56,628	771	755	1.3	1.4
Western Australia . .	67	66	35,371	37,372	426	584	1.2	1.5
Tasmania . .	34	34	14,991	14,969	157	299	1.0	2.0
Australia . .	388	383	673,750	672,121	7,864	9,125	1.2	1.4

(vi) *States, 1931 to 1946 and Quarterly 1943 to June, 1947.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1942 were published in previous issues of this Report and in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed for the years 1931 to 1946 and quarterly from 1943, to 1947 (June):—

Unemployment in Trade Unions: Percentages.

Period.			N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania	Australia.
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1931	Year	..	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	26.1	27.4
1932	"	..	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	25.9	29.0
1933	"	..	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	18.6	23.1
1934	"	..	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.4	20.5
1935	"	..	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	13.2	16.5
1936	"	..	15.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.1	9.8	12.2
1937	"	..	10.9	9.0	7.3	8.2	5.6	7.3	9.5
1938	"	..	9.9	8.6	6.4	8.3	5.7	7.9	8.7
1939	"	..	11.0	10.4	5.9	9.3	7.1	8.1	9.7
1940	"	..	11.0	5.8	5.5	7.0	5.6	5.2	8.0
1941	"	..	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7
1942	"	..	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.6
1943	"	..	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
1944	"	..	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2
1945	"	..	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
1946	"	..	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.4
1943	March Qtr.	..	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.2
	June "	..	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1
	Sept "	..	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.1
	Dec. "	..	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1
1944	March Qtr.	..	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.0
	June "	..	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.4
	Sept "	..	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2
	Dec "	..	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2
1945	March Qtr.	..	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
	June "	..	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.1
	Sept "	..	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
	Dec. "	..	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2
1946	March Qtr.	..	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
	June "	..	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3
	Sept "	..	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.4
	Dec. "	..	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.4
1947	March Qtr.	..	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.4
	June "	..	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.4	1.2

(vii) *Causes of Unemployment.*—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

3. **Unemployment, Various Countries**—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of 1946. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Unemployment in various Countries during 1946.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	
Australia (a)	..	1.4	..	..	1.3	..	..	1.4	..	..	1.4	..	1.4
Canada (b)	..	4.7	..	..	..	2.6	..	2.4	..	..	2.4	..	3.0
Denmark (c)	..	13.2	8.2	7.4	4.4	3.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.8	3.2	10.0	4.7
Ireland (d)	..	11.8	12.7	11.4	10.8	10.7	9.9	9.6	10.1	9.4	8.9	9.6	10.6
Norway (e)	..	3.9	3.7	3.4	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.0
Sweden (f)	..	5.5	5.4	4.5	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.2
Switzerland (g)	..	4.2	2.6	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.5	1.0
United States (h)	..	4.3	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.9

(a) Returns from trade unions representing 56 per cent. of total trade union membership.
 (b) Estimates based on quarterly sample surveys of the labour force, each of which refers to a specific week.
 (c) Insured workers unemployed for more than one week.
 (d) Compulsory unemployment insurance returns.
 (e) Employment exchange returns.
 (f) Trade union returns.
 (g) Wholly unemployed.
 (h) Estimates based on nation wide interviews with a given percentage of the total persons of working age, selected at random, at their places of residence.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the Re-Establishment and Employment Act of 1945, and under the Social Services Legislation Declaratory Act 1947.

The principal function of this Service, as set out in Section 48 of the first-mentioned Act, is to provide services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to change employment, or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth. The Act also gives the Service a number of specific functions in relation to the re-establishment of ex-servicemen and war workers.

The Service also assists in the administration of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, provided under the Social Services Consolidation Act 1947, as well as the Re-Employment Allowance, provided under the Re-Establishment and Employment Act for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances must register with their residential Employment Office which is responsible for checking the claim and arranging for payment of benefit, if appropriate, and if no suitable employment can be offered to the applicant.

The Service functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, and is under the control of a Director of Employment. It functions on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Sydney, and there are State Head Offices in each of the capital cities, with 153 District Employment Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres, and with some 500 agents in the smaller country centres who are responsible to the various District Employment Offices. The District Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 57; Victoria, 39; Queensland, 22; South Australia, 15; Western Australia, 15; Tasmania, 5.

The Service completed its first year of operation in May, 1947, and statistics of the principal items of business transacted are contained in the following table :—

**Commonwealth Employment Service—Operations for the Year Ended April, 1947 :
Australia.
(Persons.)**

Month	Applicants for Employment			Vacancies.		Persons receiving Advice or Information	Discharges (ex-Service) dealt with
	New Registrations.	Referred to Employers.	Placed in Employment	New Notifications during month.	Unfilled at end of month.		
1946—May ..	53,495	31,298	18,408	36,004	48,243	39,659	32,706
June ..	42,101	26,176	16,490	24,784	52,630	37,168	24,589
July ..	44,556	28,046	16,852	26,682	55,062	44,740	19,496
August ..	34,221	28,702	17,512	33,908	60,107	46,279	16,242
September ..	32,604	26,957	16,873	30,860	62,812	46,258	12,115
October ..	32,901	27,803	17,409	28,489	64,174	49,394	9,564
November ..	45,531	26,217	15,046	27,395	58,808	50,520	7,306
December ..	30,562	17,363	11,167	17,147	51,593	43,685	7,344
1947—January ..	45,828	29,941	17,965	31,239	57,807	52,798	8,942
February ..	41,567	34,914	23,485	41,472	62,179	48,063	4,324
March ..	37,994	31,850	20,165	31,777	60,818	44,710	3,536
April ..	33,967	28,484	17,202	28,419	58,124	32,346	3,065
Total ..	474,427	337,751	208,574	358,176	..	535,620	149,229
Monthly Average	39,536	28,146	17,381	29,848	57,696	44,635	12,436

§ 4. State Labour Exchanges.

With the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service referred to in the preceding section most of the State Labour Exchange Organizations existing previously have been superseded. Details concerning the organization and administration of these exchanges in the several States are given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133.

§ 5. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. **General.**—A very important addition was made to Commonwealth social legislation when the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act (from 1st July, 1947, incorporated in the Social Services Consolidation Act 1947) received the Royal Assent on 5th April, 1944.

The Act came into operation on 1st July, 1945, and is financed from the National Welfare Fund. The first payments were made on 19th July, 1945.

Persons eligible include all males between the ages of 16 and 65 years and all females between the ages of 16 and 60 years who have lived in Australia for the twelve months immediately preceding a claim for benefit and who are not qualified to receive a Service pension under the Soldier's Repatriation Act or an invalid, age or widows' pension.

The payment of unemployment benefit is subject to the claimant being capable of undertaking and willing to accept suitable employment. Except where the applicant lives in remote or inaccessible areas of Australia or where for some good reason it is impossible to do so, the payment of sickness benefit is subject to the production of a medical certificate or some other satisfactory evidence.

2. **Rate of Benefit.**—The rate of benefit for both unemployment and sickness is as follows :—

Unmarried male or female—		s.	d.
16 years and under 17 years	.. ..	15	0 per week.
17 " " " 18 years	.. ..	15	0 per week.
18 " " " 21 years	.. ..	20	0 per week.
21 years and over	.. ..	25	0 per week.

A married person, whether adult or minor, may receive an additional 20s. per week for a dependent spouse and 5s. per week for an unendowed child.

All benefits are subject to a means test which disregards the value of property owned by claimant and permits the possession of income up to the following amounts :—

Unmarried male and female—		s.	d.
16 years and under 17 years	.. ..	5	0 per week.
17 " " " 18 years	.. ..	10	0 per week.
18 " " " 21 years	.. ..	15	0 per week.
In all other cases	.. ..	20	0 per week.

3. **Means Test.**—In applying the means test for sickness benefit, any amount up to 20s. per week received by claimant from a friendly society or other approved benefit society is disregarded. For the purpose of calculating unemployment benefit, the income of the family group is taken into account, but in the case of sickness benefit the claimant's income only will be considered in determining whether there shall be reduction in benefit because of the possession of other income.

Where a person is entitled to some other payment such as war pension or workers' compensation in respect of the disability for which he claims sickness benefit, payment will be made only to the extent to which such other payment is less than the amount of benefit.

In the case of unemployment the Act provides for payment of benefit for the duration of the unemployment, and in the case of sickness for the duration of temporary incapacity. Where incapacity through sickness becomes permanent, an invalid pension may be granted, subject to the conditions governing the grant of invalid pensions.

4. **Waiting Period.**—There is a waiting period of seven days in respect of which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable.

5. **Special Benefit.**—In cases of hardship where a person is not qualified for either sickness or unemployment benefit by reason of his inability to comply with one or other of the statutory requirements, a special benefit, at a rate not exceeding that which might otherwise have been payable, may be authorized.

6. **Administration.**—For convenience of administration, Commonwealth Employment Service Officers act as Registrars and in their offices are officers of the Department of Social Services to attend to the detailed duties. Payment of benefits is made by cheque issued by the Deputy-Director of Social Services in the metropolitan areas and by Registrars in country districts.

7. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month July, 1945, to December, 1946 :—

Number of Persons on Unemployment Benefit at End of Each Month.(a)

Month.	Persons.						Australia.		
	New South Wales. (b)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (c)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1945—July ..	94	74	62	17	28	6	266	15	281
August ..	124	87	48	27	45	7	322	16	338
September ..	157	101	77	65	59	21	456	24	480
October ..	365	149	124	113	72	26	787	62	849
November ..	768	206	199	107	93	26	1,286	113	1,399
December ..	30,679	553	624	7,635	214	32	32,406	7,331	39,737
1946—January ..	2,056	466	1,689	683	322	35	5,061	190	5,251
February ..	1,181	393	2,684	359	542	57	5,053	163	5,216
March ..	1,546	362	2,733	273	709	75	5,455	243	5,698
April ..	1,121	412	3,225	314	910	79	5,772	289	6,061
May ..	1,166	475	3,347	329	1,047	73	6,153	284	6,437
June ..	1,298	579	3,311	326	1,276	83	6,576	297	6,873
July ..	1,420	648	2,910	324	1,357	97	6,459	297	6,756
August ..	1,663	680	2,508	231	1,285	108	6,209	266	6,475
September ..	1,589	578	2,610	153	1,203	114	6,017	230	6,247
October ..	1,590	500	2,871	141	1,021	110	6,013	220	6,233
November ..	1,622	5,204	4,102	318	1,317	96	12,312	347	12,659
December ..	2,764	6,300	6,575	377	1,221	94	16,836	495	17,331

(a) Last Saturday of month
Northern Territory

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory

(c) Includes

(ii) *Payments made.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months July, 1945, to December, 1946 are shown in the following table:—

Unemployment Benefit Payments During Each Month.

Month.	New South Wales.(a)	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia. (b)	Western Australia	Tasmania.	Australia.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945—July ..	51	99	8	23	38	13	232
August ..	728	668	77	219	273	43	2,008
September ..	877	656	428	175	306	71	2,513
October ..	1,514	770	612	665	494	184	4,239
November ..	2,897	1,169	1,285	876	807	245	7,279
December ..	12,203	1,145	1,684	1,610	574	203	17,419
1946—January ..	132,872	5,118	5,893	52,140	1,910	573	198,506
February ..	82,086	3,727	12,809	7,543	2,987	115	109,267
March ..	9,422	3,222	21,286	2,868	4,866	546	42,330
April ..	9,998	3,217	12,894	1,944	5,863	589	34,505
May ..	13,215	3,801	22,068	2,702	8,921	724	51,431
June ..	9,342	4,642	29,094	2,461	9,281	521	55,341
July ..	10,013	4,111	35,164	3,045	10,462	623	63,418
August ..	12,452	6,098	32,290	2,181	11,726	755	65,502
September ..	12,702	5,102	19,999	1,998	10,277	965	51,043
October ..	12,379	5,195	19,090	927	10,142	993	48,726
November ..	14,182	5,008	21,528	900	15,102	771	57,491
December ..	12,339	35,604	27,194	2,567	12,357	730	90,791

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

NOTE.—Benefits are paid weekly in arrears

§ 6. Relief of Unemployment.

The steps taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments during the depression commencing in 1930 to provide relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1941, are briefly reviewed in the various Labour Reports up to No. 31, and particulars relating to the year 1941 were shown on pages 105 to 125 of No. 31, 1941.

With the enormous expansion of industry over the war-time period, however, practically all employable persons were absorbed, and the few remaining merely represented the small body of unemployables always present in the community for whom the regular eleemosynary reliefs are available.

§ 7. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 34 while particulars for the years 1945 and 1946 are shown in the following table.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups.**—(i) *Year 1945.*—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1945 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1945 was 945, as compared with 941 during the previous year. In New South Wales 845 disputes occurred in 1945, 684 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1945 amounted to 2,119,641 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 912,752 working days lost during 1944. The estimated loss of wages was £2,567,444 in 1945, as compared with £1,111,729 for the year 1944.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1945.

Class	Industrial Group.	Number	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly	Indirectly.	Total		
New South Wales—								
II	Engineering, metal works, etc.	55	59	22,453	1,467	23,920	784,381	£ 880,604
III.	Food, drink, etc.	25	25	8,066	68	8,134	46,520	48,300
IV	Clothing, textiles, etc.	2	2	454	..	454	2,776	2,100
V	Books, printing, etc.	4	113	3,218	18	3,236	154,964	185,056
VI	Other manufacturing	17	51	8,156	287	8,443	115,221	116,560
VII	Building	2	3	201	..	201	806	1,047
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	684	857	178,219	13,459	191,678	593,782	884,664
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	3	3	1,350	174	1,524	22,677	38,852
IX.	Railway and tramway services	10	10	6,641	..	6,641	7,018	7,343
X.	Other land transport	1	1	130	..	130	130	150
XI	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	29	29	16,249	..	16,249	57,861	71,783
XII.	Pastoral, agricultur, l, etc.	2	32	200	..	200	3,470	3,510
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	12	..	12	216	150
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	9	937	..	937	3,035	1,031
	Total	845	1,201	246,286	15,473	261,759	1,792,857	2,241,180
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	11	11	447	..	447	3,645	4,100
III.	Food, drink, etc.	10	10	1,027	..	1,027	13,903	12,156
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	4	4	533	..	533	1,822	1,501
V	Other manufacturing	3	3	64	65	129	1,032	998
IX	Railway and tramway services	1	1	23,939	..	23,939	23,939	23,152
X.	Other land transport	2	2	3,015	..	3,015	6,010	6,511
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	3	3	137	..	137	857	800
	Total	34	34	29,162	65	29,227	51,206	49,628
Queensland—								
I.	Wood furniture, etc.	1	250	4,000	..	4,000	68,000	70,000
II	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	60	3,500	..	3,500	3,500	3,500
III.	Food, drink, etc.	5	9	1,222	..	1,222	14,494	14,133
VI	Other manufacturing	2	2	119	..	119	321	523
VIII	(a) Coal-mining	5	10	1,023	..	1,023	7,190	11,167
IX.	Railway and tramway services	6	6	2,454	99	2,553	20,445	23,350
XI	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	3	3	1,653	..	1,653	3,431	3,536
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	20	1,500	..	1,500	90,000	80,000
XIV	Miscellaneous	3	3	173	..	173	322	274
	Total	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1945—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
	South Australia—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	4	129	16	145	2,386	2,297
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	93	..	93	93	45
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	178	..	178	1,246	1,200
VII.	Building	1	1	150	..	150	375	400
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	1	22	..	22	66	72
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	1,337	..	1,337	3,786	3,595
X.	Other land transport	1	1	1,806	..	1,806	19,866	19,000
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	2	82	..	82	1,052	1,140
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	22	..	22	44	19
	Total	13	14	3,819	16	3,835	28,914	27,768
	Western Australia—							
I	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	131	..	131	161	190
II	Engineering, metal works, etc.	2	3	183	..	183	896	1,036
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	12	..	12	30	30
IV	Clothing, textiles, etc.	2	8	402	..	402	9,162	8,145
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	127	..	127	715	750
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	3	5	1,439	644	2,083	9,974	11,760
IX.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	548	..	548	1,644	1,666
X.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	211	..	211	251	259
XI	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	2	105	..	105	9,655	11,403
	Total	16	25	3,158	644	3,802	32,491	35,239
	Tasmania—							
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	3	3	43	..	43	293	310
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	52	..	52	156	210
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	303	..	303	606	643
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	4	5	1,174	..	1,174	5,113	5,983
	Total	10	11	1,572	..	1,572	6,168	7,146
	Australia—							
I	Wood, furniture, etc.	5	254	4,174	..	4,174	68,157	70,500
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	72	137	26,712	1,483	28,195	791,808	891,837
III.	Food, drink, etc.	43	47	10,472	68	10,540	75,196	74,874
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	8	14	1,389	..	1,389	13,760	11,836
V.	Books, printing, etc.	4	113	3,218	18	3,236	154,964	185,056
VI.	Other manufacturing	27	61	8,947	352	9,299	119,141	120,674
VII.	Building	3	4	351	..	351	1,181	1,447
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	693	875	180,703	14,103	194,806	611,312	907,663
IX.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	4	4	1,898	174	2,072	24,321	40,518
X.	Railway and tramway services	27	27	34,582	99	34,681	55,439	57,699
XI.	Other land transport	4	4	4,951	..	4,951	26,006	25,681
XII.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	43	44	19,400	..	19,400	77,969	94,645
XIII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	3	52	1,700	..	1,700	93,470	83,540
XIV.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	2	2	34	..	34	260	169
XIV.	Miscellaneous	7	10	1,110	..	1,110	3,357	1,305
	Total (a)	945	1,648	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,119,641	2,567,444

(a) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at, the end of the year 1944, and in respect of "Number of Disputes", and "Establishments Involved" are duplicated in the figures for 1945.

State.	Number of Disputes.	Establish-ments Involved.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly	Indirectly.	Total.
Victoria	I	I	24	..	24
South Australia	I	I	20	..	20
Western Australia	I	I	1,140	..	1,140

(ii) *Year 1946.*—In the following table industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1946 are classified according to industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1946 was 869, as compared with 945 during the previous year. In New South Wales 771 disputes occurred in 1946, 682 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1946 amounted to 1,947,844 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 2,119,641 working days lost during 1945. The estimated loss of wages was £2,290,147 in 1946, as compared with £2,567,444 for the year 1945.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1946.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number	Establishments Involved	Workpeople Involved			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly	Indirectly	Total.		
New South Wales—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	26	328	24,835	2,045	26,880	206,555	£ 242,183
III.	Food, drink, etc.	11	68	2,968	81	3,049	33,590	39,408
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. . . .	2	5	607	..	607	15,089	13,144
VI.	Other manufacturing	10	73	5,529	..	5,529	22,359	26,038
VII.	Building	1	1	28	..	28	896	1,000
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	682	729	153,796	6,922	160,718	297,316	454,602
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	660	..	660	3,300	4,025
IX.	Railway and tramway services	8	9	9,576	..	9,576	12,350	13,565
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. .	21	161	21,250	..	21,250	125,876	145,566
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. . . .	1	1	35	..	35	315	300
XIV.	Miscellaneous	7	12	1,168	..	1,168	1,911	2,152
	Total	771	1,389	220,452	9,048	229,500	719,557	941,983
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	6	95	2,014	1,807	3,821	186,619	187,158
III.	Food, drink, etc.	7	8	840	175	1,015	3,886	3,923
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. . . .	2	2	89	..	89	3,503	3,066
V.	Books, printing, etc.	1	3	275	..	275	725	797
VI.	Other manufacturing	4	12	1,789	76	1,865	26,816	29,652
VII.	Building	4	4	96	..	96	2,796	3,160
IX.	Railway and tramway services	5	6	62,446	542	62,988	244,251	274,897
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. .	5	56	6,268	..	6,268	37,894	40,102
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	140	400	..	400	800	900
	Total	35	326	74,217	2,600	76,817	507,290	543,655
Queensland—								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	10	23	9,068	20	9,088	474,245	515,944
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	60	..	60	300	330
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	12	3,000	..	3,000	51,000	76,000
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	2,543	70	2,613	30,256	31,746
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. .	8	52	8,651	..	8,651	57,888	70,433
	Total	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
South Australia.								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	116	..	116	232	228
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	70	1,270	1,340	1,550	1,720
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	42	..	42	126	130
VI.	Other manufacturing	4	4	813	..	813	17,016	17,634
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	5,395	..	5,395	5,395	5,030
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. .	8	23	2,477	16	2,493	4,611	6,703
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	28	..	28	84	80
	Total	18	33	8,941	1,286	10,227	29,014	31,525

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1946—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly	In-directly.	Total		
	Western Australia—							£
I.	Wood, furniture, etc. . .	1	1	140	..	140	480	500
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	87	..	87	87	129
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	1	1	336	..	336	486	538
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . .	1	3	236	..	236	21050	2,600
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	9	..	9	270	500
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	1,357	3,659	5,016	64,548	62,044
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	3	8	459	..	459	1,313	1,518
XIV.	Miscellaneous . .	1	1	80	..	80	400	500
	Total . . .	11	18	2,704	3,659	6,363	69,634	68,329
	Tasmania—							
VI.	Other manufacturing . .	1	1	63	..	63	126	115
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	322	..	322	1,610	1,460
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	5	12	1,250	..	1,250	4,070	4,881
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . .	1	1	40	..	40	840	600
	Total . . .	8	15	1,675	..	1,675	6,646	7,056
	Northern Territory—							
VII.	Building . .	1	1	430	..	430	1,860	2,960
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	97	..	97	97	140
	Total . . .	2	2	527	..	527	1,957	3,100
	Australian Capital Territory—							
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	1	8	10	..	10	40	46
XII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. . .	1	1	17	..	17	17	..
	Total . . .	2	9	27	..	27	57	46
	Australia—							
I.	Wood, furniture, etc. . .	2	2	256	..	256	712	728
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	34	425	27,006	5,122	32,128	394,811	431,190
III.	Food, drink, etc. . .	31	109	13,264	276	13,540	512,373	559,989
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. . .	4	7	696	..	696	18,592	16,210
V.	Books, printing, etc. . .	1	3	275	..	275	725	797
VI.	Other manufacturing . .	20	91	8,254	76	8,330	66,617	73,769
VII.	Building . .	6	6	554	..	554	5,552	7,120
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . .	684	744	157,032	6,922	163,954	350,366	533,202
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	3	3	669	..	669	3,570	4,525
IX.	Railway and tramway services	21	23	81,736	4,271	86,007	358,507	388,882
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	50	312	40,355	16	40,371	231,652	269,203
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . .	1	1	40	..	40	840	600
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. . .	2	2	52	..	52	332	300
XIV.	Miscellaneous . .	10	154	1,676	..	1,676	3,195	3,632
	Total (a) . . .	869	1,882	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147

(a) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at, the end of the year 1945, and in respect of "Number of Disputes", and "Establishments Involved" are duplicated in the figures for 1946.

State.	Number of Disputes	Establish-ments Involved.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	3	3	610	226	836
Victoria	1	1	31	..	31

130

45

40

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

4

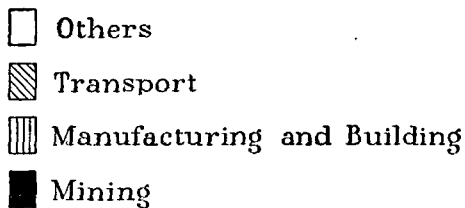
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INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WORKING DAYS LOST



Hundred Thousands

1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946

EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus taking the year 1920 and comparing the sections with the scale, it will be seen that about 2,528,000 working days were lost in Mining 1,901,000 in Manufacturing and Building 30,000 in Transport, and about 3,000 in other industries. Total, 4,462,000 days.

3. **Industrial Disputes, 1939, 1942 to 1946.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1942 to 1946, with the aggregate for the same period. Figures for the year 1939 have also been inserted.

Industrial Disputes : Australia.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining (Group VIII.)		Transport. Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL Groups.
			Coal- mining	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1942 ..	120	13	447	1	12	9	602
1943 ..	179	13	550	4	22	17	785
1944 ..	199	11	660	8	40	23	941
1945 ..	159	3	693	4	74	12	945
1946 ..	92	6	684	3	71	13	869
1942-46 .	749	46	3,034	20	219	74	4,142

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1942 ..	47,689	1,900	112,031	306	6,468	869	169,263
1943 ..	106,943	19,976	148,640	1,865	12,293	6,377	209,103
1944 ..	65,629	1,494	158,838	6,452	36,473	7,472	276,358
1945 ..	56,833	351	194,806	2,072	59,032	2,844	315,938
1946 ..	55,225	554	163,954	669	126,378	1,768	348,548
1942-46 ..	332,319	24,275	778,278	11,364	240,644	19,330	1,406,210

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1942 ..	187,049	6,450	177,565	1,224	3,924	1,983	378,195
1943 ..	407,524	125,247	326,231	39,764	79,529	11,856	990,151
1944 ..	340,604	21,204	389,582	60,486	74,913	25,963	912,752
1945 ..	1,226,326	1,181	611,312	24,321	159,414	97,087	2,119,641
1946 ..	993,830	5,552	350,366	3,570	590,159	4,367	1,947,844
1942-46 ..	3,155,333	159,634	1,855,056	129,365	907,939	141,256	6,348,583

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1939 ..	£ 83,540	£ 424	£ 335,033	£ 4,728	£ 22,114	£ 9,877	£ 455,716
1942 ..	179,880	7,193	260,868	1,400	5,289	1,460	456,090
1943 ..	385,348	149,344	480,008	46,900	82,941	8,465	1,153,506
1944 ..	347,656	23,129	576,360	64,709	79,425	20,450	1,111,729
1945 ..	1,354,777	1,447	907,663	40,518	178,025	85,014	2,567,444
1946 ..	1,082,683	7,120	533,202	4,525	658,085	4,532	2,290,147
1942-46 ..	3,350,844	188,233	2,758,101	158,052	1,003,765	119,921	7,578,916

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the years 1945 and 1946 these disputes represented 73 and 79 per cent. respectively of the annual total.

During the five years 1942-46, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 1,855,056, representing 29 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any other State.

(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1939 and 1943 to 1946, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given in the following table :—

Industrial Disputes : States.

State or Territory	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	460	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	£ 419,330
	1943	689	2,771	250,754	5,623	256,377	796,511	971,069
	1944	801	921	213,007	8,175	221,182	575,305	760,380
	1945	845	1,201	246,286	15,473	261,759	1,792,857	2,241,180
	1946	771	1,389	220,452	9,048	229,500	719,557	941,983
Victoria	1939	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1943	40	1,070	19,042	217	19,259	76,686	65,409
	1944	53	89	13,348	294	13,642	72,618	73,223
	1945	34	34	29,162	65	29,227	51,208	49,628
	1946	35	326	74,217	2,600	76,817	507,290	543,655
Queensland	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1943	20	114	8,990	302	9,292	58,895	62,629
	1944	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,401
	1945	27	363	15,044	99	15,743	208,003	206,483
	1946	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
South Australia	1939	2	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1943	24	442	7,602	841	8,443	19,420	13,490
	1944	30	71	18,250	3,230	21,480	76,086	80,614
	1945	13	14	3,819	16	3,835	28,914	27,768
	1946	18	33	8,941	1,286	10,227	29,014	31,525
Western Australia	1939	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1943	10	82	1,594	950	2,544	38,438	40,733
	1944	30	75	7,161	3,867	11,028	89,984	93,601
	1945	16	25	3,158	644	3,802	32,491	35,239
	1946	11	18	2,704	3,659	6,363	69,634	68,329
Tasmania	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1943	2	2	46	142	188	201	176
	1944	4	4	533	..	533	35,675	36,510
	1945	10	11	1,572	..	1,572	6,168	7,146
	1946	8	15	1,675	..	1,675	6,646	7,056
Northern Territory	1939	2	16	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1946	2	2	527	..	527	1,957	3,100
Aust. Cap Territory.	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1946	2	9	27	..	27	57	46
Australia	1939	416	505	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1943	785	4,481	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	1,153,506
	1944	941	1,192	260,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	1,111,729
	1945	945	1,648	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,119,641	2,567,444
	1946	869	1,882	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147

4. *Duration of Industrial Disputes.*—(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

Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(a) One day and less ; (b) two days and more than one day ; (c) three days and more than two days ; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (e) one week and under two weeks ; (f) two weeks and under four weeks ; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (h) eight weeks and over.

(ii) *Australia*—1939, 1943 to 1946.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1943 to 1946 are given in the following table :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes : Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1943	461	167,539	1,855	169,394	168,220	211,654
	1944	524	136,497	9,856	146,353	143,859	170,389
	1945	534	149,837	1,606	151,443	157,666	217,811
	1946	567	197,281	5,045	202,326	200,636	287,707
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1943	107	32,337	312	32,649	64,278	78,876
	1944	136	39,276	1,994	41,270	77,704	97,995
	1945	140	44,370	10,647	55,017	109,959	149,450
	1946	107	25,034	1,768	26,742	52,252	74,192
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1943	59	18,445	1,606	20,051	59,864	73,869
	1944	67	21,949	772	22,721	67,140	86,073
	1945	76	17,954	383	18,337	53,225	68,547
	1946	46	8,700	722	9,422	28,023	41,461
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1943	64	28,159	2,507	30,666	137,010	175,832
	1944	87	23,961	6	23,967	105,599	142,327
	1945	35	12,877	157	13,034	53,571	74,775
	1946	52	18,623	1,568	20,191	83,660	117,996
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1943	52	15,041	419	15,460	130,791	141,057
	1944	90	27,819	826	28,645	250,148	282,699
	1945	90	38,398	1,656	40,054	307,931	415,667
	1946	42	55,796	40	55,836	433,442	495,826
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,092	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1943	30	23,767	403	24,170	264,312	290,058
	1944	29	10,298	1,137	11,435	195,609	253,177
	1945	35	11,981	313	12,294	170,404	203,773
	1946	28	13,715	3,982	17,697	252,164	306,664
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1943	7	1,330	23	1,353	41,369	52,675
	1944	7	973	25	998	27,693	33,069
	1945	12	5,487	387	5,874	155,677	162,147
	1946	16	3,112	1,596	4,708	154,794	165,773
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1943	5	1,410	950	2,360	124,307	129,485
	1944	1	19	950	969	45,006	46,000
	1945	23	18,737	1,148	19,885	1,111,208	1,275,274
	1946	11	9,604	2,022	11,626	742,873	800,528
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1943	785	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	1,153,506
	1944	941	260,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	1,111,729
	1945	945	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,119,641	2,567,444
	1946	869	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147

5. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, namely :—(1) Wages ; (2) hours of labour ; (3) trade unionism ; (4) employment of particular classes or persons ; (5) working conditions ; (6) sympathy ; and (7) other causes.* The first three groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1913, 1939 and 1941 to 1946.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1939.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	13	46	8	27	18	19	30
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	4	2	1	1	2	1
(c) Other wage questions	31	58	102	107	132	134	131	112
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	12	2	1	5	1	2	2
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	9	10	8	11	16	13	14
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	1	8	9	6	13	7	1
(b) Other union questions	5	48	28	24	30	32	69	64
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	107	154	139	194	230	243	205
5. Working conditions ..	51	90	81	132	200	266	268	273
6. Sympathy ..	5	1	15	14	21	19	32	12
7. Other causes ..	8	73	117	158	158	211	159	156
Total ..	208	416	567	602	785	941	945	869

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	4,384	12,157	2,150	10,441	4,440	4,929	91,423
(b) Against decrease ..	563	279	848	957	44	300	52	..
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	17,094	32,403	32,025	52,055	33,566	37,861	27,903
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	4,150	1,432	85	6,905	24	3,023	249
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	3,383	3,720	1,630	5,430	7,912	7,550	8,888
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	21	912	1,797	2,944	3,788	1,700	116
(b) Other union questions	1,418	16,030	10,392	5,302	10,799	7,091	21,954	11,970
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	28,691	43,889	41,402	60,391	59,576	80,238	58,133
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	28,092	30,051	29,908	45,698	73,733	63,505	95,900
6. Sympathy ..	947	2,600	10,855	7,977	11,593	11,118	22,392	10,849
7. Other causes ..	1,758	48,106	101,448	46,030	89,803	74,810	72,734	43,117
Total ..	50,283	152,830	248,107	169,263	296,103	276,358	315,938	348,548

* The heading "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following :—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery ; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

Causes of Industrial Disputes : Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1939.	1941.	1942	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	24,115	106,518	7,403	44,079	14,630	149,901	555,529
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	4,472	1,368	13,991	44	450	142	..
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	67,550	111,258	98,669	154,339	124,256	191,194	72,473
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	21,636	4,232	85	13,248	72	153,023	15,246
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	10,752	12,781	2,607	27,351	30,444	11,852	63,936
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	63	5,852	5,583	49,398	10,118	7,877	232
(b) Other union questions	32,388	52,086	62,870	9,179	43,851	29,203	168,105	47,419
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	81,101	112,360	98,658	274,102	179,521	892,051	699,542
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	108,409	122,279	66,348	96,171	215,546	206,798	325,686
6. Sympathy ..	24,066	2,600	18,830	12,593	16,436	81,533	149,771	95,248
7. Other causes ..	5,212	86,370	425,826	63,079	271,132	226,979	188,927	72,533
Total ..	623,528	450,154	984,174	378,195	990,151	912,752	2,119,641	1,947,844

The main causes of industrial disputes are “wage” questions, “working conditions”, and “employment of particular classes or persons”.

The number of disputes concerning “wages” was 152 in 1945 and 142 in 1946, representing for each year 16 per cent. of the total. The heading “Employment of particular classes or persons” includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who are considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over “Employment” questions in 1945 numbered 243 (205 in 1946), or 26 (24) per cent. of the total, and over “Working Conditions” 268 (273), or 28 (31) per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 663 (620), or 70 (71) per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

6. Results of Industrial Disputes—(i) General.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes :—

(a) In favour of workpeople ; (b) In favour of employer ; (c) Compromise ; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters

in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1945 and 1946.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1945 and 1946, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes: Results.

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1945.(a)												
New South Wales	169	604	2	67	49,668	165,661	427	45,167	440,375	947,089	6,908	349,700
Victoria	14	15	2	2	3,840	24,780	83	493	12,971	34,575	727	1,664
Queensland	11	11	..	5	2,912	11,763	..	1,068	103,702	89,443	..	14,858
South Australia	6	6	..	..	2,184	1,473	..	178	22,432	4,936	..	1,546
Western Australia	2	11	..	3	216	2,186	..	1,400	696	13,569	..	18,226
Tasmania	3	5	1	1	85	993	44	450	339	4,616	88	1,125
N. Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. C. Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust.	205	652	5	79	58,905	206,856	554	48,756	580,515	1,094,228	7,723	387,119
1946.(a)												
New South Wales	134	590	2	44	36,348	167,266	3,961	21,668	167,386	308,791	19,201	213,510
Victoria	11	10	4	8	1,629	7,021	30,746	34,107	3,740	68,670	215,582	34,302
Queensland	7	6	1	7	4,171	6,268	280	12,463	37,344	22,275	1,400	548,070
South Australia	7	7	..	3	1,370	8,190	..	131	8,189	9,489	..	616
Western Australia	4	3	..	4	231	951	..	5,181	812	2,945	..	65,907
Tasmania	3	4	..	1	146	1,207	..	322	923	4,113	..	1,610
N. Territory	..	1	..	..	..	97	..	430	..	97	..	1,860
A. C. Territory	1	..	..	1	17	..	..	10	17	..	..	40
Total, Aust.	167	621	7	69	43,912	191,000	34,987	74,342	218,411	416,350	236,183	865,915

(a) The following particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1945 and 1946 respectively, should be added to the above figures for the relevant years to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables:—

State	Number		Establishments Involved.		Workpeople Involved.		Working Days Lost	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
New South Wales	3	1	3	1	836	227	48,785	10,669
Victoria	1	2	1	91	31	3,314	1,271	184,996
Queensland	..	1	..	1	..	230	..	4,600
South Australia	..	..	..	1	..	536	..	10,720
Total	4	5	4	94	867	4,307	50,056	210,985

(iii) *Australia, 1945 and 1946.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia for the years 1945 and 1946, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes: Causes and Results, Australia,

Cause.	Number				Workpeople Involved				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1945.(a)												
Wages—												
(a) For increase	7	8	..	3,620	493	..	600	111,976	5,275	..	..	12,135
(b) Against decrease	1	1	..	3	14	..	..	28	114	..	..	..
(c) Other Wage questions	28	85	..	16	6,396	24,196	..	6,918	19,017	119,278	..	26,363
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	1	..	..	1	23	..	..	3,000	23	..	..	153,000
(b) Other disputes re hours	5	8	..	4,159	3,391	..	..	7,922	3,930	..	..	..
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	5	1	..	1	879	756	..	65	5,939	378	..	1,560
(b) Other union questions	6	61	..	2	1,478	19,898	..	578	3,282	161,977	..	2,846
Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	61	167	3	12	22,979	44,718	279	12,262	361,303	491,279	4,558	34,911
Working conditions	74	182	2	10	15,820	45,063	275	2,347	56,863	140,831	3,165	5,939
Sympathy	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	22,392	..	..	..	149,771
Other Causes	17	139	..	2	3,537	68,303	..	594	14,162	171,166	..	594
Total(a)	205	652	5	79	58,905	206,856	554	48,756	580,515	1,094,228	7,723	387,119

1946.(a)												
Wages—												
(a) For increase	6	12	3	6	496	24,611	30,431	32,035	2,922	52,919	214,952	89,020
(b) Against decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Other Wage questions	16	80	1	15	6,884	17,144	151	3,724	35,806	25,620	151	10,896
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	249	..	..	..	15,246
(b) Other disputes re hours	5	7	..	2	4,467	3,071	..	1,350	52,427	7,309	..	4,200
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	1	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	232	..	..	..
(b) Other union questions	1	59	..	4	276	11,295	..	399	3,864	41,044	..	2,511
Employment of particular Classes or Persons	48	141	1	13	15,437	31,134	280	10,825	91,779	86,248	1,400	504,846
Working conditions	84	174	2	13	15,687	63,265	4,125	12,823	30,180	138,034	19,680	137,792
Sympathy	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	10,849	..	..	..	95,248
Other Causes	6	148	..	2	549	40,480	..	2,088	1,201	65,176	..	6,156
Total	167	621	7	69	43,912	191,000	34,987	74,342	218,411	416,350	236,183	865,915

(a) See note to table on page 136.

(iv) *Australia, 1939 and 1942 to 1946.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the years 1939 and 1942 to 1946, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes : Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1939 ..	75	302	19	20	22,517	117,445	6,233	6,635	104,192	256,602	43,569	54,791
1942 ..	166	393	9	28	48,848	107,656	2,517	8,913	114,540	201,381	13,041	36,973
1943 ..	202	497	10	74	72,116	190,668	4,481	27,720	279,440	569,522	36,966	74,382
1944 ..	260	603	3	72	73,643	171,347	1,234	28,950	315,216	403,606	11,043	151,471
1945 (a) ..	205	652	5	79	58,905	206,856	554	48,756	580,515	1,094,228	7,723	387,119
1946 (a) ..	167	621	7	69	43,912	191,000	34,987	74,342	218,411	416,350	236,183	865,915

(a) See note to table on page 136.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in earlier years, but since 1916 the position has been reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1946 was 72. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

7. Methods of Settlement.—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1941 to 1946.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	277	245	233	356	387	482	385
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	17	22	117	100	130	75	89
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	5	9	9	13	19	10	5
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	2	56	16	30	25	22	19
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	6	57	43	38	72	43	19
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	13	1	3	..	..	..	1	3
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..
By other methods ..	13	106	173	178	246	304	308	344
Total ..	208	416	565	596	783	938	941	864

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	80,195	72,865	57,556	101,169	87,122	129,135	86,174
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	2,489	5,757	42,072	43,556	34,942	23,426	57,768
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	4,925	3,336	2,259	4,583	12,684	7,967	724
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	429	21,788	4,642	15,096	10,970	11,981	6,483
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	3,268	55,019	14,873	12,251	27,966	20,596	10,059
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	658	20	340	..	..	19	10	1 130
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods ..	2,988	61,326	88,282	46,532	118,330	101,471	121,956	182,903
Total ..	50,283	152,830	247,387	167,934	294,985	275,174	315,071	344,241

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939	1941.	1942.	1943	1944.	1945. (a)	1946. (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	245,709	159,347	98,650	244,920	176,569	745,989	265,401
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	52,943	42,563	115,727	246,334	150,431	158,452	339,481
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	35,647	14,259	10,112	19,430	46,132	21,268	12,539
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	3,366	107,051	18,761	82,112	78,431	394,787	116,681
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	46,450	510,277	69,441	53,330	197,599	367,799	147,509
By Filling Places of Work—								
People on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	20	5,248	..	..	..	110	7,552
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	3,892	..	..	..	209	..	..
By other methods ..	56,509	71,127	143,519	53,244	314,184	241,965	381,180	847,696
Total ..	623,528	459,154	982,264	365,935	960,310	891,336	2,069,585	1,736,859

(a) See note to table on page 136.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 43 in 1925 and 78 in 1937. The percentage was 51 in 1945 and 45 in 1946. In 1946 the percentage of disputes settled by "Other methods" rose to 40, the highest recorded for that method of settlement. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods", stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

§ 8. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Source of Information.**—The following tables have been compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. Number of Accidents Reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1939 and 1942 to 1946 :—

Industrial Accidents, 1939 and 1942 to 1946.

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S.A	W.A (b)	Tas	Aus- tralia.
No of Fatal Accidents	1939 .. 53 1942 .. 66 1943 .. (a) 71 1944 .. 54 1945 .. 37 1946 .. 48	26 16 18 19 16 19	20 8 9 6 10 14	14 5 3 4 5 3	43 25 19 17 16 15	5 7 8 11 6 1	161 127 128 111 90 100
No of Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days	1939 .. 9,794 1942 .. 12,867 1943 .. 20,781 1944 .. 20,710 1945 .. 17,580 1946 .. 17,264	976 1,835 2,143 2,019 1,975 2,192	684 1,126 921 879 1,034 1,087	178 341 285 224 183 275	1,662 1,517 1,268 1,097 1,143 1,497	106 100 90 104 67 83	13,400 22,786 25,488 25,033 21,982 22,398

(a) See remarks below.

(b) Includes accidents reported by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Fatal accidents in Australia reported in 1946 were 11 per cent. more than in the previous year and 38 per cent. less than in 1939. Non-fatal accidents were 19 per cent. more than in 1945, and 67 per cent. more than in 1939.

The frequency of fatal accidents during the last few years has been considerably less than during the years prior to the 1939-45 War, the average annual number of such accidents during the five years ended 1946 being only 111 as compared with 150 for the five years ended 1938. However, in this connexion, it should be noted that during the later period there was less activity in the mining industry, in which the majority of fatal accidents occurs.

The large number of accidents recorded in New South Wales is due to the provision of the Act that all accidents which prevent workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1945 and 1946, compared with 1939.

Industrial Accidents: Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1939 and 1945 and 1946.

Industrial Group.	Fatal			Incapacitating for over 14 days.(b)		
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1939.	1945.	1946.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	5	8	6	664	638	802
II. Engineering, etc.(a)	15	5	17	4,343	9,385	8,400
III. Food, Drink, etc.	10	3	5	1,295	2,345	2,183
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	1	..	1	627	761	880
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	..	1	480	545	717
VI. Other Manufacturing	17	15	15	3,100	5,918	6,449
VII. Building and Scaffolding	7	2	3	23	34	63
VIII. Mining	93	46	40	2,552	1,810	2,166
IX. Lifts	3	2	..	6	14	20
X. Miscellaneous	9	9	12	310	532	718
Total	161	90	100	13,400	21,982	22,398

(a) Includes accidents reported by the Chief Inspector of Factories in New South Wales as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works. Prior to 1938 these accidents were included in Group VIII. Mining.

(b) See remarks above.

The largest number of fatal accidents occurs in the mining industry, which, in 1939 and 1946, was responsible for 58 and 40 per cent. respectively. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurs in engineering, etc.—38 per cent. in 1946 compared with 32 per cent. in 1939.

In 1946 three fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding and twelve deaths resulted from accidents grouped under "Miscellaneous". Forty-five fatal and 19,431 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, 8,400 of the total occurring in the engineering and metal-working group.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following table give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State in 1945 and 1946.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Causes.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
1945.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Falls of Ground	1	..	..	..	3	1	5
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
Other Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Above Ground(b)—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
Other Accidents	4	..	..	..	1	1	6
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	5	3	1	..	..	..	9
Other Accidents	5	..	1	..	1	..	7
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	20	3	8	2	11	2	46

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the State Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident. (b) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c.

A.—Fatal Accidents—continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
1946.							
METALLIFEROUS METALS.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
" " Falls of Ground ..	4	1	..	..	5	..	10
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Above Ground(a)—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	4	1	3	..	..	..	8
Other Accidents ..	7	..	4	..	..	..	11
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	19	2	7	1	10	1	40

(a) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
1945.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	..	..	..	5	1	8
" " Falls of Ground ..	53	2	3	..	26	3	87
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	9	..	..	..	19	1	29
Other Accidents ..	196	..	63	..	394	10	663
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	7	3	13	6	30
Other Accidents ..	60	..	28	23	124	15	250
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. (b) ..	..	..	73	68	8	..	149
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	23	..	..	..	1	..	24
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	21	2	47	..	22	2	94
Other Accidents ..	33	2	147	..	216	4	402
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents ..	4	..	27	3	37	2	73
Total ..	403	6	395	97	865	44	1810

(a) Complete reports not available. (b) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories in States other than New South Wales as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works. (c) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days—continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
1946.							
METALLIFEROUS METALS.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	4	3	..	..	6	1	14
" " Falls of Ground ..	75	8	3	1	23	1	111
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	11	1	2	..	16	1	31
Other Accidents ..	197	2	61	..	583	15	858
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	29	1	8	1	28	4	71
Other Accidents ..	62	..	30	11	153	20	276
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.(b) ..	..	..	68	98	15	13	194
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc) ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	18	..	3	..	1	..	22
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	28	3	38	..	39	2	110
Other Accidents ..	36	4	129	..	202	3	374
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery on motion ..	3	..	5	1	1	1	11
Other Accidents ..	10	..	22	5	43	1	81
Total ..	475	22	370	117	1,110	62	2,156

(a) Complete reports not available.

(b) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c.

During the year 1946, 33 (32 in 1945) fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 7 (14) above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1946 numbered 19 (22) as against 21 (24) in coalmines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,523 (1,307) and above ground 633 (503).

CHAPTER V.—ASSOCIATIONS.**§ 1. Labour Organizations.**

1. **General.**—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since 1939. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1943 to 1946 in comparison with 1939. Particulars for earlier years will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.