

## Child Endowment : Australia, 1945-46 to 1949-50—continued.

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.
	£	£	£		
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
1947-48 ..	19,425,518	20,481,961	34.243	1.757	1,335
1948-49 ..	24,323,413	23,737,774	45.398	1.746	1,370
1949-50 ..	30,337,363	39,126,035	58.139	2.736	2,243

(2.) *Earlier Schemes.*—In the State of New South Wales a system of child endowment was in operation from July, 1927, to July, 1941, while a Commonwealth Public Service system operated from November, 1920, until July, 1941. Fuller details of these schemes appeared in previous issues of the Labour Report, (*see* No. 36, p. 103).

## CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

## § 1. Employment.

I. *General.*—Data on which this section is based are divided into three main categories: (a) Censuses, 1933 and 1947, 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*—(i) *Australia.*—The estimates in the table below are divided into three categories (a) Defence Forces; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or self-employed in businesses or on farms; 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 21,000 in June, 1947, have been included with employers and self-employed persons, 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, 1947. 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 1947.

('000.)

Year and Month.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments). (a)	Employers and Self-employed Persons.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons including Forces. (e)
		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..	282.56	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1363.4	1551.4	2043.4	2326.3
1943—June..	685.0	262.0	150.0	412.0	120.9	1273.2	1394.1	1806.1	2491.1
1945—June(e)	603.5	287.5	187.1	474.6	130.2	1294.2	1424.4	1899.0	2502.5
1947—June(d)	54.5	282.2	287.0	569.2	150.9	1649.4	1800.3	2369.5	2424.6
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(e)	45.4	17.0	43.1	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
1947—June(d)	1.0	14.4	56.7	71.1	8.0	661.4	669.4	740.5	741.5
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	301.0	617.0	206.0	1854.7	2060.7	2737.7	2750.6
1941—July..	284.56	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	2502.4	3291.4
1945—June(e)	648.9	304.5	230.2	534.7	153.2	1961.3	2114.5	2649.2	3298.2
1947—June(d)	55.5	296.6	343.7	640.3	158.9	2310.8	2469.7	3110.0	3105.5

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 50,000 men called up for short training courses. (c) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (d) Preliminary estimate, subject to revision on completion of detailed tabulation of 1947 Census. See further explanation given below. (e) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic services as follows: 106.7 in June, 1933; 124.5 in July, 1939; 100.0 in July, 1941; 41.5 in June, 1943; 47.6 in June, 1945; 41.8 in June, 1947.

The numbers of persons in the Defence Forces in June, 1947, shown in the foregoing table include those serving outside Australia who were omitted from the Census taken in that month. Estimates shown for numbers of employers and self-employed persons and for wage and salary earners in rural industry have been based on preliminary Census data. Preliminary estimates, based on Pay-roll Tax returns, &c., are shown in the table above for wage and salary earners employed in industries other than rural. In the case of males, preliminary results of the 1947 Census indicate that only slight revision will be necessary when the estimate is adjusted to the final Census figure.

The preliminary estimate of 661,400 female wage and salary earners employed in non-rural industries includes 41,800 private domestics (the preliminary figure from the June, 1947, Census). The remaining 619,600 females in the estimate include females working part-time. The tentative 1947 Census figure for the same industries (i.e., excluding rural and private domestic) was 576,400. Persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours were instructed on the Census Schedule to exclude themselves from the work force, unless their earnings from such work formed their principal means of livelihood.

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. Between June, 1945, and June, 1947, however, the available labour force is estimated to have decreased by 105,200 (males 51,800 ; females, 53,400). 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 number of females available for, and seeking gainful occupation, which in June, 1945 was 811,800, declined by 53,400 to 758,400 in June, 1947. 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.

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 was also 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 and 1946-47, as demobilization of the Defence Forces progressed, there was a rapid increase in the number of occupied civilians. During this period substantial numbers of ex-Service personnel were on extended leave prior to resumption of civil employment.

From July, 1939, to June, 1943, persons occupied in rural industry declined from 522,000 to 422,700 and recovered to about 455,500 in June, 1947. At this date, females employed in rural industry were estimated to be 22,400 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 2,654,500 in June, 1947. Employers and self-employed persons in these industries 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 June, 1947, employers and self-employed persons had increased to 343,700.

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 year ended June, 1947, a further increase of 142,900. Many more workers could have been absorbed if available.

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 41,800 in June, 1947, or 34 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 after January, 1946, and had almost regained the June, 1945, level by June, 1947.

(ii) States.—The following table shows total occupied males and females in each State in July, 1939, and June, 1947, divided into Defence Forces, Employers and Self-employed Persons and Wage and Salary Earners.

**Total Occupied Persons—States—July, 1939 and June, 1947.**

('000.)

State.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments.) (a)		Employers and Self-employed Persons.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons including Forces.	
	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)
<b>MALES.</b>								
New South Wales ..	4.9	21.3	216.2	200.0	596.2	724.0	817.3	945.3
Victoria ..	4.4	17.2	162.9	158.8	399.5	481.5	566.8	657.5
Queensland ..	1.0	6.9	95.1	96.8	218.6	256.4	314.7	360.1
South Australia ..	1.1	4.3	54.6	51.8	127.7	154.8	183.4	210.9
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.5	47.4	39.9	99.7	115.7	148.1	159.1
Tasmania ..	0.5	1.3	21.5	20.2	46.9	58.3	68.9	79.8
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
New South Wales ..	..	0.4	28.4	26.4	220.8	269.6	249.2	296.4
Victoria ..	..	0.3	25.5	22.7	175.3	203.5	200.8	226.5
Queensland ..	..	0.1	11.1	10.2	71.2	83.7	82.3	94.0
South Australia ..	..	0.1	6.0	5.3	47.4	53.0	53.4	58.4
Western Australia ..	..	0.1	4.8	4.3	33.2	38.6	38.0	43.0
Tasmania ..	..	..	2.2	1.9	16.3	19.1	18.5	21.0
<b>PERSONS.</b>								
New South Wales ..	4.9	21.7	244.6	226.4	817.0	993.6	1066.5	1241.7
Victoria ..	4.4	17.5	188.4	181.5	574.8	685.0	767.6	884.0
Queensland ..	1.0	7.0	106.2	107.0	289.8	340.1	397.0	454.1
South Australia ..	1.1	4.4	60.6	57.1	175.1	207.8	236.8	269.3
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.6	52.2	44.2	132.9	154.3	186.1	202.1
Tasmania ..	0.5	1.3	23.7	22.1	63.2	77.4	87.4	100.8

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia.

(b) Preliminary figures subject to revision. See notes to table (p. 105.)

Between July, 1939, and June, 1947, the occupied population of Australia (including Defence Forces but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, persons of independent means and dependants) increased by approximately 15.1 per cent. The proportionate increase in each State was as follows: New South Wales, 16.4; Victoria, 15.2; Queensland, 14.4; South Australia, 13.7; Western Australia, 8.6; Tasmania, 15.3.

**3. Wage and Salary Earners in Employment—(i) Industrial Groups: 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 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 in June of the years 1945, 1947 and 1948, in May, 1949 and in June, 1950. Figures for June, 1949, were affected by the Australia-wide black coal dispute which commenced on 27th June, and ended on 15th August, 1949, and figures for May have therefore been substituted for purposes of annual comparison. (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, female private domestics, and persons on the paid strength of the Defence Forces) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Governmental authorities and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Government employees, if any.

**Wage and Salary Earners in Employment, Industrial Groups: Australia, 1933 to 1950.**

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1945. (a)	June, 1947. (b)	June, 1948. (b)	May, 1949. (b)(c)	June, 1950. (b)
<b>MALES.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	36.3	52.2	43.4	51.0	52.7	52.3	53.9
Factories .. ..	251.7	391.5	514.5	593.2	625.0	633.9	659.0
Building and Construction ..	(d)151.7	149.7	88.2	155.7	167.8	180.9	197.2
Rail and Air Transport .. ..	72.7	73.0	82.4	93.9	96.5	99.1	100.9
Other Transport and Communication	91.7	112.9	127.2	162.5	173.4	182.6	191.9
Retail Trade .. ..	212.2	259.7	76.3	116.0	123.3	125.6	127.1
Other Commerce and Finance ..			96.5	151.9	161.7	169.9	178.0
Health .. ..	10.8	17.8	16.1	23.2	24.5	24.7	24.8
Education .. ..	18.7	22.1	19.6	27.4	28.6	29.7	30.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	12.8	17.4	12.3	17.1	17.7	18.4	18.0
Personal Services .. ..	31.2	37.0	35.0	50.3	52.9	54.4	55.9
Other .. ..	102.2	159.8	182.2	207.2	206.8	213.0	221.3
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>992.0</b>	<b>1,293.1</b>	<b>1,294.2</b>	<b>1,649.4</b>	<b>1,730.9</b>	<b>1,787.1</b>	<b>1,858.7</b>
<b>Governmental (e) .. ..</b>	<b>262.2</b>	<b>319.8</b>	<b>399.9</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>494.4</b>	<b>518.9</b>	<b>553.5</b>
<b>Private Employers .. ..</b>	<b>729.8</b>	<b>943.3</b>	<b>894.3</b>	<b>1,177.4</b>	<b>1,236.5</b>	<b>1,268.2</b>	<b>1,305.2</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>992.0</b>	<b>1,293.1</b>	<b>1,294.2</b>	<b>1,649.4</b>	<b>1,730.9</b>	<b>1,787.1</b>	<b>1,858.7</b>

**Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment, Industrial Groups :**  
Australia, 1933 to 1950—*continued.*

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

('000.)

Industrial Group	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1945. (a)	June, 1947. (b)	June, 1948. (b)	May, 1949 (b)(c)	June, 1950. (b)
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Factories .. .. .	103.1	148.2	206.3	199.9	208.0	215.6	223.8
Building and Construction .. .. .	0.7	1.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Rail and Air Transport .. .. .	2.1	2.5	7.7	7.2	7.8	8.0	8.0
Other Transport and Communication .. .. .	9.0	10.1	28.8	25.2	27.2	29.0	30.8
Retail Trade .. .. .	87.3	114.9	95.9	104.0	109.3	111.1	113.3
Other Commerce and Finance .. .. .	28.5	34.0	52.5	53.0	56.9	59.8	64.8
Health .. .. .	30.7	32.0	49.2	55.8	59.6	62.0	65.0
Education .. .. .	3.2	4.0	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.4
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. .. .	44.1	43.0	61.5	69.3	70.4	71.3	72.8
Personal Services .. .. .	31.9	46.9	71.4	57.6	55.8	57.0	58.2
Other .. .. .							
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>340.8</b>	<b>437.1</b>	<b>619.5</b>	<b>619.6</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>664.1</b>	<b>688.2</b>
Governmental (e) .. .. .	46.5	55.2	125.4	92.1	94.9	99.2	107.6
Private Employers .. .. .	294.3	381.9	494.1	527.5	549.1	564.9	580.6
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>340.8</b>	<b>437.1</b>	<b>619.5</b>	<b>619.6</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>664.1</b>	<b>688.2</b>
<b>PERSONS.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	36.5	52.5	43.8	51.5	53.3	53.0	54.6
Factories .. .. .	354.8	539.7	720.8	793.1	833.0	851.5	882.8
Building and Construction .. .. .	(d)152.4	150.9	90.4	158.3	170.7	184.0	200.5
Rail and Air Transport .. .. .	74.8	75.5	90.1	101.1	104.3	107.1	108.9
Other Transport and Communication .. .. .	100.7	123.0	156.0	187.7	200.6	211.6	222.7
Retail Trade .. .. .	299.5	374.6	172.2	220.0	232.6	236.7	240.4
Other Commerce and Finance .. .. .	39.3	51.8	149.0	204.9	218.6	229.7	242.8
Health .. .. .	49.4	54.1	65.3	79.0	84.1	86.7	89.8
Education .. .. .	16.0	21.4	26.3	25.3	26.1	27.2	26.4
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. .. .	75.3	80.0	96.5	119.6	123.3	125.7	128.7
Personal Services .. .. .	134.1	206.7	253.6	264.8	262.6	270.6	279.5
Other .. .. .							
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,332.8</b>	<b>1,730.2</b>	<b>1,913.7</b>	<b>2,269.0</b>	<b>2,374.9</b>	<b>2,451.2</b>	<b>2,546.9</b>
Governmental (e) .. .. .	308.7	405.0	525.3	564.1	589.3	618.1	661.1
Private Employers .. .. .	1,024.1	1,325.2	1,388.4	1,704.9	1,785.6	1,833.1	1,885.8
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,332.8</b>	<b>1,730.2</b>	<b>1,913.7</b>	<b>2,269.0</b>	<b>2,374.9</b>	<b>2,451.2</b>	<b>2,546.9</b>

(a) 1st June, 1945, Occupation Survey. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Figures for June, 1949 showed some of the effects of the Australia-wide black coal dispute which commenced on 27th June, and ended 15th August, 1949 and figures for May have therefore been substituted for purposes of annual comparison. (d) Includes 72,336 labourers, industry undefined. (e) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State and Local Government Authorities and of Allied Governments.

The total increase from May, 1949 to June, 1950 in numbers of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural wage earners, female domestics in private homes and Defence Forces) was 95,700 (males 71,600; females 24,100) of whom 52,700 were absorbed by private employers and 43,000 by public authorities, mainly for works and services such as transport, post and telegraph, education, etc.

During this period employment increased in all industrial groups except entertainment, sport and recreation. Within the manufacturing group, employment increased in all classes except clothing, the largest increases being recorded for metals, machines, vehicles, etc., paper, printing, etc., and food, drink and tobacco. Manufacturing as a whole increased by 31,300,

Building and Construction by 16,500, Transport and Communication 12,900, Retail Trade 3,700, other Commerce and Finance 13,100, Health Services 3,100, and Personal Services 3,000.

(ii) *States*.—Statistics of total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic employment and Defence Forces) since 1933 are shown for each State in the next table.

### Wage and Salary Earners in Employment : States, 1933 to 1950.

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

('000.)

Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
<b>MALES.</b>							
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 ..	556.8	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.4
1945—June(b) ..	534.1	359.1	168.7	109.8	75.5	39.5	1294.2
1947—June(c) ..	671.8	452.6	220.2	140.9	103.9	51.1	1649.4
1948—June(c) ..	702.3	473.3	232.6	149.0	109.2	54.5	1730.9
1949—May(c)(d) ..	721.4	489.3	239.8	155.0	112.8	57.4	1787.1
1950—June(c) ..	740.8	510.7	250.4	165.7	120.5	58.4	1858.7

### FEMALES.

1933—June ..	135.8	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
1945—June(b) ..	247.7	193.8	74.9	48.8	35.6	16.7	619.5
1947—June(c) ..	252.1	190.5	74.5	48.0	35.6	16.9	619.6
1948—June(c) ..	261.9	196.7	77.9	50.1	37.0	18.0	644.0
1949—May(c)(d) ..	269.9	202.5	80.1	52.2	37.8	18.8	664.1
1950—June(c) ..	278.5	210.0	85.1	54.3	39.9	19.4	688.2

### 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
1945—June(b) ..	781.8	552.9	243.6	158.6	111.1	56.2	1913.7
1947—June(c) ..	923.9	643.1	294.7	188.9	139.5	68.0	2269.0
1948—June(c) ..	964.2	670.0	310.5	199.1	146.2	72.5	2374.9
1949—May(c)(d) ..	991.3	691.8	319.9	207.2	150.6	76.2	2451.2
1950—June(c) ..	1019.3	720.7	333.5	220.0	160.4	77.8	2546.9

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (c) Subject to revision. (d) See note (c) to table on page 109.

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. The male employment level then 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. Male employment in each State continued to increase during each of the next three years, but at a lower rate.

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 during the war (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. Since January, 1946, female employment has increased in all States and in May, 1949, had passed the war-time peak.

(iii) *Factories*.—In the following table is shown the mid-year number of employees in the main factory classes in each of the years 1947 to 1950 compared with 1939. The figures refer to the estimated employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published annually in the *Production Bulletin*, Part I, Secondary Industries. In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more hands are employed, or in which power, other than hand, is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia, June, 1939 to 1950.  
(‘000.)

Class of Factory.	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949 (a)(b).	1950. (a)
<b>MALES.</b>					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	9.8	12.2	13.4	14.5	15.5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	14.3	16.0	16.5	17.2	18.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .. .	14.6	23.1	24.4	25.8	26.0
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .. .	161.6	275.6	289.1	291.6	307.8
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .. .	2.8	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.8
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .. .	18.3	28.5	29.8	29.6	28.6
Skins and Leather .. .. .	8.0	11.8	11.7	11.5	12.3
Clothing (including shoes) .. .. .	19.1	27.2	28.2	29.1	28.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	57.6	77.4	82.4	83.7	85.2
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. .. .	27.5	39.4	42.3	42.7	42.8
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	11.2	13.3	14.9	14.9	15.9
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	26.7	33.4	34.1	36.1	37.3
Rubber .. .. .	4.9	8.2	9.0	9.3	10.3
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. .. .	5.4	11.7	12.3	12.4	12.6
Heat, Light and Power .. .. .	9.2	11.5	12.3	12.7	13.0
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>391.0</b>	<b>593.2</b>	<b>625.0</b>	<b>635.9</b>	<b>659.0</b>

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Figures are for May, 1949. See note (c) to table on p. 109.



Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia,  
June, 1939 to 1950—continued.  
(‘000.)

Class of Factory.	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949. (a)(b)	1950. (a)
<b>FEMALES.</b>					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .. .	5.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.7
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .. .	9.4	26.5	28.5	30.5	34.8
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .. .	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .. .	27.2	31.9	32.7	33.7	35.3
Skins and Leather .. .. .	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.7
Clothing (including shoes) .. .. .	61.3	76.1	79.5	80.8	79.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	20.9	27.0	27.6	29.3	29.5
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. .. .	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.2
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	11.6	12.9	12.9	13.4	14.0
Rubber .. .. .	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. .. .	2.4	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.8
Heat, Light and Power .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>215.6</b>	<b>223.8</b>
<b>PERSONS.</b>					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	10.0	12.6	13.9	15.0	16.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	15.1	17.1	17.7	18.5	19.5
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .. .	20.3	30.8	32.2	33.7	34.7
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .. .	171.0	302.1	317.6	322.1	342.6
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .. .	3.3	4.7	5.5	5.9	6.0
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .. .	45.5	60.4	62.5	63.3	63.9
Skins and Leather .. .. .	10.5	15.3	15.2	15.0	16.0
Clothing (including shoes) .. .. .	80.4	103.3	107.7	109.9	108.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	78.5	104.4	110.0	113.0	114.7
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. .. .	28.4	41.2	44.1	44.5	44.8
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	13.9	15.8	17.5	17.7	19.1
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	38.3	46.3	47.0	49.5	51.3
Rubber .. .. .	7.2	10.0	11.3	11.8	13.0
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. .. .	7.8	17.5	18.4	18.8	19.4
Heat, Light and Power .. .. .	9.4	11.6	12.4	12.8	13.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>539.6</b>	<b>793.1</b>	<b>833.0</b>	<b>851.5</b>	<b>882.8</b>

(a) Subject to revision.

(b) Figures are for May, 1949. See note (c) to table on p. 109.

## § 2. Unemployment.

**I. 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, 1933 and 1947, the National Register, 1939, and the Occupation Survey 1945. The percentage which the unemployed bore at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

## 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
1945—June (c) ..	39.9	16.2	56.1	2.7	2.3	2.6
1947—June (Census) (d)	66.6	16.9	83.5	3.7	2.5	3.4

(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 Occupation Survey, 1945. (d) Persons in the work force who were not at work at the time of the Census.

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. 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 manpower for war purposes involuntary unemployment was practically nil. Owing to the 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 1945 figures exclude some persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs at the date of the survey. Of the numbers at the 1947 Census shown above, 25.6 per cent. were not at work owing to sickness or accident and 26.6 per cent. stated that they were resting. Of the latter, approximately half said they expected to resume their former jobs. The numbers in need of financial relief on account of unemployment in June, 1947, were quite small. Details of unemployment benefits are shown in § 5.

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.

Since 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*, *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, and the *Labour Report*. 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 1950 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1950 (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.

Period.	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
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0 (a)
1936 " " ..	392	441,311	53,992	12.2
1937 " " ..	387	449,588	41,823	9.3
1938 " " ..	390	466,325	40,138	8.6
1939 " " ..	396	476,918	45,967	9.7
1940 " " ..	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
1947 " " ..	381	718,096	8,432	1.2
1948 " " ..	380	761,104	6,533	0.9
1949 " " ..	377	790,630	(b) 15,342	(b) 2.0
1946 March Quarter ..	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	1.3
September " " ..	381	725,286	7,970	1.1
December " " ..	381	734,489	6,937	0.9
1948 March " " ..	381	755,902	6,754	0.9
June " " ..	381	752,222	6,549	0.9
September " " ..	380	769,959	6,813	0.9
December " " ..	380	777,332	6,287	0.8
1949 March " " ..	380	785,468	5,898	0.8
June " " ..	380	792,428	6,337	0.8
September " " ..	373	776,195	(b) 43,030	(b) 5.5
December " " ..	375	808,428	6,103	0.8
1950 March " " ..	375	822,464	6,963	0.8
June " " ..	375	819,331	6,361	0.8

(a) Highest on record.

(b) Includes all members of reporting unions indirectly affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry; those directly affected are, however, excluded.

(iii) *Australia, by Industries, 1949.*—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. The figures are averages for the year.

**Unemployment in Trade Unions, Industrial Groups : Australia, 1949.(a)**

Industrial Group.	Unions Reporting		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Members.	Percentage.
<b>Manufacturing—</b>				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	16	25,864	652	2.5
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	58	212,007	3,558	1.7
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	54	49,723	1,282	2.6
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. . .	22	72,077	3,996	5.6
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	12	29,486	123	0.4
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	62	56,865	1,787	3.1
VII. Building . . .	46	86,873	988	1.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	19	23,172	583	2.7
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	13	41,827	445	1.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	75	192,736	1,928	1.0
<b>All Groups . . .</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>790,630</b>	<b>15,342</b>	<b>2.0</b>

(a) See note (b) on page 114.

(iv) *Australia, by Industries, September Quarter, 1939, and Quarterly, September, 1948 to June, 1950.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the September quarter of 1948 to the June quarter of 1950. 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.			1948.				1949.				1950.	
	Sept. Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr. (a)	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	
<b>Manufacturing—</b>													
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	18.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	8.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	8.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.4	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.8	
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	18.4	2.5	2.2	1.4	1.5	6.5	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. . .	13.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	20.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.6	1.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	9.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	7.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	
VII. Building . . .	9.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	12.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	4.1	2.2	3.0	4.2	3.0	4.2	4.2	
X. Other Land Transport . . .	8.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	7.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	
<b>AUSTRALIA . . .</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	

(a) See note (b) on page 114.

(v) *States, 1949.*—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 1949; they are averages for the year :—

Unemployment in Trade Unions : 1949.(a)

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales .. .. .	107	331,255	10,559	3.2
Victoria .. .. .	74	222,958	1,719	0.7
Queensland .. .. .	43	99,324	890	0.9
South Australia .. .. .	54	71,641	1,655	2.3
Western Australia .. .. .	65	46,515	408	0.9
Tasmania .. .. .	34	18,937	111	0.6
Australia .. .. .	377	790,630	15,342	2.0

(a) See note (b) on page 114.

(vi) States, 1932 to 1949 and Quarterly, September, 1946 to June, 1950.—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to June, 1946 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 1932 to 1949 and quarterly from September, 1946 to June 1950 :—

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Percentages.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1932 (Average for year) ..	% 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	20.3
1935 " " ..	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	13.2	16.3
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	9.3
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 " " ..	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
1946 " " ..	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.4
1947 " " ..	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.3	1.2
1948 " " ..	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
1949(a) " " ..	3.2	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.6	2.0
1946 Sept. Qtr. ..	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.4
Dec. " ..	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.4
1947 March Qtr. ..	1.3	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
Sept. " ..	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.1
Dec. " ..	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.1	0.9
1948 March Qtr. ..	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9
June " ..	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9
Sept. " ..	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Dec. " ..	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8
1949 March Qtr. ..	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8
June " ..	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8
Sept. " (a) ..	10.2	0.9	2.7	6.5	1.3	0.7	5.5
Dec. " ..	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
1950 March Qtr. ..	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8
June " ..	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.8

(a) See note (b) on page 114.

(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 percentage of members unemployed through sickness and accident has remained at a fairly constant level of 0.6 per cent. Unemployment through "other causes" has been insignificant.

3. **Unemployment, Various Countries.**—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of 1949. 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 1949.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia (a) ..	..	0.8	..	..	0.8	..	..	5.5	..	..	0.8	..	2.0
Canada (b) ..	..	..	4.1	..	..	2.0	..	1.9	..	..	..	..	2.7
Denmark (c) ..	10.0	8.6	7.9	4.7	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.2	4.5	4.9	9.7	5.3
Ireland (d) ..	10.8	11.2	11.5	10.8	9.5	8.3	7.5	7.9	7.2	7.5	8.1	7.6	9.0
Norway (e) ..	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.0
Sweden (f) ..	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	4.9	2.7
Switzerland (g) ..	3.1	3.0	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	3.8	1.6
United States (h) ..	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.3	6.0	6.4	5.8	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.5

(a) Returns from trade unions representing 54 per cent. of total trade union membership. Also see note (b) on page 114. (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 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.

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.

While advice on employment problems is a function of all employment officers, the Service maintains in each State other than New South Wales, a staff of qualified psychologists providing free vocational guidance (In New South Wales a similar service is provided by the New South Wales Department of Labour, Industry and Social Welfare who act as agents for the Service in this regard.) While this service is available to any individual, it is provided particularly for juveniles entering employment for the first time, for ex-servicemen, and for physically and mentally handicapped persons. Invalid pensioners being considered by the Department of Social Services for training under the provisions of the Social Services Consolidation Act 1947, are examined by the Vocational Guidance Branch before training is provided. During the twelve months ended June, 1950, the Service provided vocational guidance for 13,586 individuals.

Under the scheme operated by the International Refugee Organization for the resettlement of Displaced Persons from Europe following the 1939-45 War, the Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for placing the workers amongst these people in employment where their services will be of great use in increasing production. Up to 30th June, 1950, a total of 75,781 Displaced Persons had been so placed.

Towards the middle of 1950 the Service assumed a new responsibility, that of placing migrants from Great Britain under the Commonwealth-Nominated Migration Scheme. The numbers coming forward under this scheme will increase as the Displaced Person Scheme tapers off.

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 Melbourne, and there are State Head Offices in each of the capital cities, with 124 District Employment Offices and Branches in suburban and the larger provincial centres, and with some 370 agents in the smaller country centres who are responsible to the various District Employment Offices. The District Offices and Branches are distributed as follows:— New South Wales, 47; Victoria, 32; Queensland, 20; South Australia, 10 (including Darwin); Western Australia, 11; Tasmania, 4.

The Service completed its fourth year of operation in May, 1950, and statistics of the principal items of business transacted are contained in the following table:—

**Commonwealth Employment Service—Operations for the Year Ended June, 1950 :  
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.		
1948-49—							
May ..	37,070	35,747	25,259	38,044	106,267	34,090	2,605
June ..	(a) 82,703	30,757	21,034	31,730	102,306	34,802	1,653
1949-50—							
July ..	(a) 152,543	28,440	21,769	26,033	90,752	40,226	3,965
August ..	33,106	27,682	20,734	33,128	88,996	38,372	2,988
September ..	43,660	41,809	31,892	51,845	92,305	37,126	4,482
October ..	38,110	33,843	26,138	49,705	97,318	32,851	5,181
November ..	35,974	34,169	25,806	41,304	103,218	37,424	4,974
December ..	34,170	31,615	25,442	35,326	101,394	31,995	4,098
January ..	45,278	38,094	29,448	48,001	106,793	35,981	4,340
February ..	45,369	42,020	32,618	48,013	110,457	35,314	4,404
March ..	53,933	50,747	39,930	52,061	111,718	41,739	7,625
April ..	33,857	31,485	23,775	34,436	111,103	34,885	2,262
May ..	42,313	40,730	30,609	46,715	113,902	39,236	5,028
June ..	48,045	44,788	32,769	43,184	108,110	42,931	3,480
Total, 1949-50	603,958	446,322	341,020	503,671	..	443,080	53,427
Monthly Average, 1949-50	50,330	37,193	28,419	41,972	103,005	36,923	4,452

(a) Includes those seeking employment as a result of the black coal dispute.

#### § 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 were given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133.

#### § 5. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

**I. 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 1947-1950) 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 the claim or who satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they intend to remain permanently in Australia 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. **Maximum Rates of Benefits and Income.**—The maximum weekly rates of benefits for both unemployment and sickness and permissible income are as follows:—

Age and Conjugal Condition.	Maximum Weekly Benefit.				Per- missible Income.	Total Benefit Plus Income.
	Claimant	Depen- dent Spouse.	Child.	Total		
Unmarried—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
16 years and under 17 years	15 0	..	..	15 0	5 0	20 0
17 years and under 18 years	15 0	..	..	15 0	10 0	25 0
18 years and under 21 years	20 0	..	..	20 0	15 0	35 0
21 years and over	25 0	..	..	25 0	20 0	45 0
Married .. .. .	25 0	20 0	5 0	50 0	20 0	70 0

Where an unmarried claimant has the custody, care, and control of a child under the age of sixteen years, the total benefit may be increased by 5s. per week.

Additional benefit (not exceeding 20s. per week) may be paid in respect of claimant's housekeeper where no such benefit is payable in respect of his wife, provided there are one or more children under sixteen years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant, but is not employed by him.

3. **Means Test.**—All benefits are subject to a means test which disregards the value of property owned by a claimant. 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 claimant and spouse is taken into account, but in the case of sickness benefit the claimant's income only will be considered in determining the amount of benefit because of the possession of other income.

A war pension is not regarded as income in assessing unemployment and sickness benefit, except where benefit is claimed for the same disability for which a war pension is granted.

Where a person is entitled to some other payment such as 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. **Rehabilitation.**—Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries are eligible for participation in the Commonwealth rehabilitation scheme under the same conditions as invalid pensioners. The grant or continuance of an unemployment or sickness benefit may be refused if the claimant or beneficiary, on being required, fails to undergo a medical examination or to receive treatment or undertake training to do any suitable work.

7. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month January, 1949, to June, 1950:—

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.
1949—January ..	294	24	1,704	8	121	30	2,084	97	2,181
February ..	213	18	2,069	7	113	29	2,355	96	2,451
March ..	231	21	2,081	9	99	24	2,375	90	2,465
April ..	231	26	1,531	18	87	28	1,825	96	1,921
May ..	222	33	899	12	91	29	1,102	94	1,196
June ..	283	51	648	30	107	34	1,034	117	1,151
July ..	92,086	163	6,658	2,196	358	41	83,180	18,322	101,502
August ..	3,809	174	853	333	242	37	4,646	802	5,448
September ..	728	123	515	49	159	37	1,379	265	1,644
October ..	442	98	483	43	181	34	1,069	210	1,279
November ..	406	85	510	41	170	28	1,041	199	1,240
December ..	431	91	742	44	168	26	1,300	202	1,502
1950—January ..	407	101	1,143	38	92	23	1,635	169	1,804
February ..	381	112	1,359	37	96	28	1,832	181	2,013
March ..	315	105	1,567	49	79	24	1,910	201	2,111
April ..	305	145	1,320	39	81	23	1,692	208	1,900
May ..	287	125	723	27	91	26	1,085	204	1,289
June ..	335	151	566	34	108	32	998	228	1,226

(a) Last Saturday of month. (b) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

(ii) *Payments made.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months January, 1949, to June, 1950, 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.	Australis.
1949—January ..	1,824	140	8,976	65	804	237	12,046
February ..	1,611	111	13,041	11	569	163	15,506
March ..	1,074	141	16,324	6	736	178	18,659
April ..	1,532	117	19,766	Cr 92	549	190	22,062
May ..	3,158	153	10,894	41	347	164	14,759
June ..	1,390	144	5,811	237	374	177	8,133
July ..	560,402	236	5,502	5,592	11,040	253	583,025
August ..	506,887	1,373	69,443	23,035	2,381	173	603,293
September ..	79,197	1,393	13,703	4,300	1,023	291	99,907
October ..	Cr 59,702	382	1,438	8	468	210	Cr 57,012
November ..	Cr 27,271	341	1,952	114	436	159	Cr 24,269
December ..	865	283	2,111	Cr 334	501	182	3,608
1950—January ..	7,303	239	5,105	214	412	125	13,398
February ..	528	492	6,661	79	303	103	8,168
March ..	Cr 5,039	270	11,448	66	350	200	7,289
April ..	829	212	10,970	14	476	96	12,597
May ..	Cr 997	698	8,449	Cr 1	372	86	8,607
June ..	1,696	547	4,664	23	399	132	7,461

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

NOTE.—Benefits are paid weekly in arrears.

### § 6. Industrial Disputes.

**1. General.**—The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed 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 37 while particulars for the year 1949 are shown in the following table.

**2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1949.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1949 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1949 was 849, as compared with 1,141 during the previous year. In New South Wales 739 disputes occurred in 1949, 632 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1949 amounted to 1,333,990 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 1,662,686 working days lost during 1948. The estimated loss of wages was £2,611,536 in 1949, as compared with £2,299,114 for the year 1948.

#### Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1949.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-voled.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc. . . . .	1	1	7	..	7	42	£ 75
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . . . .	19	30	7,952	221	8,173	164,954	317,766
III.	Food, drink, etc. . . . .	18	19	9,195	220	9,415	23,072	36,163
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. . . . .	2	3	767	..	767	877	1,250
VI.	Other manufacturing . . . . .	6	28	1,324	196	1,520	9,061	15,932
VII.	Building . . . . .	1	1	67	62	129	258	516
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	632	1,051	134,939	2,178	137,117	681,600	1,366,620
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc. . . . .	2	2	644	..	644	29,288	58,800
IX.	Railway and tramway services . . . . .	14	14	2,492	110	2,602	1,814	3,245
X.	Other land transport . . . . .	10	23	1,116	..	1,116	6,799	14,145
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . . . .	27	320	27,750	..	27,750	52,747	104,885
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . . . .	1	1	5	39	44	44	85
XIII.	Domestic hotels, etc. . . . .	1	1,930	5,051	..	5,051	5,051	7,500
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	5	5	7,058	500	7,558	29,678	54,787
	<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>739</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>197,367</b>	<b>3,526</b>	<b>200,893</b>	<b>1,005,283</b>	<b>1,981,769</b>
<b>Victoria—</b>								
III.	Food, drink, etc. . . . .	2	67	430	..	430	6,105	12,134
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. . . . .	2	13	236	..	236	7,036	12,670
VI.	Other manufacturing . . . . .	2	41	1,012	..	1,012	6,012	9,020
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	4	4	2,516	..	2,516	24,203	49,188
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . . . .	9	67	17,622	..	17,622	16,150	31,871
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	1	202	..	202	606	1,000
	<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>20</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>22,018</b>	<b>60,112</b>	<b>115,883</b>
<b>Queensland—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . . . .	1	1	8	6	14	1,300	1,750
III.	Food, drink, etc. . . . .	3	3	352	81	433	813	1,523
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. . . . .	1	1	45	..	45	900	1,400
V.	Books, printing, etc. . . . .	1	1	140	..	140	140	200
VI.	Other manufacturing . . . . .	1	5	178	..	178	356	758
VII.	Building . . . . .	1	1	75	..	75	75	175
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining . . . . .	1	91	3,933	..	3,933	139,612	279,224
IX.	Railway and Tramway services . . . . .	1	1	1,823	..	1,823	9,115	9,150
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . . . .	28	130	19,630	..	19,630	31,022	57,805
	<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>38</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>26,184</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>26,271</b>	<b>183,333</b>	<b>351,985</b>

## Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1949—continued.

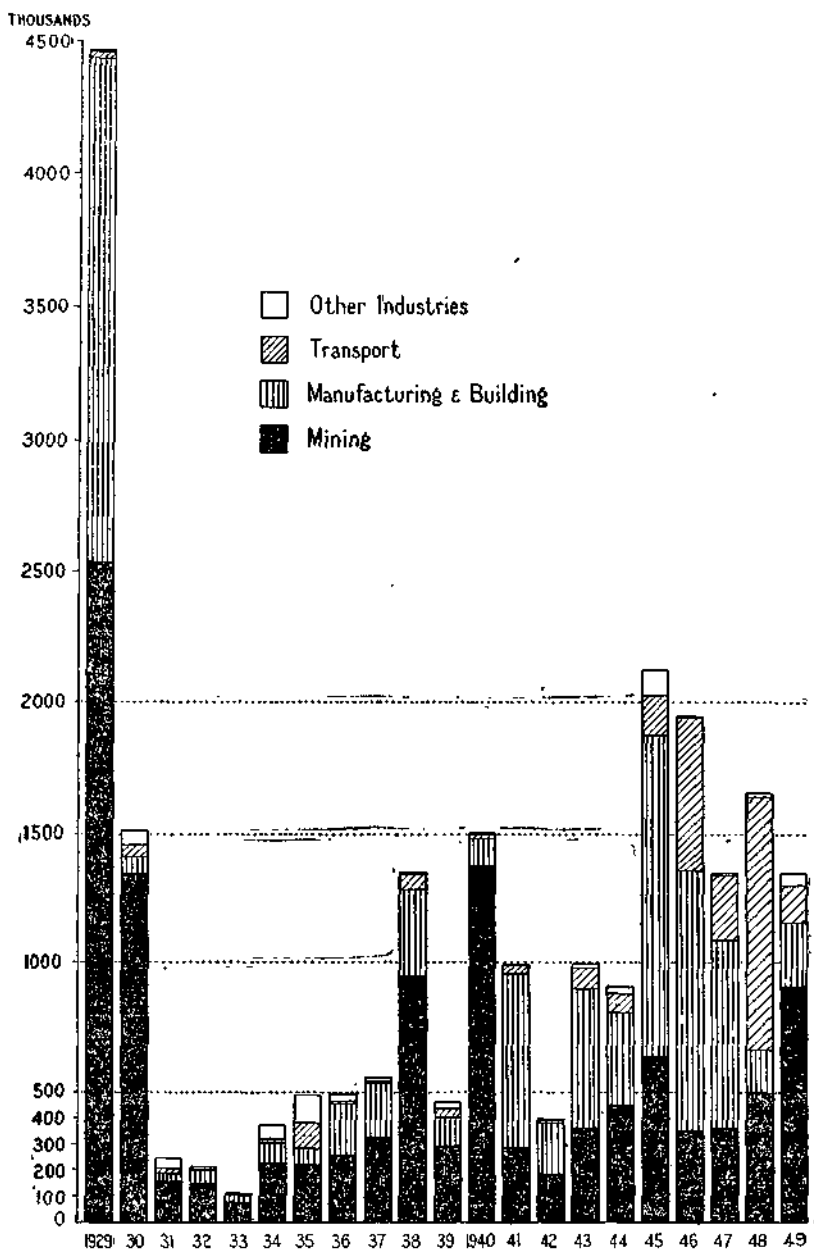
Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-olved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
<b>South Australia—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	1,400	..	1,400	1,400	2,800
III.	Food, drink, etc. .. ..	2	2	756	..	756	13,384	20,071
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	420	..	420	420	700
VII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	137	147	284	9,864	21,500
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	18	..	18	90	150
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	12	39	3,114	..	3,114	3,160	6,320
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5,992</b>	<b>28,318</b>	<b>51,541</b>
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
III.	Food, drink, etc. .. ..	1	1	90	..	90	90	144
VI.	Other manufacturing .. ..	1	1	32	..	32	96	749
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining .. ..	5	8	2,977	57	3,034	16,828	33,858
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	9	23	2,465	40	2,505	9,273	18,270
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5,564</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>5,661</b>	<b>26,287</b>	<b>52,421</b>
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc. .. ..	1	1	58	..	58	174	330
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	35	..	35	70	126
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. .. ..	1	2	197	..	197	6,895	10,342
VII.	Building .. ..	1	1	80	..	80	240	480
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining .. ..	2	10	348	..	348	6,090	12,348
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	9	33	2,785	..	2,785	15,847	31,693
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>29,316</b>	<b>55,319</b>
<b>Northern Territory—</b>								
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	2	2	200	..	200	1,261	2,522
<b>Australian Capital Territory—</b>								
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. .. ..	1	1	39	..	39	78	96
<b>Australia—</b>								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc. .. ..	2	2	65	..	65	216	405
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	22	33	9,395	227	9,622	167,724	322,442
III.	Food, drink, etc. .. ..	26	92	10,823	301	11,124	43,464	70,935
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. .. ..	6	19	1,245	..	1,245	15,708	25,662
V.	Books, printing, etc. .. ..	1	1	140	..	140	140	200
VI.	Other manufacturing .. ..	11	76	2,966	196	3,162	15,945	26,559
VII.	Building .. ..	3	3	222	62	284	573	1,171
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining .. ..	644	1,164	144,713	2,235	146,948	868,333	1,741,238
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	3	3	781	147	928	39,152	80,300
IX.	Railway and trainway services	15	15	3,135	110	3,425	10,929	12,395
X.	Other land transport .. ..	11	24	7,134	..	7,134	6,880	14,295
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	96	614	73,566	40	73,606	129,460	253,366
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	5	39	44	44	85
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. .. ..	2	1,931	5,090	..	5,090	5,129	7,596
XIV.	Miscellaneous .. ..	6	6	7,260	500	7,760	30,284	55,787
	<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>3,984</b>	<b>260,720</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>264,577</b>	<b>1,333,990</b>	<b>2,611,536</b>

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of 1948, and in respect of "Number of Disputes" and "Establishments Involved" are duplicated in the figures for 1949.—

State.	Number of Disputes.	Estab-lish-ments In-olved.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales .. ..	3	3	619	..	619

## Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1929 to 1949—Working Days Lost.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in thousands. Thus, taking the year 1929 and comparing the sections with the scale, it will be seen that about 2,528,000 working days were lost in Mining, 1,000,000 in Manufacturing and Building, 30,000 in Transport, and about 3,000 in Other Industries. Total, 4,461,000 days.

3. **Industrial Disputes, 1939, 1945 to 1949.**—(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 1945 to 1949, 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.
			(a) Coal- mining.	(b) Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1945 ..	159	3	693	4	74	12	945
1946 ..	92	6	684	3	71	13	869
1947 ..	69	16	818	1	69	9	982
1948 ..	60	13	974	2	68	24	1,141
1949 ..	68	3	644	3	122	9	849
1945-1949	448	41	3,813	13	404	67	4,786
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
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
1947 ..	35,475	39,114	192,390	500	58,483	1,175	327,137
1948 ..	17,347	2,612	198,849	1,360	92,395	4,586	317,149
1949 ..	25,358	284	146,948	928	78,165	12,894	264,577
1945-1949	190,238	42,915	896,947	5,529	414,453	23,267	1,573,349
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
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
1947 ..	559,524	159,443	357,747	5,000	251,251	5,763	1,338,728
1948 ..	156,109	10,099	474,571	32,000	975,168	14,739	1,662,686
1949 ..	243,197	573	368,333	39,152	147,278	35,457	1,333,990
1945-1949	3,178,986	176,848	2,662,329	104,043	2,123,270	157,413	8,402,889
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)							
1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
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
1947 ..	713,407	238,939	566,115	7,000	364,395	8,229	1,898,085
1948 ..	242,948	16,719	882,527	60,932	1,073,867	22,121	2,299,114
1949 ..	445,303	1,171	1,741,238	80,300	280,056	63,468	2,611,536
1945-1949	3,839,118	265,396	4,630,745	193,275	2,554,428	183,364	11,666,326

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.a). For the year 1949 these disputes represented 76 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1945-49, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 2,662,329, representing 32 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 1946 to 1949, 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. (a)	Total.		
								£
New South Wales	1939	386	460	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	439,330
	1946	771	1,389	220,452	9,048	229,500	719,557	941,983
	1947	921	2,731	254,587	43,211	297,798	919,411	1,360,632
	1948	1,071	1,832	235,473	7,936	243,509	644,961	1,155,940
	1949	739	3,428	197,367	3,526	200,893	1,005,285	1,981,760
Victoria	1939	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1946	35	326	74,217	2,600	76,817	507,290	543,653
	1947	17	233	6,005	1,929	7,934	334,185	417,426
	1948	21	82	41,734	155	41,889	159,903	240,634
	1949	20	193	22,018	..	22,018	60,112	115,883
Queensland	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1946	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,433
	1947	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,745	45,053
	1948	12	27	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,260
	1949	38	234	20,184	87	20,271	183,333	351,985
South Australia	1939	2	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1946	18	33	8,941	1,286	10,227	29,014	31,525
	1947	17	33	4,821	832	5,653	39,654	53,916
	1948	21	28	5,891	1,136	7,027	30,264	47,138
	1949	18	43	5,945	147	5,992	28,318	35,541
Western Australia	1939	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,378
	1946	11	18	2,704	3,659	6,363	69,634	68,329
	1947	7	12	1,759	7	1,766	6,070	8,622
	1948	9	26	2,336	..	2,336	7,896	15,296
	1949	16	33	3,504	97	3,601	26,287	52,421
Tasmania	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1946	8	15	1,675	..	1,675	6,646	7,056
	1947	6	17	1,152	220	1,372	5,553	7,636
	1948	4	5	468	..	468	950	1,473
	1949	15	48	3,503	..	3,503	29,316	55,319
Northern Territory	1939	2	16	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1946	2	2	527	..	527	1,957	3,100
	1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1948	3	82	1,369	..	1,369	3,665	5,364
	1949	2	2	200	..	200	1,261	2,322
Aust. Cap. Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1946	2	9	27	..	27	57	46
	1947	3	6	450	200	650	2,600	3,900
	1948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1949	1	1	39	..	39	78	96
Australia	1939	416	505	143,228	9,602	152,830	450,154	455,716
	1946	869	1,882	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147
	1947	982	3,058	230,718	46,419	277,137	1,338,728	1,808,085
	1948	1,141	2,082	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,682,686	2,299,114
	1949	849	3,984	260,720	3,857	264,577	1,333,990	2,611,530

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

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 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, 1946 to 1949.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1946 to 1949 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. (a)	Total.		
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,976
	1946	567	197,251	5,045	202,296	200,536	287,707
	1947	603	164,804	3,826	168,630	168,084	264,389
	1948	756	182,411	5,643	188,054	188,054	333,833
	1949	601	176,513	1,960	178,473	169,816	333,855
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1946	107	25,934	1,708	26,742	53,252	74,192
	1947	137	28,745	2,149	31,094	61,398	93,708
	1948	144	28,979	610	29,589	58,636	103,437
	1949	104	24,411	450	24,861	49,150	96,307
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1946	46	8,700	722	9,422	28,023	41,461
	1947	79	19,953	1,166	21,119	63,156	94,327
	1948	50	24,212	651	24,863	66,129	107,435
	1949	37	8,464	19	8,483	22,940	44,765
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1946	52	18,623	1,568	20,191	83,660	117,996
	1947	94	46,231	31,808	78,039	334,310	494,572
	1948	81	29,992	649	30,641	140,756	236,288
	1949	26	12,877	230	13,107	49,303	99,153
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1946	42	55,796	40	55,836	435,444	495,826
	1947	47	16,191	4,211	20,402	123,706	297,302
	1948	63	12,979	223	13,202	121,675	192,734
	1949	43	9,770	179	9,949	58,163	99,422
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,324	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1946	28	13,715	3,982	17,697	252,164	306,664
	1947	11	2,861	211	3,072	147,208	195,602
	1948	27	7,110	226	7,336	135,007	274,203
	1949	16	5,046	519	5,565	75,949	140,017
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1946	16	3,112	1,596	4,708	154,793	165,773
	1947	6	156	1,008	1,164	107,468	143,724
	1948	17	14,674	8,122	22,796	915,733	1,021,576
	1949	16	17,911	347	18,258	598,110	1,175,977
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	67	586	39,453	39,089
	1946	11	9,604	2,022	11,626	742,873	809,528
	1947	5	1,777	1,837	3,614	249,398	314,461
	1948	3	668	..	668	36,696	69,588
	1949	6	5,728	153	5,881	310,559	622,040
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1946	869	337,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147
	1947	982	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,598,083
	1948	1,141	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,662,686	2,299,114
	1949	849	260,720	3,857	264,577	1,333,990	2,611,536

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.



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 1944 to 1949.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Cause of Dispute.	1913.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	NUMBER.							
<b>1. Wages—</b>								
(a) For increase ..	42	13	18	19	30	26	30	36
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	1	2	..	4	1	1
(c) Other wage questions	31	58	134	131	112	178	153	132
<b>2. Hours of Labour—</b>								
(a) For reduction ..	3	12	1	2	2	2	1	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	9	16	13	14	15	11	18
<b>3. Trade Unionism—</b>								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	1	13	7	1	9	1	4
(b) Other union questions	5	48	32	69	64	46	37	55
<b>4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..</b>	44	107	230	243	205	104	153	114
<b>5. Working conditions ..</b>	51	90	266	268	273	254	388	214
<b>6. Sympathy ..</b>	5	1	19	32	12	16	38	25
<b>7. Other causes ..</b>	8	73	211	159	156	328	328	250
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>849</b>

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

<b>1. Wages—</b>								
(a) For increase ..	8,635	4,384	4,440	4,929	91,423	11,666	29,898	33,577
(b) Against decrease ..	563	279	300	52	..	970	19	629
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	17,094	33,566	37,861	27,903	53,273	44,905	28,128
<b>2. Hours of Labour—</b>								
(a) For reduction ..	460	4,150	24	3,023	249	463	160	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	3,383	7,912	7,550	8,888	19,811	6,448	5,487
<b>3. Trade Unionism—</b>								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	23	3,788	1,700	116	4,884	7	1,999
(b) Other union questions	1,418	16,030	7,091	21,954	11,970	12,134	8,069	8,255
<b>4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..</b>	11,370	28,691	59,576	80,238	58,133	25,954	45,903	18,936
<b>5. Working conditions ..</b>	10,785	28,092	73,733	63,505	95,900	64,734	65,042	30,026
<b>6. Sympathy ..</b>	947	2,600	11,118	22,392	10,849	30,037	18,175	3,980
<b>7. Other causes ..</b>	1,758	48,166	74,810	72,734	43,117	103,211	98,523	133,560
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>152,830</b>	<b>276,358</b>	<b>315,938</b>	<b>348,548</b>	<b>327,137</b>	<b>317,149</b>	<b>264,577</b>

\* 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 homes 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.

Cause of Dispute.	1913.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST.</b>								
<b>1. Wages—</b>								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	24,115	14,630	149,901	355,529	345,453	776,298	887,259
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	4,472	450	142	..	3,548	361	2,516
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	67,550	124,256	191,194	72,473	166,918	185,499	114,596
<b>2. Hours of Labour—</b>								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	21,636	72	153,023	15,246	1,601	320	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	10,752	39,444	11,852	63,936	116,122	52,563	15,386
<b>3. Trade Unionism—</b>								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	63	10,118	7,877	232	47,264	133	11,676
(b) Other union questions	32,388	52,086	29,203	168,105	47,419	48,092	34,090	12,588
<b>4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..</b>	191,723	31,101	179,521	892,051	699,542	182,650	227,800	60,682
<b>5. Working conditions ..</b>	73,562	108,409	215,546	206,798	325,686	123,976	132,811	58,073
<b>6. Sympathy ..</b>	24,066	2,606	81,533	149,771	95,248	34,113	110,154	12,890
<b>7. Other causes ..</b>	5,212	86,370	226,979	188,927	72,533	268,991	142,657	158,324
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>623,328</b>	<b>450,154</b>	<b>912,751</b>	<b>2,119,641</b>	<b>1,947,844</b>	<b>1,338,728</b>	<b>1,662,686</b>	<b>1,333,990</b>

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

The number of disputes concerning "wages" was 169 in 1949 representing 20 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 1949 numbered 114, or 13 per cent. of the total, and over "working conditions" 214, or 25 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings number 497, or 59 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year. Those classified as "Other Causes" have increased during the past few years, and in 1949 amounted to 250 or 29 per cent.

**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 partly to enforce a demand from which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1949.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1949, classified according to results.

**Industrial Disputes: Results, 1949.(a)**

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.
New South Wales	99	568	21	50	15,504	143,623	10,314	31,260	44,460	212,209	178,880	569,370
Victoria	4	12	2	2	1,266	19,309	831	612	13,141	23,437	3,122	20,412
Queensland	4	30	..	4	2,182	17,777	..	6,312	11,915	19,982	..	151,436
South Australia	5	10	..	3	1,624	2,808	..	1,470	23,784	3,027	..	1,507
Western Australia	3	10	..	3	2,026	1,626	..	2,009	9,179	1,851	..	15,257
Tasmania	1	9	3	2	420	1,880	832	371	908	1,611	13,980	12,811
N. Territory	..	2	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	1,261	..	..
A.C. Territory	..	1	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	78	..	..
<b>Total, Aust.</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>23,022</b>	<b>187,352</b>	<b>11,977</b>	<b>42,043</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>263,462</b>	<b>195,982</b>	<b>770,793</b>

(a) The following particulars of a dispute which was incomplete at 31st December, 1949, should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in preceding tables:—

State.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.	Working Days Lost.
New South Wales	1	183	366

(iii) *Australia, 1949.*—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 year 1949, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

**Industrial Disputes: Causes and Results, Australia, 1949.(a)**

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.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase	11	8	6	11	3,359	905	8,397	20,916	31,293	19,813	145,758	690,395
(b) Against decrease	..	..	1	..	..	..	629	..	..	..	2,516	..
(c) Other wage questions	33	82	5	11	6,770	17,075	1,154	2,943	21,550	33,970	40,401	18,309
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction	2	14	..	2	1,943	3,353	..	191	9,715	5,427	..	244
(b) Other disputes re hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	..	..	1	3	..	..	80	1,919	..	..	240	11,436
(b) Other union questions	1	50	..	4	185	6,230	..	1,840	1,480	7,285	..	3,823
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons</b>	18	74	6	16	3,269	10,775	1,109	3,783	14,225	22,770	6,147	17,540
<b>Working conditions</b>	42	158	7	7	6,694	20,992	608	1,732	20,150	33,230	920	3,773
<b>Sympathy</b>	1	16	..	6	163	2,421	..	1,376	3,843	6,812	..	2,235
<b>Other Causes</b>	8	238	..	4	619	125,598	..	7,343	1,131	134,155	..	23,938
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>23,022</b>	<b>187,352</b>	<b>11,977</b>	<b>42,043</b>	<b>103,387</b>	<b>263,462</b>	<b>195,982</b>	<b>770,793</b>

(a) See note to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1939 and 1945 to 1949.*—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 1945 to 1949, 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
1945 ..	205	652	5	79	58,005	206,856	554	48,756	580,515	1,094,228	7,723	387,119
1946 ..	167	621	7	69	43,912	191,000	34,987	74,342	218,411	416,350	236,183	865,015
1947 ..	146	687	71	28	68,595	174,724	36,008	47,810	275,608	475,285	482,709	105,066
1948 ..	111	922	22	83	25,374	219,349	20,318	51,489	210,436	371,527	788,843	263,975
1949(a) ..	116	642	26	64	23,022	187,352	11,077	42,043	103,337	203,462	195,982	770,793

(a) See note to table on page 130.

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 1949 was 76. 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 1944 to 1949.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.**

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.(a)
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES.</b>								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	277	387	482	385	263	277	250
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	17	130	75	89	90	83	46
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	5	19	10	5	7	22	14
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	2	25	22	19	96	106	36
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance compulsory conference or reference to a Board or Court ..	4	6	72	43	19	36	11	54
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	19	1	..	1	3	1	1	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods ..	13	106	304	308	344	487	638	448
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>848</b>

**WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	80,293	87,122	129,135	86,174	48,788	68,199	38,993
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,174	2,489	34,942	23,426	57,768	19,243	23,435	5,885
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,503	4,925	12,684	7,967	724	4,774	18,568	7,272
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	429	10,970	11,981	6,483	66,998	29,100	19,731
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance compulsory conference or reference to a Board or Court ..	659	3,268	27,966	20,596	10,059	23,497	19,573	38,187
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	658	20	..	10	130	25	18	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	178	19	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods ..	2,988	61,326	101,471	121,956	182,903	163,812	157,617	154,326
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>152,830</b>	<b>275,174</b>	<b>345,071</b>	<b>344,241</b>	<b>327,132</b>	<b>316,530</b>	<b>264,394</b>

(a) See note to table on page 130.

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949:(a)
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST.</b>								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	245,709	176,569	745,989	265,401	126,574	163,397	210,054
By intervention or assistance of disinterested third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	52,943	150,431	158,452	339,481	78,332	118,582	36,465
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	35,647	46,132	21,268	12,339	22,356	164,069	46,090
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	9,366	78,431	394,787	116,681	372,013	186,031	99,910
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance compulsory conference, or reference to a Board or Court ..	2,103	46,450	197,599	367,799	147,509	441,317	790,303	764,983
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>								
People on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	40	..	110	7,552	50	36	..
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	30,400	3,892	309	..	..	..	..	..
<b>By other methods ..</b>	56,509	71,127	241,965	381,180	847,696	298,086	212,333	176,122
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>623,528</b>	<b>439,154</b>	<b>891,336</b>	<b>2,069,585</b>	<b>1,736,859</b>	<b>1,338,728</b>	<b>1,634,801</b>	<b>1,333,624</b>

(a) See note to table on page 130.

In each of the years prior to 1947 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 39 in 1942 and 78 in 1937. In 1947 the percentage settled by direct negotiation fell to 27, while the percentage of disputes settled by "Other methods" rose to 50. The corresponding percentages for 1948 are 24 and 56 and for 1949 29 and 53. 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.

## § 7. 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.

It is emphasized that the tables show the numbers of accidents reported in each State under the legislation in respect of which information is collected in that State. The figures for Australia are simply the arithmetical totals of those for the States. As the reporting of accidents depends to some extent upon the degree to which the legislative requirements are policed the inferences which can be drawn from the tables are limited.

**2. Number of Accidents Reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1939 and 1945 to 1949:—

**Industrial Accidents, 1939 and 1945 to 1949.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A. (a)	Tas.	Aus- tralia.	
No. of Fatal Accidents	1939 ..	53	26	20	14	43	5	161
	1945 ..	37	16	10	5	16	6	90
	1946 ..	48	19	14	3	15	1	100
	1947 ..	63	19	9	8	24	1	122
	1948 ..	43	18	10	6	20	4	101
	1949 ..	59	24	10	5	19	3	120
	(b)							
No. of Accidents inca- pacitating for over 14 days	1939 ..	9,794	976	684	178	1,662	106	13,400
	1945 ..	17,580	1,975	1,034	183	1,143	67	21,982
	1946 ..	17,264	2,192	1,087	275	1,497	83	22,398
	1947 ..	19,699	2,409	1,220	218	1,452	87	25,085
	1948 ..	15,920	1,989	1,075	131	1,395	88	20,598
	1949 ..	12,694	1,316	1,050	404	1,179	86	17,229

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

(b) See remarks below.

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.

**3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1948 and 1949, compared with 1939.

**Industrial Accidents: Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1939, 1948 and 1949.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal.			Incapacitating for over 14 days.(c)		
	1939.	1948.	1949.	1939.	1948.	1949.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	5	5	8	664	893	785
II. Engineering, etc.(b) ..	15	9	9	4,343	6,812	5,184
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	10	5	6	1,295	2,223	2,089
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. ..	1	..	1	627	1,087	741
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	1	1	480	701	652
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	17	14	14	3,100	6,397	5,401
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	7	7	7	23	62	79
VIII. Mining ..	93	43	52	2,552	1,749	1,785
IX. Lifts ..	3	1	..	6	10	15
X. Miscellaneous ..	9	16	22	310	664	498
Total ..	161	101	120	13,400	20,598	17,229

(a) See remarks above. (b) 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.

**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 gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State in 1949.

**Mining Accidents: Classification according to Causes—1949.(a)**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
<b>A.—Fatal Accidents.</b>							
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	5
" " Falls of Ground	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	2	..	..	..	3	1	6
Other Accidents ..	1	3	3	..	4	..	11
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	7
Other Accidents ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. (d) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other Accidents ..	4	..	..	..	1	..	5
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Accidents ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	32	3	6	..	10	1	52
<b>B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.</b>							
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	2	..	5	..	8
" " Falls of Ground	68	..	6	..	44	4	122
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	8	..	..	..	15	..	23
Other Accidents ..	206	3	62	2	446	17	730
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	4	..	5	3	23	11	46
Other Accidents ..	70	..	42	4	143	18	277
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. (d) ..	..	..	61	41	15	12	129
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	21	..	..	..	2	..	23
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	78	..	39	..	13	3	73
Other Accidents ..	34	4	100	..	137	3	278
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	4	..	1	4	3	..	12
Other Accidents ..	6	..	28	8	20	2	64
Total ..	440	7	346	62	866	64	1,785

(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) Complete reports of non-fatal accidents are not available. (c) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c. (d) 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.



During the year 1949 36 fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 16 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1949 numbered 30 as against 22 in coal-mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,257 and above ground 528.

## 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.

In this chapter figures for the years 1946 to 1949 are compared with 1939. Particulars for earlier years will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report. Figures for the years 1946, 1947 and 1948 have been revised in this issue.

2. **Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1939 and 1946 to 1949**—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1939 and 1946 to 1949:—

Trade Unions : Branches and Membership.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern Territory.	A.C.T.	Total.	Aust.
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NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.

1939..	200	149	114	117	141	79	4	15	819	(a) 380
1946(b)	207	151	120	126	142	78	5	17	846	(a) 392
1947(b)	212	152	122	128	145	79	8	19	865	(a) 395
1948(b)	214	156	128	136	150	90	10	21	905	(a) 364
1949..	212	150	125	138	152	97	12	21	907	(a) 349

For footnotes see end of table.