

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

1. **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 regular 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. (a)
		Rural Indus-try.	Other Indus-tries.	Total.	Rural Indus-try.	Other Indus-tries.	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..	282.8b	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1363.4	1551.4	2043.4	2326.2
1943—June..	685.0	262.0	150.0	412.0	120.9	1273.2	1394.1	1806.1	2491.1
1945—June(c)	603.5	287.5	187.1	474.6	130.2	1294.2	1424.4	1899.0	2502.5
1947—June..	53.2	278.9	286.8	565.7	118.2	1649.4	1767.6	2363.3	2416.5

See footnotes on following page.

Total Occupied Persons : Australia, 1933 to 1947—continued.

('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 (a)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
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	0.0	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(c)	45.4	17.0	43.1	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
1947—June	0.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	d659.9	d668.0	d737.6	d733.4

PERSONS.

1933—June..	5.8	307.5	304.5	612.0	204.4	1439.5	1643.9	2255.9	2261.7
1939—July..	12.9	316.0	361.0	677.0	206.0	1854.7	2060.7	2737.7	2750.6
1941—July..	284.6b	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June..	729.0	273.7	181.4	458.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2562.4	3291.4
1945—June(c)	648.9	304.5	230.2	534.7	153.2	1961.3	2114.5	2649.2	3298.1
1947—June	51.0	292.7	342.6	635.3	156.3	d2360.3	d2465.6	d3100.9	d3154.0

(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. (e) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic service as follows:—106.7 in June, 1933; 124.5 in July, 1939; 100.0 in July, 1941; 41.5 in June, 1943; 47.6 in June, 1945; 40.3 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. The numbers of employers and self-employed persons and wage and salary earners in rural industry are in accordance with the final results of the Census. 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. The estimate of 659,900 female wage and salary earners employed in non-rural industries includes 40,300 private domestics (the figure from the June, 1947, Census). The remaining 619,600 females in the estimate include females working part-time. The 1947 Census figure for the same industries (i.e. excluding rural and private domestic) was 579,200. 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. During 1945-46 and 1946-47, as demobilization of the Defence Forces progressed, there was a rapid increase

in the number of occupied civilians, but the effective labour force is estimated to have decreased by 105,200 (males 51,800; females, 53,400). The decrease was due mainly 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.

From July, 1939, to June, 1943, persons occupied in rural industry declined from 522,000 to 422,700 and recovered to about 449,000 in June, 1947.

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 2,651,900 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. By June, 1947, employers and self-employed persons had increased to 342,600.

(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.	July, 1939.	June, 1947.	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	23.1	216.2	197.5	596.2	723.6	817.3	944.2
Victoria ..	4.4	15.9	162.9	158.7	399.5	480.9	566.8	654.9
Queensland ..	1.0	5.9	95.1	96.9	218.6	255.4	314.7	358.2
South Australia ..	1.1	2.6	54.6	51.8	127.7	154.4	183.4	208.8
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	47.4	39.8	99.7	115.6	148.1	158.8
Tasmania ..	0.5	0.8	21.5	20.1	46.9	58.1	68.9	79.0
FEMALES.								
New South Wales ..	..	0.3	28.4	25.4	220.8	268.8	249.2	294.5
Victoria ..	..	0.4	25.5	22.4	175.3	203.4	200.8	226.2
Queensland ..	..	0.1	11.1	10.2	71.2	83.2	82.3	93.5
South Australia ..	..	..	6.0	5.2	47.4	52.9	53.4	58.1
Western Australia ..	..	..	4.8	4.3	33.2	38.4	38.0	42.7
Tasmania ..	..	..	2.2	1.9	16.3	19.0	18.5	20.9
PERSONS.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	23.4	244.6	222.9	817.0	992.4	1066.5	1,238.7
Victoria ..	4.4	16.3	188.4	180.5	574.8	684.3	767.6	881.1
Queensland ..	1.0	6.0	106.2	107.1	289.8	338.6	397.0	451.7
South Australia ..	1.1	2.6	60.6	57.0	175.1	207.3	236.8	266.9
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	52.2	44.1	132.9	154.0	186.1	201.5
Tasmania ..	0.5	0.8	23.7	22.0	63.2	77.1	87.4	99.9

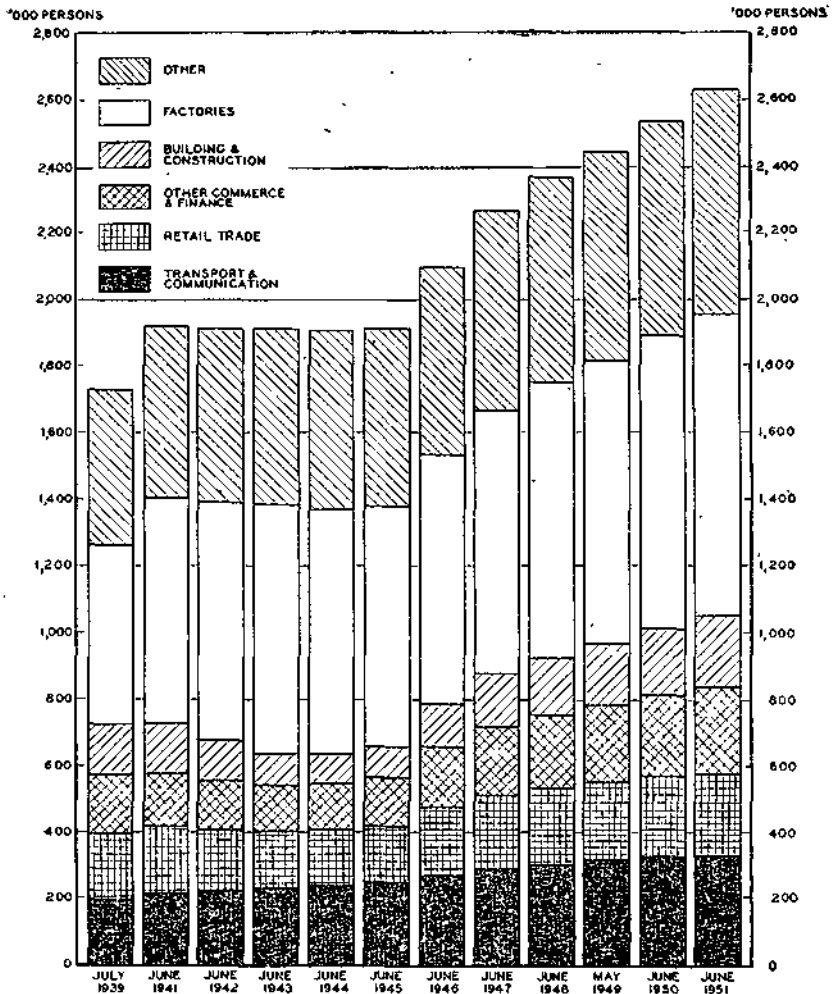
(a) Includes those serving outside Australia.

(b) Preliminary figures subject to revision.

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 14.7 per cent. The proportionate increase in each State was as follows: New South Wales, 16.1; Victoria, 14.8; Queensland, 13.8; South Australia, 12.7; Western Australia, 8.3; Tasmania, 14.3.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, Australia, 1939 to 1951 by main Industrial Groups.

(Excluding Rural and Private Domestic Workers.)



(See par. 3, page 114),

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment—(i) Australia:

Industrial Groups.—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 returns of 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 given as at July, 1939 are based on the 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 1947 and 1948, in May, 1949, and in June, 1950 and 1951. 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 Bulletin of Employment 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. The manufacturing employment figures in this table are not comparable as to either absolute level or trend with those shown on pages 117-118 below.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, Industrial Groups: Australia, 1939 to 1951.

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939	June, 1947. (a)	June, 1948. (a)	May, 1949. (a)(b)	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)
MALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.2	51.0	52.7	52.3	53.9	55.8
Manufacturing, etc.(c)	456.1	653.9	680.5	692.6	716.4	733.0
Building and Construction .. .	149.7	155.7	167.8	180.9	197.2	212.7
Rail and Air Transport	73.0	93.9	96.5	99.1	100.9	100.9
Other Transport and Communication	112.9	162.5	173.4	182.6	191.9	193.8
Retail Trade	259.7	116.0	123.3	125.6	127.1	129.7
Other Commerce and Finance .. .		151.9	161.7	169.9	178.0	188.4
Health	17.8	23.2	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.8
Education	22.1	27.4	28.6	29.7	30.7	31.9
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	17.4	17.1	17.7	18.4	18.0	18.0
Personal Services	37.0	50.3	52.9	54.4	55.9	54.6
Other	95.2	146.5	151.3	156.9	163.9	167.9
Total	1,293.1	1,649.4	1,730.9	1,787.1	1,858.7	1,911.5
Governmental (d)	349.8	472.0	494.4	518.9	553.5	570.4
Private Employers	943.3	1,177.4	1,236.5	1,268.2	1,305.2	1,341.1
Total	1,293.1	1,649.4	1,730.9	1,787.1	1,858.7	1,911.5

See footnotes on following page.

**Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, Industrial Groups :
Australia, 1939 to 1951—continued.**

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (a)	June, 1948. (a)	May, 1949. (a)(b)	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)
FEMALES						
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Manufacturing, etc.(c) ..	169.0	208.0	213.9	221.9	230.4	241.1
Building and Construction ..	1.2	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.9
Rail and Air Transport ..	2.5	7.2	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2
Other Transport and Communication ..	10.1	25.2	27.2	29.0	30.8	31.9
Retail Trade ..	114.9	104.0	109.3	111.1	113.3	119.1
Other Commerce and Finance ..	34.0	53.0	56.9	59.8	64.8	71.3
Health ..	32.0	55.8	59.6	62.0	65.0	67.4
Education ..	4.0	36.3	37.1	37.7	39.1	39.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	43.0	8.2	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.7
Personal Services ..	26.1	69.3	70.4	71.3	72.8	72.1
Other ..	49.5	49.9	49.9	50.7	51.6	54.7
Total ..	437.1	619.6	644.6	664.1	688.2	718.8
Governmental (d) ..	55.2	92.1	94.9	99.2	107.6	113.8
Private Employers ..	381.9	527.5	549.1	564.9	580.6	605.0
Total ..	437.1	619.6	644.0	664.1	688.2	718.8
PERSONS						
Mining and Quarrying ..	52.5	51.5	53.3	53.0	54.6	56.6
Manufacturing, etc.(c) ..	625.1	861.9	894.4	914.5	946.8	974.1
Building and Construction ..	150.9	158.3	170.7	184.0	200.5	210.5
Rail and Air Transport ..	75.5	101.1	104.3	107.1	108.9	109.1
Other Transport and Communication ..	120.0	187.7	200.6	211.6	222.7	225.7
Retail Trade ..	374.6	320.0	332.6	336.7	340.4	348.8
Other Commerce and Finance ..	51.8	79.0	84.1	86.7	89.8	92.2
Health ..	54.1	63.7	65.7	67.4	69.8	71.6
Education ..	21.4	25.3	26.1	27.2	28.4	28.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	80.0	119.6	123.3	125.7	128.7	126.7
Personal Services ..	121.3	196.0	201.2	207.6	215.5	222.6
Other ..	1,730.2	2,269.0	2,374.9	2,451.2	2,546.9	2,630.3
Total ..	1,730.2	2,269.0	2,374.9	2,451.2	2,546.9	2,630.3
Governmental (d) ..	405.0	564.1	589.3	618.1	661.1	684.2
Private Employers ..	1,325.2	1,704.9	1,785.6	1,833.1	1,885.8	1,946.1
Total ..	1,730.2	2,269.0	2,374.9	2,451.2	2,546.9	2,630.3

* (a) Subject to revision. (b) Figures for May, 1949, have been used for purposes of annual comparison because of the effects of the coal dispute in June, 1949. (c) Estimates (subject to revision) based on Pay-roll Tax returns, etc., of employees predominantly engaged in secondary production. The figures include a considerable number of employees outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pages 117-118 below. (d) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State and Local Government Authorities and of Allied Governments.

During the year ended June, 1951, the total increase in numbers of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural wage earners, female domestics in private homes and Defence Forces) was 83,400 (males 52,800; females 30,600), of whom 60,300 were absorbed by private employers and 23,100 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 personal services. Manufacturing, &c., increased by 27,300, Building and Construction by 16,000, Transport and Communication 3,200, Retail Trade 8,400, other Commerce and Finance 16,900 and Health Services 2,400.

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

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment : States, 1933 to 1951.

(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)
MALES.							
1933—June ..	380.6	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.0
1939—July ..	529.9	357.5	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941—November ..	556.8	405.1	167.9	121.0	83.2	39.4	1381.4
1947—June(b) ..	671.8	452.6	220.2	140.9	103.9	51.1	1649.4
1948—June(b) ..	702.3	473.3	232.6	149.0	109.2	54.5	1730.9
1949—May(b)(c) ..	721.4	489.3	239.8	155.0	112.8	57.4	1787.1
1950—June(b) ..	740.8	510.7	250.4	165.7	120.5	58.4	1858.7
1951—June(b) ..	758.2	525.8	259.3	170.0	125.3	60.2	1911.5
FEMALES.							
1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.6	9.1	340.8
1939—July ..	168.0	142.9	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.1
1941—November ..	229.3	192.8	62.6	45.6	32.6	15.2	579.8
1947—June(b) ..	252.1	190.5	74.5	48.0	35.6	16.9	619.6
1948—June(b) ..	261.9	196.7	77.9	50.1	37.0	18.0	644.0
1949—May(b)(c) ..	269.9	202.5	80.1	52.2	37.8	18.8	664.1
1950—June(b) ..	278.5	210.0	83.1	54.3	39.9	19.4	683.2
1951—June (b) ..	290.9	219.6	86.1	57.0	41.6	20.3	718.8
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
1947—June(b) ..	923.9	643.1	294.7	188.9	139.5	68.0	2269.0
1948—June(b) ..	964.2	670.0	310.5	199.1	146.2	72.5	2374.9
1949—May(b)(c) ..	991.3	691.8	319.9	207.2	150.6	76.2	2451.2
1950—June(b) ..	1019.3	720.7	333.5	220.0	160.4	77.8	2546.9
1951—June (b) ..	1049.1	745.2	345.4	227.0	166.9	80.5	2630.3

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) See note (b) to table on page 115.

In all States except Queensland employment of male wage and salary earners in civilian work, excluding rural, 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 four 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 1948 to 1951 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 working proprietors and those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia, June, 1939 to 1951.

('000.)

Class of Factory.	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
MALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9.8	13.4	14.6	16.1	17.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	16.5	17.4	18.3	18.9
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	14.6	24.4	25.3	26.6	27.9
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	161.6	289.1	295.7	316.3	330.3
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	2.8	4.6	4.9	5.0	4.6
Textiles (including knitted goods)	18.3	29.8	29.5	29.7	30.6
Skins and Leather	8.0	11.7	11.5	12.2	11.1
Clothing (including shoes)	19.1	28.2	29.5	29.4	30.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	57.6	82.4	85.5	85.4	87.9
Sawmilling and Woodworking	27.5	42.3	45.5	47.6	50.9
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	11.2	14.9	15.6	16.8	18.0
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	34.1	36.3	38.0	39.1
Rubber	4.9	9.0	9.5	10.2	10.7
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.4	12.3	12.6	12.7	13.2
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	12.3	13.0	13.4	14.1
Total	391.0	625.0	646.4	677.7	704.7
FEMALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	5.7	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.2
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	9.4	28.5	30.2	34.9	39.1
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Textiles (including knitted goods)	27.2	32.7	35.0	36.7	38.8
Skins and Leather	2.5	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.7
Clothing (including shoes)	61.3	79.5	83.2	84.0	87.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20.9	27.6	29.2	30.4	31.0
Sawmilling and Woodworking	0.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	11.6	12.9	13.8	14.3	15.3
Rubber	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	2.4	6.1	6.3	6.9	7.0
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	148.6	208.0	219.6	231.2	244.3

**Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia,
June, 1939 to 1951—continued.**

('000.)

Class of Factory.	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1948.	1949	1950.	1951.
PERSONS.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	13.9	15.1	16.7	17.8
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	17.7	18.7	10.8	20.5
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	20.3	32.2	33.2	35.2	37.1
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	171.0	317.6	325.9	351.2	369.4
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	3.3	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.8
Textiles (including knitted goods)	45.5	62.5	64.5	66.4	69.4
Skins and Leather	10.5	15.2	15.1	16.2	14.8
Clothing (including shoes)	80.4	107.7	112.7	113.4	118.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	78.5	110.0	114.7	115.8	118.9
Sawmilling and Woodworking	28.4	44.1	47.5	49.7	53.3
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	13.9	17.5	18.5	20.0	21.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	38.3	47.0	50.1	52.3	54.4
Rubber	7.2	11.3	12.1	13.0	13.7
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.8	18.4	18.9	19.6	20.2
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	12.4	13.1	13.5	14.2
Total	539.6	833.0	866.0	908.9	949.0

§ 2. Unemployment.

1. Total Persons Unemployed.—The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 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)	66.0	16.8	82.8	3.5	2.5	3.2

(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*. The percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns are an indication of the trend of unemployment amongst trade unionists as estimated or recorded by the secretaries of trade unions which supply returns. The membership of the unions furnishing regular reports exceeds 840,000, consisting predominantly of males and representing about 52 per cent. of the total trade union membership, and between 25 and 30 per cent. of all wage and salary earners. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, etc.). Very few of the unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are closely in touch with the members and with the state of trade within their particular industries. In some cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is made in the rules for payment of reduced subscriptions by members out of work.

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 (including percentages) represent the average of the four quarters.

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1951 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1951 (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
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
1950 " " ..	375	827,106	6,654	0.8
1947 March Quarter ..	381	699,135	9,880	1.4
June " " ..	381	713,455	9,240	1.3
September " " ..	381	725,286	7,970	1.1
December " " ..	381	734,489	6,637	0.9
1948 March " " ..	381	744,901	6,484	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
September " " ..	375	828,094	7,038	0.8
December " " ..	374	838,536	6,253	0.7
1951 March " " ..	374	848,571	5,543	0.7
June " " ..	374	848,929	6,612	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, 1950.*—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, 1950.

Industrial Group.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Members.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	16	27,038	118	0.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	58	222,261	588	0.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	54	50,541	982	1.9
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. . .	22	67,825	610	0.9
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	12	28,732	48	0.2
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	62	63,615	1,024	1.6
VII. Building . .	46	92,662	974	1.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	17	24,639	868	3.5
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	13	51,993	373	0.7
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .	75	197,801	1,068	0.5
All Groups . .	375	827,106	6,654	0.8

(iv) *Australia, by Industries, September Quarter, 1939, and Quarterly, September, 1949 to June, 1951.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the September quarter of 1949 to the June quarter of 1951. 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.	1949.		1950.				1951.	
	Sept. Qtr.	Sept. Qtr. (a)	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	18.1	8.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	8.6	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	18.4	6.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. . .	13.3	20.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	5.1	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	9.9	7.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.8
VII. Building . .	9.3	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	12.6	4.1	2.2	3.0	4.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.9
X. Other Land Transport . .	8.7	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .	7.4	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8
AUSTRALIA . .	10.2	5.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8

(a) See note (b) on page 120.

(v) *States, 1950.*—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 more representative 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 within each State as estimated or recorded by secretaries of those Trade Unions which supply returns. The figures in the following table are averages for the year 1950.

Unemployment in Trade Unions : 1950.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	106	347,699	3,514	1.0
Victoria ..	74	228,723	1,523	0.7
Queensland ..	43	104,006	342	0.4
South Australia ..	53	76,326	643	0.9
Western Australia ..	65	50,250	515	1.1
Tasmania ..	34	20,103	117	0.6
Australia ..	375	827,106	6,654	0.8

(vi) *States, 1932 to 1950 and Quarterly, March, 1948 to June, 1951.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1932 to December, 1947, 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 1950 and quarterly from March, 1948 to June, 1951 :—

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Percentages.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	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	25.1
1934 " " ..	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.4	20.5
1935 " " ..	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	13.2	16.5
1936 " " ..	15.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.1	9.8	12.2
1937 " " ..	10.9	9.0	7.3	8.2	5.6	7.3	9.3
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	5.6	5.5	7.0	5.6	5.2	8.0
1941 " " ..	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7
1942 " " ..	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.6
1943 " " ..	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
1944 " " ..	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2
1945 " " ..	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
1946 " " ..	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.4
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
1950 " " ..	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.8
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
Sept. " " ..	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.8
Dec. " " ..	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7
1951 March Qtr. ..	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
June " " ..	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8

(a) See note (b) on page 120.

(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 1950. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. Comparisons of the relative percentages of unemployment in the countries shown in the following table should be made with caution as the statistics are of varying scope and value according to the type and sources of the data. They have greater value from the point of view of fluctuations or changes in unemployment than from that of absolute numbers or percentages.

Unemployment in various Countries during 1950.

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	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.7	..	0.8
Canada (b) ..	..	..	6.1	..	..	2.8	..	1.8	..	..	2.2	..	3.2
Denmark (c) ..	18.1	14.7	9.1	7.4	4.3	3.9	4.3	3.7	5.6	5.4	7.6	19.9	8.7
Ireland (d) ..	9.4	9.8	9.4	9.1	7.9	6.6	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.6
Norway (e) ..	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	..	..	1.1
Sweden (f) ..	4.4	4.0	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	3.1	2.2
Switzerland (g) ..	4.9	4.2	2.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	3.4	1.8
United States (h) ..	7.3	7.6	6.7	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.0	3.9	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.6	5.0

(a) Returns from trade unions representing 52 per cent. of total trade union membership. (b) Estimates based on quarterly sample surveys of the labour force, each of which refers to a specific week. (c) Insured workers unemployed for more than one week. (d) Compulsory unemployment insurance returns. (e) Employment exchange returns. (f) Trade union returns. (g) Wholly unemployed. (h) Estimates based on nation-wide interviews with a given percentage of the total persons of working age, selected at random, at their places of residence.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the Re-Establishment and Employment Act 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, 1951, the Service provided vocational guidance for 14,627 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 most use in increasing production. Up to 30th June, 1951, a total of 98,658 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. Arrangements were also made by the Immigration Authorities with the Dutch and Italian Governments to ensure a steady flow of European workers into the country.

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 250 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 fifth year of operation in May, 1951, and statistics of the principal items of business transacted are contained in the following table:—

**Commonwealth Employment Service—Operations for the Year Ended June, 1951 :
Australia.
(Persons.)**

Month.	Applicants for Employment.			Vacancies.		Persons receiving Advice or Information.	Displaced Persons Placed in Employment.
	New Registrations.	Referred to Employers	Placed in Employment.	New Notifications during month.	Unfilled at end of month.		
1949-50—							
May ..	42,313	40,730	30,699	46,715	113,902	39,216	5,028
June ..	48,045	44,788	32,769	43,184	108,110	42,931	3,430
1950-51—							
July ..	38,816	35,962	26,266	36,061	106,352	37,907	2,466
August ..	36,151	33,791	25,166	37,576	108,735	35,642	1,909
September ..	44,047	42,526	32,299	52,398	117,639	40,618	3,586
October ..	35,892	32,840	24,357	42,564	124,539	35,721	2,068
November ..	37,359	34,002	25,113	40,867	125,525	36,619	2,048
December ..	34,575	31,747	25,784	34,531	120,821	36,329	3,240
January ..	43,173	37,113	27,619	48,567	128,949	40,916	2,968
February ..	44,709	40,947	32,053	43,303	125,700	41,200	3,446
March ..	43,148	40,534	30,670	46,680	128,286	39,624	1,532
April ..	37,579	35,366	26,583	37,623	126,812	35,684	790
May ..	35,766	32,969	24,406	34,632	125,030	38,457	457
June ..	40,286	36,954	27,103	39,643	124,851	41,859	1,116
Total, 1950-51	471,501	434,746	327,419	494,445	..	460,576	25,626
Monthly Average, 1950-51 ..	39,292	36,229	27,293	41,204	121,942	38,381	2,135

§ 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.

1. General.—A very important addition was made to Commonwealth social legislation when the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944, (from 1st July, 1947, incorporated in the Social Services Consolidation Act 1947-1951) 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 receiving a Service pension under the Repatriation Act or an invalid, age, or widows' pension or payment under the Tuberculosis Act.

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				Permissible Income.	Total Benefit Plus Income.
	Claimant	Dependent 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.—A special benefit may be granted at a rate not exceeding that which might otherwise have been payable 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.

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.

In the year 1950–51 the number of persons examined was 9,226 of whom 1,152 were accepted for treatment or training.

7. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month January, 1950, to June, 1951:—

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.
1950—January ..	497	101	1,143	38	92	23	1,635	169	1,804
February ..	381	112	1,359	37	98	28	1,832	181	2,013
March ..	315	105	1,567	30	70	24	1,910	201	2,111
April ..	305	144	1,320	29	81	23	1,694	208	1,902
May ..	287	125	733	27	91	26	1,085	204	1,289
June ..	335	151	568	32	108	32	998	228	1,226
July ..	513	164	437	6	101	26	687	260	1,247
August ..	250	54	200	5	75	24	466	142	608
September ..	220	51	120	8	54	26	351	126	479
October ..	243	67	127	7	45	17	391	115	506
November ..	214	137	143	6	53	11	443	128	571
December ..	450	129	268	8	63	10	774	151	925
1951—January ..	179	46	401	5	64	9	585	119	704
February ..	176	30	703	6	54	11	581	123	704
March ..	433	43	646	5	54	8	1,053	137	1,190
April ..	266	48	291	4	53	7	541	129	670
May ..	261	45	309	3	46	7	521	150	671
June ..	246	32	263	3	50	10	457	147	604

(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, 1950, to June, 1951, are shown in the following table:—

Unemployment Benefit Payments During Each Month.

(£.)

Month.	New South Wales (a)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (b)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1950—January ..	7,393	239	5,105	214	412	125	13,398
February ..	528	492	6,661	79	395	103	8,168
March ..	Cr 5,039	270	11,418	60	350	200	7,289
April ..	829	212	10,970	14	476	96	12,597
May ..	Cr 997	698	8,449	Cr. 1	372	86	8,667
June ..	1,696	547	4,664	23	399	132	7,461
July ..	1,021	734	1,546	175	785	146	4,410
August ..	3,244	394	1,488	41	582	195	5,944
September ..	2,530	451	1,152	Cr. 20	470	130	4,713
October ..	1,493	171	650	39	391	177	2,921
November ..	2,085	2,981	635	44	461	107	6,313
December ..	1,176	903	862	40	429	48	3,458
1951—January ..	4,092	679	1,758	Cr. 145	432	63	6,879
February ..	2,430	Cr. 755	3,482	27	428	56	5,668
March ..	1,476	238	6,324	Cr. 24	306	97	8,417
April ..	2,260	703	4,387	Cr. 49	354	34	7,689
May ..	2,592	818	2,139	Cr. 51	376	53	5,927
June ..	925	414	Cr. 1,938	273	343	88	105

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

§ 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 38 while particulars for the year 1950 are shown in the following table.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1950.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1950 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1950 was 1,276 as compared with 849 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,030 disputes occurred in 1950, 866 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1950 amounted to 2,062,888 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 1,333,990 working days lost during 1949. The estimated loss of wages was £4,166,418 in 1950, as compared with £2,611,536 for the year 1949.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1950.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
New South Wales—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	40	4,551	60,410	3,504	63,914	94,477	£ 175,044
III.	Food, drink, etc.	15	16	3,033	..	3,033	74,136	23,909
V.	Books, printing, etc.	3	3	418	709	1,127	14,207	29,110
VI.	Other Manufacturing	27	32	4,576	924	5,500	93,002	159,056
VII.	Building	12	14	1,111	72	1,183	5,805	12,721
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	866	1,185	162,470	9,197	171,667	267,223	580,471
	(ii) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	4	3,528	..	3,528	17,640	84,343
IX.	Railway and tramway services	12	12	9,609	8,092	17,701	17,916	33,757
X.	Other land transport	5	5	1,189	..	1,189	2,405	5,509
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	35	528	39,076	..	39,076	107,079	214,184
XIV.	Miscellaneous	14	1,015	3,849	..	3,849	5,355	10,634
	Total	1,030	7,365	289,269	22,498	311,767	639,305	1,333,938
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	2	2	190	..	190	210	370
III.	Food, drink, etc.	3	6	315	..	315	715	1,442
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	94	..	94	470	800
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	8	55	..	55	55	100
VII.	Building	2	1,001	9,082	55	9,137	9,685	19,823
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	2	2	1,120	..	1,120	3,920	8,900
IX.	Railway and tramway services	6	6	39,357	14,722	54,079	1,157,785	2,294,758
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	12	112	8,205	49	8,254	29,402	58,478
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	20	..	20	120	93
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	3	723	..	723	6,003	10,927
	Total	33	1,142	59,161	14,826	73,987	1,208,365	2,395,691
Queensland—								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	4	4	2,554	389	2,943	6,271	9,598
V.	Books, printing, etc.	1	1	155	..	155	620	1,000
VII.	Building	1	1	16	..	16	240	446
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	85	132	5,613	334	5,947	12,400	26,723
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	4,437	1,669	6,106	27,034	50,724
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	53	144	11,340	91	11,431	27,358	54,104
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	42	..	42	84	126
	Total	147	285	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1950—continued.

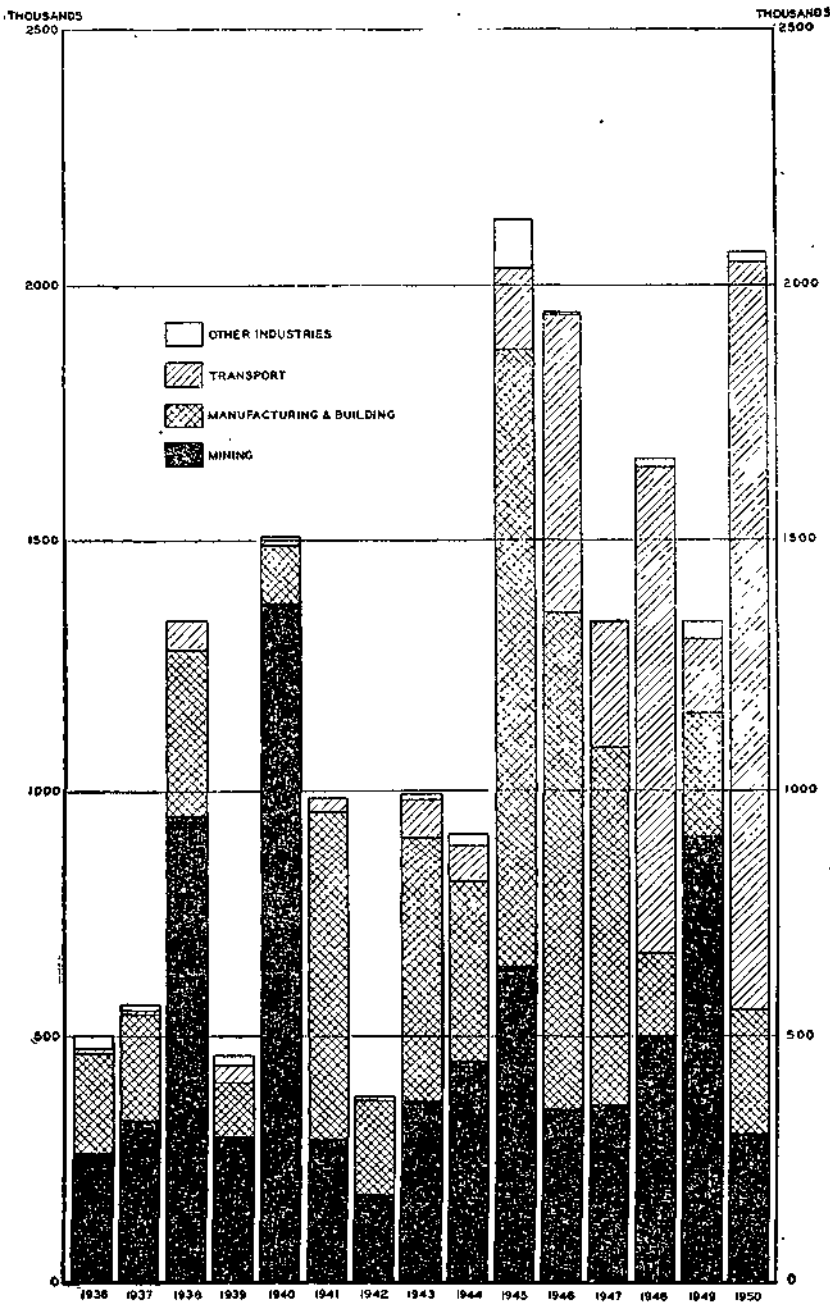
Class.	Industrial Group.	Num- ber.	Estab- lish- ments In- volved	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti- mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In- directly. (a)	Total.		
South Australia—								
II	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	202	2,622	..	2,622	2,701	5,460
VI	Other manufacturing	9	9	656	..	656	3,934	7,638
VII	Building	1	1	120	..	120	240	480
IX	Railway and tramway services	2	6	5,362	390	5,752	109,270	235,640
XI	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	13	32	2,666	12	2,678	3,243	6,486
XIV	Miscellaneous	1	1	2,400	..	2,400	7,200	8,000
	Total	29	251	13,766	402	14,168	126,538	264,704
Western Australia—								
I	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	17	..	17	34	68
III	Food, drink, etc.	3	3	300	..	300	440	841
VI	Other manufacturing	1	1	14	..	14	14	28
VIII	(i) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	67	..	67	134	268
IX	Railway and tramway services	1	1	60	..	60	23	46
X	Other Land transport	2	2	88	..	88	82	170
XI	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	3	21	1,371	..	1,371	4,736	9,470
XIV	Miscellaneous	1	1	35	..	35	245	600
	Total	15	31	1,952	..	1,952	5,728	11,491
Tasmania—								
II	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	7	11	18	270	476
III	Food, drink, etc.	2	2	31	..	31	98	245
VI	Other manufacturing	1	1	10	..	10	30	60
VII	Building	4	4	304	..	304	2,217	4,283
IX	Railway and tramway services	1	1	731	..	731	731	1,030
XI	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	10	36	2,066	..	2,066	5,101	10,202
	Total	19	45	3,089	11	3,100	8,447	16,296
Northern Territory—								
VIII	(ii) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	43	..	43	130	1,150
Australian Capital Territory—								
VII	Building	1	1	8	..	8	32	64
XIII	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	36	..	36	36	63
	Total	2	2	44	..	44	68	127
Australia—								
I	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	17	..	17	34	68
II	Engineering, metal works, etc.	46	4,756	63,229	3,515	66,744	97,658	184,350
III	Food, drink, etc.	27	31	6,233	389	6,622	21,660	36,035
IV	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	94	..	94	470	800
V	Books, printing, etc.	4	4	573	709	1,282	14,827	30,110
VI	Other Manufacturing	39	51	5,311	924	6,235	97,035	166,832
VII	Building	21	1,022	10,641	127	10,768	18,316	37,817
VIII	(i) Coal-mining	953	1,319	169,203	9,531	178,734	283,543	616,094
	(ii) Other mining, quarries, etc.	3	6	3,638	..	3,638	18,204	86,261
IX	Railway and tramway services	24	28	59,556	24,873	84,429	1,312,709	2,618,955
X	Other land transport	7	7	1,277	..	1,277	2,547	5,679
XI	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	128	873	64,604	152	64,756	176,939	352,974
XIII	Domestic, hotels, etc.	2	2	56	..	56	156	156
XIV	Miscellaneous	20	1,021	7,049	..	7,049	18,887	30,287
	Total	1,276	9,122	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,888	4,166,418

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

NOTE.—The following dispute commenced in, and was uncompleted at the end of 1949 and the figures shown in the table below are included in the statistics of both 1949 and 1950.

State.	Number of Disputes.	Estab- lish- ments Involved.	Number of Employees Involved		
			Directly.	Indirectly	Total
New South Wales	1	1	183		183

Industrial Disputes : Australia, 1936 to 1950.
Working days lost—Industrial Groups.



3. **Industrial Disputes, 1939, 1946 to 1950.**—(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 1946 to 1950, 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.
			(I) Coal- mining.	(II) Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
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
1950 ..	118	21	953	3	159	22	1,276
1946-50 ..	407	59	4,073	12	489	77	5,117

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
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
1950 ..	80,994	10,768	178,734	3,638	150,462	7,105	431,701
1946-50 ..	214,399	53,332	880,875	7,095	505,883	27,528	1,689,112

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
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	868,333	39,152	147,278	35,457	1,333,990
1950 ..	231,684	18,219	283,543	18,204	1,492,195	19,043	2,062,888
1946-50 ..	2,184,344	193,886	2,334,560	97,926	3,456,051	79,369	8,346,136

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.
(£.)

1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
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
1950 ..	418,245	37,817	616,094	86,261	2,977,558	30,443	4,166,418
1946-50 ..	2,902,586	301,766	4,339,176	239,018	5,353,961	128,793	13,265,300

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. (i)). For the year 1950 these disputes represented 75 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1946-50, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 2,334,560, representing 28 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 1947 to 1950, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given in the following table:—

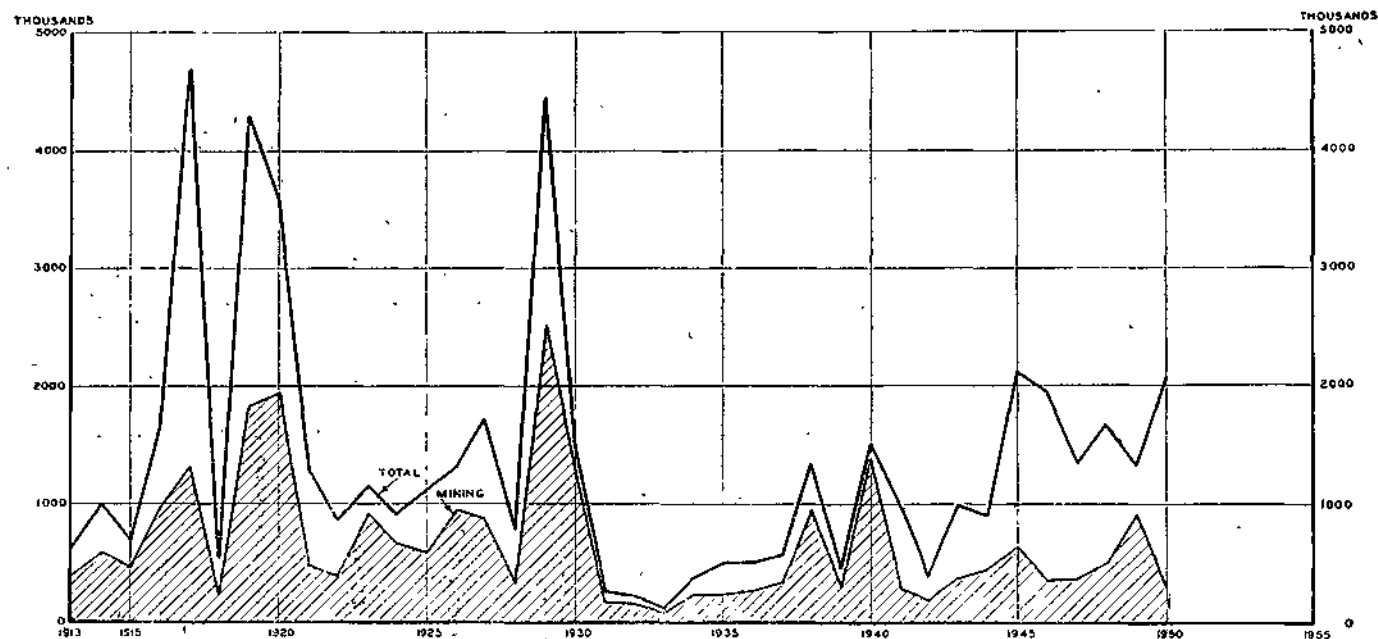
Industrial Disputes: States.

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	£ 419,330
	1947	921	2,731	254,587	43,211	297,798	919,411	1,360,632
	1948	1,071	1,832	235,473	7,036	242,509	644,961	1,155,940
	1949	739	3,428	197,367	3,526	200,893	1,005,285	1,981,769
	1950	1,030	7,365	289,269	22,498	311,767	639,305	1,333,938
Victoria	1939	30	10	4,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1947	17	233	6,005	1,929	7,934	334,185	417,426
	1948	21	82	41,734	155	41,889	759,903	240,634
	1949	20	193	22,018	..	22,018	60,112	115,883
	1950	33	1,142	59,161	14,826	73,987	1,208,365	2,395,691
Queensland	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1947	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
	1948	12	27	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
	1949	38	234	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	352,085
	1950	147	285	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
South Australia	1939	2	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1947	17	35	4,821	832	5,653	39,654	53,016
	1948	21	28	3,891	2,136	7,027	39,264	47,138
	1949	18	45	5,845	147	5,992	28,318	51,541
	1950	29	251	13,766	402	14,168	120,538	264,704
Western Australia	1939	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1947	7	12	1,759	7	1,766	6,070	8,622
	1948	9	26	2,356	..	2,356	7,836	15,296
	1949	16	33	5,564	97	5,661	26,287	52,421
	1950	15	31	1,952	..	1,952	5,728	11,491
Tasmania	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1947	6	17	1,452	220	1,372	5,563	7,636
	1948	4	5	468	..	468	950	1,473
	1949	15	48	3,503	..	3,503	29,316	55,319
	1950	19	45	3,089	11	3,100	8,447	16,296
Northern Territory	1939	2	16	234	40	274	3,642	3,660
	1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1948	3	82	1,369	..	1,369	3,665	5,364
	1949	2	2	200	..	200	1,261	2,522
	1950	1	1	43	..	43	430	1,450
Aust. Cap. Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1947	1	6	450	200	650	2,600	3,900
	1948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1949	1	1	39	..	39	78	96
	1950	2	2	44	..	44	68	127
Australia	1939	416	505	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1947	982	3,058	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,898,085
	1948	1,141	2,082	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,662,686	2,299,114
	1949	849	3,984	260,720	3,857	264,577	1,333,990	2,611,536
	1950	1,276	9,122	301,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,588	4,166,478

(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

Industrial Disputes : Australia, 1913 to 1950.
Working Days Lost.



Saturdays, 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, 1947 to 1950.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1947 to 1950 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	106,970
	1947	603	164,804	3,826	168,630	168,630	264,389
	1948	756	182,411	5,643	188,054	188,054	333,833
	1949	601	176,513	1,960	178,473	169,816	333,835
	1950	809	248,359	18,642	267,001	254,054	508,392
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1947	137	28,745	2,349	31,094	61,308	93,708
	1948	144	28,979	610	29,589	58,636	103,437
	1949	104	24,411	450	24,861	49,150	96,307
	1950	189	46,027	949	47,576	71,886	146,074
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1947	79	19,933	1,169	21,122	63,150	94,327
	1948	50	24,212	651	24,863	66,129	107,455
	1949	37	8,464	19	8,483	22,040	44,765
	1950	82	15,202	8,324	23,526	65,492	129,989
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1947	94	46,231	31,808	78,039	331,310	494,572
	1948	81	29,992	649	30,641	140,756	256,288
	1949	26	12,877	230	13,107	49,303	99,153
	1950	58	21,726	383	22,109	72,471	147,726
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1947	47	16,191	4,211	20,402	213,206	297,302
	1948	63	12,979	223	13,202	121,675	192,734
	1949	43	9,770	179	9,949	58,163	99,422
	1950	73	12,175	2,133	14,308	82,215	222,061
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1947	11	2,861	211	3,072	147,208	195,602
	1948	27	7,110	226	7,336	135,007	214,203
	1949	16	5,046	519	5,565	75,949	140,017
	1950	45	19,756	1,449	21,205	177,291	342,669
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1947	6	156	1,008	1,164	101,468	143,724
	1948	17	14,674	8,122	22,796	915,733	1,021,576
	1949	16	17,911	347	18,258	598,110	1,125,977
	1950	13	5,475	981	6,456	119,375	256,036
8 weeks and over	1939	4	319	61	380	39,453	39,089
	1947	5	1,777	1,837	3,614	249,308	314,461
	1948	3	668	..	668	36,696	69,588
	1949	6	5,728	153	5,881	310,559	622,040
	1950	7	22,161	739	22,900	1,220,104	2,413,471
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,216
	1947	981	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,898,083
	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
	1950	1,276	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,888	4,166,418

(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 1945 to 1950.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Cause of Dispute.	1913.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	13	19	30	26	30	36	59
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	2	..	4	1	1	6
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	58	131	112	178	153	132	189
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	12	2	2	2	1	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	9	13	14	15	11	18	23
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	1	7	1	9	1	4	8
(b) Other union questions ..	5	48	69	64	46	37	55	43
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	107	243	205	104	153	114	324
5. Working conditions ..	51	90	268	273	254	388	214	306
6. Sympathy ..	5	1	32	12	16	38	25	30
7. Other causes ..	8	73	159	156	328	328	250	288
Total ..	208	416	943	869	982	1,141	849	1,276

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	4,384	4,929	91,423	11,666	29,898	33,372	19,000
(b) Against decrease ..	363	279	52	..	970	19	629	476
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	17,094	37,861	27,903	13,273	44,905	28,128	65,122
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	4,150	3,023	249	463	160	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	1,383	7,550	8,888	19,811	6,448	5,487	7,778
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	21	1,700	116	4,884	7	1,999	443
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	16,030	21,954	11,970	11,134	8,069	8,255	5,083
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	28,591	80,238	38,133	24,954	45,903	18,936	67,772
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	28,092	63,505	95,900	64,734	65,042	30,626	46,649
6. Sympathy ..	947	2,600	22,392	10,849	30,037	18,175	3,960	28,098
7. Other causes ..	1,758	48,106	72,734	43,117	103,211	98,523	133,560	190,680
Total ..	50,253	152,930	315,938	348,548	327,137	317,149	264,577	431,701

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Cause of Dispute.	1913.	1939.	1943.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	24,115	149,901	555,529	345,453	776,298	887,259	402,426
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	4,472	142	..	3,548	361	2,316	3,126
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	67,550	191,194	72,473	166,918	185,499	114,590	1,048,439
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	21,636	153,023	15,246	1,601	320	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	10,752	11,852	63,936	116,122	52,563	15,386	1,161
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	63	7,877	232	47,264	133	11,676	978
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	52,086	168,105	47,419	48,092	34,090	12,588	11,258
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	81,101	892,051	699,542	182,650	227,800	60,682	230,714
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	108,409	206,798	325,686	123,976	132,811	58,073	110,644
6. Sympathy ..	24,066	2,600	149,771	95,248	34,113	110,154	12,890	33,701
7. Other causes ..	5,212	86,370	188,927	72,533	268,991	142,657	158,324	207,441
Total ..	623,528	419,154	2,119,641	1,947,844	1,338,728	1,662,686	1,333,990	2,062,888

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 254 in 1950 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 1950 numbered 324, or 25 per cent. of the total, and over "working conditions" 306, or 24 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings number 884, or 69 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year. Those classified as "Other Causes" have increased during the past few years, and in 1950 amounted to 288 or 23 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 "Sympathy" 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, 1950.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1950, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes: Results, 1950.(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	117	639	34	240	20,208	162,686	5,397	123,476	43,929	317,653	98,044	179,679
Victoria	8	10	3	12	8,438	30,411	537	34,601	30,529	1,140,120	1,030	36,686
Queensland	27	87	3	27	4,148	8,997	1,862	11,276	8,732	25,261	23,270	12,467
South Australia	5	11	4	9	377	8,626	183	4,982	2,882	117,706	936	5,014
Western Australia	2	2	4	459	115	127	1,251	991	720	157	3,860	..
Tasmania	8	10	..	..	421	2,659	..	..	2,499	5,928	..	..
N. Territory	..	1	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	430	..	..
A. C. Territory	1	..	..	..	36	..	..	8	36	..	..	32
Total, Aust.	173	760	46	293	34,087	213,537	8,106	175,594	89,598	1,607,818	123,437	237,738

(a) The following particulars of disputes incomplete at 31st December, 1950, should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in preceding tables:—

State.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.	Working Days Lost.
Queensland	3	357	4,277
Tasmania	1	20	20
Total	4	377	4,297

(iii) *Australia, 1950.*—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 1950, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes: Causes and Results, Australia, 1950.(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.
Wages—												
(a) For increase	14	33	6	6	2,311	13,765	2,381	543	19,500	287,035	86,571	9,320
(b) Against decrease	2	2	1	1	250	66	66	94	1,412	843	396	470
(c) Other wage questions	23	130	11	25	10,027	51,647	483	2,965	14,660	1,020,991	986	11,802
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	1	18	2	2	266	6,643	698	171	532	10,930	2,180	519
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	4	2	..	2	243	61	..	139	566	273	..	139
(b) Other union questions	3	16	..	24	175	1,518	..	3,390	1,357	2,460	..	7,441
Employment of particular Classes or Persons	60	215	12	33	12,670	42,623	1,717	10,385	39,544	150,308	8,735	27,830
Working conditions	58	210	11	27	7,027	34,041	2,622	2,959	10,439	66,442	24,218	9,545
Sympathy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,701
Other Causes	8	134	3	143	1,118	63,173	139	126,250	1,588	63,531	354	139,971
Total	173	760	46	293	34,087	213,537	8,106	175,594	89,598	1,607,818	123,437	237,738

(a) See note to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1939 and 1946 to 1950.*—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 1946 to 1950, 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
1946 ..	167	621	7	69	43,912	191,000	34,987	71,342	218,411	416,350	236,183	865,915
1947 ..	146	687	71	78	68,595	174,724	36,008	47,810	275,608	475,285	482,769	105,066
1948 ..	111	922	22	83	25,374	219,349	20,318	51,489	210,456	371,527	788,843	263,973
1949 ..	116	642	26	64	23,022	187,352	11,977	42,043	103,387	263,462	195,982	770,793
1950(a) ..	173	760	46	293	34,087	213,537	8,106	175,594	89,598	1,607,818	123,437	237,738

(a) See note to table on page 137.

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 1950 was 60. 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 1945 to 1950.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.(a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	277	482	383	263	277	250	346
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	17	73	89	90	83	46	1
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	3	10	3	7	22	14	23
By reference to Board of Court ..	21	2	22	19	96	106	36	18
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance compulsory conference or reference to a Board or Court ..	4	6	43	19	36	11	34	120
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	13	1	1	3	1	1	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods ..	13	106	308	344	487	638	448	764
Total ..	103	416	941	864	982	1,138	848	1,272

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	80,193	129,133	86,174	48,788	68,199	38,993	74,364
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,174	2,489	23,426	37,768	19,243	23,455	5,885	449
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,305	4,925	7,967	724	4,774	18,568	7,272	2,861
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	429	11,981	6,483	66,998	29,100	19,731	3,453
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance compulsory conference or reference to a Board or Court ..	639	3,268	20,396	10,059	23,497	19,573	38,187	58,147
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	658	20	10	130	25	18	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	178	..	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods ..	4,988	61,316	121,956	182,903	163,812	157,617	154,326	292,050
Total ..	50,283	152,830	315,071	344,241	327,137	316,530	264,394	431,324

(a) See note to table on page 137.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950 (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	245,709	745,989	265,401	126,574	163,397	210,034	425,639
By intervention or assistance of disinterested third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	52,943	158,452	339,481	78,332	118,582	36,465	5,388
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	35,647	21,268	12,539	22,356	164,669	46,090	13,428
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	3,366	394,787	116,681	372,013	186,631	99,910	26,841
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance compulsory conference, or reference to a Board or Court ..	2,105	46,450	367,799	147,509	441,317	790,303	764,983	1,199,993
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	20	110	7,552	50	36		
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	3,892						
By other methods ..	56,509	71,127	381,180	847,696	298,086	212,333	176,122	387,302
Total ..	623,528	459,154	2,069,585	1,736,859	1,338,728	1,634,801	1,333,624	2,058,591

(a) See note to table on page 137.

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, for 1949 29 and 53 and for 1950 27 and 60. 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. **General.**—In previous issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing details of all industrial accidents. These were compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, the Boiler, Lift and Scaffolding Inspectors, and the Departments of Mines in the several States. Recent inquiries, however, have revealed that, except in the case of mining accidents, the usefulness of these statistics is seriously impaired by lack of definition and coverage from State to State and it has been decided to publish only the statistics of mining accidents until these defects can be remedied.

2. **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 1950.

Mining Accidents: (Classification according to Causes—1950.(a))

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
A.—Fatal Accidents.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
" " " Falls of Ground ..	1	..	1	..	3	1	6
" " " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	..	..	1	..	6	..	7
Other Accidents .. ..	..	2	1	..	46	..	9
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	2	..	1	..	11	1	5
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Accidents	7	..	..	..	1	..	8
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	20	2	4	..	18	2	46

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

METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	1	..	6	..	8
" " " Falls of Ground ..	70	..	15	..	49	9	143
" " " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	12	..	2	..	19	..	33
Other Accidents	185	7	60	3	414	16	685
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	43	..	5	6	25	1	52
Other Accidents	95	..	43	4	164	22	268
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. ..	..	..	70	33	10	5	118
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	19	..	3	..	..	..	24
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	16	..	38	..	11	4	69
Other Accidents	46	3	97	3	111	5	265
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	3	..	1	..	4	..	8
Other Accidents	5	..	27	6	15	..	53
Total	467	10	364	55	768	62	1,226

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents may not in all cases correspond exactly with those published by the State Mines Departments, due to some lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident. (b) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc.

During the year 1950 37 fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 9 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1950 numbered 30 as against 16 in coal-mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,227 and above ground 499.