

## 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 Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933—June..	5.8	292.4	248.3	540.7	200.0	997.0	1197.0	1738.7	1738.5
1939—July..	12.9	300.0	299.0	599.0	202.0	1293.1	1495.1	2094.1	2107.0
1941—July..	282.86	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	2502.3
1947—June..	53.2	278.9	286.8	565.7	148.2	1164.9	1313.1	1871.3	2216.5

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.		
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
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	501.6	505.6	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	750.3	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..	6.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	659.0	666.8	6737.6	6738.1
<b>PERSONS.</b>									
1933—June..	5.8	307.5	304.5	612.0	204.4	1439.5	1643.9	2255.9	2261.7
1939—July..	17.9	316.0	361.0	677.0	206.0	1854.7	2060.7	2727.7	2750.6
1941—July..	234.6b	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June..	729.0	273.7	184.4	458.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2562.4	3291.4
1945—June(e)	648.0	304.5	230.2	534.7	153.2	1951.3	2114.5	2649.2	3298.1
1947—June..	54.0	292.7	242.6	635.3	156.3	62309.3	62456.6	63100.9	63154.9

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 50,000 men called up for short training courses subject to revision. (c) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (d) Preliminary estimate, 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, the numbers of 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 mainly the result of 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)
<b>MALES.</b>								
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	158.1	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	17.4	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
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
New South Wales ..	..	0.3	28.4	25.4	220.8	268.8	249.3	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
<b>PERSONS.</b>								
New South Wales ..	4.9	23.4	244.6	222.0	817.0	993.4	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	260.9
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	52.2	11.1	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.

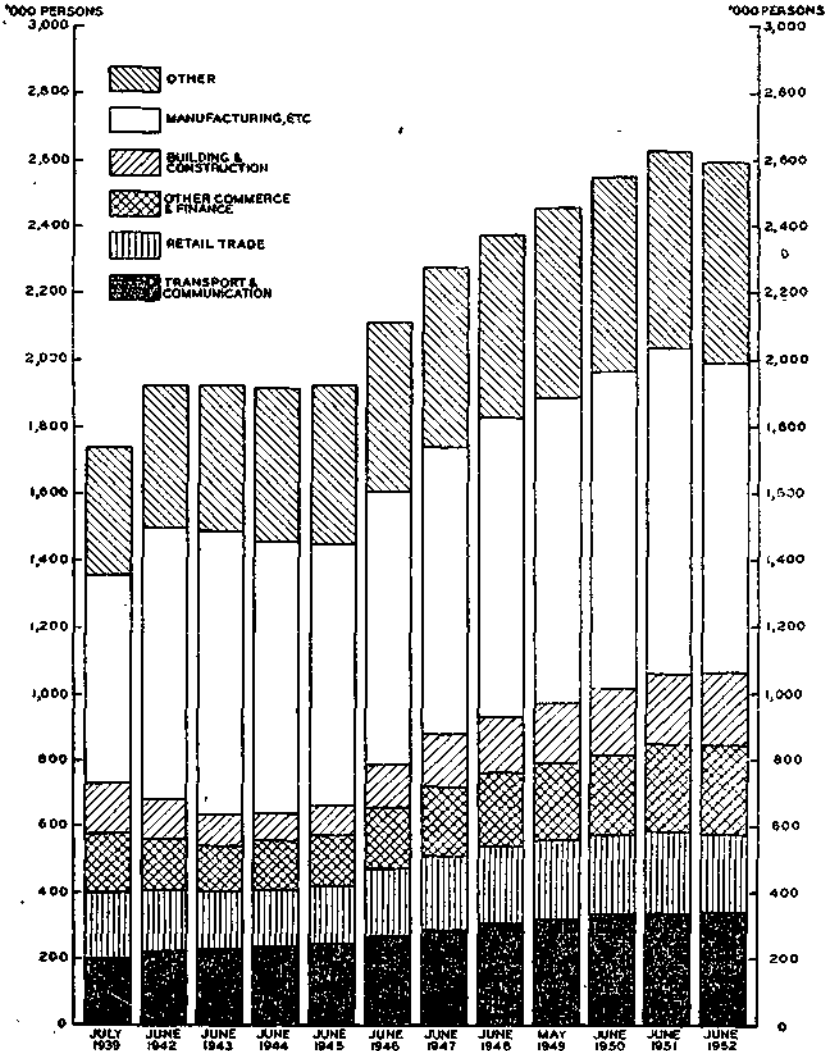
(b) Preliminary figures subject to revision.

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 1952

BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

(EXCLUDING RURAL AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC WORKERS)



(See para. 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 the 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, 1948, in May, 1949, and in June, 1950, 1951 and 1952. 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 civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, persons on the paid strength of the Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in camp) 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 and 118 below.

**Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, Industrial Groups: Australia, 1939 to 1952.**

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

(‘000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939	June, 1948. (a)	May, 1949. (a)(b)	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)
MALES.						
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	52.2	52.7	52.3	53.9	55.8	58.8
Manufacturing, etc.(c) .. . . .	456.1	680.5	692.6	716.4	733.0	721.4
Building and Construction .. .	149.7	167.8	180.9	197.2	212.7	214.0
Rail and Air Transport .. . . .	73.0	96.5	99.1	106.9	100.9	106.9
Other Transport and Communication	112.9	173.4	182.6	191.9	193.8	193.0
Retail Trade .. . . .	259.7	123.3	125.6	127.1	129.7	124.8
Other Commerce and Finance .. .		161.7	169.9	178.0	188.4	191.2
Health .. . . .	17.8	24.5	24.7	24.8	24.8	25.3
Education .. . . .	22.1	28.6	29.7	30.7	31.9	33.2
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	17.4	17.7	18.4	18.0	18.0	18.1
Personal Services .. . . .	37.0	52.9	54.4	55.9	54.6	53.2
Other .. . . .	95.2	151.3	156.9	163.9	167.9	168.2
<b>Total</b> .. . . .	<b>1,293.1</b>	<b>1,730.9</b>	<b>1,787.1</b>	<b>1,858.7</b>	<b>1,911.5</b>	<b>1,908.1</b>
Governmental (d) .. . . .	349.3	494.4	518.9	553.5	570.4	577.4
Private Employers .. . . .	943.3	1,236.5	1,268.2	1,305.2	1,341.1	1,330.7
<b>Total</b> .. . . .	<b>1,293.1</b>	<b>1,730.9</b>	<b>1,787.1</b>	<b>1,858.7</b>	<b>1,911.5</b>	<b>1,908.1</b>

See footnotes on following page.

**Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment, Industrial Groups :  
Australia, 1939 to 1952—continued.**

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1948. (a)	May, 1949. (a)(b)	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)
<b>FEMALES.</b>						
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Manufacturing, etc (c) ..	169.0	213.9	221.9	230.4	241.1	206.3
Building and Construction ..	1.2	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.2
Rail and Air Transport ..	2.5	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.6
Other Transport and Communication ..	10.1	27.2	29.0	30.8	31.9	30.9
Retail Trade ..	114.9	109.3	111.1	113.3	119.1	112.6
Other Commerce and Finance ..	56.9	59.8	61.8	61.8	71.3	72.9
Health ..	34.0	59.6	62.0	65.0	67.4	68.7
Education ..	32.0	37.1	37.7	39.1	39.7	41.8
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6
Personal Services ..	43.0	70.4	71.3	72.8	72.1	68.9
Other ..	26.1	49.9	50.7	51.6	54.7	55.0
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>437.1</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>664.1</b>	<b>688.2</b>	<b>718.8</b>	<b>679.4</b>
Governmental (d) ..	55.2	94.9	99.2	107.6	113.8	115.2
Private Employers ..	381.9	549.1	564.9	580.6	605.0	564.2
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>437.1</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>664.1</b>	<b>688.2</b>	<b>718.8</b>	<b>679.4</b>
<b>PERSONS.</b>						
Mining and Quarrying ..	52.5	53.3	53.0	54.6	56.6	59.7
Manufacturing, etc (c) ..	625.1	894.4	914.5	946.8	974.1	927.7
Building and Construction ..	150.9	170.7	184.0	200.5	216.5	218.2
Rail and Air Transport ..	75.5	104.3	107.1	108.9	109.1	115.5
Other Transport and Communication ..	123.0	200.6	211.6	222.7	225.7	223.9
Retail Trade ..	374.6	232.6	236.7	240.4	248.8	237.4
Other Commerce and Finance ..	218.6	229.7	242.8	259.7	264.1	264.1
Health ..	51.8	84.1	86.7	89.8	92.2	94.0
Education ..	54.1	65.7	67.4	69.8	71.6	73.0
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	21.4	26.1	27.2	26.4	26.7	26.7
Personal Services ..	80.0	123.3	125.7	128.7	126.7	122.1
Other ..	121.3	201.2	207.6	215.5	222.6	223.2
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>1,730.2</b>	<b>2,374.9</b>	<b>2,451.2</b>	<b>2,546.9</b>	<b>2,630.3</b>	<b>2,587.5</b>
Governmental (d) ..	405.0	580.3	618.1	661.1	684.2	692.6
Private Employers ..	1,325.2	1,794.6	1,833.1	1,885.8	1,946.1	1,894.9
<b>Total</b> ..	<b>1,730.2</b>	<b>2,374.9</b>	<b>2,451.2</b>	<b>2,546.9</b>	<b>2,630.3</b>	<b>2,587.5</b>

(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 and 118. (d) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State and Local Government Authorities.

During the year ended June, 1952, the total decrease in numbers of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural wage earners, female domestics in private homes and Defence Forces) was 42,800 (males 3,400; females 39,400). Employees of public authorities increased by 8,400, but those employed by private employers decreased by 51,200.

During this period employment decreased in the following industrial groups:—Manufacturing, &c., 46,400; Retail Trade, 11,400 and Personal Services, 4,600. The most important increases were:—Transport and Communication, 4,600; Other Commerce and Finance, 4,400; and Education, 3,400.

(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 1952.**  
(*Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestic in Private Homes, Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.*)

('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 ..	529.0	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	1331.4
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
1952—June(b) ..	754.4	524.4	258.1	171.5	126.0	61.0	1908.1
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
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	688.2
1951—June(b) ..	290.9	219.6	86.1	57.0	41.6	20.3	718.8
1952—June(b) ..	270.5	206.6	83.8	54.9	40.5	19.8	679.4
<b>PERSONS.</b>							
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) ..	921.9	643.1	294.7	188.9	139.5	68.0	2260.0
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	745.1	345.1	227.0	166.9	80.5	2630.3
1952—June(b) ..	1021.9	731.0	341.9	226.4	166.5	80.8	2587.5

(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. The highest employment on record was reached in March, 1952, but the numbers employed fell continuously during the last three months of 1951-52.

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. From January, 1946, female employment increased in all States and in May, 1949, had passed the war-time peak. The post-war peak was reached in November, 1951, and was followed by a steady fall until June, 1952.

(iii) *Factories.*—In the following table is shown the mid-year number of employees in the main factory classes in each of the years 1949 to 1952 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 *Secondary Industries Bulletin*. 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 1952.**  
(‘000.)

Class of Factory.	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
<b>MALES.</b>					
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	17.1	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 .. .. .	19.2	12.3	13.0	13.4	14.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>391.0</b>	<b>625.0</b>	<b>646.4</b>	<b>677.7</b>	<b>704.7</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>					
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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>219.6</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>244.3</b>



**Employment in Factories according to Main Classes: Australia,  
June, 1939 to 1952—continued.**

('000.)

Class of Factory.	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1948.	1949	1950.	1951.
<b>PERSONS.</b>					
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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>539.6</b>	<b>833.0</b>	<b>866.0</b>	<b>908.9</b>	<b>949.0</b>

### § 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			Proportion 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	3.6	2.5	3.3

(a) The figures shown for 1933 are in excess of those actually recorded at the Census, an allowance having been made for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, having never been employed, were not classed as wage and salary earners. (b) Derived from the National Register, 1939. (c) Derived from the 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 Reporting 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 reporting unions consists predominantly of males, and represents at present about 55 per cent. of the total trade union membership and between 25 and 30 per cent. of all wage and salary earners. Returns are not collected from unions whose members are predominantly in permanent employment (Governmental, etc.) or casual employment (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 June Quarter, 1952.*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1952 (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 Reporting Trade Unions : Australia.

Period.	Unions.	Number of Members.	Members Unemployed.	
			Number.	Proportion of Membership.
				%
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
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	15,342 (b)	2.0 (b)
1950 " "	375	827,106	6,654	0.8
1951 " "	374	860,525	5,776	0.7
1948 March Quarter	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	43,030 (b)	5.5 (b)
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
September " "	374	866,314	4,902	0.6
December " "	374	878,285	6,017	0.7
1952 March " (c)	366	862,607	9,078	1.1
June " (c)	366	857,126	19,023	2.2

(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 (c) Subject to revision.

(iii) *Australia, by Industrial Groups, 1951.*—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, pastoral, agricultural, 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 Reporting Trade Unions : Industrial Groups, Australia, 1951.**

Industrial Group	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Members.	Proportion of Members.
<b>Manufacturing—</b>				%
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	16	28,486	98	0.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . . .	58	234,027	601	0.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	53	51,496	613	1.2
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	22	68,938	393	0.6
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	12	30,514	48	0.2
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	62	97,438	1,088	1.6
VII. Building . . . . .	46	102,416	1,003	1.0
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	17	21,391	691	2.8
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	13	54,617	366	0.7
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	75	198,208	875	0.4
<b>All Groups</b> . . . . .	<b>374</b>	<b>860,525</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>0.7</b>

(iv) *Australia, by Industrial Groups, September Quarter, 1939, and Quarterly, September, 1950 to June, 1952.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the September quarter of 1950 to the June quarter of 1952. The percentage of unemployed in the September quarter of 1939 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

**Unemployment in Reporting Trade Unions : Proportion Unemployed, Industrial Groups, Australia.**  
(Per Cent.)

Industrial Group.	1939.			1950		1951.		1952	
	Sept. Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr. (a)	June Qtr. (a)
<b>Manufacturing—</b>									
I. Wood, Furniture etc.	18.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.6
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	8.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	18.4	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.9	3.6
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	13.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.9
V. Books, Printing, etc.	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
VI. Other Manufacturing	9.9	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.3	3.0	5.2
VII. Building . . . . .	9.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	12.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6
X. Other Land Transport	8.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	5.6
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous	7.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1
<b>AUSTRALIA</b> . . . . .	<b>10.2</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>

(a) Subject to revision

(v) *States, 1951.*—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 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 1951.

**Unemployment in Reporting Trade Unions : 1951.**

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Proportion of Members.
New South Wales	105	354,468	2,714	0.8
Victoria	74	340,643	1,410	0.6
Queensland	43	110,659	470	0.4
South Australia	53	80,222	605	0.8
Western Australia	65	53,532	385	0.7
Tasmania	34	21,061	192	0.9
Australia	374	860,525	5,776	0.7

(vi) States, 1932 to 1951 and Quarterly, March, 1949 to June, 1952.—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1933 to December, 1948, 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 1951 and quarterly from March, 1949 to June, 1952:—

**Unemployment in Reporting Trade Unions : Proportion Unemployed.**  
(Per Cent.)

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	25.0	17.8	17.4	20.5
1935	26.6	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	8.3
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	3.1	9.7
1940	11.0	5.8	5.5	7.0	5.6	5.2	8.0
1941	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7
1942	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.6
1943	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
1944	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2
1945	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
1946	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.4
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	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.6	2.0
1950	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.8
1951	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
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. n(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
Sept.	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6
Dec.	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
1952 March Qtr. (b)	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.1
June (b)	2.8	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.4	2.2

(a) See note (b) on page 120. (b) Subject to revision.

3. **Unemployment, Various Countries.**—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of 1951. 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. The absolute figures are of limited significance, their principal value being from the point of view of fluctuations or changes in unemployment.

Unemployment in various Countries during 1951.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia (a)	..	0.7	..	..	0.8	..	..	0.6	..	..	0.7	..	0.7
Canada (b)	..	..	3.3	..	..	1.6	..	1.4	..	..	1.9	..	2.1
Denmark (c)	..	15.3	14.6	14.6	6.6	4.6	4.0	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.8	11.5	9.7
Ireland (d)	..	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.0	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.7	8.2	7.0	7.3
Sweden (e)	..	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3
Switzerland (f)	..	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.8
United States (g)	..	4.1	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.0

(a) Returns from trade unions representing 55 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) Unemployed members of trade union unemployment insurance funds. (d) Compulsory unemployment insurance returns. (e) Trade union returns. (f) Wholly unemployed registered at labour exchanges. (g) Estimates based on monthly sample surveys of the labour force in a specific week of each month.

### § 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 1947-1952, 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 their claim and for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In addition to giving advice on employment problems through a network of District Employment Offices, the Service provides free vocational guidance in each State other than New South Wales by means of a staff of qualified psychologists. (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 vocational guidance 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 1947-1952, are examined by the Vocational Guidance Branch before training is provided. During the twelve months ended June, 1952, the Service provided vocational guidance for 9,840 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, 1952, a total of 101,913 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. Following the agreements entered into with the Dutch, West German and Italian Governments for the entry of selected European workers into the country, the Commonwealth Employment Service has undertaken the initial placement of such persons.

Since early in 1951, the Commonwealth Employment Service has been responsible for the registration, medical examination, interview and call-up of young men for training in the Armed Forces under the National Service Acts 1951 which are administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Service is also responsible for administering the provisions of the Act relating to the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

In association with its placement activities, the Commonwealth Employment Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and supplies detailed information on the employment situation to Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. In order to assist in making effective placements, job analysis studies of Australian occupations are also made.

The Service operates within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, and is under the control of the Permanent Head of that Department. It functions on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Head Office in the capital city of each State, with 118 District Employment Offices and Branches in suburban and the larger provincial centres, and with 246 agents in the smaller country centres responsible to the various District Employment Offices. The District Offices and Branches are distributed as follows:— New South Wales, 46; Victoria, 29; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 9 (including Darwin); Western Australia, 11; Tasmania, 4.

The Service completed its sixth year of operation in May, 1952. During the year ended June, 1952 there were 506,178 new registrations of applicants for employment of whom 381,991 were referred to employers and 271,125 placed in employment. Corresponding figures for the year ended June, 1951, were 471,501, 434,746 and 327,419 respectively. During 1951-52 there were

387,888 new notifications of vacancies, compared with 494,445 during 1950-51. Vacancies unfilled were 37,930 at the end of June, 1952 and 124,854 at the end of June, 1951. 567,017 persons received advice or information during 1951-52 and 460,579 during 1950-51 while 9,872 and 25,626 displaced persons were placed in employment during 1951-52 and 1950-51 respectively.

#### § 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 1947-1952) 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 widow's 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				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	30 0	..	..	30 0	5 0	35 0
17 years and under 18 years	30 0	..	..	30 0	10 0	40 0
18 years and under 21 years	40 0	..	..	40 0	15 0	55 0
21 years and over	50 0	..	..	50 0	20 0	70 0
Married	50 0	40 0	5 0	95 0	20 0	115 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 40s. 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 40s. 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 the sickness 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 1951-52 the number of unemployment and sickness beneficiaries examined was 8,516 of whom 1,280 were accepted for treatment or training, and the number placed in employment was 946.

7. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month January, 1951, to June, 1952:—

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.
1951—January ..	179	46	401	5	64	9	585	119	704
February ..	170	30	703	6	51	11	851	123	974
March ..	433	43	646	5	54	9	1,053	137	1,190
April ..	266	48	291	4	53	8	541	129	670
May ..	261	45	309	3	46	7	521	150	671
June ..	246	32	263	3	50	10	457	147	604
July ..	233	198	137	5	49	8	487	143	630
August ..	121	45	138	9	45	9	241	126	367
September ..	102	206	148	4	38	7	384	121	505
October ..	118	24	210	6	31	3	281	111	392
November ..	152	51	483	4	26	3	575	144	719
December ..	336	126	1,551	4	47	3	1,808	259	2,067
1952—January ..	336	53	2,190	3	48	5	2,205	370	2,635
February ..	460	40	2,293	4	50	5	2,253	599	2,852
March ..	858	111	2,742	23	55	7	2,708	1,088	3,796
April ..	1,370	279	2,530	18	55	9	2,801	1,400	4,261
May ..	2,687	379	2,016	57	82	24	3,617	1,628	5,245
June ..	4,613	1,133	2,055	153	236	104	6,108	2,186	8,294

(a) Last Saturday of month.  
Northern Territory.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes

(ii) *Payments made.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months January, 1951, to June, 1952, are shown in the following table:—

Unemployment Benefit Payments During Each Month.

(£.)

Month.	15c						
	New South Wales.(a)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (b)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1951—January ..	4,092	Cr. 679	1,758	Cr. 145	432	63	6,879
February ..	2,430	Cr. 755	3,482	Cr. 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
July ..	1,771	93	1,738	30	330	62	4,024
August ..	1,952	92	1,470	32	293	72	3,931
September ..	697	578	926	12	231	91	2,518
October ..	1,142	831	1,059	44	279	54	3,409
November ..	1,014	425	2,397	36	193	24	4,085
December ..	548	311	6,695	12	219	102	7,920
1952—January ..	3,200	626	12,580	17	491	50	16,964
February ..	2,437	427	20,843	18	297	35	24,057
March ..	3,400	440	17,903	150	345	41	22,279
April ..	7,758	684	17,491	116	326	67	26,442
May ..	9,856	3,126	15,385	128	434	118	29,037
June ..	21,360	3,589	15,743	430	906	317	42,345

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

## § 6. Industrial Disputes.

I. **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 39 while particulars for the year 1951 are shown in the following table.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1951.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1951 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1951 was 1,344 as compared with 1,276 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,052 disputes occurred in 1951, 816 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1951 amounted to 872,974 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 2,062,888 working days lost during 1950. The estimated loss of wages was £2,256,028 in 1951, as compared with £4,166,418 for the year 1950.

#### Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1951.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
<b>New South Wales.</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	77	3,265	18,389	3,169	51,558	182,682	416,329
III.	Food, drink, etc.	9	14	5,614	43	5,657	23,697	53,405
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	2	2	248	..	248	971	1,758
VI.	Other manufacturing	25	27	3,872	2,539	6,411	39,309	114,751
VII.	Building	18	23	1,771	109	1,883	10,109	23,972
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	816	1,381	142,941	14,673	157,614	299,118	772,460
	(ii) Other mining, quarries, etc.	3	5	2,747	673	2,820	36,186	188,900
XI.	Railway and tramway services	21	32	8,470	..	8,470	3,585	8,364
X.	Other land transport	10	10	9,744	2,457	12,201	14,589	38,059
XII.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	59	612	56,103	..	56,178	69,395	149,700
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	10	..	10	40	80
XIV.	Miscellaneous	11	22	511	..	511	2,734	6,169
Total		1,052	5,114	279,823	23,738	303,561	682,418	1,803,947
<b>Victoria.</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	4	4	399	..	399	3,466	7,897
III.	Food, drink, etc.	3	3	967	..	967	2,072	5,203
V.	Books, printing, etc.	1	3	104	..	104	728	1,521
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	98	..	98	170	200
VII.	Building	4	6	1,411	..	1,411	7,182	22,348
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	3	5	1,770	..	1,770	3,480	7,960
	(ii) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	6,229	..	6,229	6,229	13,195
IX.	Railway and tramway services	3	3	250	..	250	512	852
X.	Other land transport	16	189	15,539	..	15,539	17,841	44,009
XII.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	3	3	443	..	443	530	950
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	3	443	..	443	530	950
Total		41	220	27,219	..	27,219	42,210	101,038
<b>Queensland.</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	3	196	..	196	7,506	15,064
III.	Food, drink, etc.	7	7	4,190	..	4,190	24,760	49,394
V.	Books, printing, etc.	1	1	35	..	35	215	405
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	92	..	92	114	278
VII.	Building	92	348	12,847	231	13,078	32,499	80,470
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1	1	950	4,171	5,121	5,121	12,802
	(ii) Other mining, quarries, etc.	86	371	33,203	10	33,213	25,484	59,055
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	950	..	950	..	..
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	4	18	172	..	172	608	986
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	18	172	..	172	608	986
Total (b)		191	751	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1951—continued.

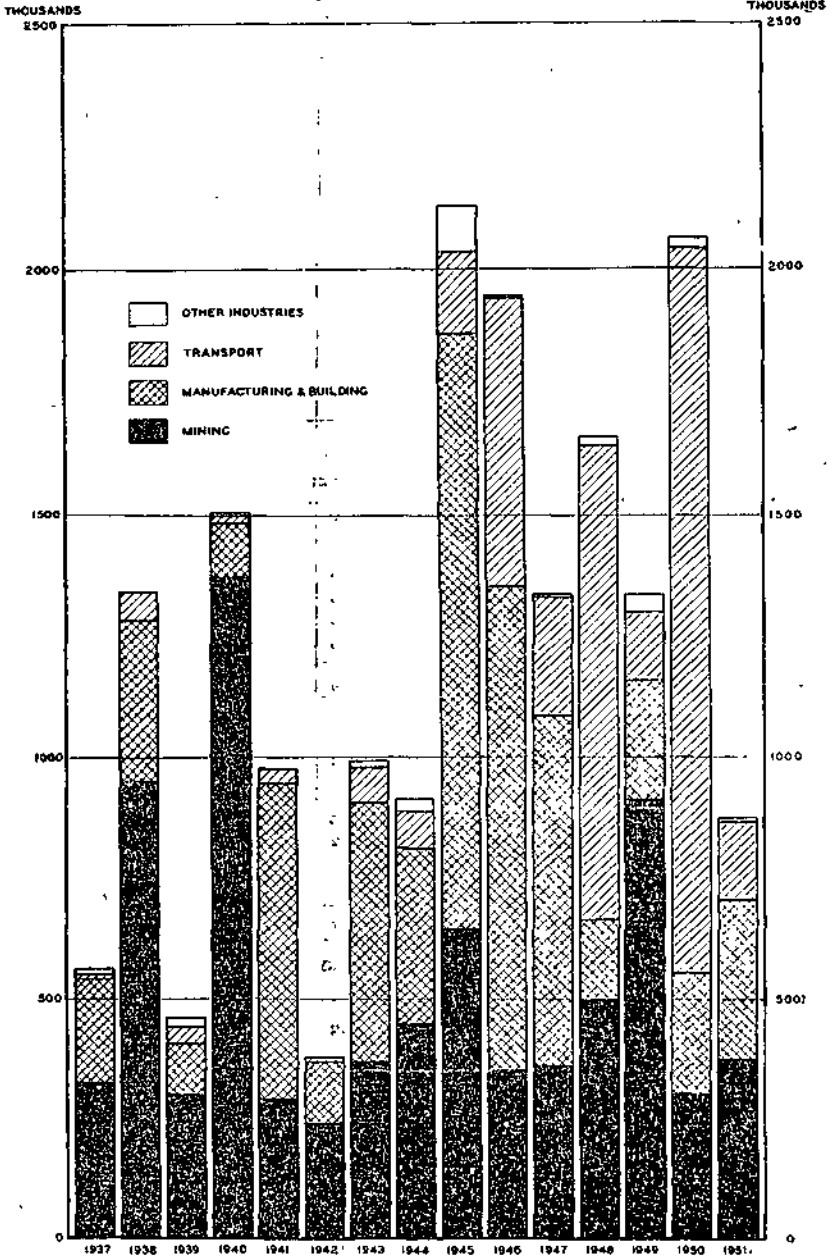
Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved	Workpeople Involved.			Working Day-Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total		
<b>South Australia—</b>								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	2	105	..	105	420	800
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	2	4	331	21	352	3,647	10,830
III.	Food, drink, etc.	3	18	887	..	887	16,957	43,580
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	47	..	47	141	212
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	19	162	11,343	..	11,343	12,892	32,855
	<b>Total</b>	27	188	12,713	21	12,734	34,057	88,286
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	110	..	110	165	330
III.	Food, drink, etc.	2	2	150	..	150	150	350
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	40	..	40	120	250
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	6	36	3,879	..	3,879	4,666	11,460
	<b>Total</b>	10	40	4,179	..	4,179	5,101	12,394
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
VII.	Building	2	3	263	..	263	4,039	8,001
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1	11	270	..	270	1,350	3,038
	(ii) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	23	..	23	69	300
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	17	41	4,088	..	4,088	4,943	11,710
	<b>Total (b)</b>	21	56	4,644	..	4,644	10,401	23,949
<b>Northern Territory—</b>								
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	48	..	48	60	120
<b>Australian Capital Territory—</b>								
VII.	Building	1	6	110	..	110	2,420	4,840
<b>Australia—</b>								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	2	105	..	105	420	800
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	87	3,297	49,425	3,190	52,615	197,466	480,459
III.	Food, drink, etc.	19	44	11,808	43	11,851	67,636	151,932
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	2	2	248	..	248	974	1,758
V.	Books, printing, etc.	2	4	139	..	139	943	1,929
VI.	Other manufacturing	31	33	4,109	2,539	6,648	39,734	115,441
VII.	Building	25	38	3,558	109	3,667	23,750	59,661
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	912	1,745	157,828	14,904	172,732	336,447	863,928
	(ii) Other mining, quarries, etc.	4	6	2,170	673	2,843	36,255	189,200
IX.	Railway and tramway services	25	36	15,689	4,171	19,860	15,055	34,611
X.	Other land transport	13	13	10,003	2,457	12,460	15,101	38,911
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	204	1,412	124,203	85	124,288	135,281	308,913
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	10	..	10	40	80
XIV.	Miscellaneous	18	43	1,126	..	1,126	3,872	8,105
	<b>Total (b)</b>	1,344	6,676	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. (b) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of 1950 and the figures shown in the table below are included in the statistics of both 1950 and 1951

State	Number of Disputes	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total
Queensland	3	5	357	..	357
Tasmania	1	1	20	..	20

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1937 to 1951

WORKING DAYS LOST—INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



3. **Industrial Disputes, 1939, 1947 to 1951.**—(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 1947 to 1951, 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.			
<b>NUMBER.</b>							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
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
1951 ..	142	25	912	4	242	19	1,344
1947-51 ..	457	78	4,301	13	660	83	5,592
<b>WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.</b>							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1947 ..	35,475	39,114	102,300	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
1951 ..	71,606	3,667	172,732	2,843	156,608	1,136	408,592
1947-51 ..	230,780	56,445	889,653	9,269	536,113	26,896	1,749,156
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST.</b>							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
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	1,333,900
1950 ..	231,684	18,219	283,543	18,204	1,492,195	19,943	2,062,888
1951 ..	307,173	23,750	336,447	36,255	165,437	3,912	872,974
1947-51 ..	1,497,687	212,084	2,320,641	130,611	3,031,329	78,914	7,271,266
<b>ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)</b>							
1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
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	2,209,114
1949 ..	445,393	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
1951 ..	752,319	59,961	863,928	189,200	382,435	8,185	2,256,028
1947-51 ..	2,572,222	354,607	4,669,902	423,693	5,078,311	132,446	13,231,181

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 1951 these disputes represented 68 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1947 to 1951, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 2,320,647, 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 and Territories.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1939 and 1948 to 1951, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given in the following table:—

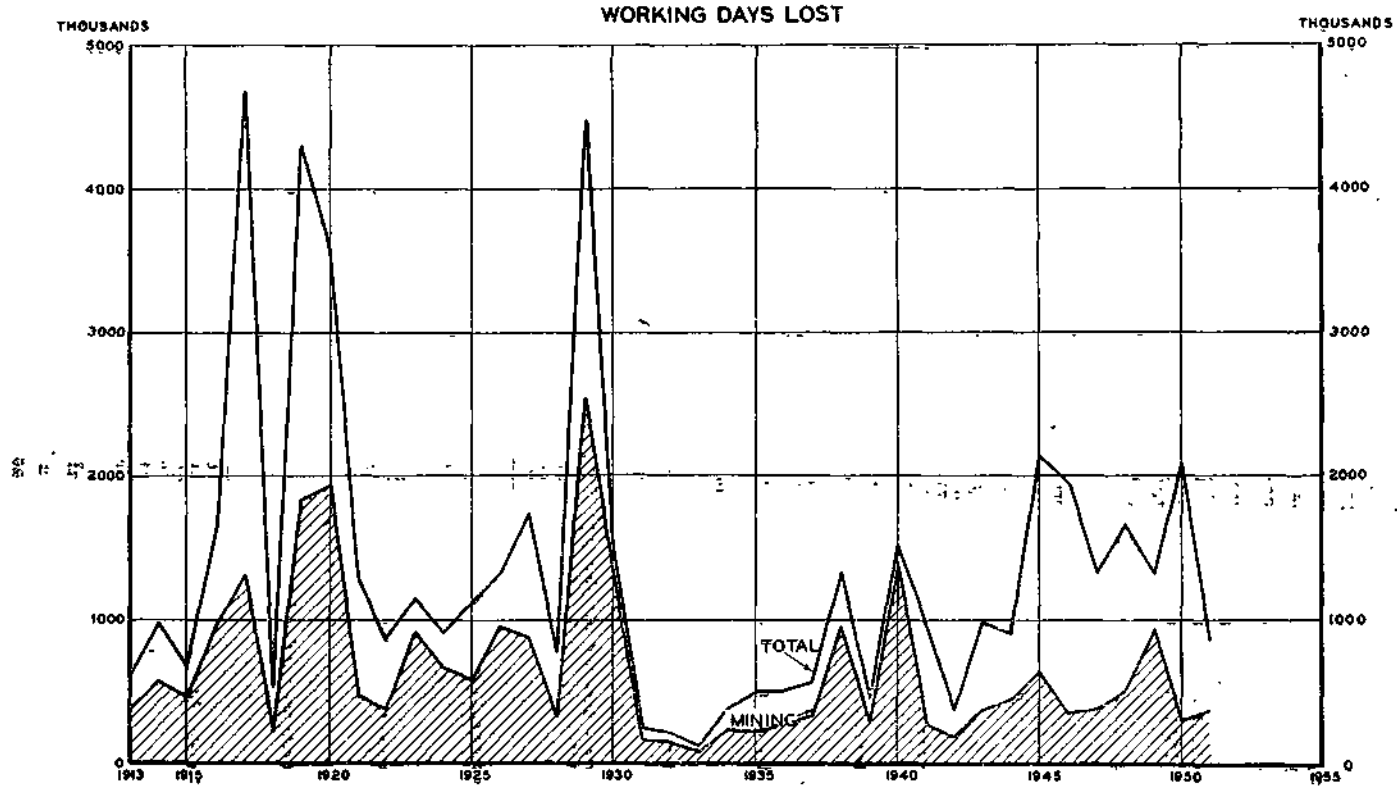
**Industrial Disputes: States and Territories.**

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	472,330
	1948	1,071	1,812	235,473	7,036	242,509	644,961	1,155,940
	1949	739	3,428	197,367	3,526	200,893	1,005,285	1,981,760
	1950	1,030	7,305	289,269	22,168	311,437	636,305	1,333,938
	1951	1,052	5,413	279,823	23,738	303,561	682,418	1,805,947
Victoria	1939	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,333	19,946
	1948	21	82	41,734	155	41,889	159,903	240,624
	1949	20	193	22,018	..	22,018	60,112	115,883
	1950	34	1,112	59,161	64,826	123,987	1,208,363	2,395,091
	1951	11	226	27,219	..	27,219	42,210	101,038
Queensland	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,733
	1948	12	27	13,724	7,797	21,521	815,107	833,260
	1949	38	234	26,384	87	26,471	183,333	351,085
	1950	117	288	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,724
	1951	191	751	51,685	1,412	53,097	96,307	218,451
South Australia	1939	2	2	170	9	179	1,880	7,416
	1948	21	28	5,891	1,136	7,027	30,264	47,138
	1949	18	45	5,845	117	5,962	28,316	53,541
	1950	29	251	13,760	102	13,862	126,538	204,701
	1951	27	188	12,713	21	12,734	31,057	88,286
Western Australia	1939	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1948	29	26	2,356	..	2,356	7,836	15,296
	1949	16	33	5,504	97	5,601	26,287	52,421
	1950	15	31	1,952	..	1,952	5,728	11,401
	1951	10	40	1,079	..	1,079	5,104	12,304
Tasmania	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1948	4	5	468	..	468	950	1,473
	1949	75	18	3,503	..	3,503	29,316	55,399
	1950	19	15	3,089	11	3,100	8,447	16,206
	1951	21	56	4,644	..	4,644	10,401	23,949
Northern Territory	1939	12	16	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1948	13	82	1,369	..	1,369	3,665	5,361
	1949	12	2	200	..	200	1,261	2,542
	1950	1	1	33	..	33	430	1,150
	1951	11	1	18	..	18	60	120
Aust. Cap. Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1949	1	1	39	..	39	78	66
	1950	2	2	11	..	11	68	127
	1951	1	6	110	..	110	2,420	4,810
Australia	1939	476	505	1,43,228	9,602	952,830	450,154	455,716
	1948	1,141	2,082	3,01,025	16,124	3,17,149	1,662,686	2,290,114
	1949	829	3,984	2,60,720	3,857	2,64,577	1,333,990	2,614,536
	1950	1,276	9,122	3,01,481	10,220	3,11,701	2,062,848	4,160,418
	1951	1,344	6,676	3,60,421	28,171	3,08,592	872,974	2,256,028

(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 1951





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, 1948 to 1951.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1948 to 1951 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
	1948	756	182,411	5,643	188,054	188,054	333,833
	1949	601	176,513	1,960	178,473	169,816	333,855
	1950	809	248,359	18,642	267,001	254,054	508,302
	1951	875	246,878	14,944	261,822	216,478	536,898
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1948	144	28,979	610	29,589	58,636	103,437
	1949	104	24,411	450	24,861	49,150	96,307
	1950	189	46,627	949	47,576	71,886	146,071
	1951	174	56,470	1,079	57,555	97,285	229,894
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1948	50	24,212	651	24,863	66,129	107,455
	1949	37	8,464	19	8,483	23,940	41,765
	1950	82	15,202	8,324	23,526	63,492	120,000
	1951	88	17,526	3,005	20,531	53,527	139,379
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1948	81	29,992	649	30,641	140,756	236,238
	1949	26	12,877	230	13,107	49,303	99,153
	1950	58	21,726	383	22,109	72,471	147,726
	1951	46	9,888	1,503	11,391	44,272	115,436
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	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
	1951	86	28,557	2,254	30,811	198,447	481,907
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,244	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1948	27	7,110	226	7,336	135,007	214,203
	1949	16	5,046	519	5,565	75,949	140,917
	1950	45	19,756	1,449	21,205	172,201	342,669
	1951	46	11,915	5,370	17,225	139,909	459,056
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	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
	1950	13	5,475	981	6,456	119,375	256,036
	1951	19	7,802	69	7,871	49,460	118,850
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1948	3	668	..	668	36,696	69,588
	1949	6	5,728	133	5,861	310,559	622,040
	1950	7	22,161	7,359	29,520	1,220,104	2,413,471
	1951	10	1,379	7	1,386	71,596	174,608
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1948	1,141	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,662,686	2,299,174
	1949	849	260,720	3,857	264,577	1,335,900	2,611,536
	1950	1,276	301,481	40,220	441,701	2,062,888	4,166,418
	1951	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028

(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.*—In previous issues of the Labour Report the causes of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. Commencing with this issue a new classification has been introduced and stoppages in industries other than "coal-mining" and "stevedoring" have been analysed separately. This segregation has been made because in these two industries the pattern of the disputes differs significantly from that in other industries.

Under the new classification, causes are grouped under four main headings:—(1) Wages, Hours and Leave; (2) Physical Working Conditions and Questions of Managerial Policy; (3) Trade Unionism; (4) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave, minor questions regarding the claims to pay or leave by individual employees being included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers those arising from disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between employees and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computations of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group, Trade Unionism, includes only stoppages against employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g., political matters, and cases (mainly occurring in the coal-mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

As the items included under these headings differ somewhat from those included under the similar headings used for classifying causes of disputes in years prior to 1950 the figures for 1950 and 1951 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1913, 1939 and 1946 to 1951.

**Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.**

Cause of Dispute.	1913.	1939	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950. (a)	1951. (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Wages, Hours and Leave	87	96	153	225	196	187	128	186
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	95	197	478	358	541	328	894	803
Trade Unionism	18	50	77	71	76	84	114	159
Other	8	73	156	328	328	256	140	196
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,344</b>
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Wages, Hours and Leave	18,635	29,290	128,463	86,183	81,430	67,821	104,975	117,409
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	22,155	56,783	154,033	90,688	110,945	48,962	173,705	151,655
Trade Unionism	7,735	18,651	22,935	47,055	26,251	14,234	15,651	27,684
Other	1,758	48,106	43,117	103,211	98,523	133,560	138,270	111,844
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>152,830</b>	<b>348,548</b>	<b>327,137</b>	<b>317,149</b>	<b>264,577</b>	<b>431,701</b>	<b>408,592</b>

(a) See note on following page 135

## Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Cause of Dispute	1913	1930	1946.	1947.	1948	1949	1950. (a)	1951. (a)
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST</b>								
Wages, Hours and Leave	205,575	128,523	707,184	633,642	1,015,041	1,019,757	1,448,462	338,026
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	265,285	189,510	1,025,228	306,626	366,611	119,785	443,493	359,383
Trade Unionism	147,456	54,749	142,899	129,469	144,377	37,154	37,580	67,280
Other	5,212	86,370	72,533	268,901	142,657	158,324	133,353	108,285
Total	623,528	459,154	1,947,844	1,338,728	1,662,686	1,333,990	2,062,888	872,974

(a) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1950 and 1951 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

The following table shows the causes of industrial disputes during 1950 and 1951 in two broad groups of industries:—(i) Coal-mining and stevedoring, (ii) all other industries. These figures are not available for earlier years.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining and Stevedoring.		Other Industries		All Industries.	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951

## NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

Wages, Hours and Leave	57	110	71	76	128	186
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	786	668	114	135	894	803
Trade Unionism	97	142	17	17	114	159
Other	123	189	17	7	140	196
Total	1,057	1,109	219	235	1,276	1,344

## WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED

Wages, Hours and Leave	28,111	72,974	75,964	44,435	104,075	117,409
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	153,236	114,301	20,469	37,354	173,705	151,655
Trade Unionism	12,529	19,521	3,122	8,163	15,651	27,684
Other	45,102	89,896	93,168	21,918	138,270	111,844
Total	238,978	296,692	192,723	111,900	431,701	408,592

## WORKING DAYS LOST

Wages, Hours and Leave	32,562	159,702	1,415,900	178,324	1,448,462	338,026
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	346,027	394,274	97,466	165,100	443,493	359,383
Trade Unionism	22,044	26,222	15,336	41,058	37,580	67,280
Other	50,121	90,255	83,232	18,030	133,353	108,285
Total	450,754	470,453	1,612,131	402,521	2,062,888	872,974

6. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—In previous issues of the Labour Report, tables were included showing analyses of the results of industrial disputes over a period of years. Under a new method of collection of the basic data, the information on which these analyses were based is no longer available for the majority of disputes and the compilation has therefore been discontinued.

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

- (i) By negotiation between the parties, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (ii) Under the provisions of State industrial legislation.
- (iii) Under the provisions of Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (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". It relates mainly to resumptions of work following stoppages of short duration where the resumption is apparently spontaneous and not the result of negotiation or direction.

Disputes settled under the provisions of joint Commonwealth-State legislation affecting the coal-mining industry (see page 53) are now classified to (iii) above. Owing to various factors, principally the wording of the questionnaire formerly in use, this practice was not consistently followed in years prior to 1950.

As the tables refer only to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation.

(ii) *Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1946 to 1951.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder.—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia. (a)**

Methods of Settlement	1913	1939	1946.	1947.	1948	1949.	1950	1951.
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES.</b>								
By Private Negotiation	136	294	474	355	360	296	347	273
Under State Industrial Legislation	41	7	24	103	128	50	41	43
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	4	6	19	36	11	54	120	181
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	13	1	3	1	1			
By Closing down Establishment permanently	1	2						1
By other methods	13	106	314	487	638	448	764	863
Total .. ..	208	416	864	982	1,138	848	1,272	1,341
<b>WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED</b>								
By Private Negotiation	26,529	62,684	143,942	68,031	91,654	44,878	74,813	46,241
Under State Industrial Legislation	19,279	5,354	7,207	71,772	47,668	27,003	6,314	24,721
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	659	3,268	10,059	23,497	19,573	38,187	58,147	43,249
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	658	20	130	25	18			
By closing down Establishment permanently	170	178						29
By other methods	2,988	61,326	152,903	163,812	157,617	154,326	292,050	294,081
Total .. ..	50,283	152,830	314,241	327,137	346,530	264,394	431,324	408,321

(a) See note on following page.

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia(a)—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
By Private Negotiation	120,735	298,652	604,882	204,906	281,979	246,519	131,027	128,735
Under State Industrial Legislation	409,640	39,013	129,220	394,369	350,150	146,000	40,269	158,219
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	2,103	46,450	147,509	441,317	790,303	764,983	1,199,993	166,859
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	14,139	20	7,552	50	36	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently	20,400	3,892	..	..	..	..	..	203
By other methods	56,509	71,127	847,696	298,086	212,333	176,122	387,302	398,509
Total	623,528	459,154	1,736,859	1,338,728	1,634,801	1,333,624	2,058,591	852,525

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this Section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the calendar year.

Changes in the incidence of industrial disputes in the coal-mining and stevedoring industries are reflected in the above series as variations in the relative numbers of disputes settled under different headings. An additional table has therefore been prepared to show separately the figures for these two industries and those for all other industries combined.

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	Coal-mining and Stevedoring.		Other Industries.		All Industries.	
	1950	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
By Private Negotiation	259	194	88	79	347	273
Under State Industrial Legislation	4	5	37	38	41	43
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	85	116	35	65	120	181
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently	..	1	..	..	..	1
By other methods	709	793	55	50	764	843
Total	1,057	1,109	215	232	1,272	1,341

## WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

By Private Negotiation	49,147	25,263	25,666	20,978	74,813	46,241
Under State Industrial Legislation	487	865	5,827	23,856	6,314	24,721
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	21,009	31,033	34,138	12,216	58,147	43,249
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently	..	29	..	..	..	29
By Other Methods	166,103	230,802	125,947	51,579	292,050	294,081
Total	239,746	296,692	191,578	111,629	431,324	408,321

## WORKING DAYS LOST.

By Private Negotiation	99,835	44,310	331,192	84,425	431,027	128,735
Under State Industrial Legislation	1,030	3,919	39,239	154,300	40,269	158,219
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	80,482	78,509	1,119,511	88,350	1,199,993	166,859
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	..	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently	..	203	..	..	..	203
By other methods	269,095	343,512	118,207	54,997	387,302	398,509
Total	450,442	470,453	1,608,149	382,072	2,058,591	852,525

### § 7. Industrial Accidents.

1. **General.**—In earlier 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. Inquiries, however, revealed that, except in the case of mining accidents, the usefulness of these statistics was seriously impaired by lack of definition and coverage from State to State and it was decided to publish only the statistics of mining accidents until these defects could be remedied.

2. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States. Accidents occurring in crushing and ore dressing works on mine sites are included in the figures. Similar tables for earlier years included accidents in all smelting and metallurgical works. Quarries, brick and clay pits, etc., formerly included, have also been excluded from the following tables. These are not, therefore, directly comparable with those appearing in previous issues of the Labour Report.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State in 1951.

**Mining Accidents: Classification according to Causes—1951.(a)**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
<b>A.—Fatal Accidents.</b>							
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
"    "    " Falls of Ground ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4
"    "    " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
Other Accidents .. ..	1	1	1	..	2	..	5
<b>2. Above Ground—(b)</b>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	1	4
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines</b>							
.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth .. ..	3	..	3	..	2	..	8
Other Accidents .. ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	7
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents .. ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total .. ..	22	1	5	..	17	2	47

(a) See note on following page.

## Mining Accidents: Classification according to Causes—1951.(a)—continued.

Cause of Accident	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
<b>B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.</b>							
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..			1		1		2
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	89		10		14	1	144
"    "    Falling down shafts, etc. ..	7		2		13		22
Other Accidents .. .. .	89		43		329	10	471
<b>2. Above Ground—(b)</b>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. .. .	2		6		20	1	32
Other Accidents .. .. .	10	1	39	2	100	7	180
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines</b>							
	26		73		7	7	113
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .							
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	12	2	2				16
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth .. .. .	10	8	32		17		76
Other Accidents .. .. .	33	10	117	1	102	5	268
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. .. .	6		2	1	5		14
Other Accidents .. .. .	11		30	9	27		77
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1 121</b>

(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) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc.

During the year 1951, 36 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 11 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1951 numbered 27 as against 20 in coal-mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 997 and above ground 425.