

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.

('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	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..	5282.8	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1363.4	1551.4	2043.4	2326.2
1943—June..	685.0	261.0	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	143.2	1640.4	1797.6	2363.3	2316.5

See footnotes on following page.

Total Occupied Persons : Australia—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	(e) 447.5	451.9	523.2	523.2
1939—July..	..	16.0	62.0	78.0	4.0	561.6	565.6	643.6	643.6
1941—July..	1.8	14.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	656.2	662.2	733.0	734.8
1943—June..	44.0	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.1	682.1	710.2	756.3	800.3
1945—June(e)	45.4	17.0	43.1	60.1	21.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
1947—June	0.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	d659.9	d618.0	d737.6	d738.4
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..	5184.6	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June..	720.0	273.7	184.4	458.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2562.4	3291.4
1945—June(e)	648.9	304.3	230.2	534.7	153.2	1951.3	2114.5	2649.2	3298.1
1947—June	54.0	292.7	342.6	635.3	156.3	d2309.3	d2465.6	d3109.9	d3154.9

(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, etc., 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 of ex-Service personnel into full-time training courses.

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.
(‘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	158.1	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	2.0	54.6	51.8	127.7	154.4	183.4	208.8
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	47.4	39.3	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.

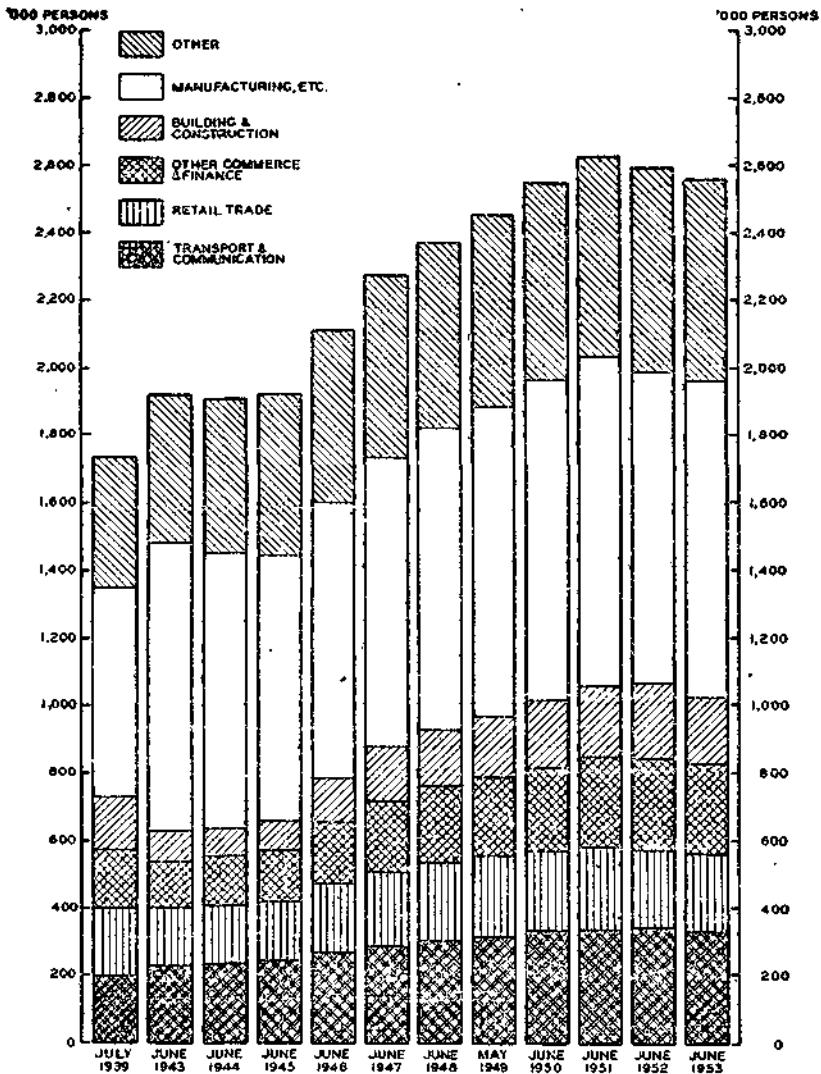
(b) Preliminary figures subject to revision.

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 AND 1943 TO 1953

BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

(EXCLUDING RURAL AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC WORKERS)



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 Tax returns cover only a small proportion of wage earners on rural holdings, and practically no private domestic servants. It is not possible to obtain actual numbers of farm employees and private domestic servants except when a Census or quasi-Census such as 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 May, 1949, and in June of the years 1950 to 1953. 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 Governmental 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 113 and 114 below

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

(*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.	May, 1949. (a)(b)	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953 (a)
MALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.2	52.3	53.9	55.8	58.8	58.0
Manufacturing, etc.(c)	456.1	692.6	716.4	733.0	721.4	726.4
Building and Construction	149.7	180.9	197.4	212.7	214.0	193.1
Rail and Air Transport	73.0	99.1	100.9	100.9	106.9	104.9
Other Transport and Communication	112.9	182.6	191.9	193.8	193.0	190.2
Retail Trade	259.7	125.6	127.1	129.7	124.8	125.0
Other Commerce and Finance		169.9	178.0	188.4	191.2	191.0
Health	17.8	24.7	24.8	24.8	25.3	25.5
Education	22.1	29.7	30.7	31.9	33.2	35.4
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	17.4	18.4	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2
Personal Services	37.0	54.4	55.9	54.6	53.2	51.6
Other	95.2	156.9	163.9	167.9	168.2	167.4
Total	1,293.1	1,787.1	1,858.7	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.7
Governmental (d)	349.8	518.9	553.5	570.4	577.4	566.7
Private Employers	943.3	1,268.2	1,305.2	1,341.1	1,330.7	1,320.0
Total	1,293.1	1,787.1	1,858.7	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.7

See footnotes on following page.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment : Industrial Groups, Australia—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.	May, 1949. (a)(b)	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953. (a)
FEMALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Manufacturing, etc.(c)	169.0	221.9	230.4	241.1	206.3	209.8
Building and Construction .. .	1.2	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.3
Rail and Air Transport .. .	2.5	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.6	7.7
Other Transport and Communication .. .	10.1	29.0	30.8	31.9	30.9	28.5
Retail Trade .. .	114.9	111.1	113.3	119.1	112.6	109.9
Other Commerce and Finance .. .						
Health .. .	34.0	62.0	65.0	67.4	68.7	68.8
Education .. .	32.0	37.7	39.1	39.7	41.8	43.3
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. .	4.0	8.8	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.7
Personal Services .. .	43.0	71.3	72.8	72.1	68.9	65.8
Other .. .	26.1	50.7	51.6	54.7	55.0	54.5
Total .. .	437.1	664.1	688.2	718.8	679.4	673.7
Governmental (d) .. .	55.2	99.2	107.6	113.8	115.2	111.9
Private Employers .. .	381.9	564.9	580.6	605.0	564.2	561.8
Total .. .	437.1	664.1	688.2	718.8	679.4	673.7
PERSONS.						
Mining and Quarrying .. .	52.5	53.0	54.6	56.6	59.7	58.9
Manufacturing, etc.(c)	625.1	914.5	946.8	974.1	927.7	936.2
Building and Construction .. .	150.9	184.0	200.5	216.5	218.2	197.4
Rail and Air Transport .. .	75.5	107.1	108.9	109.1	115.5	112.6
Other Transport and Communication .. .	123.0	211.6	222.7	225.7	223.9	218.7
Retail Trade .. .	374.6	236.7	240.4	248.8	237.4	234.9
Other Commerce and Finance .. .						
Health .. .	51.8	86.7	89.8	92.2	94.0	94.3
Education .. .	54.1	67.4	69.6	71.6	75.0	78.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. .	21.4	27.2	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.9
Personal Services .. .	80.0	125.7	128.7	126.7	122.1	117.4
Other .. .	121.3	207.6	215.5	222.6	223.2	221.9
Total .. .	1,730.2	2,451.2	2,546.9	2,630.3	2,587.5	2,560.4
Governmental (d) .. .	405.0	618.1	661.1	684.2	692.6	678.6
Private Employers .. .	1,325.2	1,833.1	1,885.8	1,946.1	1,894.9	1,881.8
Total .. .	1,730.2	2,451.2	2,546.9	2,630.3	2,587.5	2,560.4

(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 113 and 114. (d) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State and Local Government Authorities.

During the year ended June, 1953, the total decrease in the numbers of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural wage earners, female domestics in private homes and Defence Forces) was 27,100 (males 21,400; females 5,700). Employees of public authorities decreased by 14,000 and those employed by private employers decreased by 13,100.

During this period employment decreased in most industrial groups, the following being the more important—Building and Construction, 20,800; Transport and Communication, 8,100; and Personal Services, 4,700. The most important increases were :—Manufacturing, etc., 8,500 and Education, 3,700.

(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.

Wages and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment : States.

(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestics 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)
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	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.4
1947—June(b) ..	671.8	452.6	220.2	149.9	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
1953—June(b) ..	734.3	521.6	255.2	170.6	130.2	61.7	1886.7
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	100.5	74.5	48.9	35.6	16.9	619.6
1948—June(b) ..	261.9	196.7	77.0	50.1	37.0	15.0	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
1953—June(b) ..	266.2	205.4	83.7	53.4	41.0	20.1	673.7
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	745.4	345.4	227.0	166.9	80.5	2630.3
1952—June(b) ..	1024.9	731.0	341.9	226.4	166.5	80.8	2587.5
1953—June(b) ..	1000.5	727.5	338.9	224.0	171.2	81.8	2590.4

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) See note (b) to table on page 111.

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, the highest employment on record being reached in March, 1952. During 1952-53 the numbers employed fell continuously during the first half of the year but rose again from February to June, 1953.

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 January, 1953.

Female employment increased slightly in February, 1953, and thereafter remained fairly stable until the end of 1952-53.

(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 reported 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.
('000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1949	1950.	1951.	1952.
MALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9.8	14.6	16.1	17.1	17.6
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	17.4	18.3	18.9	18.5
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	14.6	25.3	26.6	27.9	28.2
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	161.6	295.7	316.3	330.3	337.2
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	2.8	4.9	5.0	4.6	3.8
Textiles (including knitted goods)	18.3	29.5	29.7	30.6	23.9
Skins and Leather	8.0	11.5	12.2	11.1	10.1
Clothing (including shoes)	19.1	29.5	29.4	30.3	27.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	57.6	85.5	85.4	87.9	85.6
Sawmilling and Woodworking	27.5	45.5	47.6	50.9	50.9
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	11.2	15.6	16.8	18.0	15.7
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	36.3	38.0	39.1	39.3
Rubber	4.9	9.5	10.2	10.7	10.6
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures,	5.4	12.6	12.7	13.2	11.5
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	13.0	13.4	14.1	15.1
Total	391.0	646.4	677.7	704.7	695.1
FEMALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	5.7	7.9	8.6	9.2	8.5
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	9.4	30.2	34.9	39.1	34.6
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9
Textiles (including knitted goods)	27.2	35.0	36.7	38.8	30.1
Skins and Leather	2.5	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.0
Clothing (including shoes)	61.3	83.2	84.0	87.7	71.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20.9	29.2	30.4	31.0	28.7
Sawmilling and Woodworking	0.9	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.3
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	2.9
Paper, Printing, etc.	11.6	13.8	14.3	15.3	14.3
Rubber	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.4
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	2.4	6.3	6.9	7.0	5.5
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	148.6	219.6	231.2	244.3	207.2

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia—continued.
(’000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
PERSONS.					
Treatment of Non-metaliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	15.1	16.7	17.8	18.3
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	18.7	10.8	20.5	20.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	20.3	33.2	35.2	37.1	36.7
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	171.0	325.9	351.2	369.4	371.8
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	3.3	5.9	6.1	5.8	4.7
Textiles (including knitted goods)	45.5	64.5	66.4	69.4	54.0
Skins and Leather	10.5	15.1	16.2	14.8	13.1
Clothing (including shoes)	80.4	112.7	113.4	118.0	98.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	78.5	114.7	115.8	118.9	114.3
Sawmilling and Woodworking	28.4	47.5	49.7	53.3	53.2
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	13.9	18.5	20.0	21.5	18.6
Paper, Printing, etc.	38.3	50.1	52.3	54.4	53.6
Rubber	7.2	12.1	13.0	13.7	13.0
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.8	18.9	19.6	20.2	17.0
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	13.1	13.5	14.2	15.2
Total	539.6	866.0	908.9	949.0	902.3

§ 2. Unemployment.

i. Total Persons Unemployed.—The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1933 and 1947, the National Register, 1939, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The percentage which the unemployed bore at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

Unemployment (All Causes): Australia.

Year and Month.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911—April (Census)	’000. 48.0	’000. 8.3	’000. 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 which follow.

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 53 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 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, 1953.*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1953 (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 proportion of members unemployed to 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	3,371	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
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
1952 (c) " "	366	856,126	24,247	2.9
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	6,047	0.7
1952 March	(c) 366	862,607	9,078	1.1
June	(c) 366	857,126	19,023	2.2
September	(c) 366	844,848	33,967	4.0
December	(c) 366	859,925	34,920	4.1
1953 March	(c) 366	851,889	28,915	3.4
June	(c) 365	853,668	26,417	3.1

(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, 1952.*—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, 1952.(a)

Industrial Group.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Members.	Proportion of Members.
Manufacturing—				%
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	16	28,464	885	3.2
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	57	241,674	3,922	1.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	53	50,544	2,261	4.5
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	11	39,376	1,017	2.6
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	10	32,056	277	0.9
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	59	63,904	4,964	7.9
VII. Building	51	109,383	3,501	3.2
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	15	23,838	680	2.9
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	20	57,573	2,785	4.8
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	74	209,314	3,955	1.9
All Groups	366	856,126	24,247	2.9

(a) Subject to revision

(iv) *Australia, by Industrial Groups, September Quarter, 1939, and Quarterly, September, 1951 to June, 1953.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the September quarter of 1951 to the June quarter of 1953. 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.	1951.			1952.				1953.	
	Sept. Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr. (a)	June Qtr. (a)	Sept. Qtr. (a)	Dec. Qtr. (a)	March Qtr. (a)	June Qtr. (a)	
Manufacturing—										
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	13.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.6	4.3	6.3	5.5	4.1	
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	8.6	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.6	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.5	
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	18.4	1.1	1.0	1.9	3.6	6.3	6.2	4.8	4.8	
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	13.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	2.9	3.9	1.9	1.1	1.2	
V. Books, Printing, etc.	5.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	
VI. Other Manufacturing	9.9	1.6	1.3	3.0	5.2	10.4	12.9	9.2	7.6	
VII. Building	9.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.1	3.8	5.8	5.6	6.4	
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	12.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	
X. Other Land Transport	8.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	5.6	5.7	6.7	2.6	1.2	
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	7.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	
AUSTRALIA	10.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.2	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.1	

(a) Subject to revision.

(v) *States, 1952.*—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 1952.

Unemployment in Reporting Trade Unions : 1952.(a)

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Proportion of Members.
New South Wales	99	352,245	11,382	3.2
Victoria	75	236,767	7,285	3.1
Queensland	50	114,354	2,079	1.8
South Australia	53	79,130	1,949	2.5
Western Australia	58	53,368	796	1.5
Tasmania	31	20,262	756	3.7
Australia	366	856,126	24,247	2.9

(a) Subject to revision.

(vi) *States, 1933 to 1952 and Quarterly, March, 1950 to June, 1953.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1933 to December, 1949, 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 1933 to 1952 and quarterly from March, 1950 to June, 1953 :—

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
1933 (Average for year) ..	28.0	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	5.8	5.3	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	1.3	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
1951 " " ..	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7
1952(b) " " ..	3.2	3.1	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.7	2.9
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
Sept. " (b) ..	4.2	4.9	2.5	3.8	2.4	3.2	4.0
Dec. " (b) ..	4.8	4.8	1.8	3.2	1.5	5.2	4.1
1953 March Qtr. (b) ..	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.8	1.6	4.7	3.4
June " (b) ..	3.5	3.7	2.0	2.4	1.2	3.3	3.1

(a) See note (b) on page 116. (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 1952. 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 1952.

Country	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												
	January.	February	March.	April.	May	June.	July.	August.	September.	October	November	December.	Average for Year
Australia (a)		1.1			2.2			4.0			4.1		2.9
Canada (b)			4.1		2.0			1.6			2.2		2.5
Denmark (c)	20.2	16.0	16.3	9.3	8.9	7.8	7.5	9.2	9.5	9.2	11.0	24.0	12.5
Ireland (d)	10.1	10.3	10.1	10.3	9.2	8.2	8.1	8.4	7.6	8.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Sweden (e)	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.4	5.6	2.3
Switzerland (f)	1.6	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	2.1	0.6
United States (g)	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.6

(a) Returns from trade unions representing 53 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 1947-1953, 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 1947-1953, are examined by the Vocational Guidance Branch before training is provided. During the twelve months ended June, 1953, the Service provided vocational guidance for 9682 individuals.

Under the scheme operated by the International Refugee Organization (since replaced by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration) for the resettlement of Displaced Persons from Europe following the 1939-45 War, the Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for placing in employment the workers amongst these people so that their services will be of most use in increasing production. Up to 30th June, 1953, more than 100,000 workers 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, Greek 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 Act 1951-1953 which is 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 355 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 seventh year of operation in May, 1953. During the year ended June, 1953, there were 601,449 new registrations of applicants for employment of whom 345,152 were referred to employers and 242,799 placed in employment. Corresponding figures for the year ended June, 1952,

were 500,178, 381,991 and 271,125 respectively. During 1952-53 there were 332,101 new notifications of vacancies, compared with 387,888 during 1951-52. Vacancies unfilled were 22,523 at the end of June, 1953 and 37,930 at the end of June, 1952.

§ 4. State Labour Exchanges.

Details concerning the organization and administration of State Labour Exchange Organizations in the several States were given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133. With the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service referred to in the preceding section these exchanges have been superseded and by August, 1952, when the Queensland State Labour Bureau was taken over by the Commonwealth, all States had vacated the Employment Service field.

§ 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 1947-1953) 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 a tuberculosis allowance.

The payment of unemployment benefit is subject to the claimant being capable of undertaking and willing to accept suitable employment. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Officer is necessary. 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 payable, as at 1st September, 1953, for both unemployment and sickness and permissible income were as follows; these rates operated from 27th September, 1952.

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 and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance. 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 1952-53 the number of unemployment and sickness beneficiaries examined was 8,395 of whom 841 were accepted for treatment or training, and the number placed in employment was 586.

7. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month from January, 1952, to June, 1953:—

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

Month.	New South Wales (b)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (c)	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia.		
							Males.	Females.	Persons.
1952—January ..	336	53	2,190	3	48	5	2,265	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	2,861	1,400	4,261
May ..	2,687	379	2,016	37	82	24	3,617	1,628	5,245
June ..	4,613	1,133	2,055	153	236	104	6,108	2,186	8,294
July ..	7,300	2,947	2,188	448	628	170	10,522	3,158	13,680
August ..	13,661	6,451	2,631	878	954	299	20,628	4,249	24,877
September ..	15,982	7,058	2,716	954	790	306	23,428	4,378	27,806
October ..	19,004	7,042	3,200	1,062	875	367	27,112	4,438	31,550
November ..	20,839	7,685	3,289	1,080	941	316	29,275	4,855	34,130
December ..	25,118	7,817	4,452	1,209	1,233	237	34,775	5,311	40,086
1953—January ..	23,653	8,416	7,034	1,205	1,136	189	36,817	4,816	41,633
February ..	20,867	5,158	7,002	730	816	188	29,940	4,821	34,761
March ..	17,862	4,422	5,882	644	701	223	25,303	4,371	29,674
April ..	16,871	5,454	4,972	653	700	250	24,446	4,459	28,905
May ..	15,351	5,630	4,343	576	654	243	22,517	4,270	26,787
June ..	14,629	5,939	3,677	655	691	323	21,552	4,362	25,914

(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, 1952, to June, 1953, 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.
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	3,116	15,385	128	434	118	29,937
June ..	21,360	3,589	15,743	430	906	317	42,345
July ..	34,971	11,489	12,661	1,312	2,595	654	62,782
August ..	56,949	24,538	15,203	3,834	5,493	2,352	108,369
September ..	109,804	39,079	11,275	6,930	5,548	2,269	165,905
October(c) ..	191,158	59,386	42,868	12,679	11,969	4,637	322,697
November ..	248,248	95,338	44,039	13,106	12,166	5,745	418,642
December ..	330,172	59,407	46,716	10,550	16,408	3,702	466,664
1953—January ..	338,123	99,797	74,702	21,079	15,376	1,927	554,904
February ..	382,754	111,402	94,216	17,989	11,931	3,199	619,691
March ..	279,087	75,093	61,651	14,348	14,321	4,135	470,235
April ..	234,925	72,897	84,918	6,855	10,596	3,309	413,500
May ..	218,784	131,876	85,432	10,996	9,555	3,126	489,760
June ..	241,222	142,830	58,418	12,355	8,674	3,790	467,289

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

(c) Rates

were increased from 27th September, 1952 (see page 121).

§ 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.

A graph showing, for the years 1913 to 1951, the number of working days lost as a result of industrial disputes appeared on page 133 of Labour Report No. 40.

2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1952.—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1952 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1952 was 1,627 as compared with 1,344 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,316 disputes occurred in 1952, 1,106 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1952 amounted to 1,163,504 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 872,974 working days lost during 1951. The estimated loss of wages was £3,439,850 in 1952 as compared with £2,256,028 for the year 1951.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1952.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-vo-lved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
New South Wales.								
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	89	2,000	72,474	7,220	79,694	349,526	975,609
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	11	40	2,826	1,088	3,914	16,026	43,021
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	3	3	829	75	904	5,554	13,079
VI.	Other Manufacturing	17	17	5,611	2,378	7,989	33,975	93,744
VII.	Building	16	16	742	72	814	5,290	14,810
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1,106	1,258	182,675	144	182,819	261,307	850,676
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	4	7	2,632	1,854	4,486	13,871	66,556
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	13	13	2,326	..	2,326	3,228	7,723
X.	Other Land Transport	7	7	2,112	..	2,112	7,368	18,540
XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	42	564	58,629	275	58,904	64,060	185,294
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	1	40	..	40	80	247
XIV.	Miscellaneous	7	7	3,094	..	3,094	3,575	10,320
	Total (b)	1,316	4,433	333,990	13,106	347,096	763,860	2,279,619
Victoria.								
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	6	1,255	36,815	..	36,815	61,247	154,009
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	7	13	2,635	976	3,611	22,686	89,405
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	2	25	..	25	800	2,125
VII.	Building	5	24	433	137	570	13,238	39,019
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	3	3	1,701	..	1,701	1,701	6,000
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	1	78	27	45	540	2,500
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	4	854	27	881	881	2,667
XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	8	139	18,272	..	18,272	14,746	43,384
	Total	33	1,441	60,753	1,167	61,920	116,339	339,109
Queensland.								
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	2	165	2,957	40	2,997	3,007	6,792
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	5	5	1,682	910	2,592	4,547	11,231
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	1	100	..	100	100	200
VII.	Building	2	2	57	..	57	74	245
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	109	136	7,710	674	8,384	23,417	74,798
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	1	120	..	120	4,860	24,796
XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	75	261	26,672	..	26,672	40,281	117,852
	Total	195	571	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914

For footnotes see following page.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1952—continued.

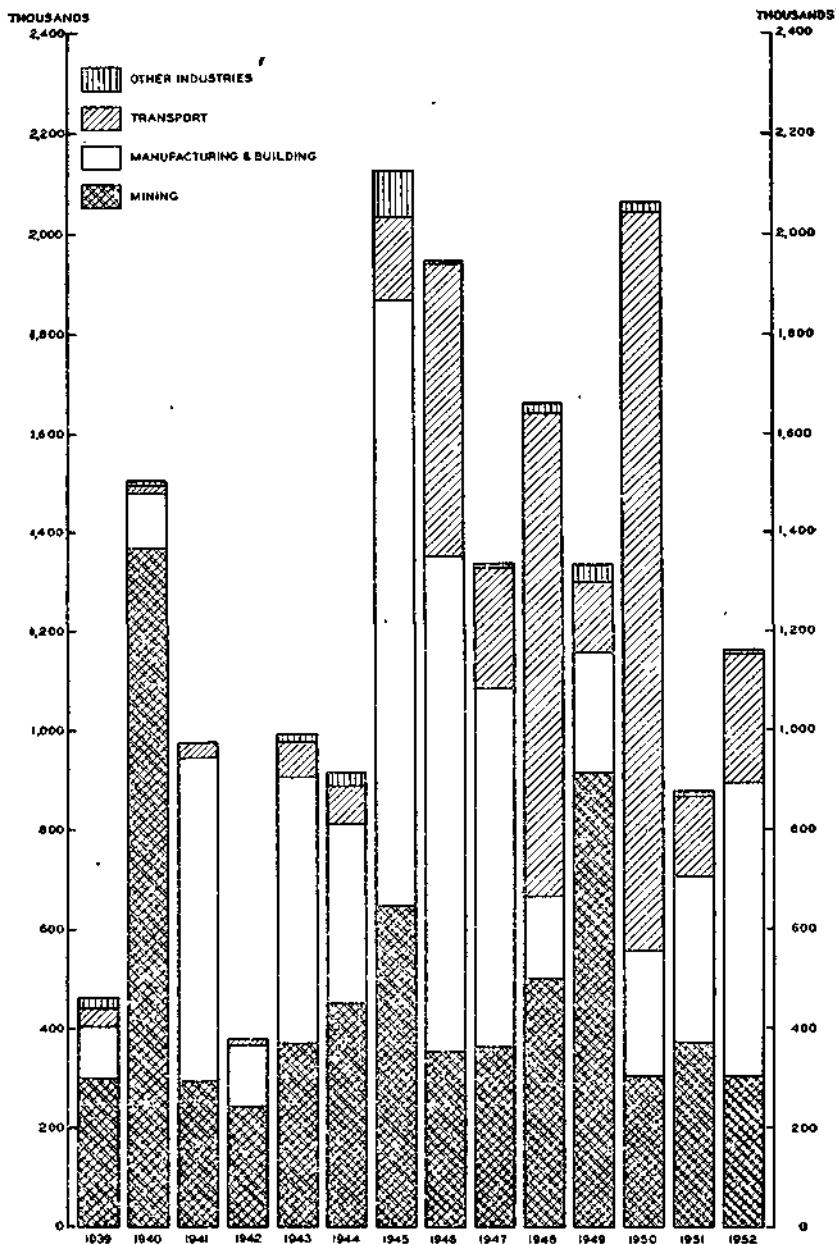
Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-voled	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
South Australia.								
								£
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	5	100	..	100	1,000	2,915
II	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	6	294	10,300	106	10,406	18,589	68,668
VI	Other Manufacturing	3	3	84	1,517	1,601	28,474	34,818
VII.	Building	1	1	130	..	130	130	325
VIII.	(i) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	1	118	..	118	472	891
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	2	45	..	45	45	101
XI	Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	18	188	13,631	..	13,631	16,038	47,225
	Total	32	494	24,408	1,623	26,031	64,738	175,043
Western Australia.								
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	1	17	..	17	26	70
II	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	7	190	5,501	2	5,503	24,877	74,147
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	2	83	..	83	166	366
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1	1	162	..	162	324	1,006
IX	Railway and Tramway Services	2	3	5,361	..	5,361	86,188	245,702
X	Other Land Transport	1	1	136	..	136	68	205
XI	Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	8	73	7,894	..	7,894	16,177	48,168
	Total	21	271	19,154	2	19,156	127,826	369,658
Tasmania.								
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	2	56	1,514	..	1,514	1,514	3,409
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	1	1	4	1	5	55	200
VII	Building	2	2	238	33	271	807	1,530
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	2	2,015	..	2,015	2,015	4,685
XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	19	96	6,527	..	6,527	9,752	29,816
	Total	26	157	10,298	34	10,332	14,143	39,640
Australian Capital Territory.								
VII.	Building	1	1	20	..	20	40	105
Northern Territory.								
XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	3	3	257	..	257	272	762
Australia.								
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	2	6	117	..	117	1,026	2,985
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	112	3,960	129,561	7,368	136,929	458,760	1,282,634
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	24	49	7,147	2,975	10,122	43,314	143,857
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	3	3	829	75	904	5,554	13,079
VI.	Other Manufacturing	23	25	5,903	3,895	9,798	63,515	151,347
VII.	Building	27	46	1,620	242	1,862	20,079	56,034
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1,219	1,898	192,248	818	193,066	286,749	932,480
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	7	10	2,888	1,881	4,769	19,743	94,743
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	21	24	10,601	27	10,628	92,357	260,878
X.	Other Land Transport	8	8	2,248	..	2,248	7,436	18,745
XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	173	1,324	131,882	275	132,157	161,316	472,501
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	1	40	..	40	80	247
XIV.	Miscellaneous	7	7	3,094	..	3,094	3,375	10,320
	Total	1,627	7,371	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	3,439,850

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (b) Three disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of 1951 in New South Wales, involving three establishments and 271 workpeople. These figures have been included in the statistics for both 1951 and 1952.

NOTE.—The above figures exclude approximately 85,000 working days lost in all States as a result of the ban on overtime in the stevedoring industry during April, May and June, 1952.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1939 to 1952

WORKING DAYS LOST—INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



3. Industrial Disputes, 1939 and 1948 to 1952.—(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 1948 to 1952, 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.)	Build- ing. (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
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
1952 (a) ..	164	27	1,219	7	202	8	1,627
1948-52 (a)	552	89	4,702	19	793	82	6,237
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
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
1952 (a) ..	157,870	1,862	193,066	4,769	145,033	3,134	505,734
1948-52 (a)	353,175	19,193	890,329	13,538	622,663	28,855	1,927,733
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
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
1951 ..	307,173	23,750	336,447	36,255	165,437	3,912	872,974
1952 (a) ..	572,169	20,079	286,749	19,743	261,109	3,655	1,163,504
1948-52 (a)	1,510,332	72,720	2,249,643	145,354	3,041,187	76,806	7,096,042
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)							
1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
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	39,443	4,166,418
1951 ..	752,319	59,961	863,928	189,200	382,435	8,185	2,256,028
1952 (a) ..	1,593,902	56,034	932,480	94,743	752,124	10,567	3,439,850
1948-52 (a)	3,452,717	171,702	5,036,267	511,436	5,466,040	134,784	14,772,946

(a) See NOTE on page 125.

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 1952 these disputes represented 75 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1948 to 1952, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 2,249,643, 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 1949 to 1952, 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	£ 419,330
	1949	739	3,428	197,367	3,526	200,893	1,005,285	1,981,769
	1950	1,030	7,305	289,269	22,498	311,767	639,305	1,333,938
	1951	1,052	5,414	279,823	23,738	303,561	682,418	1,803,947
	1952 ^b	1,316	4,433	333,990	13,706	347,696	763,860	2,279,619
Victoria	1939	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	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
	1951	41	220	27,219	..	27,219	42,210	104,038
	1952 ^b	33	1,441	60,753	1,167	61,920	116,339	339,109
Queensland	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1949	38	234	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985
	1950	147	285	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
	1951	191	751	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
	1952 ^b	195	571	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
South Australia	1939	2	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1949	18	45	5,845	147	5,992	28,318	51,541
	1950	29	251	13,766	402	14,168	126,538	264,704
	1951	27	188	12,713	21	12,734	34,957	88,286
	1952 ^b	32	494	24,408	1,623	26,031	64,738	175,043
Western Australia	1939	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1949	16	33	5,564	97	5,661	26,287	52,421
	1950	15	31	1,952	..	1,952	5,728	11,491
	1951	10	40	4,179	..	4,179	5,101	12,394
	1952 ^b	21	271	19,154	2	19,156	127,826	369,658
Tasmania	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1949	15	48	3,503	..	3,503	29,316	55,319
	1950	19	45	3,089	11	3,100	8,447	16,296
	1951	21	56	4,644	..	4,644	10,401	23,949
	1952 ^b	26	157	10,298	34	10,332	14,143	39,640
Northern Territory	1939	2	16	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1949	2	2	200	..	200	1,261	2,522
	1950	1	1	43	..	43	430	1,450
	1951	1	1	48	..	48	60	120
	1952 ^b	3	3	257	..	257	272	762
Aust. Cap. Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1949	1	1	39	..	39	78	96
	1950	2	2	44	..	44	68	127
	1951	1	6	110	..	110	2,420	4,840
	1952	1	1	20	..	20	40	105
Australia	1939	416	505	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	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	341,701	2,064,888	4,166,418
	1951	1,344	6,676	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028
	1952 ^b	1,627	7,371	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	3,439,850

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. (b) See NOTE on page 125.

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

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 and 1949 to 1952.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1949 to 1952 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
	1949	601	176,513	1,960	178,473	169,816	333,853
	1950	809	248,359	18,642	267,001	254,054	508,392
	1951	875	246,878	14,944	261,822	216,478	536,898
	1952	1,064	345,076	4,399	349,445	330,392	966,835
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1949	104	24,411	450	24,861	49,156	96,307
	1950	189	46,627	949	47,576	71,886	146,074
	1951	174	56,476	1,079	57,555	97,285	229,894
	1952	242	78,735	1,665	80,400	125,510	393,737
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1949	37	8,464	19	8,483	22,940	44,765
	1950	82	15,202	8,324	23,526	63,492	129,989
	1951	88	17,526	3,005	20,531	55,527	139,379
	1952	100	20,289	377	20,666	55,177	168,541
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1949	26	12,877	230	13,107	49,303	99,153
	1950	58	21,726	393	22,109	78,471	147,795
	1951	46	9,888	1,803	11,691	44,272	115,416
	1952	54	13,124	1,855	14,979	53,470	178,187
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	74,323	67,736
	1949	43	9,770	179	9,949	58,163	95,422
	1950	73	12,175	2,133	14,308	82,215	222,061
	1951	86	28,557	2,254	30,811	198,447	481,907
	1952	86	16,979	3,455	20,434	124,761	357,836
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1949	16	5,046	519	5,565	75,949	140,017
	1950	45	19,756	1,149	21,205	177,291	342,660
	1951	46	11,015	5,310	17,225	139,909	459,056
	1952	46	6,362	3,844	10,206	123,475	329,810
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1949	16	17,011	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
	1952	18	2,290	1,637	3,927	91,805	290,768
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1949	6	5,728	153	5,881	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
	1952	17	5,323	354	5,677	258,914	754,136
Total							
	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	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	4,766,418
	1951	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028
	1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	61,163,504	3,439,850

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. (b) See NOTE on page 125.

5. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 1949, the causes of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. As from 1950, however, a new classification has been introduced and stoppages have been analysed in three separate groups, "Coal-mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries". This segregation has been made because in the two first-mentioned 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, namely, 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, 1951 and 1952 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 1947 to 1952.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Cause of Dispute.	1913.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950. (a)	1951. (a)	1952. (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	87	96	223	196	187	128	186	161
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	95	197	358	341	328	894	803	967
Trade Unionism ..	18	50	71	76	84	114	159	204
Other ..	8	73	328	328	250	140	196	295
Total	208	416	982	1,141	849	1,276	1,344	1,627
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	18,635	29,290	86,183	81,430	67,821	104,073	117,409	201,274
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	22,155	56,783	90,688	110,945	48,962	173,705	151,655	183,123
Trade Unionism ..	7,735	18,651	47,055	26,251	14,234	15,651	27,684	51,819
Other ..	1,758	48,106	103,211	98,523	133,560	138,270	111,844	69,518
Total	50,283	152,830	327,137	317,149	264,577	431,701	408,592	505,734

(a) See note on following page.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Cause of Dispute	1913.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950 (a)	1951. (a)	1952. (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Wages, Hours and Leave	205,575	128,525	633,642	1,015,041	1,019,757	1,448,462	338,026	545,017
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	265,285	189,510	306,626	360,611	118,755	443,493	359,383	444,286
Trade Unionism	147,450	54,749	129,469	144,377	37,154	37,580	67,380	93,133
Other	5,212	86,370	268,991	142,657	158,324	133,353	108,285	81,068
Total	623,528	459,154	1,338,728	1,662,686	1,333,990	2,062,888	872,974	1,163,504

(a) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1950, 1951 and 1952 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

The following table shows the causes of industrial disputes during 1952 in three broad groups of industries:—(i) Coal-mining, (ii) Stevedoring, (iii) Other Industries.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1952.

Cause of Dispute	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring	Other Industries.	All Industries.
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NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

Wages, Hours and Leave ..	70	20	71	161
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	747	84	136	967
Trade Unionism	161	13	30	204
Other	241	37	17	295
Total	1,219	154	254	1,627

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Wages, Hours and Leave ..	24,220	48,597	128,457	201,274
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	83,315	58,151	41,657	183,123
Trade Unionism	42,405	3,032	6,382	51,819
Other	43,126	19,638	6,754	69,518
Total	193,066	129,418	183,250	505,734

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Wages, Hours and Leave ..	27,899	38,212	478,906	545,017
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	147,215	94,813	202,258	444,286
Trade Unionism	63,092	3,464	26,577	93,133
Other	48,543	19,783	12,742	81,068
Total	286,749	156,272	720,483	1,163,504

6. Results of Industrial Disputes.—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40. 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.*—In previous issues of the Labour Report the methods of settlement 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 “coal-mining”, “stevedoring” and “other industries” have been analysed separately, as the pattern of disputes differs significantly in these three groupings.

The new classification is actually a refinement of the previous classification, four of the six headings having been subdivided. Thus the figures for recent years in the first table are still comparable with those for earlier years based on the previous classification.

The previous classification of methods of settlement was—

- (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 establishment permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

The new classification is—

- (1) **Negotiation.**—By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation. (Part of (i) above.)
- (2) **Mediation.**—By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation. (Balance of (i) above.)
- (3) **State Legislation—**
 - (a) **Under State Conciliation and Arbitration or Wages Board Legislation.**—By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or wages board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference. (Part of (ii) above.)
 - (b) **Under Other State Legislation.**—By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (ii) above.)
- (4) **Commonwealth and Joint Commonwealth-State Legislation :—**
 - (a) **By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts. (Part of (iii) above)—**
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

- (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Maritime Industry Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).

(b) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (iii) above.)

(5) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out. (Formerly (iv) above.)

(6) By closing down establishment permanently. (Formerly (v) above.)

(7) By resumption without negotiation. (Part of (vi) above.)

(8) By other methods. (Balance of (vi) above.)

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 1947 to 1952.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

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

Method of Settlement	1913	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950. (b)	1951. (b)	1952.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
By Private Negotiation	136	294	355	360	296	346	271	368
Under State Industrial Legislation	41	7	103	128	50	46	18	49
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	4	6	36	11	54	241	175	169
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	13	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
By other methods	13	106	487	638	448	739	846	1,036
Total	208	416	982	1,138	848	1,272	1,341	1,623

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

By Private Negotiation	26,529	82,684	68,031	91,654	44,878	62,463	45,691	48,289
Under State Industrial Legislation	19,279	5,354	71,772	47,668	27,003	5,722	27,786	12,385
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	639	3,268	23,497	19,573	38,187	77,036	50,442	42,950
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	658	20	25	18	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently	170	178	..	..	..	..	29	353
By other methods	2,988	61,326	163,812	157,617	154,326	286,103	290,373	400,184
Total	50,283	152,830	327,137	316,530	264,394	431,324	408,321	504,161

For notes see following page.

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

Method of Settlement.	1915.	1939.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950. (b)	1951. (b)	1952.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
By Private Negotiation	120,735	298,652	204,906	281,979	246,519	395,967	126,792	271,665
Under State Industrial Legislation	409,640	39,013	394,369	350,150	146,000	30,974	133,904	98,938
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	2,105	46,430	441,317	790,303	764,983	1,256,511	200,909	193,994
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out	14,139	20	50	36	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently	20,400	3,892	..	..	..	..	203	6,001
By other methods	56,509	71,127	298,086	212,333	176,122	373,139	390,717	585,044
Total	623,528	459,154	1,338,728	1,634,801	1,333,624	2,058,591	852,525	1,155,642

(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 (b) Revised.

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 for the years 1951 and 1952.

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

Method of Settlement	Number of Disputes.		Workpeople Involved		Working Days Lost.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
COAL-MINING.						
1. By Private Negotiation	188	280	24,345	24,863	42,157	42,558
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation	2	..	80	..	128	..
3. State Legislation—						
(a) Under State Conciliation, &c., Legislation . . . . .	..	1	..	162	..	324
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials	6	7	819	1,037	2,761	1,381
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—						
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—						
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	64	92	12,175	13,372	42,952	43,492
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	4	2	530	194	530	633
6 By Closing down Establishment permanently	1	..	29	..	203	..
7. By Resumption without Negotiation . . . . .	..	648	836	135,337	153,398	248,144
8. By other methods . . . . .	..	..	1	40	..	40
Total	913	1,219	173,315	193,066	336,875	286,749

(a) See note on following page.

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

Method of Settlement	Number of Disputes.		Workpeople Involved.		Working Days Lost.	
	1951.	1952.	1951	1952.	1951	1952.
STEVEDORING						
1. By Private Negotiation	3	2	282	333	343	862
4 Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—						
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—						
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act		2		600		600
(ii) Stevedoring Industry Act	9	10	13,473	8,418	28,678	18,431
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	34	20	9,022	11,951	16,694	19,104
7 By Resumption without Negotiation	150	120	100 600	108.116	87,863	117 275
8 By other methods						
Total	196	154	123,377	129,418	133,578	156,272
OTHER INDUSTRIES						
1 By Private Negotiation	77	86	20,917	23,093	84 030	228,245
2 By Mediation not based on Legislation	1	..	67	..	134	..
3 State Legislation—						
(a) Under State Conciliation, &c., Legislation	42	41	20,967	11,186	131,143	97,233
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—						
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—						
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	64	42	15,242	8,395	112,955	111,714
(iv) Under other Acts	..	1	..	20	..	20
6 By Closing down Establishment permanently	..	1	..	353	..	6,001
7 By Resumption without Negotiation	48	79	54,436	138,630	54,710	269,408
8 By other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	232	250	111,629	181,677	382,072	712,621
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1. By Private Negotiation	268	368	45,544	48,289	126,530	271,665
2 By Mediation not based on Legislation	3	..	147	..	262	..
3 State Legislation—						
(a) Under State Conciliation, &c., Legislation	42	42	20,967	11,348	131,143	97,557
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials	6	7	819	1,037	2,761	1,381
4 Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—						
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—						
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	64	44	15,242	8,995	112,955	112,314
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	64	92	12,175	13,372	42,952	43,492
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	9	10	13,473	8,418	28,678	18,431
(iv) Under other Acts	..	1	..	20	..	20
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	38	22	9,552	12,145	17,244	19,737
6. By Closing down Establishment permanently	1	1	29	353	203	6,001
7. By Resumption without Negotiation	246	1,035	290,373	400,144	190,717	585,001
8 By other methods	..	1	..	40	..	40
Total	1,341	1,623	408,321	504,161	852,325	1,155,642

(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

§ 7. Industrial Accidents.

1. **General.**—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 1950, 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 years prior to 1951 included accidents in all smelting and metallurgical works. Quarries, brick and clay pits, etc., have also been excluded from the following tables. These are not, therefore, directly comparable with those appearing in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State in 1952.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Cause—1952.(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		2		3
" " " Falls of Ground ..	1				4		5
" " " Falling down shafts, etc. ..					2		2
Other Accidents		1	1		2		3
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion			1		1		2
Other Accidents	2				2	1	3
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines							
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..							
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	1						1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	7		1		1		9
Other Accidents	1		1		1		3
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	2						2
Other Accidents	1		1				2
Total	15		6		15	1	37

See notes on following page.

Mining Accidents : Classification according to Cause—1952.(a)—continued.

Cause of Accident	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..			2		6		8
" " " Falls of Ground	101	2	5	1	41	2	152
" " " Falling down shafts, etc.	11	1	1		17	2	32
Other Accidents	99		67	3	326	4	499
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	9		10	3	16	1	39
Other Accidents	36		38	10	84	1	169
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines							
	10		76		10	5	101
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)							
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	16		1				17
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	18	3	50		9	2	82
Other Accidents	41	6	160		81	3	291
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	2		1	4	2		9
Other Accidents	13		35	8	11	1	68
Total	356	12	446	29	603	21	1,467

(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 1952, 26 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 11 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1952 numbered 20 as against 17 in coal-mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,081 and above ground 386.

§ 8. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages a summary is presented of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts in force in Australia as at 30th June, 1953.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Acts in Force.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1951	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status) In practice, Judge sits alone, four Courts sit at one time
Victoria	Workers' Compensation Act, 1953	County Court Judge (sitting with workers and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board)
Queensland	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1952	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1951	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1952	Workers' Compensation Board of three members, Chairman a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organization and (b) employees' organization
Tasmania	Workers' Compensation Act, 1927-1953	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act, 1930-1951	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
Australian Capital Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1951-1952	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. Questions of law may be referred to the Court of Petty Sessions
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1949-1952	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1953).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses.
On the question of law only to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council	£1,250 excluding overtime	Nil	£150 medical and surgical; £150 hospital; £25 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the Insurance Commissioner may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned	Unlimited	Nil	£50 hospital, £50 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£1,252 (overtime allowances excluded)	1 day, Nil for payment of medical expenses	£5 for transport; £35 for doctor's fees; £30 for hospital; £5 for registered nurse; maximum of all, £75
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law	£1,250	Nil	£100 medical, £150 hospital, £40 funeral
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	£1,300 or £25 p.w.	Nil	Not exceeding £75 in the aggregate
Rehearing by Local, County or District Court, then Appeal to Supreme Court on questions of Law, High Court, Privy Council	No limitation on remuneration. Applicable only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed	Nil	£150 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. £50 funeral expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of the Court of Petty Sessions	£1,250, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil	Not exceeding £150 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of larger sum
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court	£1,250 per annum, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil	Not exceeding £150 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances. This is additional to other compensation

CONCEPTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Percentage of Average Weekly Earnings. (a.w.e.).	Maximum.
New South Wales	75 per cent.	£5 15s. with no dependants with dependants £9 or a.w.e., whichever is lower
Victoria		<i>Adult</i> £8 16s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower)
Queensland	75 per cent.	£8 os. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.)
South Australia	75 per cent.	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years £11 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £8
Western Australia	66½ per cent. of a w.e. or 66⅔ per cent. of wages per week immediately preceding accident	£8 or a w.e. whichever is the lesser. If no dependants, £10, or a.w.e., including dependants, allowances, whichever is the lesser, if worker has dependants
Tasmania	—	£6 plus dependants' allowances or 75 per cent. of a w.e. whichever is lower
Commonwealth of Australia	—	£6 (£4 10s. if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the workman at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of a workman of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment
Australian Capital Territory	—	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)
Northern Territory	—	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1953)—continued.

in Case of Total Disablement.

Minimum	In respect of Dependents.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £4 10s., adults whose a.w.e. are less than £6, 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £4 10s., minors, 100 per cent. of a.w.e., but not exceeding £2	£2 for wife or adult dependent, plus 15s. per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum	No limit
Nil	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus 16s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree
£2 10s., or 100 per cent. of a w.e., not less than £1 10s. in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners	£1 10s. per week for wife, 10s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£1,750
£3, except for workman under 21, with no dependants where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£1 10s. for dependent wife and 10s. each child under 16 years of age	£1,750
£3, or 100 per cent. of a w.e., whichever is lower	£1 10s. for dependent wife, 10s. each dependent child under 16 years of age	£1,750
Nil	£1 10s. for wife or adult dependent, plus 15s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£1,750
Same as maximum	£1 15s. (a) for wife, or (b) female dependent over 16 years of age, who is either caring for child under 16 years of age and dependent on employee or a member of employee's family, plus 15s. per child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury	£1,750 except in total and permanent disablement when liability unlimited
Same as maximum	£1 15s. for wife or a female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus 15s. for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman	Unlimited where the injury results in the total and permanent incapacity of the workman for work, otherwise £1,750 plus the cost of medical treatment
Nil	Same as Australian Capital Territory (above)	£1,750, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Special Provision for Children
New South Wales	Four years' earnings: £2,000. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted	£800	£75 additional for each dependent child under 16 years of age
Victoria	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death)	Nil	Yes
Queensland	£1,500, plus £50 each child and step-child under 16 years of age (total dependants); in case of minors dependency is presumed and minimum of £200 is payable to parents of deceased worker	£1,500 total dependants, £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age	£50 each, for child or step-child
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £1,500, plus £50 for each dependent child	£500, plus £50 for each dependent child	£50 for each dependent child
Western Australia	£1,500, plus £50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	£500 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or step-child under 16 years of age only, plus £50 for each dependent child	£50 for each dependant child or step-child under 16 years of age not being an exempt child
Tasmania	£1,750, plus £50 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	Nil	Yes
Commonwealth of Australia	£1,500, plus £75 for each dependent child	As in previous column	£75 additional for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age
Australian Capital Territory	£1,500 plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age and plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded	As in previous column	£75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age
Northern Territory	£1,500, plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	Nil	£75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1953)—continued.

Lump Sum for Scheduled Injuries.	Provision re Aged and Injured Workers.	Insurance.
Yes. Two or more such sums may be claimed in respect of the same accident without any limit on total amount so payable. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury)	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments	Compulsory with State Government Insurance Office
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No .. .. .	.. .. .
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Government Insurance Office.	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to and from work.
New South Wales	Yes, competitive ..	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment
Victoria ..	Yes, competitive ..	Yes
Queensland ..	Yes, monopoly ..	The same as provided for other injuries
South Australia ..	No, except for employees of South Australian Government	Nil
Western Australia	Yes, Competitive, except in mining operations	Nil
Tasmania ..	Yes, competitive ..	Yes, if travelling to a trade, technical or other training school
Commonwealth of Australia	..	Yes
Australian Capital Territory	No ..	Yes
Northern Territory	No ..	Yes

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1953)—*continued.*

Dusts.

Silicosis.		Other Dusts.	
Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.	Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries
As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries
£4 10s.	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £1,500 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £3 10s	Same as provided for other injuries	Same as provided for other injuries
Workmen's Compensation Scheme (Silicosis) As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injury	Only as proclaimed under Second Schedule As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries
As in case of other injuries	£1,750	£8, as in case of other injuries	£1,750
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1928-1949 Unmarried, £3; married, £5; 7s. 6d each child under 16 years	£1,500	Unmarried, £3; married, £5, 7s 6d each child under 16 years	£1,500
As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries
As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries
As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries	As in case of other injuries