

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

1. **General.**—Data on which this section is based are divided into two main categories: (a) Censuses, 1933 and 1947, and quasi-Censuses; and (b) monthly returns for Pay-roll Tax purposes, supplemented by regular collections of Government employment.

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.

When this section was sent for press, the 1954 Census figures were not available in the detail required for the revision of the tables in para. 2 below.

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..	12.0	300.0	299.0	599.0	202.0	1203.1	1405.1	2094.1	2107.0
1941—July..	282.8	281.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1361.4	1551.4	2043.4	2326.2
1943—June..	685.0	262.0	150.0	412.0	120.9	1273.2	1394.1	1806.1	2491.2
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	278.0	286.8	565.7	148.2	11619.4	11707.6	12363.3	12416.5

For footnotes see 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	447.5	451.9	523.2	523.2
1939—July..	..	16.0	62.0	78.0	4.0	501.6	505.6	643.6	643.6
1941—July..	1.8	14.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	656.2	662.2	733.0	734.8
1943—June..	44.0	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.1	682.1	710.2	750.3	800.3
1945—June(e)	45.4	17.0	43.7	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
1947—June..	0.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	659.0	668.0	737.6	738.4
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..	5284.6	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June..	729.0	273.7	184.4	458.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2562.4	3201.4
1945—June(e)	648.9	304.5	230.2	534.7	153.2	1951.3	2114.5	2649.2	3298.1
1947—June..	51.0	292.7	342.6	635.3	156.3	2300.3	2456.6	3100.9	3154.9

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 40,000 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, owing 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 the number of persons occupied in rural industry declined from 522,000 to 422,700 but 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	2.6	54.6	51.8	127.7	154.4	183.4	208.8
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	47.4	39.8	99.7	115.6	148.1	158.8
Tasmania ..	0.5	0.8	21.5	20.1	46.9	53.1	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	83.4	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 percentage 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.

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 employes and private domestic servants except when a Census or quasi-Census such as the Occupation Survey (1st June, 1945) is taken, but estimates have been made from time to time using available data. The next table shows the trend in that section of wage and salary earning employment which it is possible to estimate monthly. Figures given as at July, 1939 are based on the National Register. From July, 1941 (commencement of Pay-roll Tax returns), the estimates are available for each month, and the table shows the level in June of the years 1951 to 1955. (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 103 and 104 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.	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953. (a)	June, 1954 (a)	June 1955 (a)
MALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.2	55.8	58.8	58.0	58.7	58.3
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	456.1	733.0	721.4	726.4	756.8	777.2
Building and Construction	149.7	212.7	214.0	193.2	205.7	211.6
Rail and Air Transport	73.0	100.9	106.9	104.9	106.3	108.5
Other Transport and Communication	112.9	193.8	193.0	190.2	193.8	200.2
Retail Trade		129.7	124.8	125.0	128.4	129.2
Other Commerce and Finance	259.7	188.4	191.2	191.0	198.3	207.1
Health	17.8	24.8	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.0
Education	22.1	31.9	33.2	35.4	36.7	38.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	17.4	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3	18.5
Personal Services	37.0	54.6	53.2	51.6	52.1	54.3
Other	95.2	167.9	168.2	167.4	167.4	170.7
Total	1,293.1	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.8	1,948.4	2,000.5
Governmental (c)	349.8	571.2	578.4	567.8	581.4	599.1
Private Employers	943.3	1,340.3	1,329.7	1,319.0	1,367.0	1,401.4
Total	1,293.1	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.8	1,948.4	2,000.5

For footnotes see 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.	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953. (a)	June, 1954. (a)	June, 1955. (a)
FEMALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	169.0	241.1	266.3	269.8	226.8	232.5
Building and Construction	1.2	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.9
Rail and Air Transport	2.5	8.2	8.6	7.7	8.0	8.4
Other Transport and Communication	10.1	31.9	30.9	28.5	28.5	30.0
Retail Trade	114.9	119.1	112.6	109.9	115.3	121.6
Other Commerce and Finance		71.3	72.9	71.5	77.0	83.1
Health	34.0	67.4	68.7	68.8	70.8	73.5
Education	32.0	39.7	41.8	43.3	44.9	47.9
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	4.0	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.8
Personal Services	43.0	72.1	68.9	65.8	67.0	69.6
Other	26.1	54.7	55.0	54.5	54.9	57.1
Total	437.1	718.8	679.4	673.7	707.5	738.5
Governmental(c)	55.2	113.9	115.3	112.0	114.5	122.8
Private Employers	381.9	604.9	564.1	561.7	593.0	615.7
Total	437.1	718.8	679.4	673.7	707.5	738.5
PERSONS.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.5	56.6	59.7	58.9	59.7	59.4
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	625.1	974.1	927.7	936.2	983.6	1,009.7
Building and Construction	150.9	216.5	218.2	197.3	210.4	216.7
Rail and Air Transport	75.3	109.1	115.5	112.6	114.3	116.9
Other Transport and Communication	123.0	228.7	223.9	218.7	222.3	230.2
Retail Trade	374.6	248.8	237.4	234.9	243.7	250.8
Other Commerce and Finance		259.7	264.1	262.5	275.3	290.2
Health	51.8	92.2	94.0	94.3	96.7	99.5
Education	54.1	71.6	75.0	78.7	81.6	86.6
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	21.4	46.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	47.3
Personal Services	80.0	126.7	122.1	117.4	119.1	123.9
Other	121.3	222.6	223.2	221.9	222.3	227.8
Total	1,730.2	2,630.3	2,587.5	2,560.5	2,655.9	2,739.0
Governmental(c)	405.0	685.1	693.7	679.8	695.9	721.9
Private Employers	1,325.2	1,945.2	1,893.8	1,880.7	1,960.0	2,017.1
Total	1,730.2	2,630.3	2,587.5	2,560.5	2,655.9	2,739.0

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimates (subject to revision) based on Pay-roll Tax returns, etc., of employees engaged predominantly 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 103 and 104. (c) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government Authorities. For further details see page 105.

During the year ended June, 1955 the total increase in the numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding wage earners in rural industry, females in private domestic service and personnel in defence forces) was 83,100 (males 52,100; females 31,000). Employees of Governmental authorities increased by 26,000 (males 17,700; females 8,300) and those employed by private employers increased by 57,100 (males 34,400; females 22,700).

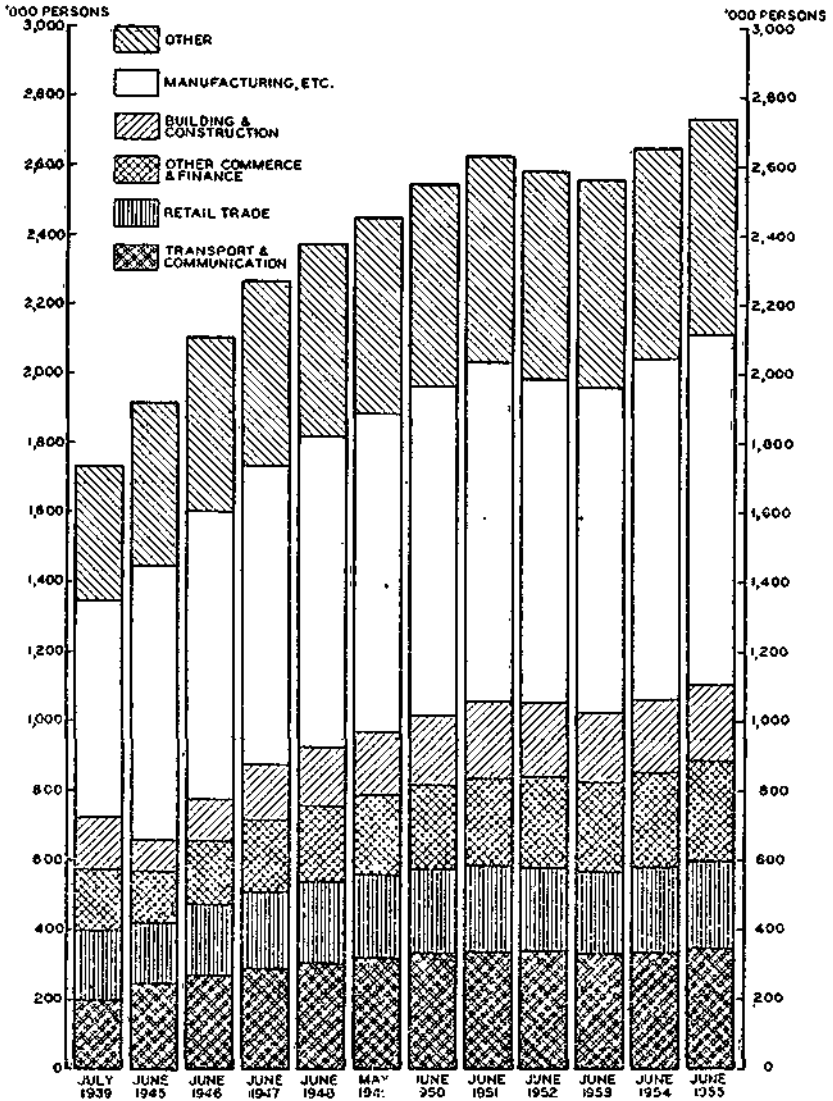
During this period employment increased in most industrial groups, the following being the more important—Manufacturing 26,100, Retail Trade 7,100, Other Commerce and Finance 14,900, Building and Construction 6,300, and Education 5,000.

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

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA 1939 AND 1945 TO 1955

BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

(EXCLUDING RURAL AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC WORKERS)



Wage 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 ..	529.0	357.5	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941—November ..	555.8	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.4
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	250.1	165.7	120.5	58.1	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	1903.1
1953—June(b) ..	734.3	521.6	255.2	170.6	130.2	61.8	1886.8
1954—June(b) ..	758.1	539.7	263.7	176.0	135.0	62.8	1948.4
1955—June(b) ..	779.2	556.7	272.0	178.7	136.4	64.0	2000.5
FEMALES.							
1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.6	9.1	340.8
1939—July ..	168.0	142.9	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.1
1941—November ..	229.3	192.8	62.6	45.6	32.6	15.2	579.8
1949—May(b)(c)	269.9	202.5	80.1	52.2	37.8	18.8	664.1
1950—June(b) ..	278.9	210.0	83.1	54.3	39.9	19.1	688.2
1951—June(b) ..	290.0	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) ..	260.2	205.9	83.7	53.4	41.0	20.1	673.7
1954—June(b) ..	279.5	217.7	86.1	56.9	42.8	21.0	707.5
1955—June(b) ..	292.5	227.0	89.3	60.2	43.9	21.7	738.5
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	1730.1
1941—November ..	786.1	597.9	230.5	167.5	115.8	54.6	1961.3
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	335.4	220.0	160.4	77.8	2556.9
1951—June(b) ..	1049.1	745.4	345.4	227.0	160.9	80.5	2630.3
1952—June(b) ..	1024.9	721.0	341.9	226.4	166.5	80.8	2587.3
1953—June(b) ..	1000.5	727.5	338.9	224.0	171.2	81.9	2560.5
1954—June(b) ..	1037.6	757.4	349.8	232.9	177.8	83.8	2655.9
1955—June(b) ..	1071.7	783.7	361.3	238.9	180.3	85.7	2739.0

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Figures for May, 1949, have been used for purposes of annual comparison because of the effects of the coal dispute in June, 1949.

In all States except Queensland the number of male wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding rural, was higher in November, 1941, than at the outbreak of war. The male employment level then commenced to decline and continued to do so in most States until the second quarter of 1943-44. In Queensland, however, the downward movement was very small. 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, reaching a peak of 1,923,700 in March, 1952. During 1952-53, however, the numbers employed fell continuously to 1,857,800 in January, 1953. From February, 1953, male employment rose steadily and in March, 1954, the previous peak was passed. By June 1955, a record level of 2,000,500 had been reached.

After the outbreak of war, female civilian 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 initial post-war peak of 724,000 recorded in November, 1951 was followed by a steady decline to 664,200 in January, 1953. Recovery was slow in the first half of 1953, but there has since been a steady increase in the estimated number of females in employment. A new peak of 738,500 was reached in June, 1955.

(iii) *Factories.*—In the following table is shown the mid-year number of employees in the main factory classes in each of the years 1951 to 1954 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 persons are employed, or in which power other than manual 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.	1951	1952.	1953.	1954.
MALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9.8	17.1	17.6	17.0	18.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	18.9	18.5	18.7	19.9
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .	14.6	27.9	28.2	27.7	29.1
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .	161.6	330.3	337.2	337.6	361.3
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .	2.8	4.6	3.8	4.0	4.8
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .	18.3	30.6	23.9	28.3	30.4
Skins and Leather	8.0	11.1	10.1	10.9	11.4
Clothing (including shoes)	19.1	30.3	27.1	28.3	34.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	57.6	87.9	85.7	85.8	93.0
Sawmilling and Woodworking	27.5	50.9	50.9	50.5	56.3
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .	11.2	18.0	15.7	15.7	17.7
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	39.1	39.3	38.4	41.4
Rubber	4.9	10.7	10.6	10.6	11.7
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.4	13.2	11.5	12.0	14.1
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	13.9	14.8	15.1	15.4
Total	391.0	704.5	694.9	701.5	758.5

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

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.
FEMALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	5.7	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.9
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	9.4	39.1	34.6	32.8	36.4
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2
Textiles (including knitted goods)	27.2	38.8	30.1	36.8	39.1
Skins and Leather	2.5	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.3
Clothing (including shoes)	61.3	87.7	71.7	73.1	78.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20.9	31.0	28.6	25.6	30.1
Sawmilling and Woodworking	0.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.3
Paper, Printing, etc.	11.6	15.3	14.3	13.5	14.7
Rubber	2.3	3.0	2.4	3.0	3.3
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	2.4	7.0	5.5	6.5	7.0
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	148.6	244.3	207.1	211.6	231.0
PERSONS.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	17.8	18.3	17.7	18.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	20.5	20.0	20.4	21.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	20.3	37.1	36.7	35.9	38.0
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	171.0	369.4	371.8	370.4	397.7
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	3.3	5.8	4.7	5.1	6.0
Textiles (including knitted goods)	45.5	69.4	54.0	65.1	69.5
Skins and Leather	10.5	14.8	13.1	13.9	14.7
Clothing (including shoes)	80.4	118.0	98.8	101.4	112.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	78.5	118.9	114.3	111.4	123.1
Sawmilling and Woodworking	28.4	53.3	53.2	52.9	58.9
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	13.9	21.5	18.6	18.8	21.0
Paper, Printing, etc.	38.3	54.4	53.6	51.9	56.1
Rubber	7.2	13.7	13.0	13.6	15.0
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.8	20.2	17.0	19.4	21.1
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	14.0	14.9	15.2	15.5
Total	539.6	948.8	902.0	913.1	989.5

(iv) *Government Employees.*—(a) *Australia, 1939 and 1951 to 1955.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1951 to 1955, in comparison with 1939, the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government authorities. These include all employees of Government authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

Civilian Employees of Government Authorities (a), Australia.

June--	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Government.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
1939(b)	56,009	11,764	67,863	235,066	40,586	275,652	58,637	2,887	61,524	349,802	55,237	405,039
1951 ..	166,690	48,063	208,753	348,447	61,090	409,537	62,096	4,751	66,847	571,233	113,904	685,137
1952 ..	157,880	45,117	202,997	359,340	65,061	424,401	61,167	5,111	66,278	578,367	115,289	693,656
1953 ..	159,002	41,571	200,573	340,090	65,129	414,225	59,641	5,315	64,956	567,739	112,015	679,754
1954 ..	156,804	41,579	198,183	363,095	67,466	430,561	61,643	5,493	67,136	581,342	114,538	695,880
1955 ..	166,840	44,291	205,131	373,250	72,728	445,978	65,026	5,771	70,797	599,116	122,796	721,906

(a) See explanation on page 104

(b) July.

(b) *States and Territories, June, 1955.* The number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government authorities in June, 1955 is shown in the following table.

Civilian Employees of Government Authorities (a), June, 1955.

State or Territory.	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Government.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
N.S.W.	55,016	14,747	69,763	133,969	24,914	158,883	26,151	2,666	28,817	215,136	42,336	257,466
Vic. ..	50,278	15,509	65,787	95,425	22,314	117,739	12,478	1,430	13,908	158,181	39,553	197,734
Qld. ..	17,717	4,594	22,311	54,328	7,188	61,516	17,849	891	18,740	80,894	12,078	92,972
S.A. ..	15,291	3,351	18,642	37,835	8,602	46,437	2,937	294	3,231	56,058	12,247	68,305
W.A. ..	8,970	2,157	11,127	37,080	6,152	43,232	3,363	315	3,678	49,422	8,624	58,046
Tas. ..	4,354	1,218	5,572	14,613	3,558	18,171	2,253	167	2,420	21,176	4,913	26,113
N.T. ..	2,309	530	2,839	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,309	530	2,839
A.C.T. ..	6,946	2,185	9,131	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,946	2,185	9,131
Total	166,840	44,291	205,131	373,250	72,728	445,978	65,026	5,771	70,797	599,116	122,796	721,906

(a) See explanation on page 104.

§ 2. Unemployment.

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

Unemployment (All Causes): Australia.

Year and Month	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	'000.	'000.	'000.	%	%	%
1911—April (Census)	48.0	8.3	56.3	4.3	2.7	4.0
1921—April ..	130.4	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) ..	39.0	16.2	55.1	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.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945. The principal functions of this Service, as set out in Section 48 of the Act, are to provide services and facilities for the benefit of persons seeking employment or 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 Commonwealth Employment 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. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 119 District Employment Offices and 16 Branch offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres, and 340 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 46 (including Canberra); Victoria, 30; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 9 (including Darwin); Western Australia, 11; Tasmania, 4.

In assisting persons to obtain employment and to engage labour, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides specialist facilities for persons with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, rural workers, youths and persons with professional and technical qualifications. It assists in the administration of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits provisions of the Social Services Act 1947-1955, and of the Re-employment Allowance provision of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945 for certain classes of discharged members of the forces. All persons who wish to claim

unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances are required to register at a District Employment Office which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In each State, other than New South Wales, vocational guidance is provided, free of charge, by a staff of qualified psychologists. (In New South Wales a similar service is provided by officers of the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry and Social Welfare which acts as agent for the Commonwealth Employment Service in this regard.) Whilst vocational guidance is available to any person, it is provided particularly for youths, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for placing in employment all Commonwealth-nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the free and assisted passage schemes from the United Kingdom and other countries, and, as required, it provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Commonwealth nomination arrive in Australia, the Commonwealth Employment Service arranges for them to be transported to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth-controlled hostels. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of July, 1955 more than 136,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Since 1951, the Commonwealth Employment Service has been responsible for recruiting experts for the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with its placement activities, the Commonwealth Employment Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries and supplies detailed information to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for the medical examination and interview 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 Commonwealth Employment Service also administers the provisions of the Act relating to the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

The Service completed its ninth year of operation in May, 1955. During the year ended June, 1955, there were 526,474 new registrations of applicants for employment, of whom 441,596 were referred to employers and 310,063 placed in employment, and 471,971 new vacancies were notified. Vacancies unfilled at the end of June, 1955 numbered 57,645.

§ 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 were 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 Act 1947-1955) 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 June, 1955, for both unemployment and sickness and permissible income were as follows; these rates operated from 22nd September, 1952.

Age and Conjugal Condition.	Maximum Weekly Benefit.				Permissible Income	Total Benefit Plus Income.
	Claimant.	Dependent Spouse.	Child	Total.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Unmarried—						
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 £2 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 £2 per week received by the 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 provision is made 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 unemployment or sickness 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 1954-55, 829 unemployment and sickness beneficiaries were accepted for treatment or training, and 679 were placed in employment.

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, 1954 to June, 1955:—

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

Month	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Qld.	S.A. (c)	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.		
									Males.	Females.	Persons.
1954—January ..	5,589	1,920	5,295	132	388	99	..	..	11,288	2,135	13,423
February ..	4,445	1,539	5,397	99	288	110	..	..	9,924	1,954	11,878
March ..	3,675	1,277	3,644	93	196	85	..	..	7,146	1,824	8,970
April ..	3,445	1,229	3,252	77	239	78	..	..	6,549	1,771	8,320
May ..	3,014	1,161	1,986	79	225	107	..	..	4,891	1,681	6,572
June ..	2,810	1,203	1,657	79	225	109	..	..	4,360	1,723	6,083
July ..	2,627	1,135	1,166	99	198	135	..	3	3,790	1,573	5,363
August ..	2,226	957	1,081	83	145	147	..	3	3,271	1,371	4,642
September ..	1,822	757	918	80	162	143	..	4	2,694	1,192	3,886
October ..	1,334	602	802	55	95	114	..	5	2,061	946	3,007
November ..	1,266	501	916	60	114	113	..	4	1,978	997	2,975
December ..	1,179	480	1,228	64	136	73	..	3	2,184	979	3,163
1955—January ..	1,248	437	2,165	67	144	52	..	4	3,190	927	4,117
February ..	1,132	363	2,371	57	147	46	..	3	3,173	946	4,119
March ..	1,240	286	2,347	43	131	35	2	2	3,143	943	4,086
April ..	1,113	288	1,799	50	157	41	2	3	2,495	958	3,453
May ..	1,049	335	1,140	62	171	32	1	4	1,834	960	2,794
June ..	1,040	319	964	70	239	45	..	2	1,670	1,009	2,679

(a) Last Saturday of month.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory to June, 1954

(c) Includes Northern Territory to June, 1954

(ii) *Amounts paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months January, 1954 to June, 1955 are shown in the following table:—

Unemployment Benefit Payments During Each Month.

(£)

Month.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Qld.	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1954—January ..	77,149	25,364	66,415	3,542	6,043	1,607	..	..	174,118
February ..	78,232	14,309	70,188	1,888	4,317	1,427	..	..	170,361
March ..	69,794	20,198	74,170	1,499	3,853	1,653	..	..	171,167
April ..	47,042	19,829	49,818	1,105	3,637	1,521	..	..	122,952
May ..	53,824	14,716	49,542	1,013	3,120	1,590	..	..	123,805
June ..	33,825	18,122	26,316	1,824	2,989	1,613	..	..	84,689
July ..	44,572	13,018	19,710	1,675	3,118	1,505	..	7	83,605
August ..	31,719	13,937	18,305	1,287	2,463	1,864	7	51	69,633
September ..	26,177	13,340	13,460	1,080	2,087	1,807	..	35	57,986
October ..	19,513	7,830	11,512	1,575	1,708	1,967	..	57	44,162
November ..	18,003	9,821	13,716	1,014	1,408	2,639	6	63	46,670
December ..	14,724	5,823	11,416	576	1,983	1,056	16	88	36,282
1955—January ..	17,077	8,820	27,084	1,384	2,376	1,329	3	53	58,126
February ..	15,506	6,861	33,842	955	1,969	658	5	46	59,842
March ..	16,398	6,417	37,088	812	2,438	560	15	65	63,793
April ..	20,913	3,900	37,335	478	2,083	653	27	56	65,445
May ..	16,709	4,410	29,624	411	2,319	477	23	38	54,011
June ..	12,663	5,128	17,324	1,139	2,757	837	10	25	39,883

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory to June, 1954.

(b) Includes Northern Territory to June, 1954.

§ 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. 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. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1954.**—The following table sets out, for each State separately and classified by industrial groups, the number and extent of industrial disputes (involving stoppage of work) which occurred during 1954.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1954 was 1,490 as compared with 1,459 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,063 disputes occurred in 1954, 834 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1954 amounted to 901,639 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £3,021,211. Graphs showing, for a number of years, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups will be found on pp. 113 and 115.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1954.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly. (d)	Total.		
New South Wales.							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	6		6	114	400
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	70	11,391	2,735	14,126	78,563	247,203
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	16	3,124	321	3,445	10,431	33,991
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	5	849	7	856	4,704	14,286
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	100		100	100	250
VI.	Other Manufacturing	19	5,695	772	6,467	41,072	126,840
VII.	Building	17	831	794	1,625	14,017	46,500
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	834	145,562	567	146,129	237,828	790,314
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	23	5,124	5	5,129	2,437	7,538
X.	Other Transport	7	485		485	1,018	3,229
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	62	42,105	4	42,109	105,562	367,133
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	3	216		216	319	1,098
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	199		199	870	2,134
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	1,394		1,394	4,538	13,904
	Total (b)	1,063	217,081	5,205	222,286	501,573	1,654,814
Victoria.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	10	697	73	770	6,052	19,073
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	17	3,851	1,782	5,633	20,595	70,105
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	147		147	441	1,257
VII.	Building	27	5,932	32	5,964	17,381	68,350
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	581		581	3,949	10,694
X.	Other Transport	3	3,295		3,295	11,652	30,636
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	11	27,573		27,573	69,038	238,138
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	3	252	450	702	5,455	19,071
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	1,016		1,016	1,016	2,789
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	32		32	32	100
	Total	76	12,476	2,337	14,813	135,611	460,213
Queensland.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	6	450	219	669	30,873	95,713
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	25	16,023	5,316	21,341	45,295	135,539
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	364	2	366	527	1,826
VI.	Other Manufacturing	3	91		91	529	1,454
VII.	Building	1	135		135	135	450
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	106	9,155	193	9,348	17,487	70,470
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	8	2,072	843	1,915	5,273	16,893
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	123	14,978		14,978	80,816	281,497
	(ii) Shipping etc.	1	20	100	120	810	2,710
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	1,718		1,718	2,030	4,795
	Total	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331

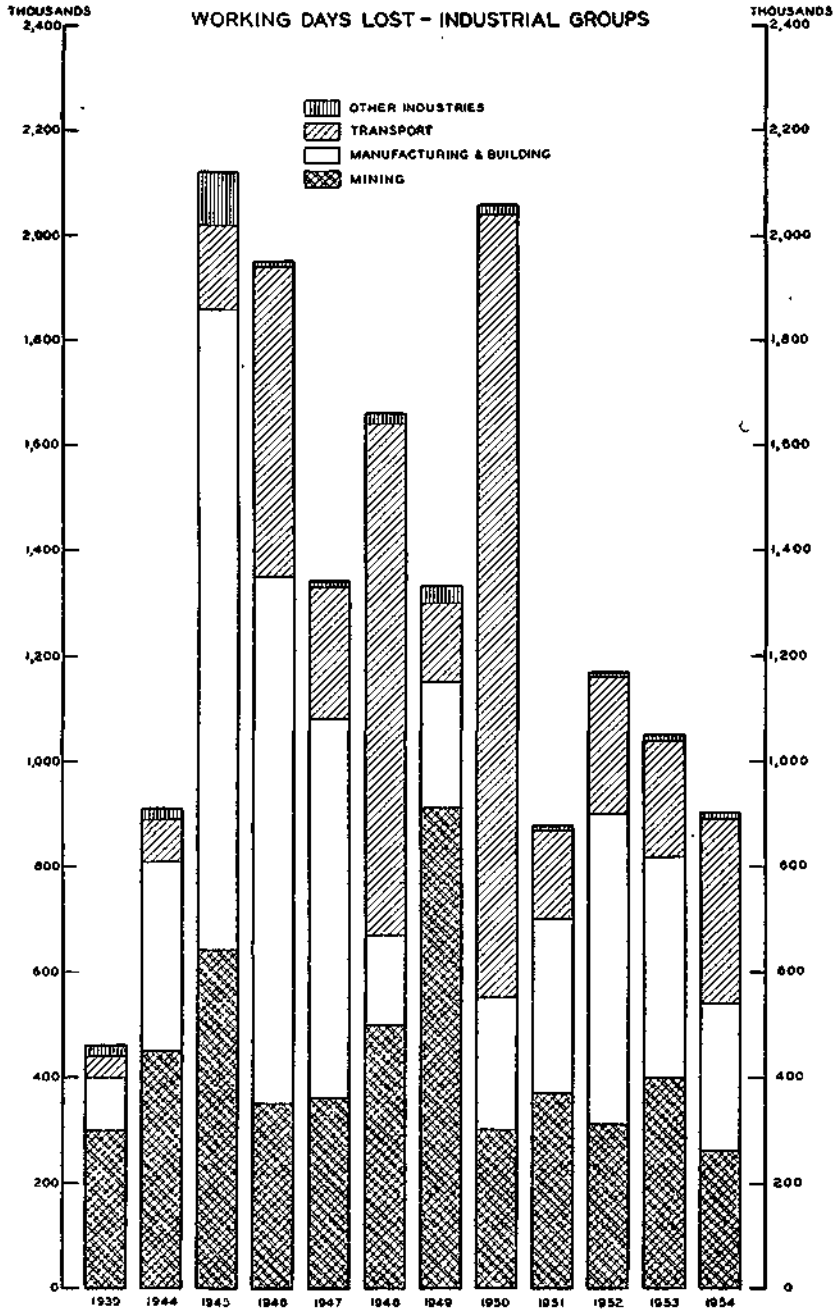
For footnotes see following page.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1954—*continued.*

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
South Australia.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	3	263	..	263	1,079	3,494
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	2	1,700	..	1,700	964	2,780
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	9	25	34	34	87
VII.	Building	1	23	..	23	23	60
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries; etc.	1	116	..	116	1,914	6,700
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	3	169	..	169	155	466
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	10	4,966	..	4,966	26,473	92,658
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	45	20	65	565	1,855
	Total	23	7,291	45	7,336	31,207	108,100
Western Australia.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	1	12	..	12	12	40
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	8	489	96	585	655	2,175
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1	43	..	43	301	900
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	22	..	22	22	65
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	27	..	27	27	72
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	3	4,805	..	4,805	20,634	72,135
	Total	15	5,398	96	5,494	21,651	75,387
Tasmania.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc	2	399	..	399	2,730	10,560
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1	110	..	110	110	700
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	2	350	6	356	5,784	34,500
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	87	130	217	1,820	5,263
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	23	4,995	..	4,995	15,391	53,619
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	1	10	..	10	80	400
	Total (b)	31	5,951	136	6,087	25,915	105,042
Northern Territory.							
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	2	239	..	239	1,452	5,082
	Total	2	239	..	239	1,452	5,082
Australian Capital Territory.							
VII.	Building	1	78	..	78	195	612
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	60	..	60	180	630
	Total	2	138	..	138	375	1,242
Australia.							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	6	..	6	114	400
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	92	13,212	3,027	16,239	119,309	376,083
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	68	25,187	7,517	32,704	77,940	244,590
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc. .. .	5	849	7	856	4,704	14,280
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	2	464	2	466	627	2,060
VI.	Other Manufacturing	24	5,912	797	6,739	42,070	129,638
VII.	Building	47	6,099	300	6,025	31,751	115,072
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	942	154,870	760	155,630	255,726	862,384
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	4	488	6	494	7,720	41,265
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	39	10,060	978	11,038	13,661	40,926
X.	Other Transport	10	3,780	..	3,780	12,670	33,865
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	234	129,661	4	129,665	319,366	1,110,262
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	7	488	550	1,038	6,614	22,870
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	2	1,026	..	1,026	1,096	3,789
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	2	259	..	259	1,050	2,764
XIV.	Miscellaneous	11	3,189	20	3,209	7,215	20,654
	Total (b)	1,490	355,580	14,491	370,074	901,639	3,021,211

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (b) Two disputes in New South Wales and one in Tasmania involving respectively 184 and 236 workers commenced in 1953 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1954. Particulars of these disputes have been included in statistics of disputes for both 1953 and 1954.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA 1939 AND 1944 TO 1954



3. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, Australia.**—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1939 and 1950 to 1954.

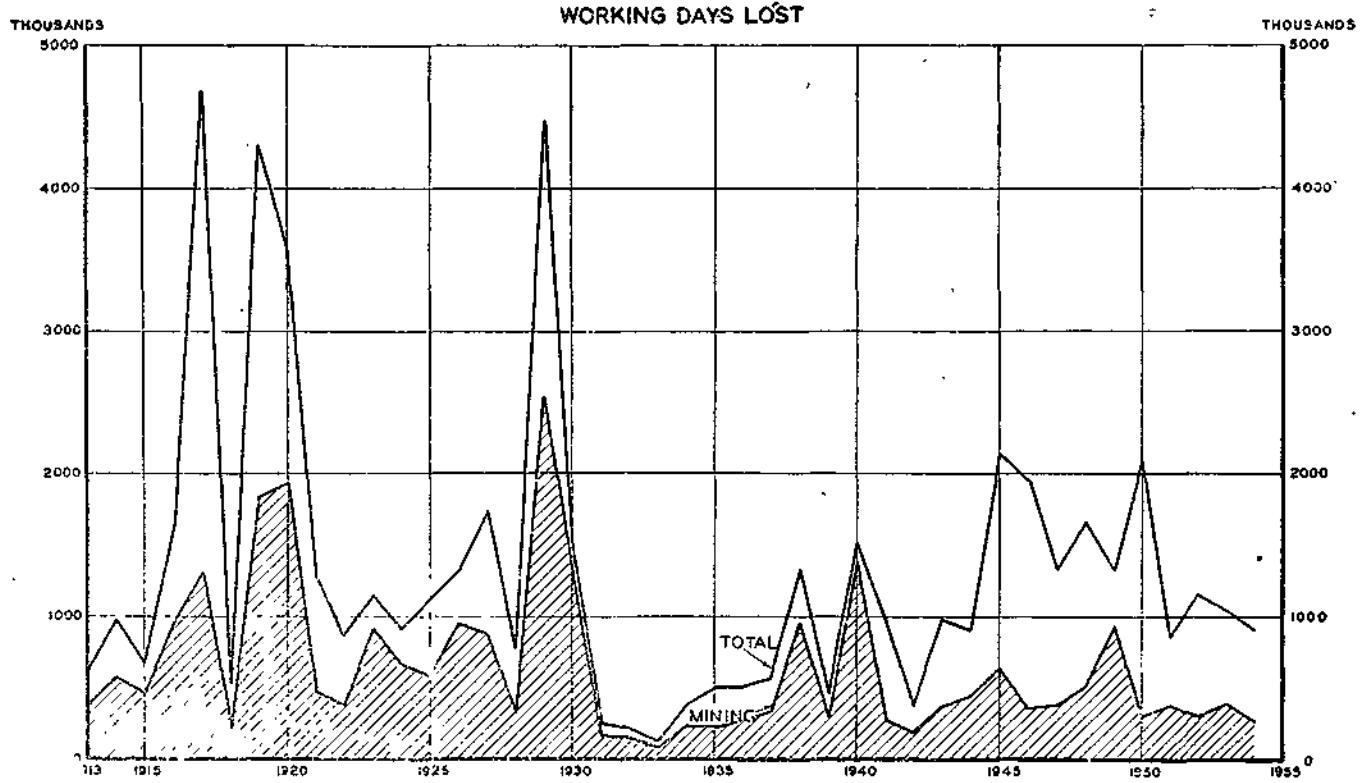
Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport. (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
1950 ..	118	21	953	3	159	22	1,276
1951 ..	142	25	912	4	242	19	1,344
1952 ..	164	27	1,219	7	202	8	1,627
1953 ..	143	41	944	6	311	14	1,459
1954 ..	192	47	942	4	290	15	1,490
1950-54 ..	759	161	4,970	24	1,204	78	7,196
WORKERS INVOLVED.							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
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 ..	157,870	1,862	193,066	4,769	145,033	3,134	505,734
1953 ..	155,249	8,417	147,791	3,020	179,786	1,783	496,046
1954 ..	57,010	6,925	155,030	494	145,521	4,494	370,074
1950-54 ..	522,729	31,639	847,953	14,764	777,410	17,652	2,212,147
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
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 ..	572,160	20,079	286,749	19,743	261,109	3,655	1,163,504
1953 ..	351,722	67,506	378,715	18,956	222,564	11,367	1,050,830
1954 ..	244,770	31,751	255,726	7,720	352,311	9,361	901,639
1950-54 ..	1,707,518	161,305	1,541,180	100,878	2,493,616	47,338	6,051,835
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)							
1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
1950 ..	418,245	37,817	616,094	86,261	2,977,558	30,443	4,166,418
1951 ..	752,319	59,961	863,928	189,200	382,435	8,185	2,256,028
1952 ..	1,593,902	56,034	932,480	94,743	752,124	10,507	3,439,850
1953 ..	1,023,366	242,500	1,247,895	80,486	793,537	39,653	3,337,437
1954 ..	767,051	115,972	862,384	41,265	1,207,932	26,607	3,021,211
1950-54 ..	4,554,883	512,284	4,522,781	491,955	6,023,586	115,455	16,220,944

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII. (i)). For the year 1954 the latter represented 63 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1950 to 1954, working days lost through stoppages involving workers in coal-mining numbered 1,541,180, representing 25 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1913 TO 1954



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

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.

4. **Industrial Disputes, States and Territories.**—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1939 and 1951 to 1954, together with the workers 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	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	£ 419,330
	1951	1,052	279,823	23,738	303,561	682,418	1,805,947
	1952	1,316	333,990	13,106	347,096	763,860	2,279,619
	1953	1,080	302,007	6,375	308,382	759,391	2,405,242
	1954	1,063	217,081	5,205	222,286	501,573	1,654,814
Victoria	1939	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1951	41	27,219	27,219	54,438	42,210	104,038
	1952	33	60,753	1,167	61,920	116,339	339,109
	1953	53	65,962	2,164	68,126	57,160	176,330
	1954	76	42,476	2,337	44,813	135,611	460,213
Queensland	1939	5	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1951	191	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
	1952	195	19,298	1,624	20,922	76,286	235,914
	1953	265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
	1954	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	614,331
South Australia	1939	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1951	27	12,713	21	12,734	34,057	88,286
	1952	32	24,408	1,623	26,031	64,738	175,043
	1953	24	18,502	190	18,692	55,476	200,610
	1954	23	7,291	45	7,336	31,207	108,200
Western Australia	1939	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1951	10	4,179	21	4,179	5,101	12,394
	1952	21	19,154	2	19,156	127,826	369,658
	1953	11	3,665	..	3,665	4,977	15,663
	1954	15	5,398	96	5,494	21,651	75,387
Tasmania	1939	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1951	27	4,644	..	4,644	10,401	23,949
	1952	26	10,298	34	10,332	14,143	39,640
	1953	18	5,069	6	5,075	18,441	68,259
	1954	31	5,951	136	6,087	25,915	105,042
Northern Territory	1939	2	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1951	1	48	..	48	60	120
	1952	3	257	..	257	272	762
	1953	5	535	..	535	1,807	7,161
	1954	2	239	..	239	1,452	5,682
Australian Capital Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1951	1	110	..	110	2,420	4,840
	1952	1	20	..	20	40	103
	1953	3	74	..	74	230	342
	1954	2	138	..	138	375	1,242
Australia	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1951	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,250,028
	1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,103,504	3,439,850
	1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437
	1954	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,221

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

5. **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 classification has 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 less than one week; (e) one week and less than two weeks; (f) two weeks and less than four weeks; (g) four weeks and less than eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

(ii) *Australia, 1939 and 1951 to 1954.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1951 to 1954 are given in the following table:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Limits of Duration	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
1 day and less	1939	240	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1951	875	216,878	14,944	231,822	216,478	536,898
	1952	1,064	345,076	4,369	349,445	330,392	966,835
	1953	956	340,404	4,215	344,619	259,852	812,165
	1954	890	192,933	3,688	196,621	170,415	570,502
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	55,648
	1951	171	56,476	1,079	57,555	97,285	229,894
	1952	242	28,735	1,665	30,400	125,510	393,737
	1953	232	62,785	1,245	64,030	99,277	318,006
	1954	267	81,644	4,148	85,792	135,493	442,133
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1951	88	17,526	3,005	20,531	55,527	139,379
	1952	100	20,289	377	20,666	55,777	168,541
	1953	66	9,274	1,244	10,518	26,874	86,691
	1954	102	23,827	705	24,532	64,744	210,434
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1951	46	9,888	1,503	11,391	44,272	125,436
	1952	54	13,124	1,855	14,979	55,470	178,187
	1953	53	10,242	946	11,188	41,007	128,450
	1954	65	11,043	1,153	12,196	44,528	152,036
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,328	67,716
	1951	86	28,557	2,254	30,811	198,447	481,907
	1952	86	16,979	3,455	20,434	124,261	357,816
	1953	84	17,595	3,572	21,077	115,997	351,680
	1954	86	32,471	1,920	34,391	227,144	946,314
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,092	3,724	8,816	116,182	116,882
	1951	46	11,915	5,310	17,225	139,909	459,056
	1952	46	6,362	3,844	10,206	123,475	320,810
	1953	44	11,087	92	11,179	128,668	418,510
	1954	43	8,849	1,840	10,689	74,245	249,061
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	35,908
	1951	19	7,804	69	7,873	49,460	118,820
	1952	18	2,290	1,637	3,927	91,805	290,768
	1953	11	7,139	105	7,244	74,380	278,595
	1954	23	1,267	446	1,713	40,817	153,039
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1951	10	1,379	7	1,386	71,596	174,608
	1952	17	5,323	354	5,677	258,914	754,196
	1953	19	25,364	793	26,157	304,775	943,320
	1954	12	3,546	594	4,140	94,253	297,612
Total	1939	416	143,228	6,602	149,830	459,154	455,716
	1951	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028
	1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	3,439,850
	1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437
	1954	1,190	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,211

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

(iii) *Australia, 1954.*—The following table shows industrial disputes in “coal-mining”, “stevedoring” and “other industries” classified according to duration.

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1954.

Limits of Duration.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
COAL-MINING.						
1 day and less	627	81,605	321	81,926	86,254	269,391
2 days and more than 1 day	176	49,113	..	49,113	77,685	263,396
3 days and more than 2 days	60	8,126	15	8,141	10,606	70,694
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	39	4,830	153	4,983	18,486	63,389
1 week and less than 2 weeks	32	4,720	271	4,991	26,096	99,402
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	6	3,805	..	3,805	9,261	39,423
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1	69	..	69	1,813	6,359
8 weeks and over	1	2,593	..	2,593	22,435	68,330
Total	942	154,870	760	155,630	255,726	862,384
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	156	79,588	..	79,588	62,827	215,878
2 days and more than 1 day	54	25,299	..	25,299	34,521	118,620
3 days and more than 2 days	9	1,363	..	1,363	3,772	12,831
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	3	351	..	351	1,420	4,611
1 week and less than 2 weeks	11	23,051	..	23,051	216,596	757,938
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1	9	..	9	130	384
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	234	129,661	4	129,665	319,366	1,110,262
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	107	31,740	3,367	35,107	27,314	85,293
2 days and more than 1 day	37	7,232	4,148	11,380	23,287	60,117
3 days and more than 2 days	33	14,338	600	15,028	41,276	136,909
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	23	5,853	1,900	6,853	24,622	84,036
1 week and less than 2 weeks	43	4,700	1,649	6,349	34,352	97,974
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	38	5,035	1,836	6,871	64,854	218,254
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	22	1,198	446	1,644	39,004	116,700
8 weeks and over	11	953	594	1,547	71,818	229,282
Total	314	71,049	13,730	84,779	326,547	1,048,565
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	890	192,933	3,688	196,621	170,415	570,562
2 days and more than 1 day	267	81,644	4,148	85,792	135,493	442,133
3 days and more than 2 days	102	23,827	705	24,532	64,744	210,434
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	65	12,043	1,153	12,196	44,528	152,936
1 week and less than 2 weeks	86	32,471	1,920	34,391	277,144	916,314
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	45	8,849	1,840	10,689	74,245	249,661
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	23	1,267	446	1,713	40,817	153,059
8 weeks and over	12	3,546	594	4,140	94,253	297,612
Total	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,211

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

6. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, 1951, the causes of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. As from 1950, however, stoppages have been analysed in three separate groups, “Coal mining”, “Stevedoring” and “Other Industries”. This dissection has been made because the pattern of the disputes in coal-mining and stevedoring 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 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 workers 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 workers, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group, Trade Unionism, includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of workers in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and worker, 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 the years 1950 to 1954 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) *Australia, 1939 and 1949 to 1954.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1939 and 1949 to 1954.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Cause of Dispute	1939.	1949.	1950. (a)	1951 (a)	1952. (a)	1953. (a)	1954. (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
Wages, Hours and Leave..	96	187	128	186	161	105	100
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	197	328	894	803	967	896	975
Trade Unionism	50	84	114	159	204	187	160
Other	73	250	140	196	293	271	255
Total	416	849	1,276	1,344	1,627	1,459	1,490
WORKERS INVOLVED.							
Wages, Hours and Leave..	29,290	67,821	104,075	117,409	201,274	89,443	12,923
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	56,283	48,962	473,705	151,655	183,123	218,809	214,060
Trade Unionism	18,651	14,234	15,651	27,684	51,819	26,176	45,437
Other	48,106	133,560	138,270	111,844	69,518	161,618	67,651
Total	152,830	264,577	431,701	408,592	505,734	496,046	370,074
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
Wages, Hours and Leave..	128,525	1,019,757	1,448,462	338,026	545,017	208,776	136,738
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	180,510	118,755	443,493	359,383	441,286	657,835	413,118
Trade Unionism	51,749	37,154	37,580	67,280	93,133	58,038	278,332
Other	86,370	158,324	133,353	108,285	81,068	126,181	73,151
Total	459,154	1,333,990	2,062,888	872,974	1,163,501	1,050,830	901,639

(a) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1950 to 1954 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(iii) *Australia, 1954.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1954 classified according to cause in three industry groups.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1954.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	12	6	82	100
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	616	172	187	975
Trade Unionism	114	15	31	160
Other	200	41	14	255
Total	942	234	314	1,490

WORKERS INVOLVED.				
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	13,516	3,190	26,217	42,923
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	90,985	86,292	36,783	214,060
Trade Unionism	12,590	23,890	8,957	45,437
Other	38,539	16,293	12,822	67,654
Total	155,630	129,665	84,779	370,074

WORKING DAYS LOST.				
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	14,304	3,432	119,002	136,738
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	173,951	86,077	153,090	413,118
Trade Unionism	21,858	215,483	40,991	278,332
Other	45,613	14,374	13,464	73,451
Total	255,726	319,366	326,547	901,639

7. 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. This tabulation was discontinued because of the difficulty of obtaining the details necessary to make a classification, in precise terms, of the results of industrial disputes.

8. Methods of Settlement.—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 41, 1952 the methods of settlement of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. Commencing with the year 1951, stoppages in "Coal-mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries" have been analysed separately.

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 table commencing on page 122 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 workers 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 workers 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, 1939 and 1949 to 1954.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table :—

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

Method of Settlement.	1939.	1949.	1950.	1951	1952.	1953.	1954.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
By Private Negotiation	294	296	346	271	368	287	293
Under State Industrial Legislation	7	50	46	48	49	70	77
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	6	54	141	175	169	136	130
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
By Closing down Establishment permanently	2	..	..	1	1	..	..
By other methods	106	448	739	846	1,036	963	985
Total	416	848	1,272	1,341	1,623	1,456	1,487

WORKERS INVOLVED.

By Private Negotiation	82,684	44,878	62,463	45,691	48,289	39,369	45,053
Under State Industrial Legislation	5,334	27,003	5,722	21,786	12,385	29,957	24,169
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	3,268	38,187	77,036	50,442	42,950	43,287	35,238
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out	20	..	..	..	..	..	199
By Closing down Establishment permanently	178	..	..	29	353	..	..
By other methods	61,326	154,326	286,103	290,373	400,184	383,013	262,753
Total	152,830	264,394	431,324	408,321	504,161	495,626	367,412

WORKING DAYS LOST.

By Private Negotiation	298,652	246,519	395,967	126,792	271,665	125,817	130,057
Under State Industrial Legislation	39,013	146,000	30,974	133,904	98,938	246,175	118,160
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	46,450	764,983	1,256,311	200,909	193,994	765,564	119,767
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out	20	..	..	..	..	..	460
By Closing down Establishment permanently	3,892	..	..	203	6,001	..	..
By other methods	71,127	176,122	375,139	390,717	585,044	500,331	508,020
Total	459,154	1,333,624	2,058,591	852,525	1,155,642	1,037,887	876,464

(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.

(iii) *Australia, 1954.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal-mining, stevedoring and other industries.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1954.(a)

Method of Settlement.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By Private Negotiation	191	5	86	282
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation	5	1	5	11
3. State Legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., Legislation	3	2	65	70
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials	7	..	..	7
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	3	47	50
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	51	..	..	51
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	..	11	1	12
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	1	1
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	..	16	..	16
5. By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked Out	..	1	1	2
7. By Resumption without Negotiation	684	195	104	983
8. By Other Methods	..	..	2	2
Total	941	231	312	1,484

WORKERS INVOLVED.

1. By Private Negotiation	18,504	812	23,013	42,329
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation	768	129	1,787	2,684
3. State Legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., Legislation	670	378	21,511	22,559
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials	1,670	..	..	1,670
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	322	7,316	7,668
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	11,072	..	..	11,072
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	13,518	600	14,118
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	40	40
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	..	2,340	..	2,340
5. By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked Out	..	190	9	199
7. By Resumption without Negotiation	120,113	111,976	30,263	262,352
8. By Other Methods	..	..	99	99
Total	153,037	129,665	84,710	367,412

WORKING DAYS LOST

1. By Private Negotiation	34,525	1,795	84,912	121,232
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation	1,366	260	7,199	8,825
3. State Legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., Legislation	1,769	407	111,830	114,006
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials	4,154	..	..	4,154
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	..	979	67,255	68,234
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	34,786	..	..	34,786
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	11,256	1,800	13,056
(iv) Other Acts	..	..	1,020	1,020
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials	..	2,671	..	2,671
5. By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked Out	..	451	9	460
7. By Resumption without Negotiation	156,691	301,547	48,313	506,551
8. By Other Methods	..	..	1,469	1,469
Total	233,291	319,366	323,807	876,464

(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, as a temporary measure, to publish only the statistics of mining accidents.

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 table. The figures shown 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 Department in each State in 1954.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Cause, 1954.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (c)
A.—Fatal Accidents.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	2	..	2	1	5
" " Falls of Ground	..	1	..	..	3	..	4
" " Falling down shafts, etc	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Other Accidents ..	2	..	1	..	3	1	7
2. Above Ground—(d)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	5	1	1	..	..	..	7
Other Accidents ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	18	4	14	..	13	2	51

For notes see following page.

Mining Accidents : Classification according to Cause, 1954.(a)—continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (c)
B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	3	..	2	..	2	1	8
" " " Falls of Ground	14	1	19	..	39	..	73
" " " Falling down shafts, etc.	..	..	1	..	20	2	23
Other Accidents ..	154	..	76	..	308	13	551
2. Above Ground—(d)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	14	1	7	3	25	5	55
Other Accidents ..	72	..	47	8	93	13	233
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines ..	..	..	102	12	6	27	147
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc) ..	21	1	1	..	..	..	23
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	26	10	48	..	5	4	93
Other Accidents ..	33	6	161	..	105	5	310
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	2	..	4	1	7	1	15
Other Accidents ..	6	..	55	11	30	..	102
Total ..	345	19	523	35	640	71	1,633

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents may not in all cases correspond exactly with those published by the State Mines Departments, owing to some lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident. (b) Excludes uranium mining. (c) Excludes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc.

During the year 1954, 39 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 12 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1954 numbered 26 as against 25 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,081 and above ground 552.

§ 8. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts in force in Australia as at 30th June, 1955.

CONJECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Acts in Force.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1954	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 1955	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1953	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1954	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 1927-1954	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1954	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
Australian Capital Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1954	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 1949-1954	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, 1955).

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	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil ..	£300 medical and surgical; £300 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 ..	1 day for compensation	£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	£1,721 10s. (overtime allowances excluded)	1 day, Nil for payment of medical expenses	£5 for transport; £40 for treatment by doctor, etc., or for medical appliances; £50 for hospital; £5 for registered nurse; maximum of all, £100
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law	Unlimited ..	Nil ..	£100 medical, £150 hospital, £50 funeral
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	£1,300 or £25 p.w. ..	Nil ..	Not exceeding £125 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. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed	Nil ..	£200 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. £60 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	£2,000, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 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	£2,000 per annum, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances. This is additional to other compensation

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Percentage of Average Weekly Earnings (a.w.e.).	Maximum.
New South Wales	75 per cent.	£8 16s. with no dependants, with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower
Victoria .. .. .	.. .. .	Adult £8 16s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). Minor £5 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower)
Queensland	75 per cent.	£8 16s. 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, £12 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £8 15s.
Western Australia	.. .. .	Adult male on or above basic wage, £8 16s. p.w. with no dependants. (With dependants, £12 16s. p.w. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Adult female on or above female basic wage, £6 p.w. with no dependants. (With dependants, £9 p.w. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to £8 16s. p.w. or £6 p.w. respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania .. .. .	.. .. .	£9 plus dependants' allowances or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower
Commonwealth of Australia	.. .. .	£8 15s. (£6 10s. if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee 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, 1955)—continued.

In Case of Total Disablement.

Minimum.	In respect of Dependents	Total Liability.
Adult male, £5 15s. Adults whose a.w.o. are less than £7 13s., 100 per cent. of a.w.o. but not exceeding £5 15s. Minors whose a.w.o. are less than £5 15s., 100 per cent. of a.w.o., but not exceeding £4 5s.	£2 10s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 per child (including children <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 dependant 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
£4, or 100 per cent. of a.w.o., not less than £3 10s. in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners	£2 10s per week for wife, 15s per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800
£3, except for workman under 21 with no dependants, where minimum payment is a w.o.	£2 for dependent wife and 15s. each child under 16 years of age	£2,250
£4, or 100 per cent. of a w.o., whichever is lower	£2 for dependent wife, 16s each dependent child under 16 years of age	£2,400
Nil	£2 5s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 2s. per child under 16 years of age subject to prescribed maximum	£2,340
Same as for maximum	£2 5s (a) for dependent wife; or (b) female dependant over 16 years of age, who is either caring for a child under 16 years of age and dependant on employee or a member of employee's family, plus £1 per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury	£2,350 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity when liability unlimited
Same as for maximum	£2 5s 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 £1 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 £2 350 plus the cost of medical treatment
Nil	Same as Australian Capital Territory (above)	£2,350 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: £2,500. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted.	£1,000	£100 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	£2,500, plus £75 for each child and stepchild 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	£2,500 total dependants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age	£75 each for child or stepchild
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £2,000, plus £75 for each dependent child	£500, plus £75 for each dependent child	£75 for each dependent child
Western Australia	£2,500, plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child	£800 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus £75 for each dependent child	£75 for each dependant child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child
Tasmania	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	Nil	Yes
Commonwealth of Australia	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child	Proportionate payment for partial dependency	£100 additional for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age
Australian Capital Territory	£2,350 plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, 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	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age
Northern Territory	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus up to £60 funeral expenses	Nil	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955)—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 or 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	Only if being conveyed by employer's transport or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training
Western Australia	Yes Competitive, except in mining operations	Only if travelling between employer's establishment and any trade, technical or other training school during ordinary working hours
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, 1955)—*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 for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
£7	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £2,500 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £5	Same as provided for other injuries	Same as provided for other injuries
Workmen's Compensation Scheme (Silicosis) As for other injuries	As for other injury	Only as proclaimed under Second Schedule As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	£2,400	As for other injuries	£2,400
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954 Unmarried, £5; married, £8; 10s. each child under 16 years	£2,340	As for silicoers	£2,340
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries