

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, 1947, and 1954 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.

2. **Total Occupied Persons.**—(i) **General.**—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 44, 1955 and 1956, estimates of total occupied persons were shown for the years 1933, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945 and 1947. These estimates were based on data recorded at the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 and the quasi-Censuses of 1939, 1941, 1943 and 1945. Figures now shown are based on the Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954.

(ii) **Australia.**—The figures in the table below are divided into three categories:—(a) defence forces; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or as self-employed in businesses or on farms; and (c) wage and salary earners employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal workers. Unemployed wage earners are excluded.

All unpaid “helpers” in non-rural industry have been included with wage and salary earners. Male unpaid “helpers” in rural industry 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 *de facto* partnership, or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid female “helpers” on farms are fairly numerous. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties, and, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS: AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933, 1947 AND 1954. (’000.)

30th June.	Defence Forces. (a)	Employers and Self-employed.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (a)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933	5.8	293.5	249.0	542.5	200.1	989.8	1189.9	1732.4	1738.2
1947	53.2	278.9	286.8	565.7	148.2	1659.4	1807.6	2373.3	2426.5
1954	(b)50.9	279.2	316.9	596.1	154.2	2020.3	2174.5	2770.6	2821.5
FEMALES.									
1933	..	15.2	56.3	71.5	3.2	(c)446.6	449.8	521.3	521.3
1947	0.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	d659.9	668.0	737.6	738.4
1954	2.0	19.6	62.1	81.7	7.6	735.4	743.0	824.7	826.7
PERSONS.									
1933	5.8	308.7	305.3	614.0	203.3	1436.4	1639.7	2253.7	2259.5
1947	54.0	292.7	342.6	635.3	156.3	2319.3	2475.6	3110.9	3164.9
1954	52.9	298.8	379.0	677.8	161.8	2755.7	2917.5	3595.3	3648.2

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 10,300 males undergoing full-time National Service training at the time of the Census. With the exception of full-time students these persons have been included in the figures of occupied civilians. (c) Includes females in private domestic service—106,700 in 1933, 40,200 in 1947 and 29,600 in 1954. (d) Includes an estimate of 40,400 part-time workers considered to be under-enumerated at the Census.

The numbers of males in the defence forces shown in the foregoing table include personnel serving outside Australia, namely, 13,843 in 1947 and 5,903 in 1954, who were not recorded at the Censuses taken in those years.

During the fourteen years from 1933 to 1947 the number of persons actually occupied at work increased by 905,400, or by an average of 64,700 a year, whilst during the seven years from 1947 to 1954 the increase amounted to 483,300 or 69,000 a year. Practically all of the increase in the number of occupied persons during the years 1947 to 1954 was due to growth of the total available work force. During the previous intercensal period (1933 to 1947) the increase in the number of persons occupied comprised approximately 400,000 persons who had been unemployed in 1933 and approximately 500,000 growth in the total available work force.

The total numbers of employers, self-employed and wage earners of both sexes classified at the Census as engaged in agricultural, pastoral and dairying industries declined from 512,000 in 1933 to 460,600 in 1954. There was very little movement in the figures between 1947 and 1954.

The proportion of male employers and self-employed in industries other than rural declined from 20.1 per cent. of occupied civilian males in these industries in 1933 to 14.7 per cent. in 1947, and to 13.6 per cent. in 1954. The corresponding proportion of female employers and self-employed declined from 11.2 per cent. in 1933 to 7.8 per cent. in 1947, and remained constant at 7.8 per cent. in 1954. The increase in the numbers of male employers and self-employed in non-rural industries during the years 1947 to 1954 averaged only 4,300 a year. The average increase during the same period in the number of male wage earners in these industries was 51,600 a year.

(iii) *States.*—The following table shows the total numbers of occupied males and females in each State and Territory at the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, classified as defence forces, employers and self-employed persons, and wage and salary earners.

TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS: STATES AND TERRITORIES,
CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.

State or Territory.	Defence Forces. (a)		Employers and Self-employed.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (a)	
	June, 1947.	June, 1954. (b)	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
MALES.								
New South Wales	23.1	21.4	197.5	207.3	728.1	833.7	948.7	1062.4
Victoria ..	15.9	15.0	158.1	167.1	490.5	596.9	664.5	779.0
Queensland ..	5.9	6.6	96.9	99.7	252.0	307.4	354.8	413.7
South Australia ..	2.6	2.3	51.8	55.5	153.3	194.1	207.7	251.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.1	39.8	44.3	116.6	156.1	159.8	203.5
Tasmania ..	0.8	0.8	20.1	20.2	57.8	71.9	78.7	92.9
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	4.0	5.8	5.8	7.6
Aust. Capital Territory	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	5.3	8.6	6.5	10.5
<i>Australia</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>565.7</i>	<i>596.1</i>	<i>1807.6</i>	<i>2174.5</i>	<i>2426.5</i>	<i>2821.5</i>

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 10,300 males undergoing full-time National Service training at the time of the Census. See also footnotes to previous table.

**TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS: STATES AND TERRITORIES,
CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954—continued.**

State or Territory.	Defence Forces. (a)		Employers and Self-employed.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (a)	
	June, 1947.	June, 1954. (b)	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
New South Wales ..	0.3	0.5	25.4	29.0	268.6	290.6	294.3	320.1
Victoria ..	0.4	0.8	22.5	25.3	202.0	227.0	224.9	253.1
Queensland ..	0.1	0.2	10.2	12.5	83.9	93.1	94.2	105.8
South Australia ..	..	0.1	5.2	7.0	52.9	59.9	58.1	67.0
Western Australia ..	..	0.1	4.3	5.6	39.2	46.6	43.5	52.3
Tasmania ..	..	0.1	1.8	2.1	18.9	21.7	20.7	23.9
Northern Territory ..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5
Aust. Capital Territory ..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.0
<i>Australia</i> ..	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>668.0</i>	<i>743.0</i>	<i>738.4</i>	<i>826.7</i>

FEMALES.

New South Wales ..	0.3	0.5	25.4	29.0	268.6	290.6	294.3	320.1
Victoria ..	0.4	0.8	22.5	25.3	202.0	227.0	224.9	253.1
Queensland ..	0.1	0.2	10.2	12.5	83.9	93.1	94.2	105.8
South Australia ..	..	0.1	5.2	7.0	52.9	59.9	58.1	67.0
Western Australia ..	..	0.1	4.3	5.6	39.2	46.6	43.5	52.3
Tasmania ..	..	0.1	1.8	2.1	18.9	21.7	20.7	23.9
Northern Territory ..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5
Aust. Capital Territory ..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.0
<i>Australia</i> ..	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>668.0</i>	<i>743.0</i>	<i>738.4</i>	<i>826.7</i>

PERSONS.

New South Wales ..	23.4	21.9	222.9	236.3	996.7	1,124.3	1,243.0	1,382.5
Victoria ..	16.3	15.8	180.6	192.4	692.5	823.9	889.4	1,032.1
Queensland ..	6.0	6.8	107.1	112.2	335.9	400.5	449.0	519.5
South Australia ..	2.6	2.4	57.0	62.5	206.2	254.0	265.8	318.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.2	44.1	49.9	155.8	202.7	203.3	255.8
Tasmania ..	0.8	0.9	21.9	22.3	76.7	93.6	99.4	116.8
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	4.7	7.1	6.6	9.1
Aust. Capital Territory ..	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	7.1	11.4	8.4	13.5
<i>Australia</i> ..	<i>54.0</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>635.3</i>	<i>677.8</i>	<i>2,475.6</i>	<i>2,917.5</i>	<i>3,164.9</i>	<i>3,648.2</i>

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 10,300 males undergoing full-time National Service training at the time of the Census. See also footnotes to previous table.

The occupied population of Australia (including defence forces but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, persons of independent means and dependants) increased from 1947 to 1954 by 15.3 per cent. The percentage increase in each State and Territory was as follows:—New South Wales, 11.2; Victoria, 16.0; Queensland, 15.7; South Australia, 20.0; Western Australia, 25.8; Tasmania, 17.5; Northern Territory, 37.9; and Australian Capital Territory, 60.7.

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment.—(i) *General.*—Monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female private domestics) are made by varying benchmark data obtained from a Census or quasi-Census on the basis of the movement in employment recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns, annual Censuses of Factory Production and returns of Government employment. Monthly estimates are available from July, 1941, when Pay-roll Tax commenced. The figures at July, 1939 are based on the National Register.

Employment recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns at present covers approximately 77 per cent. of the estimated number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female private domestics). Pay-roll Tax returns are lodged by all employers paying more than £200 a week in wages, other than certain Commonwealth Government Bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organizations specifically exempted under the Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1957.

(ii) *Australia: Industrial Groups.*—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 Government bodies and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Government employees, if any. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.) The manufacturing employment figures published in this table comprise (i) the series showing actual monthly employment in factories as recorded at successive annual Censuses of Factories to June, 1957 (see pp. 115-116), with interim estimates for subsequent months, and (ii) estimates of the number of employees in industrial establishments outside the scope of the definition of a factory (see p. 114) and persons employed by factory proprietors but engaged in selling and distribution.

The series referred to in (i) above replaces the Pay-roll Tax series of employment estimates included in the "Manufacturing" figures shown in previous issues of this Report. Adoption of this new series entails adopting also new series for "Private Employment" and "Total Employment" for males, females and persons.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.(a)

(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Private Domestics, Personnel in Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	December, 1957.
MALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.2	58.7	58.3	57.3	56.3	53.6
Manufacturing, etc. (b)	456.1	798.7	826.2	842.1	844.8	844.5
Building and Construction	149.7	205.7	211.8	214.6	207.3	197.1
Transport(c)	158.2	238.7	244.7	245.9	245.1	238.9
Communication	27.7	61.4	64.0	64.5	67.9	69.0
Property and Finance	47.1	57.9	59.6	61.7	64.0	64.3
Retail Trade		128.4	129.2	129.9	129.4	136.2
Wholesale and other Commerce	212.6	140.4	147.5	151.0	150.0	152.6
Public Authority Activity, n.s.i.	31.8	97.5	99.2	100.6	101.7	102.8
Health	17.8	25.9	26.0	26.8	27.1	27.3
Education	22.1	36.7	38.7	40.8	43.4	43.0
Personal Service	37.0	52.1	54.3	54.4	54.7	56.8
Other(d)	80.8	88.2	90.0	92.1	93.0	93.3
Total	1,293.1	1,990.3	2,049.5	2,081.7	2,084.7	2,079.4
Government(e)	349.8	581.4	599.1	604.9	609.5	609.0
Private	943.3	1,408.9	1,450.4	1,476.8	1,475.2	1,470.4
Total	1,293.1	1,990.3	2,049.5	2,081.7	2,084.7	2,079.4

For footnotes see next page.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA(a)—continued.
(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Private Domestics, Personnel in Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	December, 1957.
FEMALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	169.0	239.0	245.7	249.9	250.8	251.5
Building and Construction	1.2	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3
Transport(c)	5.2	18.7	19.7	20.7	20.4	19.9
Communication	7.4	17.8	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.7
Property and Finance	13.5	34.7	38.1	41.8	43.5	43.6
Retail Trade	101.4	115.3	121.6	122.9	121.5	131.2
Wholesale and other Commerce							42.3	45.0	46.3	46.8	46.9
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i.	10.0	27.3	28.6	29.1	29.2	29.4
Health	34.0	70.8	73.5	77.6	79.4	79.7
Education	32.0	44.9	47.9	50.5	53.8	53.3
Personal Service	43.0	67.0	69.6	70.2	69.5	70.7
Other(d)	20.1	36.2	37.3	38.4	39.3	39.3
Total	437.1	719.7	751.7	773.1	780.2	791.6
Government(e)	55.2	114.5	122.8	129.8	132.8	132.1
Private	381.9	605.2	628.9	643.3	647.4	659.5
Total	437.1	719.7	751.7	773.1	780.2	791.6

PERSONS.

Mining and Quarrying	52.5	59.7	59.4	58.5	57.5	54.7
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	625.1	1037.7	1,071.9	1,092.0	1,095.6	1,096.0
Building and Construction	150.9	210.4	216.7	219.7	212.6	202.4
Transport(c)	163.4	257.4	264.4	266.6	265.5	258.8
Communication	35.1	79.2	82.7	83.9	87.6	88.7
Property and Finance	60.6	92.6	97.7	103.5	107.5	107.9
Retail Trade	314.0	243.7	250.8	252.8	250.7	267.4
Wholesale and other Commerce							182.7	192.5	197.3	196.8	199.5
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i.	41.8	124.8	127.8	129.7	130.9	132.2
Health	51.8	96.7	99.5	104.4	106.5	107.0
Education	54.1	81.6	86.6	91.3	92.2	96.3
Personal Service	80.0	119.1	123.9	124.6	124.2	127.5
Other(d)	100.9	124.4	127.3	130.5	132.3	132.6
Total	1,730.2	2,710.0	2,801.2	2,854.8	2,864.9	2,871.0
Government(e)	405.0	695.9	721.9	734.7	742.3	741.1
Private	1,325.2	2,014.1	2,079.3	2,120.1	2,122.6	2,129.9
Total	1,730.2	2,710.0	2,801.2	2,854.8	2,864.9	2,871.0

(a) Figures for June, 1954 to December, 1957 are subject to revision (b) Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pp. 114-6. (c) Includes road transport; shipping and stevedoring; rail and air transport. (d) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; law and order; religion and social welfare; other professional; entertainment, sport and recreation. (e) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, Semi-Government and Local Government bodies. For further details see p. 116.

(iii) *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 following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES.

(*Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Private Domestics, Personnel in Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.*)

('000.)

Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
MALES.							
1933—June ..	380.6	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.0
1939—July ..	529.9	357.5	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1,293.1
1941—November	556.8	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1,381.4
1951—June(b) ..	768.6	536.1	264.4	170.8	127.9	60.8	1,941.3
1952—June(b) ..	762.9	539.0	263.0	172.3	129.6	61.8	1,941.3
1953—June(b) ..	745.2	536.8	259.8	171.3	133.5	62.3	1,922.0
1954—June(b) ..	771.3	556.8	269.6	176.8	139.1	63.6	1,990.3
1955—June(b) ..	794.2	576.2	278.2	180.8	141.5	65.1	2,049.5
1956—June(b) ..	808.5	583.2	282.4	187.9	140.5	65.7	2,081.7
1957—June(b)(c)	810.1	585.8	283.6	186.4	138.4	66.0	2,084.7
1957—December(c)	811.3	589.1	273.4	185.5	138.9	66.2	2,079.4

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
1951—June(b) ..	295.2	223.0	88.4	56.3	42.1	20.4	728.7
1952—June(b) ..	273.2	210.3	85.5	54.2	41.1	19.8	687.4
1953—June(b) ..	269.8	209.2	85.8	52.5	41.4	20.2	682.3
1954—June(b) ..	284.3	222.1	88.6	56.6	43.4	21.2	719.7
1955—June(b) ..	297.4	232.4	92.1	59.8	44.3	21.8	751.7
1956—June(b) ..	305.9	238.5	93.7	62.5	45.1	23.2	773.1
1957—June(b)(c)	309.3	240.8	96.0	62.3	44.5	22.9	780.2
1957—December(c)	317.4	241.9	95.6	63.2	46.1	22.9	791.6

PERSONS.

1933—June ..	506.4	406.8	180.3	106.5	90.7	38.1	1,332.8
1939—July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	140.7	109.1	49.0	1,730.2
1941—November	786.1	597.9	230.5	167.5	115.8	54.6	1,961.2
1951—June(b) ..	1,063.8	759.1	352.8	227.1	170.0	81.2	2,670.0
1952—June(b) ..	1,036.1	749.3	348.5	226.5	170.7	81.6	2,628.7
1953—June(b) ..	1,015.0	746.0	345.6	223.8	174.9	82.5	2,604.3
1954—June(b) ..	1,055.6	778.9	358.2	233.4	182.5	84.8	2,710.0
1955—June(b) ..	1,091.6	808.6	370.3	240.6	185.8	86.9	2,801.2
1956—June(b) ..	1,114.4	821.7	376.1	250.4	185.6	88.9	2,854.8
1957—June(b)(c)	1,119.4	826.6	379.6	248.7	182.9	88.9	2,864.9
1957—December(c)	1,128.7	831.0	369.0	248.7	185.0	89.1	2,871.0

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.
page 111.

(b) Revised; see

(c) Subject to revision.

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 December quarter, 1943. 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 1,958,500 in March, 1952. During 1952-53, however, the numbers employed fell continuously to 1,894,000 in January, 1953. From February, 1953 male employment rose steadily and in February, 1954 the previous peak was passed. From February, 1954 to June, 1956 the estimated number of male wage and salary earners in employment increased in all States except Western Australia, where the level at June, 1956, was slightly below that recorded at June, 1955. However, from June, 1956 to June, 1957 male employment showed small decreases in South Australia and Western Australia and rose only slightly in the other States. From December, 1956 to December, 1957, small decreases were recorded in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia and slight increases in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. Up to December, 1957, the peak in male employment for Australia was 2,087,800, which was recorded in March, 1957.

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 August, 1948 had passed the war-time peak. The initial post-war peak of 733,300 recorded in November, 1951 was followed by a steady decline to 672,100 in January, 1953. Recovery was slow in the first half of 1953, but from then until June, 1956 there was a steady increase in all States. However, from June, 1956 to June, 1957 female employment showed small decreases in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania and rose only slightly in the other three States. From December, 1956 to December, 1957 small increases were recorded in all States. The peak in female employment (791,600) was recorded in December, 1957.

(iv) *Factories.*—In the following table is shown the mid-year number of employees in the main factory classes in each of the years 1954 to 1957 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 in the annual bulletin, *Secondary Industries*. 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.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.(a)
MALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9.8	17.9	19.2	19.2	18.8
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	20.3	20.7	20.1	19.4
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	14.6	30.1	32.7	34.7	34.9
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	161.6	357.9	374.8	387.3	389.7
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	2.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Textiles (including knitted goods)	18.3	29.7	27.9	28.8	29.3
Skins and Leather	8.0	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.7
Clothing (including shoes)	19.1	28.5	27.9	27.3	27.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco	57.6	88.3	89.2	87.8	88.3
Sawmilling and Woodworking	27.5	52.2	54.3	53.8	51.4
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	11.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	15.9
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	41.2	43.0	45.1	45.7
Rubber	4.9	12.0	13.1	13.7	14.3
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.4	13.5	13.6	14.3	15.1
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>391.0</i>	<i>738.0</i>	<i>763.5</i>	<i>778.0</i>	<i>780.6</i>

FEMALES.

Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	5.7	9.3	10.1	10.5	10.0
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	9.4	38.3	43.4	45.1	47.8
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
Textiles (including knitted goods)	27.2	39.5	38.3	39.1	39.5
Skins and Leather	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0
Clothing (including shoes)	61.3	77.9	76.5	75.8	74.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20.9	28.4	29.3	29.5	29.5
Sawmilling and Woodworking	0.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.7
Paper, Printing, etc.	11.6	15.3	16.2	17.0	16.9
Rubber	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	2.4	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.1
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>148.6</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>238.5</i>	<i>242.5</i>	<i>243.4</i>

(a) Subject to revision.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES ACCORDING TO MAIN CLASSES:
AUSTRALIA—continued.
(’000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.(a)
PERSONS.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	18.6	20.0	20.1	19.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	22.2	22.7	22.1	21.4
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	20.3	39.4	42.8	45.2	44.9
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	171.0	396.2	418.2	432.4	437.5
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	3.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Textiles (including knitted goods)	45.5	69.2	66.2	67.9	68.8
Skins and Leather	10.5	13.8	13.6	13.1	12.7
Clothing (including shoes)	80.4	106.4	104.4	103.1	101.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	78.5	116.7	118.5	117.3	117.8
Sawmilling and Woodworking	28.4	54.8	57.1	56.8	54.4
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	13.9	19.1	19.9	19.2	19.6
Paper, Printing, etc.	38.3	56.5	59.2	62.1	62.6
Rubber	7.2	15.3	16.6	17.2	17.8
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.8	20.6	21.2	22.2	23.2
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.8
Total	539.6	970.0	1002.0	1020.5	1024.0

(a) Subject to revision.

4. Government Employees.—(i) States and Territories.—The number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government bodies in June and December, 1957 is shown in the following table. These include all employees of Government bodies 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 BODIES(a), JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1957.

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.
JUNE, 1957.												
N.S.W.	56,151	15,379	71,530	134,086	27,011	161,097	26,733	2,888	29,621	216,970	45,278	262,248
Vic.	50,321	15,177	65,498	99,157	25,195	124,352	13,221	1,766	14,987	162,699	42,138	204,837
Qld.	18,191	4,809	23,000	54,469	8,002	62,471	17,215	907	18,122	89,875	13,718	103,593
S.A.	17,118	3,644	20,762	38,593	9,864	48,457	3,148	313	3,461	58,859	13,821	72,680
W.A.	9,082	2,197	11,279	37,822	6,790	44,612	3,392	328	3,720	50,296	9,315	59,611
Tas.	4,564	1,309	5,873	13,928	3,963	17,891	2,143	174	2,319	20,637	5,446	26,083
N.T.	2,796	675	3,471							2,796	675	3,471
A.C.T.	7,343	2,422	9,765							7,343	2,422	9,765
Aust.	165,566	45,612	211,178	378,055	80,825	458,880	65,854	6,376	72,230	609,475	132,813	742,288
DECEMBER, 1957.												
N.S.W.	57,278	15,193	72,471	132,457	26,943	159,400	26,812	2,971	29,783	216,547	45,107	261,654
Vic.	51,409	15,165	66,574	98,006	24,616	122,622	13,431	1,850	15,281	162,846	41,631	204,477
Qld.	18,144	4,835	22,979	53,962	7,885	61,847	17,305	929	18,234	89,411	13,649	103,060
S.A.	16,571	3,646	20,217	38,806	9,929	48,735	3,163	316	3,479	58,540	13,891	72,431
W.A.	9,206	2,236	11,442	37,717	6,777	44,494	3,518	353	3,871	50,441	9,366	59,807
Tas.	4,662	1,251	5,913	13,975	3,946	17,921	2,149	170	2,319	20,786	5,367	26,153
N.T.	2,736	657	3,393							2,736	657	3,393
A.C.T.	7,591	2,466	10,057							7,591	2,466	10,057
Aust.	167,597	45,449	213,046	374,923	80,096	455,019	66,475	6,594	73,069	608,995	132,139	741,134

(a) See explanation above.

(ii) *Australia*.—The following table shows a comparison of the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government bodies in July, 1939, in June in each of the years 1953 to 1957 and in December, 1957.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES (a), AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Government.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
June— 1939(b)	56,099	11,764	67,863	235,066	40,586	275,652	58,637	2,887	61,524	349,802	55,237	405,039
1953	159,002	41,571	200,573	349,096	65,129	414,225	59,641	3,315	64,956	567,739	112,015	679,754
1954 ..	156,604	41,579	198,183	363,095	67,466	430,561	61,643	5,493	67,136	581,342	114,538	695,880
1955 ..	160,840	44,291	205,131	373,238	72,728	445,966	65,026	5,771	70,797	599,104	122,790	721,894
1956 ..	162,314	46,114	208,428	377,077	77,587	454,664	65,558	6,138	71,696	604,949	129,839	734,788
1957 ..	165,566	45,612	211,178	378,055	80,825	458,880	65,854	6,376	72,230	609,475	132,813	742,288
Dec.— 1957	167,597	45,449	213,046	374,923	80,096	455,019	66,475	6,594	73,069	608,995	132,139	741,134

(a) See explanation on p. 116.

(b) July.

§ 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 each Census from 1933 to 1954. The percentage of unemployed 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, CENSUSES, 1933, 1947 AND 1954.

Date.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed. (‘000)			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed. (Per cent.)		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
June, 1933(a) ..	405.4	75.8	481.2	25.4	14.5	22.7
June, 1947(b) ..	66.6	16.9	83.5	3.5	2.5	3.2
June, 1954(b) ..	41.0	14.0	55.0	1.8	1.9	1.8

(a) As recorded at the Census. In addition, there were considerable numbers of youths and young women of working age who had never been employed and were not at work at the time of the Census.

(b) Persons in the work force who were not at work at the time of the Census.

In the following table males and females “not at work” are classified according to cause for the Census years 1933, 1947 and 1954. In 1947 there was a change in the form of the questionnaire, which probably resulted in some variation in response. Prior to 1947, persons who were “unemployed” were requested to furnish particulars of the cause and duration of unemployment, but from 1947 onwards the enquiry was broadened to include all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and “not at work” at the time of the Census for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment.

CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933, 1947
AND 1954.

Year.	Unable to Secure Employment.	Temporarily Laid Off.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other and Not Stated.	Total.
-------	------------------------------	-----------------------	----------	-----------	---------------------	-----------------------	--------

MALES.

1933	..	374,569	.. (a)	18,083	4,702	1,595	6,483	405,432
1947	..	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	(b)18,743	66,614
1954	..	9,089	4,056	10,894	2,571	316	(b)14,088	41,014

FEMALES.

1933	..	62,630	(a)	9,193	434	95	3,465	75,817
1947	..	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	(b) 7,512	16,915
1954	..	3,369	1,267	3,939	291	15	(b) 5,119	14,000

7

PERSONS.

1933	..	437,199	(a)	27,276	5,136	1,690	9,948	481,249
1947	..	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	(b)26,255	83,529
1954	..	12,458	5,323	14,833	2,862	331	(b)19,207	55,014

(a) Not available.

(b) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Details of the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit and of the payments made may be found on p. 122.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945 (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main function of the Service is to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work.

The organization and functions of the C.E.S. accord with the Employment Service Convention of 1948 and Recommendation 1948 of the International Labour Organization, which were respectively ratified and adopted by Australia in December, 1949.

The C.E.S. functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, on a four-tiered decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 121 District Employment 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; Victoria, 30; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 8; Western Australia, 12; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

The C.E.S. provides specialized facilities for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-service personnel, migrants, certain types of highly skilled tradesmen, rural workers, and persons with professional and technical qualifications.

Vocational guidance is provided free of charge in each State, other than New South Wales, 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. Vocational guidance is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped.

The C.E.S. has responsibilities in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provided under the Social Services Act 1947-1957, and of the re-employment allowances provided under the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1956 for certain classes of discharged members of the forces. All applicants for benefits or allowances must register at a District Employment Office, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them. Moreover, as agents for the Department of Social Services, the C.E.S. offices handle the claims of unemployment and sickness benefits to various stages.

The Service is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance to obtain employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of July, 1957, more than 170,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the C.E.S.

Since 1951, the Service has been responsible for recruiting experts for the Colombo Plan, the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and other international technical assistance assignments. 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 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 C.E.S. is responsible for the medical examination and interview of young men for training in the armed forces under the National Service Act 1951-1957, which is administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Department 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 eleventh year of operation in May, 1957. During the year ended June, 1957 there were 648,433 new registrations of applicants for employment, of whom 408,121 were referred to employers and 290,396 placed in employment, and 381,076 new vacancies were notified. Vacancies unfilled at the end of June, 1957 numbered 18,447.

Prior to the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service, State Labour Exchange Organizations existed in several States, but they have been superseded. Details of the organization and administration of these exchanges in the several States were given in Labour Report No. 30, p. 133.

§ 4. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. **General.**—The Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944, which is now incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947-1957, was a very important addition to Commonwealth social legislation.

Since 1st July, 1945, men over 16 and under 65 years of age, and women over 16 and under 60 years of age and qualified in other respects, have been eligible to apply for an unemployment benefit or a sickness benefit. There is a twelve months' residential requirement but this is waived if the claimant is likely to remain permanently in Australia. A person in receipt of an age, invalid or widow's pension, or a service pension (as distinct from a war pension) under the Repatriation Act, or a tuberculosis allowance is ineligible to receive a benefit.

To qualify for an unemployment benefit, a person must establish that he is unemployed and that his unemployment is not due to his being a direct participant in a strike, that he is capable and willing to undertake suitable work, and that he has taken reasonable steps to obtain such work. Registration with the local Commonwealth District Employment Officer is necessary.

To qualify for a sickness benefit, a person must establish that he is temporarily incapacitated for work by reason of sickness or accident and that he has thereby suffered a loss of salary, wages or other income.

A married woman is not eligible to receive a sickness benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. Where her husband is able to maintain her only partially, a benefit may be paid at such rate as is considered reasonable in the circumstances. In exceptional cases, a married woman may qualify for an unemployment benefit in her own right.

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income from 22nd September, 1952 are as follows:—

Age and Marital Status of Claimant.	Maximum Weekly Benefit Payable.	Permissible Weekly Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Person over 21 years of age }	2 10 0	1 0 0
Married person under 21 years of age }	2 0 0	15 0
Unmarried person 18-20 years of age }	1 10 0	10 0
Unmarried person 17 years of age }	1 10 0	5 0
Unmarried person 16 years of age }	1 10 0	5 0

An additional benefit of £2 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 5s. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's house-keeper, provided there are one or more children under 16 years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but is not employed by him.

The weekly rate of benefit is reduced by the amount by which a beneficiary's income from sources other than his pension exceeds the amount shown in the final column of the relevant line in the above table. For unemployment benefit purposes, the incomes of the claimant and his spouse are taken into account, unless they are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income of the claimant only is taken into account, while up to £2 a week is disregarded of any payment received from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable. "Income" does not include child endowment, or other payments in respect of children, the Commonwealth hospital benefits and pharmaceutical benefits, or a tuberculosis allowance or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses actually paid. There is no means test on property.

Where a person qualified for sickness benefit receives or is entitled to receive (in respect of the same period and the same incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable) any payment by way of compensation (including workers' compensation), damages, or otherwise under any law (except payments for which he has contributed), the amount of the compensation, etc., is not taken into account as income but the payment (or its weekly equivalent) is deducted from the rate of sickness benefit otherwise payable.

There is a waiting period of seven days in respect of which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable. A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not in receipt of an age, invalid or widow's pension or a service pension, if by reason of age, physical or mental disability or domestic circumstances, or for any other reason, he is unable to earn a sufficient livelihood for himself and his dependants. Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries are eligible to participate in the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service under the same conditions as invalid pensioners. Payment 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 or to do any suitable work.

2. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month of 1957. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT
AT END OF EACH MONTH.(a)**

Month	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.		
									Males	Females.	Persons.
1957—January ..	4,168	3,493	4,083	702	2,244	88	1	23	12,699	2,103	14,802
February ..	4,327	2,677	4,218	462	1,930	71	..	9	11,498	2,196	13,694
March ..	4,311	2,771	3,802	481	1,607	94	..	11	10,702	2,375	13,077
April ..	5,230	3,772	3,876	631	1,804	126	..	14	12,665	2,788	15,453
May ..	5,378	4,057	3,009	835	1,803	236	..	7	12,397	2,928	15,325
June ..	6,230	5,073	2,851	1,054	2,441	410	..	12	14,324	3,747	18,071
July ..	7,318	5,887	2,411	1,345	2,772	543	..	15	16,148	4,143	20,291
August ..	7,878	5,618	2,216	1,320	2,458	665	..	20	16,103	4,072	20,175
September ..	7,177	5,271	2,458	1,233	2,120	695	2	19	14,949	4,026	18,975
October ..	6,446	4,661	2,585	1,240	2,075	662	2	17	13,859	3,829	17,688
November ..	7,005	4,390	4,450	1,418	1,865	594	2	24	15,571	4,177	19,748
December ..	8,900	4,695	7,801	1,568	2,393	591	2	55	21,851	4,154	26,005

(a) Last Saturday of month.

(ii) *Amounts Paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months January to December, 1957 are shown in the following table:—

**UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.
(£.)**

Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1957—January ..	56,345	69,858	60,112	15,278	43,854	1,599	..	384	247,430
February ..	60,725	44,734	76,704	9,503	28,728	1,426	17	466	222,303
March ..	52,967	38,147	67,889	7,961	24,653	1,435	34	148	193,234
April ..	40,210	40,018	56,778	6,231	27,477	1,552	5	117	172,388
May ..	98,578	48,261	47,104	9,186	23,843	2,961	3	190	230,126
June ..	101,524	70,065	38,432	14,294	27,451	4,085	26	167	256,044
July ..	103,919	55,096	33,716	14,193	41,730	7,377	..	139	256,170
August ..	130,369	93,028	31,094	21,822	36,640	9,758	5	273	322,989
September ..	94,762	81,852	36,120	17,034	35,275	9,153	18	159	274,373
October ..	89,790	80,829	37,529	15,335	38,277	11,110	23	193	273,086
November ..	137,793	83,208	73,748	25,841	34,744	10,240	29	316	365,919
December ..	106,499	65,058	123,317	30,072	41,916	12,132	48	346	379,388

§ 5. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. 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 Groups.**—(i) *States and Territories, 1957.*—The following table sets out, for each State and Territory separately and classified by industrial groups, the number and extent of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1957.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1957 was 1,103, as compared with 1,306 during the previous year. In New South Wales 761 disputes occurred in 1957, 461 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1957 amounted to 630,213 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £2,308,622. Corresponding figures for 1956 were 1,121,383 and £3,967,061.

A graph 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 p. 67.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1957.**

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages. (£).
			Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
<i>New South Wales.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	56	9,960	488	10,448	109,353	384,237
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	2	1,642	950	2,592	13,953	49,173
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	88	81	169	338	382
VI.	Other Manufacturing	49	12,202	3,630	15,832	44,240	174,786
VII.	Building	39	30,551	5	30,556	42,581	149,739
VIII.	{ (i) Coal-mining	461	106,556	178	106,734	181,602	660,024
	{ (ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.		2,446	603	3,049	3,441	23,656
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	26	4,962	5	4,967	3,674	11,097
X.	Air and other Land Transport	17	23,637	..	23,637	24,665	119,102
XI.	{ (i) Stevedoring	83	58,541	..	58,541	78,507	274,781
	{ (ii) Shipping, etc.		7	528	..	528	830	3,552
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	3	168	6	174	429	1,055
XIV.	Miscellaneous	13	1,760	4	1,764	2,297	8,517
	<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>761</i>	<i>253,041</i>	<i>5,950</i>	<i>258,991</i>	<i>505,910</i>	<i>1,860,101</i>
<i>Victoria.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	9	476	..	476	1,734	8,498
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	6	738	199	937	2,087	8,369
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	1	83	159	242	2,178	5,691
VI.	Other Manufacturing	3	312	..	312	2,623	7,336
VII.	Building	7	1,312	35	1,347	1,441	4,433
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	3	421	..	421	85	318
XI.	{ (i) Stevedoring	14	5,090	..	5,090	1,212	4,246
	{ (ii) Shipping, etc.		3	246	60	306	2,069	6,627
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	50	..	50	15	58
	<i>Total ..</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>8,728</i>	<i>453</i>	<i>9,181</i>	<i>13,444</i>	<i>45,576</i>
<i>Queensland.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	5	291	866	1,157	9,610	31,397
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	24	4,318	3,639	7,957	17,689	65,762
VI.	Other Manufacturing	3	225	..	225	840	2,319
VII.	Building	2	555	..	555	820	4,229
VIII.	{ (i) Coal-mining	54	3,343	106	3,449	23,398	94,040
	{ (ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.		1	372	..	372	1,488	5,200
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	4	481	..	481	478	1,609
XI.	{ (i) Stevedoring	124	33,301	..	33,301	39,451	138,135
	{ (ii) Shipping, etc.		1	22	..	22	946	3,381
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	215	..	215	580	2,350
	<i>Total ..</i>	<i>221</i>	<i>43,123</i>	<i>4,611</i>	<i>47,734</i>	<i>95,300</i>	<i>348,422</i>

For footnotes see next page.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1957—continued.**

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages (£.)
			Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
<i>South Australia.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	1	7	..	7	18	65
VII.	Building	1	25	.. 7	32	48	136
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	80	..	80	40	100
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	859	..	859	320	805
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	8	5,288	..	5,288	3,262	11,420
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	1	15	..	15	15	45
	<i>Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>6,274</i>	<i>.. 7</i>	<i>6,281</i>	<i>3,703</i>	<i>12,571</i>
<i>Western Australia.</i>							
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	1	20	..	20	40	200
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	130	..	130	130	500
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	2	226	..	226	1,746	6,245
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	9	4,509	..	4,509	919	3,218
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	467	..	467	233	638
	<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>3,068</i>	<i>10,801</i>
<i>Tasmania.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	1	5	..	5	23	81
VI.	Other Manufacturing	2	175	..	175	525	1,716
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1	37	..	37	231	800
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	202	..	202	1,029	3,415
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	30	6,790	..	6,790	3,508	12,282
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	27	..	27	14	..
	<i>Total</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>7,236</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>7,236</i>	<i>5,330</i>	<i>18,294</i>
<i>Northern Territory.</i>							
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	240	..	240	240	1,400
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	5	541	..	541	1,673	5,856
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	1,402	..	1,402	515	1,985
	<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2,183</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,183</i>	<i>2,428</i>	<i>9,241</i>
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>							
VII.	Building	1	45	.. 27	72	1,017	3,616
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	13	..	13	13	..
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>.. 27</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>1,030</i>	<i>3,616</i>
<i>Australia.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	72	10,739	1,354	12,093	120,738	424,278
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	33	6,718	4,788	11,506	33,769	123,504
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	1	83	159	242	2,178	5,691
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	88	81	169	338	382
VI.	Other Manufacturing	58	13,044	3,630	16,674	48,358	186,657
VII.	Building	50	32,488	74	32,562	45,907	162,153
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	518	110,162	284	110,446	206,977	761,109
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	7	3,138	603	3,741	5,209	30,356
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	35	6,925	5	6,930	5,586	17,244
X.	Air and other Land Transport	17	23,637	..	23,637	24,665	119,102
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	273	114,060	..	114,060	128,532	449,930
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	12	811	60	871	3,860	13,605
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	3	168	6	174	429	1,055
XIV.	Miscellaneous	23	3,934	4	3,938	3,667	13,548
	<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>1,103</i>	<i>325,995</i>	<i>11,048</i>	<i>337,043</i>	<i>630,213</i>	<i>2,308,622</i>

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Two disputes, one in New South Wales and one in Western Australia, which commenced in 1956 were still in progress at the beginning of 1957. Particulars of these disputes have been included in statistics of disputes for both 1956 and 1957.

(ii) *Australia*.—The following table shows, for various 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 1953 to 1957.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK) (a): 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
1953 ..	143	41	944	6	311	14	1,459
1954 ..	192	47	942	4	290	15	1,490
1955 ..	277	72	777	8	377	21	1,532
1956 ..	164	81	665	5	361	30	1,306
1957 ..	165	50	518	7	337	26	1,103

WORKERS INVOLVED.

1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1953 ..	155,249	8,417	147,791	3,020	179,786	1,783	496,046
1954 ..	57,010	6,925	155,630	494	145,521	4,494	370,074
1955 ..	87,295	22,297	135,543	1,105	191,595	6,812	444,647
1956 ..	45,459	21,225	126,631	7,889	213,386	13,393	427,983
1957 ..	40,684	32,562	110,446	3,741	145,498	4,112	337,043

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
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
1955 ..	493,075	69,443	225,336	9,106	188,532	25,392	1,010,884
1956 ..	284,717	68,073	198,354	12,633	521,662	35,944	1,121,383
1957 ..	205,381	45,907	206,977	5,209	162,643	4,096	630,213

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

(£.)

1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
1953 ..	1,023,366	242,500	1,247,895	80,486	703,537	39,653	3,337,437
1954 ..	767,051	115,972	862,384	41,265	1,207,932	26,607	3,021,211
1955 ..	1,533,880	234,596	789,322	31,661	641,604	79,258	3,310,321
1956 ..	1,033,759	259,582	683,710	69,840	1,809,656	110,514	3,967,061
1957 ..	740,512	162,153	761,109	30,356	599,889	14,603	2,308,622

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more.

Industrial disputes in coal-mining in 1957 represented 47 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 33 per cent. of the total working-days lost. The majority of the coal-mining disputes occurred in New South Wales, where the number of workers engaged in the industry is very much larger than in any other State.

3. States and Territories.—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1939 and 1954 to 1957, together with the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	419,330
	1954	1,063	217,081	5,205	222,286	501,573	1,654,814
	1955	1,072	260,353	13,678	274,031	673,325	2,230,935
	1956	878	219,458	6,796	226,254	611,279	2,199,764
	1957	761	253,041	5,950	258,991	505,910	1,860,101
Victoria	1939	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1954	76	42,476	2,337	44,813	135,611	460,213
	1955	66	33,255	2,287	35,542	138,907	433,356
	1956	54	35,594	2,283	37,877	111,665	386,139
	1957	47	8,728	453	9,181	13,444	45,576
Queensland	1939	5	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1954	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
	1955	274	83,076	6,626	89,702	99,318	328,046
	1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
	1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
South Australia	1939	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1954	23	7,291	45	7,336	31,207	108,100
	1955	43	23,969	129	24,098	66,881	203,182
	1956	21	18,527	..	18,527	74,666	259,636
	1957	13	6,274	7	6,281	3,703	12,571
Western Australia	1939	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1954	15	5,398	96	5,494	21,651	75,387
	1955	16	9,504	345	9,849	9,582	32,704
	1956	14	9,780	1,341	11,121	31,944	111,504
	1957	14	5,352	..	5,352	3,068	10,801
Tasmania	1939	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1954	31	5,951	136	6,087	25,915	105,042
	1955	48	13,204	240	13,444	20,387	70,927
	1956	45	15,969	..	15,969	46,907	172,206
	1957	36	7,236	..	7,236	5,330	18,294
Northern Territory	1939	2	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1954	2	239	..	239	1,452	5,082
	1955	12	1,013	2	1,015	2,740	8,551
	1956	24	2,770	..	2,770	5,197	18,194
	1957	9	2,183	..	2,183	2,428	9,241
Australian Capital Territory	1939	..	138	..	138	375	1,242
	1954	2	16	..	16	144	620
	1955	1	83	..	83	913	4,026
	1956	1	58	..	58	1,030	3,616
	1957	2	83	27	110	..	..
Australia	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1954	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,211
	1955	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321
	1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

4. Duration.—(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) *Industry Groups, 1957*. The following table shows, for the year 1957, industrial disputes in "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" classified according to duration.

**DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
AUSTRALIA, 1957.**

Duration.	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
COAL-MINING.						
1 day and less	342	69,142	4	69,146	71,599	256,725
2 days and more than 1 day	93	17,496	82	17,578	31,271	111,470
3 days and more than 2 days	34	3,894	2	3,896	10,662	39,328
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	11	2,163	29	2,197	6,961	24,090
1 week and less than 2 weeks	19	3,502	29	3,531	12,872	46,290
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	7	3,918	34	3,952	10,228	36,474
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	11	9,802	104	9,906	59,524	229,547
8 weeks and over	1	240	..	240	3,860	17,185
<i>Total</i>	<i>518</i>	<i>110,162</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>110,446</i>	<i>206,977</i>	<i>761,109</i>
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	216	91,268	..	91,268	46,385	162,462
2 days and more than 1 day	31	6,924	..	6,924	11,802	41,313
3 days and more than 2 days	13	8,158	..	8,158	17,953	62,788
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	8	2,976	..	2,976	10,300	36,052
1 week and less than 2 weeks	3	345	..	345	1,745	6,108
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1	540	..	540	7,234	25,319
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1	3,849	..	3,849	33,113	115,896
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>114,060</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>114,060</i>	<i>128,532</i>	<i>449,938</i>
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	113	79,290	2,257	81,547	68,142	256,379
2 days and more than 1 day	44	4,508	842	5,350	8,522	27,528
3 days and more than 2 days	48	3,764	140	3,904	12,210	50,653
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	35	3,554	3,727	7,281	23,621	89,440
1 week and less than 2 weeks	43	5,900	1,813	7,713	46,214	195,358
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	18	1,487	996	2,483	23,633	89,814
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	8	2,174	989	3,163	29,323	101,190
8 weeks and over	3	1,096	..	1,096	83,039	287,213
<i>Total</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>101,773</i>	<i>10,764</i>	<i>112,537</i>	<i>294,704</i>	<i>1,097,375</i>
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	671	239,700	2,261	241,961	186,126	675,566
2 days and more than 1 day	168	28,928	924	29,852	51,595	180,311
3 days and more than 2 days	95	15,816	142	15,958	40,825	152,769
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	54	8,698	3,756	12,454	40,882	149,582
1 week and less than 2 weeks	65	9,747	1,842	11,589	60,831	247,756
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	26	5,945	1,030	6,975	41,095	151,607
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	20	15,825	1,093	16,918	121,960	446,633
8 weeks and over	4	1,336	..	1,336	86,899	304,398
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,103</i>	<i>325,995</i>	<i>11,048</i>	<i>337,043</i>	<i>630,213</i>	<i>2,308,622</i>

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

(iii) *Summary, 1939 and 1954 to 1957.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes, in Australia for the years 1939 and 1954 to 1957 according to limits of duration:—

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a): AUSTRALIA.

Duration.	Year.	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	In- directly. (b)	Total.		
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1954	890	192,933	3,688	196,621	170,415	570,562
	1955	896	263,510	6,958	270,468	217,701	740,358
	1956	778	293,244	2,823	296,067	239,142	829,035
	1957	671	239,700	2,261	241,961	186,126	675,566
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1954	267	81,644	4,148	85,792	135,493	442,133
	1955	262	85,684	1,725	87,409	139,321	490,540
	1956	208	42,610	832	43,442	73,004	246,346
	1957	168	28,928	924	29,852	51,595	180,311
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1954	102	23,827	705	24,532	64,744	210,434
	1955	128	27,113	1,748	28,861	78,601	252,266
	1956	72	8,749	3,768	12,517	30,197	99,208
	1957	95	15,816	142	15,958	40,825	152,769
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1954	65	11,043	1,153	12,196	44,528	152,036
	1955	72	10,479	5,152	15,631	59,399	199,667
	1956	64	12,095	465	12,560	50,269	175,032
	1957	54	8,698	3,756	12,454	40,882	149,582
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1954	86	32,471	1,920	34,391	277,144	946,314
	1955	105	18,560	1,862	20,422	124,431	403,817
	1956	108	20,377	3,008	23,385	134,678	490,327
	1957	65	9,747	1,842	11,589	60,831	247,756
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1954	45	8,849	1,840	10,689	74,245	249,061
	1955	42	11,812	1,937	13,749	139,652	475,476
	1956	39	34,513	337	35,350	394,049	1,371,948
	1957	26	5,945	1,030	6,975	41,095	151,607
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1954	23	1,267	446	1,713	40,817	153,059
	1955	17	2,713	829	3,542	93,852	282,367
	1956	30	2,231	326	2,557	60,317	212,269
	1957	20	15,825	1,093	16,918	121,960	446,633
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1954	12	3,546	594	4,140	94,253	297,612
	1955	10	4,469	96	4,565	157,927	465,830
	1956	7	771	1,334	2,105	139,727	542,896
	1957	4	1,336	..	1,336	86,899	304,398
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1954	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,211
	1955	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321
	1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

5. Causes.—(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 present 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 1957 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) *Industry Groups, 1957.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1957 classified according to cause in three industry groups.

**CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK) (a):
AUSTRALIA, 1957.**

Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	5	7	63	75
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	299	178	197	674
Trade Unionism	33	12	25	70
Other	181	76	27	284
Total	518	273	312	1,103
WORKERS INVOLVED.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	273	857	61,578	62,708
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	51,853	67,922	32,088	151,863
Trade Unionism	3,709	3,504	6,399	13,612
Other	54,611	41,777	12,472	108,860
Total	110,446	114,060	112,537	337,043
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	502	1,409	179,928	181,839
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	121,582	105,826	94,014	321,422
Trade Unionism	6,178	2,537	10,745	19,460
Other	78,715	18,760	10,017	107,492
Total	206,977	128,532	294,704	630,213

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more.

(iii) *Summary, 1939 and 1952 to 1957.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1939 and 1952 to 1957.

**CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK) (a):
AUSTRALIA. (b)**

Cause of Dispute	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	96	161	105	100	201	107	75
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	197	967	896	975	887	792	674
Trade Unionism ..	50	204	187	160	172	106	70
Other ..	73	295	271	235	272	301	284
Total ..	416	1,627	1,459	1,490	1,532	1,306	1,103

WORKERS INVOLVED.							
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	29,290	201,274	89,443	42,923	139,522	130,526	62,708
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	56,783	183,123	218,809	214,060	184,449	149,208	151,863
Trade Unionism ..	18,651	51,819	26,176	45,437	37,998	19,816	13,612
Other ..	48,106	69,518	161,618	67,654	82,678	128,433	108,860
Total ..	152,830	505,734	496,046	370,074	444,647	427,983	337,043

WORKING DAYS LOST.							
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	128,525	545,017	208,776	136,738	467,591	667,964	181,839
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	189,510	444,286	657,835	413,118	398,147	295,633	321,422
Trade Unionism ..	54,749	93,133	58,038	278,332	62,103	40,844	19,460
Other ..	86,370	81,068	126,181	73,451	83,043	116,942	107,492
Total ..	459,154	1,163,504	1,050,830	901,639	1,010,884	1,121,383	630,213

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1952 to 1957 are not strictly comparable with those for 1939.

6. **Results.**—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.

7. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 41, 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 present 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 on page 133 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 revised 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) *Industry Groups, 1957.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1957 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal-mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a) : AUSTRALIA, 1957.

Method of Settlement.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By private negotiation	67	8	104	179
2. By mediation not based on legislation	4	..	5	9
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	2	..	60	62
(b) By reference to State Government officials	1	..	..	1
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	1	41	42
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	26	..	2	28
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	5	..	5
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	44	..	44
7. By resumption without negotiation	417	214	93	724
8. By other methods	1	1	7	9
Total	518	273	312	1,103

WORKERS INVOLVED.

1. By private negotiation	6,858	5,780	17,826	30,464
2. By mediation not based on legislation	824	..	338	1,162
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	405	..	11,783	12,188
(b) By reference to State Government officials	33	..	..	33
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	20	6,001	6,021
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2,736	..	64	2,800
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	6,133	..	6,133
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	7,124	..	7,124
7. By resumption without negotiation	99,577	94,942	75,258	269,777
8. By other methods	13	61	1,267	1,341
Total	110,446	114,060	112,537	337,043

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. By private negotiation	17,890	7,972	129,579	155,441
2. By mediation not based on legislation	11,541	..	1,639	13,180
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	936	..	45,986	46,922
(b) By reference to State Government officials	268	..	..	268
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	40	39,930	39,970
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	10,093	..	109	10,202
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	41,862	..	41,862
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	4	5,578	..	5,578
7. By resumption without negotiation	165,898	73,063	75,769	314,730
8. By other methods	351	17	1,692	2,060
Total	206,977	128,532	294,704	630,213

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more.

(iii) *Summary, 1939 and 1952 to 1957.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table:—

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a) : AUSTRALIA.(b)

Method of Settlement.	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
By private negotiation	294	368	287	293	286	245	188
Under State industrial legislation ..	7	49	70	77	87	80	63
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation ..	6	169	136	130	151	124	119
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	1	..	..	2	..	2	..
By closing down establishment permanently	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods	106	1,036	963	985	1,005	853	733
Total	416	1,623	1,456	1,487	1,529	1,304	1,103

WORKERS INVOLVED.							
By private negotiation	82,684	48,289	39,369	45,053	65,305	28,155	31,626
Under State industrial legislation ..	5,354	12,385	29,957	24,169	31,148	19,780	12,221
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation ..	3,268	42,950	43,287	35,238	22,420	20,165	22,078
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	20	..	..	199	..	116	..
By closing down establishment permanently	178	353	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods	61,326	400,184	383,013	262,753	324,600	359,536	271,118
Total	152,830	504,161	495,626	367,412	443,473	427,752	337,043

WORKING DAYS LOST.							
By private negotiation	298,652	271,665	125,817	130,057	295,534	157,930	168,621
Under State industrial legislation ..	39,013	98,938	246,175	118,160	163,667	66,619	47,190
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation ..	46,450	193,994	165,564	119,767	72,311	63,535	97,612
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	20	..	..	460	..	364	..
By closing down establishment permanently	3,892	6,001	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods	71,127	585,044	500,331	508,020	468,190	831,356	316,790
Total	459,154	1,155,642	1,037,887	876,464	999,702	1,119,804	630,213

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) 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.

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

1. **General.**—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 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. However, inquiries revealed that except in the case of mining accidents the usefulness of these statistics was seriously impaired by lack of definition and coverage from State to State and it was decided to publish only the statistics of mining accidents.

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. Accidents in quarries, brick and clay pits, etc., have also been excluded from the following table. The figures shown are therefore not 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 1957.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1957.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia. (b)
FATAL ACCIDENTS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4
" " " Falls of ground	2	..	..	..	3	..	5
" " " Falling down	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " shafts, etc..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Accidents	4	..	1	1	3	..	9
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing							
Works, etc., at Mines .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
<i>Coal Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explo-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Dynamite, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	6	..	1	..	..	..	7
Other Accidents	5	..	1	..	..	..	6
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	22	..	6	2	10	..	40

For footnotes see next page.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1957(a)—
continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (b)
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS INCAPACITATING FOR OVER 14 DAYS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	1	..	..	8	..	9
" " " Falls of ground ..	..	..	12	2	37	5	56
" " " Falling down shafts, etc... ..	..	..	..	1	17	1	19
Other Accidents ..	216	..	67	21	280	24	608
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	17	1	6	3	13	1	41
Other Accidents ..	78	4	62	13	77	13	247
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines ..							
..	..	..	68	34	3	33	138
<i>Coal Mines—(d)</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explo- sions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	12	..	..	..	..	..	12
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	16	2	35	..	1	1	55
Other Accidents ..	30	3	190	..	92	1	316
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	1	1	2	..	5
Other Accidents ..	7	..	30	4	38	1	80
Total ..	377	11	471	79	568	80	1,586

(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 the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc. (d) For New South Wales the figures represent the number reportable under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912-1953.

During the year 1957, 33 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground as compared with 7 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1957 numbered 24 as against 16 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,075 and above ground 511.

§ 7. 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, 1957.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Acts in Force.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1957	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time
Victoria.. ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1951-1953	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board)
Queensland ..	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1956	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia ..	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1956	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1956	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 1927-1957	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1956	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
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
Australian Capital Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1956	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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957).

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	Unlimited ..	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	£70 hospital; £70 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£1,826 p.a. (£35 p.w.) (overtime allowances excluded)	1 day, Nil for payment of medical expenses	£5 for transport; £40 for treatment by doctor, etc., or for medical appliances; £100 for hospital; £5 for registered nurse; maximum of all £150. Special Magistrate may order payment of expenses in excess of £150 actually and reasonably incurred
Jurisdiction exclusive: decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law	Unlimited ..	Nil ..	£109 1s. 2d. medical, £163 11s. 10d. hospital, £54 10s. 7d. funeral in the case of males; and £109 1s. medical, £163 11s. 6d. hospital, £54 10s. 6d. funeral in the case of females
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	£35 p.w. ..	Nil	£200
Rehearing by Local, County or District Court, then appeal to Supreme Court on questions of law, High Court, Privy Council	Unlimited. 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 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
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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Percentage of Average Weekly Earnings (a.w.e.).	Maximum.
New South Wales	75 per cent.	£9 15s. with no dependants; with dependants £14 5s. 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 £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower)
Queensland ..	75 per cent.	£9 10s. 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 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £8 15s.
Western Australia	.. .. .	Adult male on or above basic wage, £9 12s. p.w. with no dependants. (With dependants, £13 10s. p.w. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Adult female on or above female basic wage, £6 11s. p.w. with no dependants. (With dependants, £9 16s. p.w. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to £9 12s. p.w. or £6 11s. p.w. respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania ..	.. .. .	£10 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
Northern Territory	.. .. .	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)
Australian Capital Territory	.. .. .	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957)—*continued.*

in case of Total Disablement.

Minimum.	In respect of Dependants.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £6 7s. 6d. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £8 10s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £6 7s. 6d. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than £6, 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £4 10s.	£2 15s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 2s. 6d. per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum	Unlimited.
Nil	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus 16s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree
£4, or 100 per cent. of a.w.e. 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 whose a.w.e. were less than £3, where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£2 10s. for dependent wife and £1 each child under 16 years of age	£2,600
£4 7s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower	£2 10s. for dependent wife, £1 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age	(a) where permanent incapacity results, £2,750. (b) other than (a), £2,617.
Nil	£2 10s. for wife or any relative standing <i>in loco parentis</i> to the children of the worker, £1 4s. 6d. 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 dependent 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
Nil	Same as Australian Capital Territory (below)	£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
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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Special Provision for Children.
New South Wales	Four years' earnings. £2,750. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are £80.	£1,000	£150 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 £2,350, plus £80 for each dependent child, plus burial expenses not exceeding £60 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death)	£500, plus £80 for each dependent child	£80 for each dependent child
Western Australia	£3,000, plus £82 for each dependent child under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child	£873 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus £82 for each dependent child	£82 for each dependent 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
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
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	Same as for maximum	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957)—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. This is in addition to previous weekly payments	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive
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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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	As 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. Cover is also provided while a worker is travelling between his place of residence and his place of employment, provided he is travelling in a vehicle belonging to, hired by or used under contract with his employer for the conveyance of workers to and from their places of employment.
Commonwealth of Australia	.. . . .	Yes
Northern Territory	No	Yes
Australian Capital Territory	No	Yes

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957)—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	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
Workmen's Compensation Scheme (Silicosis) 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
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954 Unmarried, £10; married, £12 10s; each child under 16 years, £1 4s. 6d.	£2,340	As for silicosis .	£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