

## CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

## § 1. Employment.

1. **General.**—This section is divided into two parts: (a) Total Occupied Persons and (b) Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment. The figures for total occupied persons are derived mainly from population censuses (see para. 2 below), and are based on the returns of individuals; estimates of wage and salary earners are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis (see para. 3 below). Figures from the two series are not strictly comparable.

2. **Total Occupied Persons.**—(i) *General.*—The total number of occupied persons in Australia is obtained from the results of each population Census, supplemented by data in respect of Australian defence personnel serving outside Australia, who, in accordance with usual Census procedure, are not recorded in the Census. The figures shown below in sub-paras. (ii) and (iii) are derived from the 1933, 1947 and 1954 Censuses, after making certain adjustments of which the more important are referred to in the notes to the table below or in the accompanying text (sub-para. (ii)).

(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 fully employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal workers. “Unemployed” persons (see explanation on page 141) 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, JUNE, 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	2753.7	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 not classified as wage earners at the Census.

The numbers of defence personnel serving outside Australia who were included in the defence forces shown in the table above were 13,843 males, 143 females in 1947 and 5,841 males, 62 females in 1954.

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

**TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS: STATES AND TERRITORIES,  
JUNE, 1947 AND 1954.**

('000.)

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.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.

MALES.

		(b)						
New South Wales ..	23.1	21.4	197.5	207.3	728.1	833.7	948.7	1,062.4
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>1,807.6</i>	<i>2,174.5</i>	<i>2,426.5</i>	<i>2,821.5</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.

		(b)						
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.

**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 obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) monthly data as to persons employed in factories as shown at annual Factory Censuses; (b) current monthly returns from Government Bodies; and (c) current Pay-roll Tax returns (generally month *y*). There are also some other direct records of monthly employment (e.g., for hospitals). These are supplemented by estimates of the number of wage and salary earners not covered by the foregoing collections.

Interim estimates of the number of employees in factories are replaced each year by the actual monthly number of employees as recorded at successive annual Censuses of Factories. Substitution of Factory Census figures each year entails the adoption of new figures for "Total Manufacturing", "Total Private Employment" and "Total Employment" for males, females and persons, in all tables affected, and consequential revisions in the estimates for subsequent months. The numbers of factory employees for months to June, 1960, incorporated in the following tables are those recorded at Annual Factory Censuses to 1959–60.

The estimates of wage and salary earners in this section are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and therefore do not cover exactly the same area of industry as do the relevant industry tabulations of the Population Censuses of 1947 and 1954, which are based on the returns of individual employees.

The purpose of these estimates of employment is to measure, as nearly as may be with available data, current monthly *trends* in employment in the defined field. Industry groups herein are not identical in coverage with Census groups.

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 1941–1961.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—(a) *Australia.*—The following table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, permanent 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 (a) the series showing actual monthly employment in factories as recorded at successive annual Censuses of Factories to 30th June, 1960 (*see pp. 139–40*), with interim estimates for subsequent months, and (b) estimates of the number of employees in industrial establishments outside the scope of the definition of a factory (*see p. 138*) and persons employed by factory proprietors but engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

### WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING WAGE EARNERS IN RURAL INDUSTRY, FEMALE PRIVATE DOMESTICS AND DEFENCE FORCES.)(a)

('000.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	June, 1958.	June, 1959.	June, 1960.	December, 1960.
<b>MALES.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	58.3	57.3	56.3	51.6	49.1	49.3	49.1
Manufacturing, etc.(b) .. .. .	826.2	842.4	845.1	857.2	873.6	910.2	912.7
Building and Construction .. .. .	211.8	214.6	207.4	202.4	205.2	206.6	206.4
Transport(c) .. .. .	244.7	245.9	245.1	242.1	241.7	240.5	240.7
Communication .. .. .	64.0	64.5	67.9	69.7	70.9	71.5	71.1
Property and Finance .. .. .	59.6	61.7	64.0	66.0	68.8	73.1	74.1
Retail Trade .. .. .	129.3	130.0	129.6	132.7	133.6	137.3	143.7
Wholesale and other Commerce .. .. .	147.5	151.0	150.0	150.3	152.7	158.0	163.5
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i. .. .. .	99.2	100.6	101.7	104.0	105.4	105.7	106.2
Health, Hospitals, etc. .. .. .	26.0	26.8	27.1	27.5	28.3	29.0	29.5
Education .. .. .	38.8	40.9	43.5	45.4	49.1	52.7	53.3
Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. .. .	54.3	54.4	54.7	54.9	54.3	54.9	57.1
Other(d) .. .. .	90.0	92.1	93.0	94.1	94.9	98.9	99.8
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,049.7</b>	<b>2,082.2</b>	<b>2,085.4</b>	<b>2,097.9</b>	<b>2,127.6</b>	<b>2,187.7</b>	<b>2,207.2</b>
Government(e) .. .. .	599.1	604.9	609.5	621.8	633.9	633.3	631.7
Private .. .. .	1,450.6	1,477.3	1,475.9	1,476.1	1,493.7	1,554.4	1,575.5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,049.7</b>	<b>2,082.2</b>	<b>2,085.4</b>	<b>2,097.9</b>	<b>2,127.6</b>	<b>2,187.7</b>	<b>2,207.2</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing, etc.(b) .. .. .	245.7	250.0	250.4	251.7	256.8	278.5	279.6
Building and Construction .. .. .	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.2
Transport(c) .. .. .	19.7	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.6	21.4	22.1
Communication .. .. .	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.5	19.5
Property and Finance .. .. .	38.1	41.8	43.5	45.4	48.0	52.1	52.6
Retail Trade .. .. .	121.7	123.0	121.6	125.6	126.5	133.1	145.3
Wholesale and other Commerce .. .. .	45.0	46.3	46.8	46.9	47.3	49.4	50.6
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i. .. .. .	28.6	29.1	29.2	29.8	30.7	31.4	32.0
Health, Hospitals, etc. .. .. .	73.5	77.6	79.4	82.1	87.6	91.5	91.7
Education .. .. .	48.0	50.6	53.9	56.3	60.8	64.9	64.0
Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. .. .	69.6	70.2	69.5	68.7	68.3	69.1	70.5
Other(d) .. .. .	37.3	38.4	39.3	39.5	40.0	41.6	42.1
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>751.9</b>	<b>773.4</b>	<b>780.2</b>	<b>792.5</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>859.6</b>	<b>877.4</b>
Government(e) .. .. .	122.8	129.8	132.8	136.6	143.9	150.2	150.4
Private .. .. .	629.1	643.6	647.4	655.9	669.1	709.4	727.0
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>751.9</b>	<b>773.4</b>	<b>780.2</b>	<b>792.5</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>859.6</b>	<b>877.4</b>
<b>PERSONS.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	59.4	58.5	57.5	52.7	50.2	50.4	50.3
Manufacturing, etc.(b) .. .. .	1,071.9	1,092.4	1,095.5	1,108.9	1,130.4	1,188.7	1,192.3
Building and Construction .. .. .	216.7	219.7	212.7	207.9	210.8	212.6	212.6
Transport(c) .. .. .	264.4	266.6	265.5	262.4	262.3	261.9	262.8
Communication .. .. .	82.7	83.9	87.6	89.3	90.6	91.0	90.6
Property and Finance .. .. .	97.7	103.5	107.5	111.4	116.8	125.2	126.7
Retail Trade .. .. .	251.0	253.0	251.2	258.3	260.1	270.4	289.0
Wholesale and other Commerce .. .. .	192.5	197.3	196.8	197.2	200.0	207.4	214.1
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i. .. .. .	127.8	129.7	130.9	133.8	136.1	137.1	138.2
Health, Hospitals, etc. .. .. .	99.5	104.4	106.5	109.6	115.9	120.5	121.2
Education .. .. .	86.8	91.5	97.4	101.7	109.9	117.6	117.3
Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. .. .	123.9	124.6	124.2	123.6	122.6	124.0	127.6
Other(d) .. .. .	127.3	130.5	132.3	133.6	134.9	140.5	141.9
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,801.6</b>	<b>2,855.6</b>	<b>2,865.6</b>	<b>2,890.4</b>	<b>2,940.6</b>	<b>3,047.3</b>	<b>3,084.6</b>
Government(e) .. .. .	721.9	734.7	742.3	758.4	777.8	783.5	782.1
Private .. .. .	2,079.7	2,120.9	2,123.3	2,132.0	2,162.8	2,263.8	2,302.5
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>2,801.6</b>	<b>2,855.6</b>	<b>2,865.6</b>	<b>2,890.4</b>	<b>2,940.6</b>	<b>3,047.3</b>	<b>3,084.6</b>

(a) Figures for June, 1955, to June, 1959, also exclude National Service Trainees in camp.

(b) Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, etc., who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pp. 138-9.

(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 community and business services; amusement, sport and recreation.

(e) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Government bodies. For further details see p. 141.

A graph showing wage and salary earners in civilian employment in the main industrial groups appears on page 129.

(b) States, December, 1960.—The following table shows the estimated number of wage and salary earners in the main industrial groups in each State as at the end of December, 1960:—

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, DECEMBER, 1960.**

(EXCLUDING WAGE EARNERS IN RURAL INDUSTRY, FEMALE PRIVATE DOMESTICS AND DEFENCE FORCES.)

('000.)

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.(a)
<b>MALES.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	22.5	4.7	9.4	1.6	7.5	2.9	49.1
Manufacturing, etc.(b) .. .. .	376.2	292.8	88.9	83.4	44.0	25.1	912.7
Building and Construction .. .. .	74.3	51.1	35.5	19.2	13.4	8.8	206.4
Transport(c) .. .. .	91.3	55.6	43.9	21.5	20.0	7.4	240.7
Communication .. .. .	26.4	20.2	10.0	6.6	4.9	2.3	71.1
Property and Finance .. .. .	29.7	22.3	9.5	6.1	4.4	1.7	74.1
Retail Trade .. .. .	55.8	42.3	16.6	13.3	11.2	3.8	143.7
Wholesale and other Commerce .. .. .	56.1	48.4	22.8	15.7	15.2	4.8	163.5
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i... .. .	38.5	29.1	12.3	8.6	7.6	3.9	106.2
Health, Hospitals, etc. .. .. .	11.0	7.2	4.9	2.1	2.7	1.1	29.5
Education .. .. .	18.2	16.8	6.9	4.9	3.4	2.0	53.3
Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. .. .	22.7	18.2	5.9	5.3	2.8	1.7	57.1
Other(d) .. .. .	36.7	25.6	15.6	9.4	6.7	4.7	99.8
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>659.4</i>	<i>634.3</i>	<i>282.2</i>	<i>197.7</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>2,207.3</i>
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2
Manufacturing, etc.(b) .. .. .	118.4	109.6	20.2	17.9	7.6	5.5	279.6
Building and Construction .. .. .	2.7	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	6.2
Transport(c) .. .. .	9.0	6.5	3.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	22.1
Communication .. .. .	7.3	5.6	2.6	1.9	1.0	1.0	19.5
Property and Finance .. .. .	23.6	15.1	5.8	4.1	2.7	1.2	52.6
Retail Trade .. .. .	54.7	39.0	19.5	13.5	12.8	4.8	145.3
Wholesale and other Commerce .. .. .	19.9	14.3	7.5	4.4	3.4	1.1	50.6
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i... .. .	11.9	7.8	4.8	2.0	2.3	1.1	32.0
Health, Hospitals, etc. .. .. .	32.2	26.0	12.5	9.1	8.2	3.0	91.7
Education .. .. .	24.3	17.5	7.9	6.9	3.7	2.9	64.0
Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. .. .	28.8	15.7	12.6	5.2	5.2	2.1	70.5
Other(d) .. .. .	16.5	13.1	4.9	3.3	2.8	1.3	42.1
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>349.7</i>	<i>272.1</i>	<i>102.6</i>	<i>70.6</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>877.4</i>
<b>PERSONS.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	22.9	4.8	9.7	1.7	7.7	3.0	50.3
Manufacturing, etc.(b) .. .. .	494.6	402.4	109.1	101.3	51.6	30.6	1,192.3
Building and Construction .. .. .	77.0	52.9	36.2	19.7	13.7	8.9	212.6
Transport(c) .. .. .	100.3	62.1	47.2	23.2	21.0	7.8	262.8
Communication .. .. .	33.7	25.8	12.6	8.5	5.9	3.3	90.6
Property and Finance .. .. .	53.3	37.4	15.3	10.2	7.1	2.9	126.7
Retail Trade .. .. .	110.5	81.3	36.1	26.8	24.0	8.6	289.0
Wholesale and other Commerce .. .. .	76.0	62.7	30.3	20.1	18.6	5.9	214.1
Public Authority Activities, n.e.i... .. .	50.4	36.9	17.1	10.6	9.9	5.0	138.2
Health, Hospitals, etc. .. .. .	43.2	33.2	17.4	11.2	10.9	4.1	121.2
Education .. .. .	42.5	34.3	14.8	11.8	7.1	4.9	117.3
Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. .. .	51.5	33.9	18.5	10.5	8.0	3.8	127.6
Other(d) .. .. .	53.2	38.7	20.5	12.7	9.5	6.0	141.9
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>1,209.1</i>	<i>906.4</i>	<i>384.8</i>	<i>268.3</i>	<i>195.0</i>	<i>94.8</i>	<i>3,184.6</i>

(a) Includes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, etc., who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pp. 138-9. (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 community and business services; amusement, sport and recreation.

(iii) *States and Territories.*—Statistics of total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and female private domestic employment and defence forces) since 1951 are shown for each State and Territory in the following table.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES AND TERRITORIES.**

(EXCLUDING WAGE EARNERS IN RURAL INDUSTRY, FEMALE PRIVATE DOMESTICS AND DEFENCE FORCES.)(a)

('000.)

Year and Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1951—June ..	768.6	536.1	264.4	170.8	127.9	60.8	4.6	8.1	1,941.3
1952—June ..	762.9	539.0	263.0	172.3	129.6	61.8	4.4	8.3	1,941.3
1953—June ..	745.2	536.8	259.8	171.3	133.5	62.3	4.6	8.5	1,922.0
1954—June ..	771.3	556.8	269.6	176.8	139.1	63.6	4.9	8.2	1,990.3
1955—June ..	794.1	576.2	278.2	180.8	141.5	65.1	4.8	9.0	2,049.7
1956—June ..	808.3	583.2	282.4	187.9	140.3	65.7	5.2	9.0	2,082.2
1957—June ..	810.2	586.0	282.6	186.4	138.4	66.0	5.8	10.0	2,085.4
1958—June ..	813.9	592.9	282.8	186.0	138.6	67.0	5.6	11.1	2,097.9
1959—June ..	819.0	603.4	287.8	192.0	140.0	67.6	5.9	11.9	2,127.6
1960—June ..	846.8	623.4	290.4	196.6	141.7	69.4	6.3	13.1	2,187.7
1960—December	859.4	634.3	282.2	197.7	143.8	70.2	6.2	13.4	2,207.2
FEMALES.									
1951—June ..	295.2	223.0	88.4	56.3	42.1	20.4	0.8	2.5	728.7
1952—June ..	273.2	210.3	83.5	54.2	41.1	19.8	0.8	2.5	687.4
1953—June ..	269.8	209.2	85.8	52.5	41.4	20.2	0.9	2.5	682.3
1954—June ..	284.3	222.1	88.6	56.6	43.4	21.2	0.9	2.6	719.7
1955—June ..	297.4	232.4	92.1	59.8	44.3	21.8	1.0	3.1	751.9
1956—June ..	305.9	238.5	93.7	62.5	45.1	23.2	1.2	3.3	773.4
1957—June ..	309.3	240.4	95.8	62.4	44.5	22.9	1.2	3.7	780.2
1958—June ..	314.4	244.5	95.9	63.4	45.6	23.5	1.3	3.9	792.5
1959—June ..	320.4	252.8	97.9	65.9	47.0	23.3	1.4	4.3	813.0
1960—June ..	340.1	268.1	101.8	69.8	49.2	24.2	1.6	4.8	859.6
1960—December	349.7	272.1	102.6	70.6	51.2	24.6	1.6	5.0	877.4
PERSONS.									
1951—June ..	1,063.8	759.1	352.8	227.1	170.0	81.2	5.4	10.6	2,670.0
1952—June ..	1,036.1	749.3	348.5	226.5	170.7	81.6	5.2	10.8	2,628.7
1953—June ..	1,015.0	746.0	345.6	223.8	174.9	82.5	5.5	11.0	2,604.3
1954—June ..	1,055.6	778.9	358.2	233.4	182.5	84.8	5.8	10.8	2,710.0
1955—June ..	1,091.5	808.6	370.3	240.6	185.8	86.9	5.8	12.1	2,801.6
1956—June ..	1,114.2	821.7	376.1	250.4	185.6	88.9	6.4	12.3	2,855.6
1957—June ..	1,119.5	826.4	378.4	248.8	182.9	88.9	7.0	13.7	2,865.6
1958—June ..	1,128.3	837.4	378.7	249.4	184.2	90.5	6.9	15.0	2,890.4
1959—June ..	1,139.4	856.2	385.7	257.9	187.0	90.9	7.3	16.2	2,940.6
1960—June ..	1,186.9	891.5	392.2	266.4	190.9	93.6	7.9	17.9	3,047.3
1960—December	1,209.1	906.4	384.8	268.3	195.0	94.8	7.8	18.4	3,084.6

(a) Figures for June, 1951, to June, 1959, also exclude National Service Trainees in camp.

(iv) *Factories.*—The following table shows the number of employees by class of industry in June of each of the years 1955 to 1960. 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: CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA.**  
('000.)

Class of Industry.	Number of Employees in June—					
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
<b>MALES.</b>						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	19.2	19.2	18.6	19.1	19.9	20.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. ..	20.7	20.1	19.5	20.5	21.0	22.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. ..	32.7	34.7	35.2	36.6	37.2	36.8
Industrial Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. ..	374.8	387.3	388.3	396.1	407.1	433.9
Precious Metals, Jewellery, etc. ..	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.7
Textiles (including knitted goods) ..	27.9	28.8	29.4	28.4	28.6	30.1
Skins and Leather .. ..	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.2	8.9
Clothing (including shoes) .. ..	27.9	27.3	27.3	26.6	26.2	26.0
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. ..	89.2	87.8	88.4	87.6	87.9	87.4
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. ..	54.3	53.8	51.5	52.0	52.2	54.9
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. ..	16.3	15.6	16.0	16.7	16.3	17.1
Paper, Printing, etc. .. ..	43.0	45.1	46.1	48.2	49.8	52.2
Rubber .. ..	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.9
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. ..	13.6	14.3	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.9
Heat, Light and Power .. ..	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.5	16.9	16.2
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>763.5</i>	<i>778.0</i>	<i>780.2</i>	<i>791.1</i>	<i>805.6</i>	<i>840.9</i>

**FEMALES.**

Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. ..	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. ..	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.9
Industrial Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. ..	43.4	45.1	47.8	52.3	54.1	63.7
Precious Metals, Jewellery, etc. ..	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Textiles (including knitted goods) ..	38.3	39.1	39.5	37.4	38.8	42.8
Skins and Leather .. ..	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3
Clothing (including shoes) .. ..	76.5	75.8	73.6	72.1	72.6	74.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. ..	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.2	31.4
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. ..	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. ..	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.4
Paper, Printing, etc. .. ..	16.2	17.0	16.9	17.2	17.7	18.9
Rubber .. ..	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. ..	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.8
Heat, Light and Power .. ..	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i> .. ..	<i>238.5</i>	<i>242.5</i>	<i>242.9</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>248.9</i>	<i>270.4</i>

**EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES: CLASSES OF INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA—continued.**  
 ('000.)

Class of Industry.	Number of Employees in June—					
	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
PERSONS.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. ..	20.0	20.1	19.5	20.1	20.9	21.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. ..	22.7	22.1	21.4	22.4	23.0	24.3
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. ..	42.8	45.2	45.2	47.0	48.0	47.7
Industrial Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	418.2	432.4	436.1	448.4	461.2	497.6
Precious Metals, Jewellery, etc.	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.7
Textiles (including knitted goods) ..	66.2	67.9	68.9	65.8	67.4	72.9
Skins and Leather .. ..	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.3	12.2	12.2
Clothing (including shoes) .. ..	104.4	103.1	100.9	98.7	98.8	100.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. ..	118.5	117.3	117.7	116.7	117.1	118.8
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. ..	57.1	56.8	54.6	55.0	55.4	58.2
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. ..	19.9	19.2	19.7	20.5	20.2	21.5
Paper, Printing, etc. .. ..	59.2	62.1	63.0	65.4	67.5	71.1
Rubber .. ..	16.6	17.2	17.8	18.2	18.4	18.8
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. ..	21.2	22.2	23.3	22.8	22.6	24.7
Heat, Light and Power .. ..	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.7	17.1	16.4
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>1002.0</b>	<b>1020.5</b>	<b>1023.1</b>	<b>1035.1</b>	<b>1054.5</b>	<b>1111.3</b>

(v) *Government Employees.—(a) States and Territories.*—The number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Government bodies in June and December, 1960, 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, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES: JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1960.**  
 ('000.)

State or Territory.	Commonwealth Government.(a)			State Government.(a)			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
JUNE, 1960.												
N.S.W.	58.4	15.9	74.3	134.9	31.1	166.0	29.5	3.3	32.8	222.8	50.3	273.1
Vic. ..	52.3	14.9	67.2	102.5	29.7	132.2	14.1	2.0	16.1	168.9	46.6	215.5
Qld. ..	18.6	5.0	23.6	56.3	9.4	65.7	19.6	1.1	20.7	94.5	15.5	110.0
S.A. ..	18.3	3.9	22.2	39.5	12.7	52.2	3.6	0.3	3.9	61.4	16.9	78.3
W.A. ..	9.8	2.4	12.2	38.3	8.1	46.4	3.7	0.4	4.1	51.8	10.9	62.7
Tas. ..	4.9	1.4	6.3	14.7	4.3	19.0	2.4	0.2	2.6	22.0	5.9	27.9
N.T. ..	3.2	0.9	4.1	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	3.3	0.9	4.2
A.C.T.	8.6	3.2	11.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.6	3.2	11.8
<b>Aust.</b>	<b>174.1</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>221.7</b>	<b>386.2</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>481.5</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>633.3</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>783.5</b>
DECEMBER, 1960.												
N.S.W.	58.3	16.0	74.3	135.2	31.5	166.7	30.3	3.5	33.8	223.8	51.0	274.8
Vic. ..	51.8	14.9	66.7	101.7	29.3	131.0	14.2	2.1	16.3	167.7	46.3	214.0
Qld. ..	18.4	5.0	23.4	55.1	8.9	64.0	19.5	1.1	20.6	93.0	15.0	108.0
S.A. ..	18.3	3.9	22.2	39.9	12.6	52.5	3.6	0.4	4.0	61.8	16.9	78.7
W.A. ..	9.8	2.3	12.1	37.4	8.3	45.7	3.7	0.4	4.1	50.9	11.0	61.9
Tas. ..	4.9	1.4	6.3	14.9	4.4	19.3	2.4	0.2	2.6	22.2	6.0	28.2
N.T. ..	3.1	0.9	4.0	..	..	..	0.1	..	0.1	3.2	0.9	4.1
A.C.T.	9.1	3.3	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.1	3.3	12.4
<b>Aust.</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>221.4</b>	<b>384.2</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>479.2</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>631.7</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>782.1</b>

(a) Includes Semi-Government bodies. See explanation above.



(b) *Australia*.—The following table shows a comparison of the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Government bodies in June of each of the years 1955 to 1960 and in December, 1960.

**CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES: AUSTRALIA.**  
(‘000.)

Date.	Commonwealth Government.(a)			State Government.(a)			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.
June—												
1955	160.8	44.3	205.1	373.3	72.7	446.0	65.0	5.8	70.8	599.1	122.8	721.9
1956	162.3	46.1	208.4	377.1	77.6	454.7	65.5	6.1	71.6	604.9	129.8	734.7
1957	165.6	45.6	211.2	378.1	80.8	458.9	65.8	6.4	72.2	609.5	132.8	742.3
1958	169.8	45.6	215.4	384.4	84.3	468.7	67.6	6.7	74.3	621.8	136.6	758.4
1959	172.7	46.8	219.5	391.3	90.1	481.4	69.9	7.0	76.9	633.9	143.9	777.8
1960	174.1	47.6	221.7	386.2	95.3	481.5	73.0	7.3	80.3	633.3	150.2	783.5
Dec.—												
1960	173.7	47.7	221.4	384.2	95.0	479.2	73.8	7.7	81.5	631.7	150.4	782.1

(a) Includes Semi-Government bodies. See explanation on page 140.

## § 2. Unemployment.

The total number of persons “unemployed” has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. At Censuses prior to 1947, persons who were “unemployed” were requested to furnish particulars of the cause and duration of unemployment, but from 1947 onwards the inquiry 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.

Persons included covered (a) those unable to secure employment; (b) those temporarily laid off from their jobs; and (c) those not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs or for any other reason. This change in the form of the questionnaire probably resulted in some variation in response. The following table sets out the number of persons recorded within these categories at the Censuses of 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. The proportions, however, must be regarded as approximate since the figures for “unemployed” do not necessarily comprise wage and salary earners only.

**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 at the time of the Census. (b) Persons in the work force who were “not at work” (see explanation above) at the time of the Census.

The following table shows the number of males and females "unemployed" or "not at work" classified according to cause of unemployment at the Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954. The change in the form of questionnaire after 1933 should be borne in mind (*see p. 141*).

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

Year.	Unable to Secure Employment.	Temporarily Laid Off.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other.	Total.
<b>MALES.</b>							
1933 ..	374,569	(a)	18,083	4,702	1,595	6,483	405,432
1947(b) ..	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	(c)18,743	66,614
1954(b) ..	9,912	4,423	11,879	2,804	344	(c)11,652	41,014
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
1933 ..	62,630	(a)	9,193	434	95	3,465	75,817
1947(b) ..	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	(c) 7,512	16,915
1954(b) ..	3,685	1,386	4,310	318	17	(c) 4,284	14,000
<b>PERSONS.</b>							
1933 ..	437,199	(a)	27,276	5,136	1,690	9,948	481,249
1947(b) ..	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	(c)26,255	83,529
1954(b) ..	13,597	5,809	16,189	3,122	361	(c)15,936	55,014

(a) Not available. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) 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 pages 145-6.

### § 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 1945-1959 (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the Service are 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. conform with the provisions of International Labour Organization Convention No. 88—Employment Service, 1948, which was ratified by Australia on 24th December, 1949. C.E.S. practices in addition follow substantially the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 120 District Employment Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 339 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 47; Victoria, 31; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 8; Western Australia, 9; 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-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped. In New South Wales the State Department of Labour and Industry offers a similar service, mainly to young people leaving school.

The C.E.S. has responsibilities in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provided under the Social Services Act 1947–1962. All applicants for benefits must register at a District Employment Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The C.E.S. 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 December, 1960, about 202,500 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951, it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for oversea service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health and economic and scientific research and development.

In association with placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its fourteenth year of operation in May, 1960. During the year ended 31st December, 1960, there were 753,027 registrations of applicants for employment, of whom 572,651 were referred to employers and 383,785 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 559,191 and vacancies unfilled at the end of December, 1960, 46,347.

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 were given in Labour Report No. 30, page 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 1947–1962, was a very important addition to Commonwealth social legislation.

Since 1st July, 1945, males over 16 and under 65 years of age, and females 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 20th September, 1961 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 .. .. . }	3 15 0	2 0 0
Married person under 21 years of age .. .. . }	2 7 6	1 0 0
Unmarried person 18–20 years of age .. .. . }	1 15 0	1 0 0
Unmarried person under 18 years of age .. .. . }		

An additional benefit of £2 12s. 6d. a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 12s. 6d. 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 housekeeper, 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, and any payment received from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is not counted as income. "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 in June of each of the years 1955 to 1959 and in each month of 1960. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

Year and Month(a).	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.		
									Males	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
1955—June ..	1,040	319	964	70	239	45	..	2	1,670	1,009	2,679
1956—June ..	2,313	1,412	1,270	319	1,606	71	..	12	5,395	1,608	7,003
1957—June ..	6,230	5,073	2,851	1,054	2,441	410	..	12	14,324	3,747	18,071
1958—June ..	11,669	6,899	4,905	2,258	3,005	639	..	34	22,051	7,367	29,418
1959—June ..	12,062	6,013	4,477	1,332	2,939	670	5	30	19,691	7,837	27,528
1960—January ..	7,849	3,946	7,765	1,152	2,638	397	7	27	18,054	5,727	23,781
February ..	6,568	3,263	6,472	988	2,325	371	6	27	14,522	5,498	20,020
March ..	6,011	3,254	5,356	1,034	2,073	286	6	22	12,562	5,480	18,042
April ..	6,058	3,588	4,306	1,324	2,084	352	3	17	12,252	5,480	17,732
May ..	5,719	3,768	3,382	1,375	2,075	424	5	17	11,475	5,290	16,765
June ..	5,605	3,676	3,064	1,380	2,293	500	3	20	11,399	5,142	16,541
July ..	5,175	3,531	1,843	1,413	2,322	587	9	17	10,078	4,819	14,897
August ..	4,461	3,052	2,059	1,177	1,977	590	6	9	8,947	4,384	13,331
September ..	3,837	2,584	2,140	1,033	1,573	596	10	10	7,924	3,859	11,783
October ..	3,177	2,009	2,468	809	1,425	452	7	17	6,840	3,524	10,364
November ..	3,073	1,797	3,393	730	1,273	367	12	15	7,236	3,424	10,660
December ..	4,659	2,116	7,751	875	1,890	319	13	10	13,647	3,986	17,633

(a) Number on benefit at last Saturday of month.

(ii) *Amounts Paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for each of the years 1955–56 to 1959–60 and for each month of 1960 are shown in the following table:—

## UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS.

(£.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aus- tralia.
1955–56 ..	231,822	74,664	311,571	11,111	77,589	10,963	73	728	718,521
1956–57 ..	669,798	530,959	418,997	113,653	336,846	23,045	105	2,633	2,096,036
1957–58 ..	1,726,525	1,011,802	1,281,756	305,549	482,735	103,820	1,976	5,612	4,919,775
1958–59 ..	2,422,069	1,224,299	1,153,218	362,402	654,160	134,870	1,057	7,173	5,959,248
1959–60 ..	1,600,995	935,501	1,026,701	249,978	564,492	120,957	839	5,921	4,504,504
1960—January ..	122,108	80,029	172,081	18,202	47,776	10,195	39	476	450,906
February ..	114,839	62,121	134,157	18,422	46,728	7,092	123	387	383,919
March ..	104,267	68,182	97,432	18,018	42,937	5,939	93	1,055	337,923
April ..	101,041	56,331	105,949	16,168	36,005	3,971	116	333	319,914
May ..	87,124	59,053	65,401	21,345	37,715	6,504	54	203	277,399
June ..	65,312	60,373	27,505	25,439	38,764	8,730	67	197	226,387
July ..	74,932	71,588	52,453	25,263	45,802	8,989	132	254	279,413
August ..	92,975	55,712	21,546	22,167	41,949	9,568	203	197	244,317
September ..	66,496	53,586	43,741	23,183	35,405	10,710	170	149	233,440
October ..	51,495	38,574	38,237	15,484	26,899	10,348	153	267	181,457
November ..	44,926	31,811	56,461	14,704	24,795	8,793	192	194	181,876
December ..	52,391	25,539	113,215	13,501	24,726	6,706	279	252	236,609

3. *Sickness and Special Benefits.*—Information as to the numbers of persons receiving these benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and other publications issued by this Bureau, e.g., the annual bulletin *Finance, Part I.—Public and Private Finance* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. At the end of December, 1960, there were 8,216 persons (6,028 males, 2,188 females) on sickness benefit, and 2,447 persons (584 males, 1,863 females) on special benefit, excluding 193 migrants in reception and training centres.

## § 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. A summary of the yearly figures since 1913 will be found in the Appendix, Section XIII.

2. *Industrial Groups.*—(i) *States and Territories, 1960.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1960 are shown for each State and Territory according to industrial groups. As from 1959, the industrial groups

have been re-arranged to conform, as nearly as may be, to the order adopted in other tables in this Report. However, the figures for each industrial group shown are comparable with those published in issues prior to No. 47, 1959.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1960 was 1,145, as compared with 869 during the previous year. In New South Wales 736 disputes occurred in 1960, 282 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1960 amounted to 725,107 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £2,926,796. Corresponding figures for 1959 were 365,039 and £1,377,220.

A graph showing, for the years 1951 to 1960, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups is shown on page 130.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1960.

Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£.)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
<i>New South Wales.</i>						
Coal Mining .. .. .	282	55,303	..	55,303	88,142	364,088
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	6	5,681	648	6,329	45,241	294,326
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. .. .	128	62,191	2,060	64,251	86,006	332,236
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	3	82	..	82	51	176
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	18	4,932	1,504	6,436	11,284	37,111
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	4	368	5	373	375	1,313
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	6	2,207	..	2,207	10,208	39,159
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	43	6,734	3,104	9,838	25,917	99,372
Building and Construction .. .. .	71	6,886	136	7,022	24,539	116,107
Railway and Tramway Services .. .. .	10	60,030	161	60,191	38,752	137,593
Road and Air Transport .. .. .	12	2,609	28	2,637	6,293	23,857
Shipping .. .. .	5	1,926	..	1,926	4,073	15,485
Stevedoring .. .. .	138	67,378	..	67,378	48,664	195,552
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. .. .	6	7,804	..	7,804	8,801	29,055
Other Industries(c) .. .. .	4	5,135	..	5,135	18,416	46,500
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>736</i>	<i>289,266</i>	<i>7,646</i>	<i>296,912</i>	<i>416,762</i>	<i>1,731,930</i>
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. .. .	12	1,674	2	1,676	2,248	9,162
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	1	18	..	18	10	40
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	5	4,394	..	4,394	3,965	14,333
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	10	1,496	..	1,496	2,513	9,692
Building and Construction .. .. .	20	4,032	..	4,032	13,044	63,265
Railway and Tramway Services .. .. .	5	21,441	..	21,441	8,753	27,939
Road and Air Transport .. .. .	1	6,500	..	6,500	3,250	3,250
Shipping .. .. .	4	1,300	..	1,300	3,037	11,236
Stevedoring .. .. .	36	41,065	..	41,065	60,819	243,209
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. .. .. .	1	2,000	..	2,000	500	1,750
Other Industries(c) .. .. .	3	2,082	..	2,082	4,666	13,241
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>98</i>	<i>86,002</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>86,004</i>	<i>102,805</i>	<i>397,117</i>
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Coal Mining .. .. .	40	7,233	5	7,238	14,756	69,455
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	6	1,397	..	1,397	5,727	25,104
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. .. .	18	79,736	15	79,751	59,346	230,376
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	37	14,105	3,492	17,597	24,609	89,477
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	1	337	..	337	280	687
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	4	1,181	..	1,181	1,281	4,561
Building and Construction .. .. .	1	57	6	63	959	3,460
Railway and Tramway Services .. .. .	3	25,838	..	25,838	23,346	81,158
Shipping .. .. .	3	440	..	440	700	2,540
Stevedoring .. .. .	57	24,504	..	24,504	21,827	87,342
Other Industries(c) .. .. .	3	245	48	293	230	555
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>173</i>	<i>153,073</i>	<i>3,566</i>	<i>156,639</i>	<i>153,061</i>	<i>594,713</i>

For footnotes see next page.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1960—continued.

Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£.)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Agriculture, Grazing, etc. . . . .	1	44	..	44	44	146
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	1	780	..	780	342	1,248
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . . . .	11	1,605	..	1,605	1,269	4,251
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	2	1,955	..	1,955	642	1,250
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	3	244	..	244	244	953
Building and Construction .. .. .	2	116	..	116	116	506
Railway and Tramway Services .. .. .	2	6,438	..	6,438	2,543	8,732
Road and Air Transport .. .. .	1	55	..	55	50	200
Shipping .. .. .	4	398	12	410	1,193	4,150
Stevedoring .. .. .	13	13,998	..	13,998	10,014	40,014
Other Industries(c) .. .. .	2	102	..	102	111	370
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>42</i>	<i>25,735</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>25,747</i>	<i>16,568</i>	<i>61,820</i>
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Coal Mining .. .. .	6	609	..	609	4,825	19,340
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. .. .	3	251	..	251	319	698
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	2	601	..	601	1,410	3,592
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	1	102	..	102	66	234
Shipping .. .. .	3	254	..	254	638	2,352
Stevedoring .. .. .	28	23,867	..	23,867	20,084	80,341
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>43</i>	<i>25,684</i>	..	<i>25,684</i>	<i>27,342</i>	<i>106,557</i>
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Coal Mining .. .. .	1	50	..	50	50	200
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. .. .	1	65	..	65	16	81
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	2	100	..	100	80	400
Railway and Tramway Services .. .. .	2	830	..	830	268	968
Shipping .. .. .	3	260	..	260	580	2,050
Stevedoring .. .. .	30	7,668	..	7,668	5,891	23,562
Other Industries(c) .. .. .	1	169	..	169	106	292
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>40</i>	<i>9,142</i>	..	<i>9,142</i>	<i>6,991</i>	<i>27,553</i>
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Building and Construction .. .. .	2	269	..	269	605	2,850
Shipping .. .. .	1	50	..	50	100	380
Stevedoring .. .. .	6	623	..	623	521	2,078
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>9</i>	<i>942</i>	..	<i>942</i>	<i>1,226</i>	<i>5,308</i>
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>						
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	1	101	..	101	150	900
Building and Construction .. .. .	3	108	..	108	202	896
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>4</i>	<i>209</i>	..	<i>209</i>	<i>352</i>	<i>1,796</i>
<i>Australia.</i>						
Agriculture, Grazing, etc. . . . .	1	44	..	44	44	146
Coal Mining .. .. .	329	63,195	5	63,200	107,773	453,083
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	13	7,858	648	8,506	51,310	320,678
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. .. .	173	145,522	2,077	147,599	149,204	576,804
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear .. .. .	4	100	..	100	61	216
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	66	26,087	4,996	31,083	41,990	146,163
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	4	368	5	373	375	1,313
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	7	2,544	..	2,544	10,488	39,846
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	62	9,858	3,104	12,962	30,171	115,712
Building and Construction .. .. .	99	11,468	142	11,610	39,465	187,084
Railway and Tramway Services .. .. .	22	114,577	161	114,738	73,662	256,390
Road and Air Transport .. .. .	14	9,164	28	9,192	9,593	27,307
Shipping .. .. .	23	4,628	12	4,640	10,321	38,193
Stevedoring .. .. .	308	179,103	..	179,103	167,820	672,098
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. . . . .	7	9,804	..	9,804	9,301	30,805
Other Industries(c) .. .. .	13	7,733	48	7,781	23,529	60,958
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	<i>1,145</i>	<i>592,053</i>	<i>11,226</i>	<i>603,279</i>	<i>725,107</i>	<i>2,926,796</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) Includes Communication; Finance and Property; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.



(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 1956 to 1960.

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Mining and Quarrying.		Manu- facturing.	Building and Con- struction.	Transport.		Other Industries.	All Groups.
	Coal Mining.	Other.			Steve- doring.	Other.		
NUMBER.								
1956 ..	665	5	164	81	298	63	30	1,306
1957 ..	518	7	165	50	273	64	26	1,103
1958 ..	416	8	170	55	256	54	28	987
1959 ..	330	15	225	38	189	53	19	869
1960 ..	329	13	316	99	308	59	21	1,145

## WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)

1956 ..	126,631	7,889	45,459	21,225	171,457	41,929	13,393	427,983
1957 ..	110,446	3,741	40,684	32,562	114,060	31,438	4,112	337,043
1958 ..	81,015	2,476	40,832	8,788	134,095	11,180	4,463	282,849
1959 ..	42,705	10,654	71,085	9,108	72,345	21,251	10,323	237,471
1960 ..	63,200	8,506	194,661	11,610	179,103	128,570	17,629	603,279

## WORKING DAYS LOST.

1956 ..	198,354	12,633	284,717	68,073	480,056	41,606	35,944	1,121,383
1957 ..	206,977	5,209	205,381	45,907	128,532	34,111	4,096	630,213
1958 ..	150,793	3,131	116,826	34,343	108,493	19,117	7,187	439,890
1959 ..	69,648	18,106	180,376	21,507	58,695	8,596	8,111	365,039
1960 ..	107,773	51,310	232,289	39,465	167,820	93,576	32,874	725,107

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

(£.)

1956 ..	683,710	69,840	1,033,759	259,582	1,678,774	130,882	110,514	3,967,061
1957 ..	761,109	30,356	740,512	162,153	449,938	149,951	14,603	2,308,622
1958 ..	554,488	13,160	425,919	120,816	379,590	72,128	24,502	1,590,603
1959 ..	262,477	96,043	655,589	90,266	217,101	26,866	28,878	1,377,220
1960 ..	453,083	320,678	880,054	187,084	672,098	321,890	91,909	2,926,796

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved, i.e., those thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute.

Industrial disputes in coal mining in 1960 represented 29 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 15 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 1956 to 1960, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
New South Wales	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
	1958	624	137,922	3,906	141,828	231,537	832,644
	1959	547	123,558	2,493	126,051	211,352	819,585
	1960	736	289,266	7,646	296,912	416,762	1,731,930
Victoria	1956	54	35,594	2,283	37,877	111,665	386,139
	1957	47	8,728	453	9,181	13,444	45,576
	1958	66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855	340,346
	1959	60	31,134	1,107	32,241	35,890	131,440
	1960	98	86,002	2	86,004	102,805	397,117
Queensland	1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
	1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
	1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,662
	1959	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	330,653
	1960	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	594,715
South Australia	1956	21	18,527	..	18,527	74,666	259,636
	1957	13	6,274	7	6,281	3,703	12,571
	1958	22	8,129	62	8,191	9,338	34,540
	1959	21	5,437	..	5,437	7,487	24,950
	1960	42	25,735	12	25,747	16,568	61,820
Western Australia	1956	14	9,780	1,341	11,121	31,944	111,504
	1957	14	5,352	..	5,352	3,068	10,801
	1958	20	10,847	160	11,007	2,970	10,382
	1959	20	10,864	383	11,247	11,243	39,620
	1960	43	25,684	..	25,684	27,342	106,557
Tasmania	1956	45	15,969	..	15,969	46,907	172,206
	1957	36	7,236	..	7,236	5,330	18,294
	1958	24	9,268	..	9,268	4,508	15,066
	1959	34	6,348	..	6,348	6,593	24,375
	1960	40	9,142	..	9,142	6,991	27,553
Northern Territory	1956	24	2,770	..	2,770	5,197	18,194
	1957	9	2,183	..	2,183	2,428	9,241
	1958	27	3,535	..	3,535	3,376	12,563
	1959	9	1,007	11	1,018	966	3,537
	1960	9	942	..	942	1,226	5,308
Australian Capital Territory	1956	1	83	..	83	913	4,026
	1957	2	58	27	85	1,030	3,616
	1958	1	70	..	70	440	1,400
	1959	3	238	12	250	731	3,060
	1960	4	209	..	209	352	1,796
Australia	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
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590,603
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377,220
	1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926,796

(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).

(ii) *Industrial Groups, 1960*. The following table shows, for the year 1960, industrial disputes in coal mining, stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration.

## DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1960.

Duration.(b)	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (c)	Total.		
<b>COAL MINING.</b>						
1 day and less .. .. .	217	37,749	..	37,749	37,549	163,309
2 days and more than 1 day .. .. .	57	9,574	..	9,574	14,632	59,188
3 days and more than 2 days .. .. .	23	9,127	..	9,127	24,270	103,630
Over 3 days and less than 1 week .. .. .	19	5,376	5	5,381	19,116	77,979
1 week and less than 2 weeks .. .. .	12	1,250	..	1,250	8,041	32,317
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks .. .. .	1	119	..	119	4,165	16,660
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	329	63,195	5	63,200	107,773	453,083
<b>STEVEDORING.</b>						
1 day and less .. .. .	229	140,758	..	140,758	87,705	351,586
2 days and more than 1 day .. .. .	58	30,971	..	30,971	44,636	178,498
3 days and more than 2 days .. .. .	12	3,413	..	3,413	8,220	32,978
Over 3 days and less than 1 week .. .. .	7	95	..	95	304	1,216
1 week and less than 2 weeks .. .. .	2	3,866	..	3,866	26,955	107,820
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	308	179,103	..	179,103	167,820	672,098
<b>OTHER INDUSTRIES.</b>						
1 day and less .. .. .	235	273,359	5,126	278,485	159,039	573,968
2 days and more than 1 day .. .. .	86	40,968	1,935	42,903	61,621	233,179
3 days and more than 2 days .. .. .	58	13,913	1,499	15,412	36,558	133,712
Over 3 days and less than 1 week .. .. .	46	8,160	130	8,290	30,307	109,979
1 week and less than 2 weeks .. .. .	49	7,269	1,493	8,762	56,966	228,454
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks .. .. .	29	5,495	1,038	6,533	79,930	422,281
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks .. .. .	4	541	..	541	21,816	87,004
8 weeks and over .. .. .	1	50	..	50	3,277	13,038
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	508	349,755	11,221	360,976	449,514	1,801,615
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES.</b>						
1 day and less .. .. .	681	451,866	5,126	456,992	284,293	1,088,863
2 days and more than 1 day .. .. .	201	81,513	1,935	83,448	120,889	470,865
3 days and more than 2 days .. .. .	93	26,453	1,499	27,952	69,048	270,320
Over 3 days and less than 1 week .. .. .	72	13,631	135	13,766	49,727	189,174
1 week and less than 2 weeks .. .. .	63	12,385	1,493	13,878	91,962	368,591
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks .. .. .	29	5,495	1,038	6,533	79,930	422,281
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks .. .. .	5	660	..	660	25,981	103,664
8 weeks and over .. .. .	1	50	..	50	3,277	13,038
<i>Total</i> .. .. .	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926,796

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

(iii) *Summary, 1956 to 1960.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia for the years 1956 to 1960 according to limits of duration:—

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Duration (b)	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	In-directly (c)	Total		
1 day and less .. ..	1956	778	293,244	2,823	296,067	239,142	829,035
	1957	671	239,700	2,261	241,961	186,126	675,566
	1958	599	186,505	829	187,334	121,894	432,134
	1959	511	158,219	1,413	159,632	107,572	403,853
	1960	681	451,866	5,126	456,992	284,293	1,088,863
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1956	208	42,610	832	43,442	73,004	246,346
	1957	168	28,928	924	29,852	51,595	180,311
	1958	163	47,141	2,990	50,131	73,564	265,855
	1959	157	37,126	3,879	41,005	62,088	226,130
	1960	201	81,513	1,935	83,448	120,889	470,865
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1956	72	8,749	3,768	12,517	30,197	99,208
	1957	95	15,816	142	15,958	40,825	152,769
	1958	67	9,302	159	9,461	25,428	86,554
	1959	65	14,787	669	15,456	39,979	164,626
	1960	93	26,453	1,499	27,952	69,048	270,320
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1956	64	12,095	465	12,560	50,269	175,032
	1957	54	8,698	3,756	12,454	40,882	149,582
	1958	52	12,083	698	12,781	44,851	160,515
	1959	45	6,945	342	7,287	26,467	96,499
	1960	72	13,631	135	13,766	49,727	189,174
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1956	108	20,377	3,008	23,385	134,678	490,327
	1957	65	9,747	1,842	11,589	60,831	247,756
	1958	67	12,604	1,394	13,998	84,626	311,563
	1959	62	9,482	1,242	10,724	65,092	243,176
	1960	63	12,385	1,493	13,878	91,962	368,591
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1956	39	34,513	837	35,350	394,049	1,371,948
	1957	26	5,945	1,030	6,975	41,095	151,607
	1958	28	6,849	1,111	7,960	60,237	227,449
	1959	18	1,810	440	2,250	25,252	106,166
	1960	29	5,495	1,038	6,533	79,930	422,281
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1956	30	2,231	326	2,557	60,317	212,269
	1957	20	15,825	1,093	16,918	121,960	446,633
	1958	9	1,053	95	1,148	27,700	101,305
	1959	10	612	17	629	14,939	66,770
	1960	5	660	..	660	25,981	103,664
8 weeks and over .. ..	1956	7	771	1,334	2,105	139,727	542,896
	1957	4	1,336	..	1,336	86,899	304,398
	1958	2	36	..	36	1,590	5,228
	1959	1	488	..	488	23,650	70,000
	1960	1	50	..	50	3,277	13,038
Total .. ..	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
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,530,603
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377,220
	1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926,796

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

5. Causes.—(i) *Classification.*—Causes of industrial disputes are grouped under four main headings:—(a) Wages, Hours and Leave; (b) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (c) Trade Unionism; (d) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, 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 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 employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g., political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1960 classified according to cause in the three industrial groups, coal mining, stevedoring and other industries. This dissection has been made because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries.

## CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1960.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave .. .. .	22	3	188	213
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy .. .. .	178	216	254	648
Trade Unionism .. .. .	47	38	42	127
Other .. .. .	82	51	24	157
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1,145</b>
WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)				
Wages, Hours and Leave .. .. .	4,540	7,546	216,609	228,695
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy .. .. .	26,351	74,358	53,692	154,401
Trade Unionism .. .. .	8,523	20,590	14,208	43,321
Other .. .. .	23,786	76,609	76,467	176,862
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>63,200</b>	<b>179,103</b>	<b>360,976</b>	<b>603,279</b>
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
Wages, Hours and Leave .. .. .	5,064	8,834	241,028	254,926
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy .. .. .	56,678	69,600	151,477	277,755
Trade Unionism .. .. .	13,590	37,962	13,065	64,617
Other .. .. .	32,441	51,424	43,944	127,809
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>107,773</b>	<b>167,820</b>	<b>449,514</b>	<b>725,107</b>

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 152.

(iii) *Summary, 1956 to 1960.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1956 to 1960.

## CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Cause of Dispute.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
Wages, Hours and Leave .. .. .	107	75	73	105	213
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy .. .. .	792	674	630	556	648
Trade Unionism .. .. .	106	70	80	86	127
Other .. .. .	301	284	204	122	157
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>1,145</b>

For footnote see next page.

## CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA—continued.

Cause of Dispute.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
<b>WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)</b>					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	130,526	62,708	15,861	74,327	228,695
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy .. ..	149,208	151,863	158,729	108,839	154,401
Trade Unionism .. ..	19,816	13,612	16,432	21,564	43,321
Other .. ..	128,433	108,860	91,827	32,741	176,862
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>427,983</b>	<b>337,043</b>	<b>282,849</b>	<b>237,471</b>	<b>603,279</b>
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST.</b>					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	667,964	181,839	56,214	118,010	254,926
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy .. ..	295,633	321,422	279,253	185,282	277,755
Trade Unionism .. ..	40,844	19,460	23,139	28,826	64,617
Other .. ..	116,942	107,492	81,284	32,921	127,809
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>1,121,383</b>	<b>630,213</b>	<b>439,890</b>	<b>365,039</b>	<b>725,107</b>

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 152.

6. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries, methods of settlement in these industries are analysed separately.

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:—

- (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.
- (2) **Mediation.**—By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (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.
  - (b) **Under Other State Legislation.**—By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors.
- (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.**
    - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
    - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
    - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
    - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
  - (b) **By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors.**

- (5) By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.  
 (6) By closing down the establishment permanently.  
 (7) By resumption without negotiation.  
 (8) By other methods.

As the tables refer only to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more, they do not reflect the relative importance of the work of authorities operating under State and Commonwealth legislation.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1960 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

**METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1960.**

Method of Settlement.	Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES.</b>				
1. By private negotiation .. .. .	51	8	117	176
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation ..	1	..	93	94
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	..	..	75	75
(ii) Coal Industry Acts .. .. .	27	..	..	27
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	22	..	22
(iv) Other Acts .. .. .	..	..	2	2
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	124	..	124
7. By resumption without negotiation .. .. .	250	154	221	625
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1,145</b>

<b>WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)</b>				
1. By private negotiation .. .. .	3,929	2,024	20,359	26,312
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation ..	40	..	23,955	23,995
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	..	..	14,606	14,606
(ii) Coal Industry Acts .. .. .	3,100	..	..	3,100
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	6,398	..	6,398
(iv) Other Acts .. .. .	..	..	64	64
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	23,038	..	23,038
7. By resumption without negotiation .. .. .	56,131	147,643	301,992	505,766
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>63,200</b>	<b>179,103</b>	<b>360,976</b>	<b>603,279</b>

<b>WORKING DAYS LOST.</b>				
1. By private negotiation .. .. .	6,437	657	55,410	62,504
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation ..	80	..	115,416	115,496
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	..	..	57,075	57,075
(ii) Coal Industry Acts .. .. .	7,870	..	..	7,870
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	28,327	..	28,327
(iv) Other Acts .. .. .	..	..	360	360
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	30,738	..	30,738
7. By resumption without negotiation .. .. .	93,386	108,098	221,253	422,737
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>107,773</b>	<b>167,820</b>	<b>449,514</b>	<b>725,107</b>

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

(b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 152.

(iii) *Summary, 1956 to 1960.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table:—

**METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA.(a)**

Method of Settlement.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
1. By private negotiation .. .. .	239	179	205	192	176
2. By mediation not based on legislation .. .. .	6	9	6	2	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	74	62	55	79	94
(b) By reference to State Government officials .. .. .	6	1	4	1	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	24	42	66	57	75
(ii) Coal Industry Acts .. .. .	56	28	35	22	27
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	6	5	4	3	22
(iv) Other Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	38	44	71	74	124
5. By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..
7. By resumption without negotiation .. .. .	853	724	541	437	625
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	9	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>1,145</b>

WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)					
1. By private negotiation .. .. .	27,589	30,464	32,053	32,836	26,312
2. By mediation not based on legislation .. .. .	566	1,162	4,208	418	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	16,191	12,188	9,584	18,784	23,995
(b) By reference to State Government officials .. .. .	3,589	33	2,771	25	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	2,700	6,021	9,147	7,913	14,606
(ii) Coal Industry Acts .. .. .	7,808	2,800	7,465	2,301	3,100
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	985	6,133	4,460	158	6,398
(iv) Other Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	64
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	8,672	7,124	5,472	9,528	23,038
5. By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out .. .. .	116	..	..	..	..
7. By resumption without negotiation .. .. .	359,536	269,777	207,689	165,324	505,766
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	1,341	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>427,752</b>	<b>337,043</b>	<b>282,849</b>	<b>237,287</b>	<b>603,279</b>

WORKING DAYS LOST.					
1. By private negotiation .. .. .	156,951	155,441	89,363	75,679	62,504
2. By mediation not based on legislation .. .. .	979	13,180	10,399	962	..
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	54,110	46,922	36,983	59,975	115,496
(b) By reference to State Government officials .. .. .	12,509	268	4,356	125	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	22,048	39,970	44,382	58,738	57,075
(ii) Coal Industry Acts .. .. .	29,271	10,202	21,031	10,166	7,870
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	2,216	41,862	23,693	226	28,327
(iv) Other Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	360
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	10,000	5,578	4,846	11,624	30,738
5. By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out .. .. .	364	..	..	..	..
7. By resumption without negotiation .. .. .	831,356	314,730	204,837	146,060	422,737
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	2,060	..	..	..
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,119,804</b>	<b>630,213</b>	<b>439,890</b>	<b>363,555</b>	<b>725,107</b>

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. 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 year. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 152.



## § 6. Industrial Accidents.

Except in the case of mining accidents, lack of uniformity of definition and coverage from State to State seriously impaired the usefulness of statistics of industrial accidents published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39. Only statistics of mining accidents are now published. Information regarding these is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the several States. In the following table mining accidents are classified according to industry. Corresponding particulars for 1959 and earlier years will be found in the bulletin *Primary Industries, Part II.—Non-Rural Industries and Value of Production*. The classification of mining accidents according to location and cause, which appeared in previous issues of the Labour Report, has been discontinued.

## MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1960.

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
PERSONS KILLED.								
Metal Mining—								
Gold Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining .. .. .	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Copper-Gold Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
Tin Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Mineral Sands Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Metal Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total .. .. .	2	..	2	1	10	1	..	16
Fuel Mining—								
Black Coal Mining .. .. .	14	..	1	..	1	..	..	16
Brown Coal Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	14	..	1	..	1	..	..	16
Non-metal (excluding Fuel) Mining .. .. .	..	(a) 3	..	..	1	..	..	4
Total, All Mining .. .. .	16	(a) 3	3	1	12	1	..	36
PERSONS INJURED.								
Metal Mining—								
Gold Mining .. .. .	..	4	..	..	403	..	2	409
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining .. .. .	216	..	66	..	..	37	..	319
Copper-Gold Mining .. .. .	..	..	39	..	37	18	8	102
Tin Mining .. .. .	2	..	4	..	..	22	..	28
Mineral Sands Mining .. .. .	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	23
Other Metal Mining .. .. .	..	..	(b) 59	4	17	1	10	91
Total .. .. .	236	4	(b) 173	4	457	78	20	972
Fuel Mining—								
Black Coal Mining .. .. .	69	9	226	6	146	7	..	463
Brown Coal Mining .. .. .	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	74
Total .. .. .	69	83	226	6	146	7	..	537
Non-metal (excluding Fuel) Mining .. .. .	11	(a) 2	..	5	5	5	..	28
Total, All Mining .. .. .	316	(a) 89	(b) 399	15	608	90	20	1,537

(a) Excludes accidents in salt mining separated from accidents in mines.

(b) Includes accidents in smelting plants which cannot be separated from accidents in mines.

## § 7. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31st December, 1960.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1960	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time.
Victoria .. ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1958 ..	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland ..	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1960.	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia ..	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1960.	Special Magistrates.
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1960.	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 1930-1959.	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949-1959.	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 of full jurisdiction.
	Wards' Employment Ordinance 1953-1959.	Local Court of full jurisdiction.
Australian Capital Territory.	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1959.	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 31ST DECEMBER, 1960).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses.
On the question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	£500 medical and surgical; £500 hospital; £250 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 per annum, 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 State Government Insurance Office 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.	£100 hospital; £100 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100.
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	£2,340 per annum (£45 per week) (overtime allowances excluded).	Nil ..	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury. Where no dependants burial expenses up to £70.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	£150 medical; £250 hospital; £59 15s. funeral in the case of males; and £150 medical; £250 hospital; £59 14s. 11d. funeral in the case of females.
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	£40 per week.	Nil ..	£1,000.
Rehearing by local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed.	Nil ..	£350 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 or High Court may be made from the decision of a Local Court according to how the Local Court is constituted.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	As above.
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 per annum, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances.	Nil ..	Not exceeding £350 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of larger sum.

## CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Basic Weekly Payment.	Maximum Weekly Payment.
New South Wales..	75 per cent. of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	£10 10s. with no dependants; with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria .. .. .	.. .. .	<i>Adult</i> £8 16s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). <i>Minor</i> £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower).
Queensland ..	75 per cent. of a.w.e. ..	£11 7s. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).
South Australia ..	75 per cent. of a.w.e. ..	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years, £14 5s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £9 15s.
Western Australia..	.. .. .	Adult male on or above basic wage, £10 11s. with no dependants. (With dependants, £14 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Adult female on or above female basic wage, £7 4s. with no dependants. (With dependants, £10 15s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to £10 11s. or £7 4s. 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 ..	.. .. .	<i>Adult</i> where a.w.e. less than £15—85 per cent. of a.w.e. In any other case—75 per cent. of a.w.e. or £12 15s., whichever is greater. <i>Minor</i> £9 or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower, plus dependants' allowances, but total weekly payment not to exceed £12 15s.
Commonwealth of Australia	.. .. .	£10 (£7 5s. 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	.. .. .	£8 15s. during period of incapacity.
	.. .. .	7s. 6d., plus cost of specified food ration.
Australian Capital Territory	.. .. .	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above).

NOTE.—a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

## IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960)—continued.

in case of Total Disablement.

Minimum Weekly Payment.	Weekly Payments in respect of Dependents.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £7. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £9 5s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £7. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than £6 10s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £4 17s. 6d.	£3 for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 5s. per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i> ), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum.	£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.	£3,300.
£5, except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than £5, where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£3 5s. for dependent wife and £1 5s. each child under 16 years of age.	£3,000.
£4 16s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower.	£2 15s. for dependent wife, £1 3s. each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age.	(a) where permanent total incapacity results, £3,018. (b) other than (a), £2,867.
Same as for maximum	£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.	£7,300.
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for (a) dependent wife; or (b) female over 16 years, who is wholly or mainly dependent on the employee and who at the date of injury was a member of the employee's family or was caring for a child under sixteen years who is mainly dependent on the employee; plus £1 2s. 6d. per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury.	£3,000 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity, when liability unlimited.
Same as for maximum	£2 5s. for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. £1 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	£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.	5s. plus cost of specified food ration for wife. 2s. 6d. for one dependent child under 16 years of age plus cost of specified food ration.	£1,058, 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 10s. for wife or a female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent on 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 2s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman.	Unlimited where the injury results in total and permanent incapacity, otherwise £3,000 plus cost of medical treatment.

NOTE.—a.w.e. = average weekly earnings.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Provision for Additional Dependent Children.
New South Wales	£4,300. 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 £60.	.. .. .	£2 3s. per week additional for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier.
Victoria ..	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	.. .. .	£80 for each dependent child.
Queensland ..	£3,000, plus £100 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.	£3,000 total dependants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age.	£100 for each child or stepchild.
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £2,750, plus £90 for each dependent child, plus burial expenses not exceeding £80 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	£900, plus £90 for each dependent child.	£90 for each dependent child.
Western Australia	£3,293, plus £90 for each dependent child under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.	£957 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus £90 for each dependent child.	£90 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.
Tasmania ..	£4,000, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	.. .. .	£100 for each dependent child.
Commonwealth of Australia	£3,000 .. .. .	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.	.. .. .	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
	£1,058, plus £45 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus up to £27 funeral expenses.	.. .. .	£45 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Australian Capital Territory	£3,000, 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 31ST DECEMBER, 1960)—continued.

Provisions for Lump Sum Payment for Scheduled Injuries.	Special Provisions regarding Compensation for 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 Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
es.	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. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	. . . . .
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive.

## CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	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	No.	Yes, but liability restricted to travel to or from employment as distinct from place of employment.
Northern Territory	No.	Yes.
	No.	Yes.
Australian Capital Territory	No.	Yes.



IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1960)—*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 £3,000 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £5.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme. 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.	£4,000.	As for silicosis.	£4,000.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuri
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.