

- (d) The scheme was financed partly from Consolidated Revenue, partly from the abolition of the exemptions from taxation in respect of children after the first and the major part from a tax of 2½ per cent. of all pay-rolls in excess of £20 per week, but is now a charge on the National Welfare Fund.
- (e) The general administration of the Act is under the control of the Director-General of Social Services, and the detailed administration is carried out by the Deputy Directors in each State and other officers appointed for the purposes of the Social Services Consolidation Act 1947.

Consequent upon the operation of the Commonwealth Child Endowment Scheme, appropriate steps were taken for the termination of the schemes operating in New South Wales and the Commonwealth Public Service.

A summary of the operations of this scheme during the five years 1943-44 to 1947-48 is given below:—

Child Endowment : Australia, 1943-44 to 1947-48.

Year	Endowed Families.		Approved Institutions		Total Number of Endowed Children.
	Number of Families.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Endowed Children.	
1943-44 ..	593,140	903,577	321	18,396	921,973
1944-45 ..	518,293	920,427	335	18,116	938,543
1945-46 ..	533,819	945,542	342	18,989	964,531
1946-47 ..	559,730	986,814	355	19,743	1,006,557
1947-48 ..	586,415	1,029,777	366	20,580	1,050,357

Year:	Amount Paid to Endowees and Approved Institutions.	Annual Liability for Endowment on 30th June.	Average Annual Rate of Endowment per Endowed Family on 30th June.	Average Number of Endowed Children per Endowed Family on 30th June.	Number of Endowed Children in each 10,000 of Population.
	£	£	£		
1943-44 ..	12,256,976	11,985,649	23.346	1.796	1,262.
1944-45 ..	12,036,249	18,301,588	34.630	1.776	1,271.
1945-46 ..	18,019,178	18,808,354	34.540	1.771	1,295
1946-47 ..	19,862,933	19,627,862	34.379	1.763	1,331
1947-48 ..	19,425,518	20,481,961	34.243	1.757	1,335

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

I. General.—Data on which this section is based are divided into three main categories: (a) Censuses, 1933 and 1947; and quasi-censuses; (b) monthly returns for Pay-roll Tax purposes, supplemented by State Statisticians' collections of Government employment; and (c) reports from Trade Union secretaries.

The first quasi-census was the National Register, July, 1939. It covered males aged 18-64 years and, supplemented by other data, provided estimates for July, 1939. The Civilian Register, June, 1943, and Occupation Survey, June, 1945, covered civilians aged 14 years and over and were supplemented by records of the Defence Forces.

Pay-roll Tax returns first became available in July, 1941.

2. **Total Occupied Persons**—(i) *Australia*.—The estimates in the table below are divided into three categories (a) Defence Forces; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or self-employed in businesses or on farms; and (c) wage or salary earners fully employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal wage earners. Unemployed wage earners are excluded.

Male unpaid "helpers" in rural industry, who numbered about 35,000 in June, 1933, and about 32,000 in March, 1947, have been included with employers and self-employed persons, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in an unofficial partnership or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid "helpers" in other industries, who numbered about 6,000 males and 4,000 females in June, 1933, have been included with wage and salary earners. Unpaid female "helpers" on farms are very numerous, some 22,000 being shown on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics returns for March, 1947. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties. All women occupied in unpaid home duties have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

Statistics of net enlistments in the Defence Forces shown in the table below represent total enlistments for full-time duty less deaths and discharges. Prior to December, 1941, men in certain age-groups were called up for short training courses but these men are excluded from the figures. In July, 1941, the number of such men was approximately 50,000.

Total Occupied Persons : Australia, 1933 to 1947.

(Thousands.)

Year and Month.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments).	Employers and Self-employed Persons.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons including Forces
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933—June..	5.8	292.4	248.3	540.7	200.0	992.0	1192.0	1732.7	1738.5
1939—July..	12.9	300.0	299.0	599.0	202.0	1293.1	1495.1	2094.1	2107.0
1941—July..	282.8a	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1303.4	1551.4	2043.4	2326.2
1943—June..	685.0	262.0	180.0	442.0	120.9	1273.2	1394.1	1806.1	2491.1
1945—June(b)	603.5	287.5	187.1	474.6	130.2	1294.2	1424.4	1899.0	2502.5
1947—June (c)	54.5	293.0	278.8	571.8	150.0	1649.4	1799.4	2371.2	2423.7
FEMALES.									
1933—June..	..	15.1	36.2	71.3	4.4	447.5	451.9	523.2	523.2
1939—July..	..	16.0	62.0	78.0	4.0	561.6	565.6	643.6	643.6
1941—July..	1.8	14.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	646.2	662.2	733.0	734.8
1943—June..	44.0	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.1	682.1	710.2	756.3	800.3
1945—June(b)	45.4	17.0	43.1	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
1947—June (c)	1.0	14.4	54.4	68.8	11.0	670.6	681.6	750.4	751.4
PERSONS.									
1933—June..	5.8	307.5	304.5	612.0	204.4	1439.5	1643.9	2255.9	2261.7
1939—July..	12.9	316.0	361.0	677.0	206.0	1854.7	2060.7	2737.7	2750.6
1941—July..	284.6b	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June..	729.0	273.7	184.4	458.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2862.4	3201.4
1945—June(b)	648.9	304.5	230.2	534.7	153.2	1951.3	2114.5	2649.2	3298.1
1947—June (c)	55.5	307.4	333.3	640.6	161.0	2320.0	2481.0	3121.6	3777.1

(a) Excludes approximately 50,000 men called up for short training courses. (b) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (c) Preliminary estimates, subject to revision on completion of detailed tabulation of 1947 Census. See further explanation given below. (d) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic service as follows:—106.7 in June, 1933, 124.5 in July, 1939, 100.0 in July, 1941, 41.5 in June, 1943, 47.6 in June, 1945, 51.0 in June, 1947.

The numbers of persons in the Defence Forces in June, 1947, shown in the foregoing table include those serving outside Australia who were omitted from the Census taken in that month. Estimates shown for numbers of employers and self-employed persons and for wage and salary earners in rural industry have been based on preliminary Census data. Preliminary estimates, based on Pay-Roll Tax returns, &c., are shown in the table above for wage and salary earners employed in industries other than rural. In the case of males, preliminary results of the 1947 Census indicate that only slight revision will be necessary when the estimate is adjusted to the final Census figure.

The preliminary estimate of 670,600 female wage and salary earners employed in non-rural industries includes females working part-time. The tentative figure for females working in these industries recorded at the Census of June, 1947, was 620,000. Persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours were instructed on the Census Schedule to exclude themselves from the work force, unless their earnings from such work formed their principal means of livelihood.

From June, 1933, to July, 1939, the number of occupied persons of both sexes increased by 488,900, due to the increase of 223,700 in the number of persons available and offering for gainful occupation and to the decrease of 265,200 in the number unemployed from 563,200 to 298,000.

During the war years from July, 1939, to June, 1943, the total labour force increased by 268,600. The Defence Forces absorbed 716,000 drawn from the following sources:—

- (a) Net decrease in number of occupied civilians—175,000 ;
- (b) Decrease in unemployment—272,000 ;
- (c) Net expansion of total labour force—269,000.

Based on the pre-war trends, it was estimated that item (c) above included about 180,000 persons whose entry into the labour force could be attributed solely to war-time conditions.

The total labour force expanded by 37,000 between June, 1943 and June, 1945, males and females both increasing. Between June, 1945, and June, 1947, however, the available labour force is estimated to have decreased by 94,300 (males, 50,700, females, 43,600). The decrease in the total labour force which has occurred since the cessation of hostilities is due to two factors—firstly, retirement of some persons who entered the Defence Forces or civilian employment solely on account of war conditions and who normally would not have sought gainful employment; secondly, entry into full-time training courses of ex-Service personnel.

The number of females available for, and seeking gainful occupation, which in June, 1945 was 811,800, declined by 43,600 to 768,200 in June, 1947. Probably the majority of those who retired from gainful employment were married women of whom the number in paid employment had increased very considerably during the war. The following table shows the conjugal

condition of civilian females offering for gainful employment in 1933 and 1945 :—

Conjugal Condition, Female Civil Labour Force : Australia, June, 1933 and June, 1945.

Conjugal Condition.	June, 1933.	June, 1945.
Never married	515,600	535,100
Married	65,100	181,800
Widowed	39,900	39,500
Divorced	5,700	10,000
Total	626,300	766,400

During the first two years of the war period occupied civilians showed a small increase although over 300,000 men were in the Forces or militia training camps by July, 1941. The entry of Japan into the war led to a rapid increase in the rate of expansion of the Defence Forces so that in June, 1943, there were 729,000 persons in the Forces and occupied civilians numbered 2,562,400—a decrease of 175,300 since July, 1939, despite the absorption of virtually all unemployed persons and the attraction into gainful occupations of about 180,000 persons who normally would not be so occupied. At this stage of the war the munitions programme had reached its peak and a policy of reducing the numbers employed on this work was applied shortly afterwards. A plan of special releases from the Defence Forces also was introduced which, together with reduction of employment on munitions, enabled civilian employment in other vital fields (especially rural industry) to be expanded. Between June, 1943, and June, 1945 (immediately prior to the end of the war) the number of occupied civilians increased by 86,800. Rural industry absorbed 35,000 and other industries 51,800.

During 1945-46 and 1946-47, as demobilization of the Defence Forces progressed, there was a rapid increase in the number of occupied civilians. During this period substantial numbers of ex-Service personnel were on extended leave prior to resumption of civil employment.

From July, 1939, to June, 1943, persons occupied in rural industry declined from 522,000 to 422,700 and recovered to about 468,400 in June, 1947. At this date, females employed in rural industry were estimated to be 25,400 compared with 20,000 in 1939.

The numbers occupied in industries other than rural were 2,215,700 in July, 1939; 2,139,700 in June, 1943; 2,191,500 in June, 1945, and 2,653,200 in June, 1947. Employers and self-employed persons in these industries decreased from 361,000 in July, 1939, to 184,400 in June, 1943, partly as a result of enlistments in the Defence Forces but chiefly as a result of changing to wage or salary earning. It is estimated that by June, 1947, employers and self-employed persons had increased to 333,200.

Male wage and salary earners in industries other than rural reached their lowest point in July, 1943 (1,266,400) nearly 27,000 below the July, 1939 level. Thereafter there was a gradual upward trend, the increase in the two years ended June, 1945, being 21,000. On 1st June, 1945, the total was

1,100 above the pre-war level. During 1945-46 there was an increase of 212,300 and in the year ended June, 1947, a further increase of 142,900. Many more workers could have been absorbed if available.

Female wage and salary earners in industries other than rural are conveniently treated in two groups—private domestic and "other". Domestic servants in private households decreased rapidly during the war—from 124,500 in July, 1939, to 41,500 in June, 1943. They numbered about 51,000 in June, 1947, or 41 per cent. of the 1939 figures. Wage earners in the "other" group increased by 119,000 in the two years ended July, 1941, a further 47,600 by June, 1942, and another 37,000 in 1942-43. From June, 1943, to June, 1945, there was a decline of 21,000 which may have been related to the reduction in munitions manufacture and the return to civil life during this period of a large number of men. Demobilization of the Defence Forces and cessation of many war-time activities resulted in a further decline in women available and offering for civil employment. Nevertheless, females in civil employment increased gradually after January, 1946, and had regained the June, 1945, level by June, 1947.

(ii) *States*.—The following table shows total occupied males and females in each State in July, 1939, and June, 1947, divided into Defence Forces, Employers and Self-employed Persons and Wage and Salary Earners.

Total Occupied Persons—States—July, 1939 and June, 1947.

(Thousands)

State	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments.)		Employers and Self-employed Persons.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons including Forces.	
	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (a)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (a)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (a)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (a)
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	21.3	216.2	198.1	596.2	727.8	817.3	947.2
Victoria ..	4.4	17.2	162.9	159.8	399.5	488.9	566.8	665.9
Queensland ..	1.0	6.9	95.1	99.0	218.6	250.1	314.7	356.0
South Australia ..	1.1	4.3	54.6	52.4	127.7	153.7	183.4	210.4
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.5	47.4	40.5	99.7	115.9	148.1	159.9
Tasmania ..	0.5	1.3	21.5	20.5	46.9	57.4	68.9	79.2
FEMALES.								
New South Wales ..	..	0.4	28.4	25.0	220.8	274.0	249.2	299.4
Victoria ..	..	0.3	25.5	23.3	175.3	206.0	200.8	228.6
Queensland ..	..	0.1	11.1	10.1	71.2	86.0	82.3	96.2
South Australia ..	..	0.1	6.0	5.2	47.4	53.9	53.4	59.2
Western Australia ..	..	0.1	4.8	4.3	33.2	40.0	38.0	44.4
Tasmania ..	..	..	2.2	1.8	16.3	19.2	18.5	21.0
PERSONS.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	21.7	244.6	223.1	817.0	1001.8	1066.5	1246.6
Victoria ..	4.4	17.5	188.4	182.1	574.8	694.9	767.6	894.5
Queensland ..	1.0	7.0	106.2	109.1	289.8	336.1	397.0	452.2
South Australia ..	1.1	4.4	60.6	57.6	175.1	207.6	236.8	269.6
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.6	52.2	44.8	132.9	153.9	186.1	204.3
Tasmania ..	0.5	1.3	23.7	22.3	63.2	76.6	87.4	100.2

(a) Preliminary figures based on 1947 Census. Subject to revision. See notes to table (p. 106.)

Between July, 1939, and June, 1947, the occupied population of Australia (including Defence Forces but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, persons of independent means and dependants) increased by approximately 15.5 per cent. The proportionate increase in each State was as follows: New South Wales, 16.9; Victoria, 16.5; Queensland, 13.9; South Australia, 13.8; Western Australia, 9.8; Tasmania, 14.6.

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Employment—(i) Industrial Groups: Australia.—Estimates are made monthly of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female domestics in private homes), based on Pay-roll Tax returns and statistics of Commonwealth Government employment. Pay-roll returns cover only a small proportion of wage earners on rural holdings, and practically no private-domestic servants. It is not possible to obtain actual numbers of farm employees and private domestic servants except when a Census or quasi-Census such as Occupation Survey (1st June, 1945) is taken, but estimates have been made from time to time using available data. The next table shows the trend in that section of wage and salary earning employment which it is possible to estimate monthly. Figures are given as at June, 1933 (Census) and July, 1939 (based on National Register). From July, 1941, (commencement of Pay-roll Tax returns) the estimates are available for each month, and the table shows the level in June of the years 1943, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.)

The table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civil employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, and persons on the paid strength of the Defence Forces) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Governmental authorities and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Government employees, if any.

Wage and Salary Earners in Employment, Industrial Groups: Australia, 1933 to 1948.

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

(Thousands.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945. (a)	June, 1946. (b)	June, 1947. (b)	June, 1948. (b)
MALES.							
Mining and Quarrying	36.3	44.2	45.2	43.4	48.8	51.0	52.7
Factories	251.7	391.5	520.7	514.5	558.4	593.2	617.2
Building and Construction	(c) 151.7	149.7	91.8	89.2	124.9	155.7	167.8
Rail and Air Transport	72.7	73.0	76.7	82.4	91.8	93.9	96.5
Other Transport and Communication	91.7	112.9	119.0	127.2	146.0	162.5	173.4
Retail Trade	212.2	259.7	71.7	76.3	103.2	116.0	123.7
Other Commerce and Finance			89.3	96.5	133.4	151.9	161.7
Health	10.8	17.8	15.5	16.1	20.1	23.2	24.5
Education	18.7	22.1	19.3	19.6	24.5	27.4	28.0
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	12.8	17.4	10.7	12.8	16.0	17.1	17.7
Personal Services	31.2	37.0	24.8	35.0	44.7	50.3	52.9
Other	102.2	159.8	188.5	182.2	194.7	207.2	214.0
Total	992.0	1,293.1	1,273.2	1,294.2	1,506.5	1,649.4	1,730.0
Governmental (d)	262.2	349.8	413.3	399.9	435.0	472.0	494.4
Private Employers	729.8	943.3	859.9	894.3	1,071.5	1,177.4	1,235.5
Total	992.0	1,293.1	1,273.2	1,294.2	1,506.5	1,649.4	1,730.0

Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment, Industrial Groups:
Australia, 1933 to 1948—*continued.*

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

(Thousands.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945. (a)	June, 1946. (b)	June, 1947. (c)	June, 1948 (d)
FEMALES.							
Mining and Quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
Factories	103.1	148.2	228.6	206.3	192.1	199.9	205.4
Building and Construction	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.9
Rail and Air Transport	2.1	2.5	7.5	7.7	6.3	7.2	7.8
Other Transport and Communication	9.0	10.1	27.1	28.8	25.6	25.2	27.2
Retail Trade	87.3	114.9	98.5	95.9	99.6	104.0	109.3
Other Commerce and Finance							
Health	28.5	34.0	46.4	49.2	51.4	55.8	59.6
Education	30.7	32.0	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.3	37.1
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	3.2	4.0	7.1	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.4
Personal Services	44.1	43.0	55.7	61.5	66.2	69.3	70.4
Other	31.9	46.9	78.1	71.4	56.7	57.6	58.4
Total	340.8	437.1	640.7	619.5	596.0	619.6	644.0
Governmental (d)	46.5	55.2	135.9	125.4	91.0	92.1	94.9
Private Employers	294.3	381.9	504.8	494.1	502.0	527.5	549.1
Total	340.8	437.1	640.7	619.5	596.0	619.6	644.0

PERSONS.							
Mining and Quarrying	36.5	52.5	45.8	43.8	49.3	51.5	53.3
Factories	351.8	539.7	749.3	720.8	750.5	793.1	822.6
Building and Construction	(c) 152.4	150.9	94.2	90.4	127.3	158.3	170.7
Rail and Air Transport	74.8	75.5	84.2	90.1	98.6	101.1	104.3
Other Transport and Communication	100.7	123.0	146.1	156.0	171.6	187.7	200.6
Retail Trade	299.5	374.6	170.2	172.2	202.8	220.0	232.6
Other Commerce and Finance							
Health	39.3	51.8	61.9	65.3	71.5	79.0	84.1
Education	49.4	54.1	55.4	55.7	60.5	63.7	65.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	16.0	21.4	17.8	20.3	43.9	25.3	26.1
Personal Services	75.3	80.0	80.5	96.5	110.9	119.6	123.3
Other	134.1	206.7	266.6	253.6	251.4	261.8	273.0
Total	1,332.8	1,730.2	1,913.9	1,913.7	2,102.5	2,269.0	2,374.9
Governmental (d)	308.7	405.0	549.2	525.3	520.0	564.1	580.3
Private Employers	1,024.1	1,325.2	1,364.7	1,388.4	1,572.5	1,704.9	1,784.6
Total	1,332.8	1,730.2	1,913.9	1,913.7	2,102.5	2,269.0	2,374.9

(a) 1st June, 1945. Occupation Survey. (b) Subject to revision. (c) Includes 72,336 labourers, industry undefined. (d) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, and Local Government Authorities

During the year ended June, 1948, the total increase in numbers of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural wage earners, female domestics in private homes and Defence Forces) was 105,900 (males 81,500; females 24,400) of whom 81,100 were absorbed by private employers and 24,800 by public authorities, mainly for works and services such as transport, post and telegraph, education, etc.

During 1947-48 employment increased in all industrial groups except religion and social welfare. Within the manufacturing group, employment connected with skins and leather decreased slightly, while employment in sawmilling was unchanged.

Manufacturing as a whole increased by 29,500, Transport and Communication by 16,100, Retail Trade 12,600, Other Commerce and Finance 13,700, Building and Construction, 11,400, Health Services 5,100, Personal Services 3,700, and Education 2,000.

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

Wage and Salary Earners in Employment : States, 1933 to 1948.

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

(Thousands.)

Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Victoria	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia (a)
MALES.							
1933—June ..	380.6	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.0
1939—July ..	529.0	357.5	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941—November ..	556.8	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.4
1943—June ..	525.1	355.2	167.3	110.6	70.4	36.9	1273.2
1945—June(b) ..	534.1	359.1	168.7	109.8	75.5	39.5	1294.2
1946—June(c) ..	618.5	417.9	192.4	129.6	93.9	46.9	1506.5
1947—June(c) ..	671.8	452.6	220.2	140.9	103.9	51.1	1649.4
1948—June(c) ..	702.2	473.3	232.6	149.0	109.2	54.5	1730.8
FEMALES.							
1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.6	9.1	340.8
1939—July ..	168.0	142.9	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.9
1941—November ..	229.3	192.8	62.6	43.6	32.6	15.2	579.8
1943—June ..	254.4	205.4	74.1	52.9	35.5	16.7	640.7
1945—June(b) ..	247.7	193.8	74.9	48.8	35.6	16.7	619.5
1946—June(c) ..	242.3	183.7	71.2	45.8	34.4	16.6	596.0
1947—June(c) ..	252.1	190.5	74.5	48.0	35.6	16.9	619.6
1948—June(c) ..	261.6	196.7	77.9	50.1	37.0	18.0	643.7
PERSONS.							
1933—June ..	506.4	406.8	180.3	106.5	90.7	38.1	1332.8
1939—July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	140.7	109.1	49.0	1730.2
1941—November ..	786.1	597.9	230.5	167.5	115.8	54.6	1961.2
1943—June ..	779.5	560.6	241.4	163.5	105.9	53.6	1913.9
1945—June(b) ..	781.8	552.9	243.6	158.6	111.1	56.2	1913.7
1946—June(c) ..	866.8	601.6	263.6	175.4	128.3	63.5	2102.5
1947—June(c) ..	923.9	643.1	294.7	188.9	139.5	68.0	2269.0
1948—June(c) ..	963.8	670.0	310.5	199.1	146.2	72.5	2374.5

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(b) 1st June, 1945. (Occupation Survey).

(c) Subject to revision.

In all States except Queensland employment of male wage and salary earners in civilian work, excluding rural and private domestic, was higher in November, 1941, than at the outbreak of war. The male employment level then commenced to decrease and continued to do so in most States until the second quarter of 1943-44. In Queensland, however, the downward movement was very slight. There was then a general, though slight, upward trend (except in South Australia), until the end of the war. Demobilization of the Defence Forces resulted in a rapid increase in male employment in

all States in 1945-46 and 1946-47. Male employment in each State continued to increase during 1947-48, but at a rate much less than in the two preceding years and decreasing as the year progressed.

After the outbreak of war, female wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and domestics in private homes) increased rapidly in all States. The peak level during the war (646,000) was reached in December, 1943. From June to December, 1943, there was only a slight total increase. Victoria and South Australia had already passed their respective peaks of female employment. In January, 1946, female employment reached its lowest level (588,400) since January, 1942, having declined in all States after the end of the war, particularly in Victoria and South Australia. Since January, 1946, female employment has increased in all States and in June, 1948, was only slightly below the war-time peak.

(iii) *Factories.*—In the following table is shown the number of employees in the main factory classes in June, 1939, and in June of each year from 1945 to 1948. The figures refer to the estimated employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published annually in the *Production Bulletin*, Part I, 'Secondary Industries.' In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more hands are employed, or in which power, other than hand, is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude those engaged in selling and distribution, etc

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia, June, 1939 to 1948.
(Thousands.)

Class of Factory	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948(a)
MALES.					
Treatment of Non-metaliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9.8	7.6	10.7	12.2	12.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	9.6	14.0	16.0	16.4
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	14.6	24.3	22.9	23.1	24.7
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	161.6	264.9	264.5	275.6	287.7
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	2.8	1.7	3.0	3.9	4.1
Textiles (including knitted goods)	18.3	22.6	26.8	28.3	29.6
Skins and Leather	8.0	8.7	11.3	11.8	11.3
Clothing (including Shoes)	19.1	18.7	24.0	27.2	27.7
Food, Drink, Tobacco	57.6	69.9	72.9	77.4	81.8
Sawmilling	16.2	17.9	19.9	21.7	21.8
Other Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	22.5	21.9	27.7	31.0	32.6
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	23.4	31.0	33.4	34.3
Rubber	4.9	5.9	7.9	8.2	8.8
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.4	7.9	10.8	11.7	11.7
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	9.5	11.0	11.5	11.8
Total	391.0	514.5	558.4	593.2	617.2

(a) Preliminary estimates—subject to revision.

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes: Australia,
June, 1939 to 1948—continued.

(Thousands.)

Class of Factory.	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948(a)
FEMALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .	5.7	11.3	8.1	7.7	7.9
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .	9.4	40.9	26.4	26.5	28.4
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .	27.2	32.6	30.9	31.9	32.8
Skins and Leather	2.5	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.6
Clothing (including Shoes)	61.3	64.6	70.7	76.1	78.4
Food, Drink, Tobacco	20.9	29.1	26.9	27.0	26.8
Sawmilling	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Other Woodworking, Furniture, etc. .. .	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.7
Paper, Printing, etc.	11.6	12.6	12.1	12.9	12.9
Rubber	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.1
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	2.4	4.8	5.4	5.8	5.5
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	148.6	266.3	192.1	199.9	205.4

MEN.

Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	8.0	11.1	12.6	13.4
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	10.7	15.1	17.1	17.6
Chemicals, Oils, Paint, etc.	20.3	35.6	31.0	30.8	32.6
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .	171.0	305.8	290.9	302.1	316.8
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	3.3	2.2	3.6	4.7	5.0
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .	45.5	55.2	57.7	60.4	62.4
Skins and Leather	10.5	11.8	15.1	15.3	14.9
Clothing (including Shoes)	80.4	83.3	94.7	103.3	106.1
Food, Drink, Tobacco	78.5	99.0	99.8	104.4	108.6
Sawmilling	16.5	18.5	20.5	22.3	22.4
Other Woodworking, Furniture, etc. .. .	25.8	24.8	31.1	34.7	36.3
Paper, Printing, etc.	38.3	36.0	43.1	46.3	47.2
Rubber	7.2	7.6	9.5	10.0	10.9
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.8	12.7	16.2	17.5	17.2
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	9.6	11.1	11.6	11.9
Total	539.6	720.8	750.5	793.1	822.6

(a) Preliminary estimates—subject to revision.

§ 2. Unemployment.

1. **Total Persons Unemployed.**—The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at the Censuses of

1911, 1921 and 1933, the National Register, 1939, the Civilian Register, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. Preliminary estimates based on the Census of 1947, are shown. The percentage which the unemployed bore at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown. Of the total wage and salary earners shown below as being unemployed at the Census of 30th June, 1933, 1.4 per cent. was on account of sickness and accident.

Unemployment (All Causes): Australia.

Year and Month.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.			Percentage of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	'000.	'000.	'000.	%	%	%
1911—April (Census)	48.0	8.3	56.3	4.3	2.7	4.0
1921—April ..	139.4	21.5	160.9	10.7	5.7	9.6
1933—June (a) ..	460.2	103.1	563.3	27.9	19.1	25.8
1939—July (b) ..	264.0	34.0	298.0	15.0	5.7	12.6
1943—June (c) ..	19.5	6.3	25.8	1.4	0.9	1.2
1945—June (d) ..	39.9	16.2	56.1	2.7	2.3	2.6
1947—June (e) ..	66.0	16.7	82.7	3.5	2.4	3.2

(a) The figures shown for 1933 are in excess of those actually recorded at the Census, an allowance having been made for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, having never been employed, were not classed as wage and salary earners. (b) Derived from National Register, 1939. (c) Derived from Civilian Register, 1943. See comment below. (d) Derived from Occupation Survey, 1945. (e) Estimate, subject to revision.

The estimates and percentages of unemployment given above for periods subsequent to the Census of 1933 should be interpreted in conjunction with the notes below.

The estimates for 1939 were based on the National Register, which covered males aged 18-64 years, and data available from other sources. The proportion of wage earners unemployed in July, 1939, immediately prior to the 1939-45 War, was estimated at approximately 12½ per cent. In July, 1941, it was about 4 per cent. and by June, 1943, under conditions of intensive mobilization of man-power for war purposes involuntary unemployment was practically nil. Owing to the absence of specific definition of an unemployed person on the Civil Registration card used in 1943, and use on the Occupation Survey (1945) card of the definition "a person normally working for wages but without a job on 1st June", it appears that the 1943 and 1945 figures exclude some persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs at the dates of the surveys. On the other hand, at the Census of June, 1947, persons not at work as a result of industrial disputes, temporary lay-off and other causes were asked to show themselves as unemployed. The numbers in need of financial relief on account of unemployment in June, 1947, were quite small. Details of unemployment benefits are shown in § 5.

2. **Unemployment in Trade Unions.**—(i) *General.*—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment amongst trade unionists was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

Since 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the *Official Year Book*, *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, and the *Labour Report*. Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since 1st January, 1913. The quarterly figures show the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter: they include persons out of work through sickness but exclude persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs except those outside the industry who are indirectly affected. The yearly figures quoted represent the average of the four quarters.

The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the trend of unemployment amongst trade unionists as reported by the secretaries of trade unions.

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1948 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1948 (June Quarter) in respect of:—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available; (b) The number of members of such unions; (c) The number of members unemployed; and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions	Number of Members.	MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 (end of year)	25	6,445.	599	9.3
1896 " " "	25.	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " "	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906 " " "	47	11,299.	753	6.7
1911 " " "	160	67,961.	3,171	4.7
1916 (average for year)	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1921 " " "	449	301,744	40,549	11.2
1926 " " "	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1931 " " "	397	439,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " "	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " "	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1934 " " "	394	424,095	86,865	20.5
1935 " " "	390	435,958	71,823	16.5
1936 " " "	392	441,311	53,992	12.2
1937 " " "	387	449,588	41,823	9.3
1938 " " "	390	466,325	40,138	8.7
1939 " " "	396	476,918	45,967	9.7

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	MEMBERS UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1940 (average for year) ..	394	491,352	39,116	8.0
1941 " " ..	395	536,660	20,013	3.7
1942 " " ..	394	613,534	9,754	1.6
1943 " " ..	390	678,713	7,545	1.1
1944 " " ..	389	681,684	8,073	1.2
1945 " " ..	388	673,750	7,864	1.2
1946 " " ..	383	672,121	9,125	1.4
1947 " " ..	381	718,096	8,432	1.2
1945 March Quarter ..	388	683,632	7,616	1.1
June " " ..	388	679,227	7,795	1.1
September " " ..	387	668,674	7,769	1.2
December " " ..	387	663,467	8,276	1.2
1946 March " " ..	385	662,296	9,062	1.4
June " " ..	385	661,432	8,757	1.3
September " " ..	381	672,209	9,212	1.4
December " " ..	381	692,546	9,468	1.4
1947 March " " ..	381	699,155	9,880	1.4
June " " ..	381	713,455	9,240	1.3
September " " ..	381	725,286	7,970	1.1
December " " ..	381	734,489	6,637	0.9
1948 March " " ..	381	755,902	6,754	0.9
June " " ..	381	752,222	6,549	0.9

(iii) *Australia, by Industries, 1947.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries or occupations in which employment is stable, such as railways, and those which are subject to exceptional fluctuations, such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are not included. Other occupations—domestic, hotel employees, etc.—are included in the "Other and Miscellaneous" group, as their returns are not sufficiently representative.

Unemployment in Trade Unions, Industrial Groups : Australia, 1947.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting		Unemployed.	
	Unions	Members	Members	Percentage
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	23,014	132	0.6
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	58	188,195	1,167	0.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	54	44,355	1,231	2.8
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. ..	22	67,699	664	1.0
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	12	28,129	67	0.2
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	62	51,759	1,061	2.0
VII. Building ..	46	68,868	1,141	1.7
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	21	29,010	668	2.3
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services ..	13	30,845	651	2.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	77	186,222	1,650	0.9
All Groups ..	381	718,096	8,432	1.2

(iv) *Australia, by Industries, September Quarter 1939, and Quarterly, 1946 and 1947.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the March quarter of 1946 to the December quarter of 1947. The percentage of unemployed in the September quarter 1939 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Percentages by Industries, Australia.

Industrial Group	1939.	1946.				1947.			
	Sept. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	18.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	8.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	18.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.9	3.4	2.9
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	13.3	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.6
V. Books, Printing, etc.	5.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
VI. Other Manufacturing	9.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.7
VII. Building	9.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	12.6	3.0	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.5	3.4	1.4	2.2
X. Other Land Transport	8.7	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.9	3.6	1.4	1.6
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous	7.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6
AUSTRALIA	10.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9

(v) *States, 1947.*—In making interstate comparisons of unemployment percentages, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States, and that for some States the returns are a more representative sample than for others. The State percentages shown below, therefore, should not be read as indicating the relative degree of unemployment amongst unionists in the individual States but as an indication of the trend of unemployment as reported by the Trade Unions. The figures in the following table show the position in each State for 1947:—

Unemployment in Trade Unions : 1947.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage
New South Wales	109	301,413	3,840	1.3
Victoria	74	204,499	2,423	1.2
Queensland	45	92,476	683	0.7
South Australia	54	62,345	620	1.0
Western Australia	65	41,347	492	1.2
Tasmania	34	16,016	374	2.3
Australia	381	718,096	8,432	1.2

(vi) *States, 1931 to 1947 and Quarterly, 1944 to June, 1948.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1943 were published in previous issues of this Report and in the *Quarterly Summary*

of *Australian Statistics*. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed for the years 1931 to 1947 and quarterly from 1944 to 1948 (June):—

Unemployment in Trade Unions: Percentages.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1931 Year	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	26.1	27.4
1932	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	25.9	29.0
1933	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	18.6	23.1
1934	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.4	20.3
1935	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	13.2	16.3
1936	15.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.1	9.8	12.2
1937	10.0	9.0	7.3	8.2	5.6	7.3	9.3
1938	9.9	8.6	6.4	8.3	5.7	7.9	8.7
1939	11.0	10.4	5.9	9.3	7.1	8.1	9.7
1940	11.0	5.8	5.5	7.0	5.6	5.2	8.0
1941	4.7	2.5	4.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7
1942	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.6
1943	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
1944	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2
1945	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2
1946	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.4
1947	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.3	1.2
1944 March Qtr. ..	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.0
June	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.4
Sept.	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2
Dec.	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2
1945 March Qtr ..	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
June	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.1
Sept.	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Dec.	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2
1946 March Qtr. ..	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4
June	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3
Sept.	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.4
Dec.	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.4
1947 March Qtr. ..	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.4
June	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.4	1.3
Sept.	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.1
Dec.	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.3	0.9
1948 March Qtr ..	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9
June	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.9

(vii) *Causes of Unemployment*.—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

3. *Unemployment, Various Countries*—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of 1947. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Unemployment in various Countries during 1947.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia (a) ..	..	1.4	..	..	1.2	..	..	1.1	..	..	..	..	1.1
Canada (b) ..	..	..	3.0	..	1.9	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	2.0
Denmark (c) ..	12.3	15.4	12.0	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	2.1	..	..	4.9
Ireland (d) ..	10.8	11.5	13.4	12.1	10.5	9.1	8.0	7.8	7.3	7.8	8.6	8.6	9.6
Norway (e) ..	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.2
Sweden (f) ..	1.2	5.1	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.4	4.5
Switzerland (g) ..	3.4	3.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.8
United States (h) ..	4.2	4.3	4.9	4.1	3.3	4.1	4.1	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.6

(a) Returns from trade unions representing 56 per cent. of total trade union membership. (b) Estimates based on quarterly sample surveys of the labour force, each of which refers to a specific week. (c) Insured workers unemployed for more than one week. (d) Compulsory unemployment insurance returns. (e) Employment exchange returns. (f) Trade union returns. (g) Wholly unemployed. (h) Estimates based on nation wide interviews with a given percentage of the total persons of working age, selected at random, at their places of residence.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under Section 47 of the Re-Establishment and Employment Act of 1945, and under the Social Services Legislation Declaratory Act 1947.

The principal function of this Service, as set out in Section 48 of the first-mentioned Act, is to provide services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to change employment, or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth. The Act also gives the Service a number of specific functions in relation to the re-establishment of ex-servicemen and war workers.

The Service also assists in the administration of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, provided under the Social Services Consolidation Act 1947, as well as the Re-Employment Allowance, provided under the Re-Establishment and Employment Act for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances must register with their residential Employment Office which is responsible for checking the claim and arranging for payment of benefit, if appropriate, and if no suitable employment can be offered to the applicant.

The Service functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, and is under the control of a Director of Employment. It functions on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Sydney, and there are State Head Offices in each of the capital cities, with 149 District Employment Offices and Branches in suburban and the larger provincial centres, and with some 500 agents in the smaller country centres who are responsible to the various District Employment Offices. The District Offices and Branches are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 58; Victoria, 37; Queensland, 22; South Australia, 13; Western Australia, 14; Tasmania, 5.

The Service completed its second year of operation in May, 1948, and statistics of the principal items of business transacted are contained in the following table:—

**Commonwealth Employment Service—Operations for the Year Ended April, 1948 :
Australia.**
(Persons.)

Month	Applicants for Employment			Vacancies.		Persons receiving Advice or Information.	Discharges (ex-Service) dealt with.
	New Registrations.	Referred to Employers.	Placed in Employment.	New Notifications during month.	Unfilled at end of month.		
1947—May ..	33,944	31,135	19,704	39,382	63,673	34,484	2,246
June ..	31,629	29,658	18,872	31,493	69,707	35,273	2,753
July ..	32,666	30,130	19,757	35,378	72,768	34,775	2,236
August ..	28,127	27,413	17,686	31,997	76,350	31,366	1,821
September ..	29,339	27,784	18,335	36,123	80,148	37,466	1,509
October ..	29,520	27,392	18,151	38,000	87,361	32,492	1,979
November ..	27,907	26,362	17,317	32,914	90,939	31,854	1,316
December ..	23,982	19,260	13,451	22,233	72,962	29,003	969
1948—January ..	19,410	33,296	20,906	56,279	92,194	36,390	989
February ..	47,314	35,018	26,054	44,711	95,149	34,867	1,324
March ..	35,212	29,671	20,042	36,892	95,394	34,238	1,978
April ..	31,893	31,493	21,485	38,779	99,182	34,393	2,343
Total ..	391,976	349,452	231,760	446,281		401,451	21,495
Monthly Average	32,665	29,121	19,313	37,190	83,011	33,454	1,791

§ 4. State Labour Exchanges.

With the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service referred to in the preceding section most of the State Labour Exchange Organizations existing previously have been superseded. Details concerning the organization and administration of these exchanges in the several States are given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133.

§ 5. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. **General.**—A very important addition was made to Commonwealth social legislation when the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act (from 1st July, 1947, incorporated in the Social Services Consolidation Act 1947) received the Royal Assent on 5th April, 1944.

The Act came into operation on 1st July, 1945, and is financed from the National Welfare Fund. The first payments were made on 19th July, 1945.

Persons eligible include all males between the ages of 16 and 65 years and all females between the ages of 16 and 60 years who have lived in Australia for the twelve months immediately preceding a claim for benefit and who are not qualified to receive a Service pension under the Soldier's Repatriation Act or an invalid, age or widows' pension.

The payment of unemployment benefit is subject to the claimant being capable of undertaking and willing to accept suitable employment. Except where the applicant lives in remote or inaccessible areas of Australia or where for some good reason it is impossible to do so, the payment of sickness benefit is subject to the production of a medical certificate or some other satisfactory evidence.

2. **Rate of Benefit.**—The rate of benefit for both unemployment and sickness is as follows :—

Unmarried male or female—		<i>s. d.</i>
16 years and under 17 years	.. ..	15 0 per week.
17 " " " 18 years	.. ..	15 0 per week.
18 " " " 21 years	.. ..	20 0 per week.
21 years and over	.. ..	25 0 per week.
Married	.. ..	25 0 per week.

A married person, whether adult or minor, may receive an additional 20s. per week for a dependent spouse and 5s. per week for an unendowed child.

All benefits are subject to a means test which disregards the value of property owned by claimant and permits the possession of income up to the following amounts :—

Unmarried male and female—		<i>s. d.</i>
16 years and under 17 years	.. ..	5 0 per week.
17 " " " 18 years	.. ..	10 0 per week.
18 " " " 21 years	.. ..	15 0 per week.
In all other cases	.. ..	20 0 per week.
Married	.. ..	20 0 per week.

3. **Means Test.**—In applying the means test for sickness benefit, any amount up to 20s. per week received by claimant from a friendly society or other approved benefit society is disregarded. For the purpose of calculating unemployment benefit, the income of the family group is taken into account, but in the case of sickness benefit the claimant's income only will be considered in determining whether there shall be reduction in benefit because of the possession of other income.

Where a person is entitled to some other payment such as war pension or workers' compensation in respect of the disability for which he claims sickness benefit, payment will be made only to the extent to which such other payment is less than the amount of benefit.

In the case of unemployment the Act provides for payment of benefit for the duration of the unemployment, and in the case of sickness for the duration of temporary incapacity. Where incapacity through sickness becomes permanent, an invalid pension may be granted, subject to the conditions governing the grant of invalid pensions.

4. **Waiting Period.**—There is a waiting period of seven days in respect of which unemployment or sickness benefit is not payable.

5. **Special Benefit.**—In cases of hardship where a person is not qualified for either sickness or unemployment benefit by reason of his inability to comply with one or other of the statutory requirements, a special benefit, at a rate not exceeding that which might otherwise have been payable, may be authorized.

6. **Administration.**—The Department of Social Services, in pursuance of a policy of decentralization designed to bring it into closer touch with the people whom it is intended it should serve, has established in most States, regional offices to deal with all claims for all classes of social service benefits within the region. Pending the opening of additional regional offices, however, and as a matter of administrative convenience, certain Commonwealth Employment Officers will act as Registrars of Social Services, whilst others will act as agents for the regional offices. Payment of benefits is made by cheque issued by the Director of Social Services in the metropolitan areas and by Regional Registrars in country districts.

7. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month July, 1946, to December, 1947:—

Month.	Persons.						Australia.		
	New South Wales. (b)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (c)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1946—July	1,420	648	2,910	324	1,357	97	6,459	297	6,756
August	1,663	680	2,508	231	1,285	108	6,209	266	6,475
September	1,589	578	2,610	153	1,203	114	6,017	230	6,247
October	1,590	500	2,871	141	1,021	110	6,013	220	6,233
November	1,622	3,204	4,102	318	1,317	96	12,312	347	12,659
December	2,764	6,300	6,575	377	1,221	91	16,836	495	17,331
1947—January	2,572	1,382	7,289	300	1,027	62	12,334	298	12,632
February	2,351	929	7,811	155	861	50	11,870	317	12,187
March	1,386	1,001	6,699	130	771	54	9,745	298	10,013
April	1,691	1,711	4,740	121	794	57	8,825	286	9,114
May	1,728	769	3,049	117	763	49	7,114	261	7,375
June	1,400	667	3,231	105	761	44	5,981	227	6,208
July	1,373	387	2,836	108	796	49	5,305	212	5,517
August	1,178	286	2,175	88	609	55	4,209	182	4,391
September	934	199	1,058	78	509	48	3,558	168	3,726
October	669	161	1,580	69	459	33	2,842	129	2,971
November	519	124	1,448	42	375	31	2,454	115	2,569
December	610	128	2,233	47	430	28	3,358	118	3,476

(a) Last Saturday of month.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes Northern Territory.

(ii) *Payments made.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months July, 1946, to December, 1947 are shown in the following table:—

Month.	New South Wales.(a)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (b)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1946—July	£ 10,013	£ 4,111	£ 35,161	£ 3,045	£ 10,462	£ 623	£ 63,418
August	12,452	6,098	32,290	2,181	11,726	755	65,502
September	12,702	5,102	19,999	1,998	10,277	965	51,043
October	12,379	5,195	19,090	927	10,112	993	48,726
November	14,182	5,008	21,528	900	15,102	771	57,491
December	12,339	35,904	27,191	2,567	12,357	730	90,791
1947—January	25,618	59,649	53,067	2,713	9,978	811	151,888
February	19,713	7,112	69,990	1,829	7,973	333	102,961
March	14,931	7,581	52,615	1,293	5,775	403	82,515
April	11,282	8,349	48,341	862	5,825	509	75,168
May	14,273	10,822	38,868	875	6,820	521	72,182
June	12,244	4,430	25,992	942	5,163	306	49,137
July	9,491	3,192	23,997	791	6,666	442	44,562
August	11,067	2,928	19,324	639	5,594	364	39,916
September	8,861	1,850	13,814	644	4,068	390	29,687
October	7,132	1,967	13,481	443	3,886	331	27,299
November	3,981	1,483	9,574	367	2,888	214	18,503
December	3,516	877	9,169	288	2,145	170	16,174

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

NOTE.—Benefits are paid weekly in arrears.

§ 6. Relief of Unemployment.

The steps taken by the Commonwealth and State Governments during the depression commencing in 1930 to provide relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1941, were briefly reviewed in the various Labour Reports up to No. 31, and particulars relating to the year 1941 were shown on pages 105 to 125 of No. 31, 1941.

With the enormous expansion of industry over the war-time period, however, practically all employable persons were absorbed, and the few remaining merely represented the small body of unemployables always present in the community for whom the regular eleemosynary reliefs are available.

§ 7. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 35 while particulars for the year 1947 are shown in the following table.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups 1947.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1947 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1947 was 982, as compared with 869 during the previous year. In New South Wales 921 disputes occurred in 1947, 809 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1947 amounted to 1,338,728 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 1,947,844 working days lost during 1946. The estimated loss of wages was £1,898,085 in 1947, as compared with £2,290,147 for the year 1946.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1947.

Class.	Industrial Group	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In- volved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti- mated Loss in Wages
				Directly.	In- directly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	28	277	13,218	3,263	16,481	140,091	189,955
III.	Food, drink, etc.	15	1,060	9,776	326	10,102	41,880	51,915
V.	Books, printing, etc.	2	3	529	..	529	1,294	1,665
VI.	Other manufacturing	10	26	1,792	315	2,107	47,129	61,591
VII.	Building	6	6	8,213	30,000	38,213	154,479	231,656
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	809	1,020	183,667	6,533	190,200	344,009	547,838
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	500	..	500	5,000	7,000
IX.	Railway and tramway services	13	13	3,992	120	4,112	9,166	10,244
X.	Other land transport	7	7	8,205	351	8,556	10,288	12,473
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	21	192	23,520	2,303	25,823	160,312	238,066
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	40	..	40	240	240
XIV.	Miscellaneous	8	25	1,135	..	1,135	5,523	7,989
	Total	921	2,731	254,587	43,211	297,798	919,411	1,360,632
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	92	1,562	1,911	3,473	307,007	384,184
III.	Food, drink, etc.	3	104	925	..	925	3,411	3,321
V.	Books, printing, etc.	2	5	896	..	896	6,992	6,519
VII.	Building	5	5	95	..	95	2,025	2,885
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	1	576	18	594	6,534	8,190
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	3	26	1,951	..	1,951	8,306	12,327
	Total	17	233	6,005	1,929	7,934	334,185	417,426
Queensland—								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	230	..	230	4,140	5,700
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	85	..	85	255	255
VII.	Building	1	1	56	..	56	84	101
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	2	2	480	20	500	3,720	5,900
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	8,374	..	8,374	8,374	12,100
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	2,719	..	2,719	14,672	21,897
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	6	17	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953

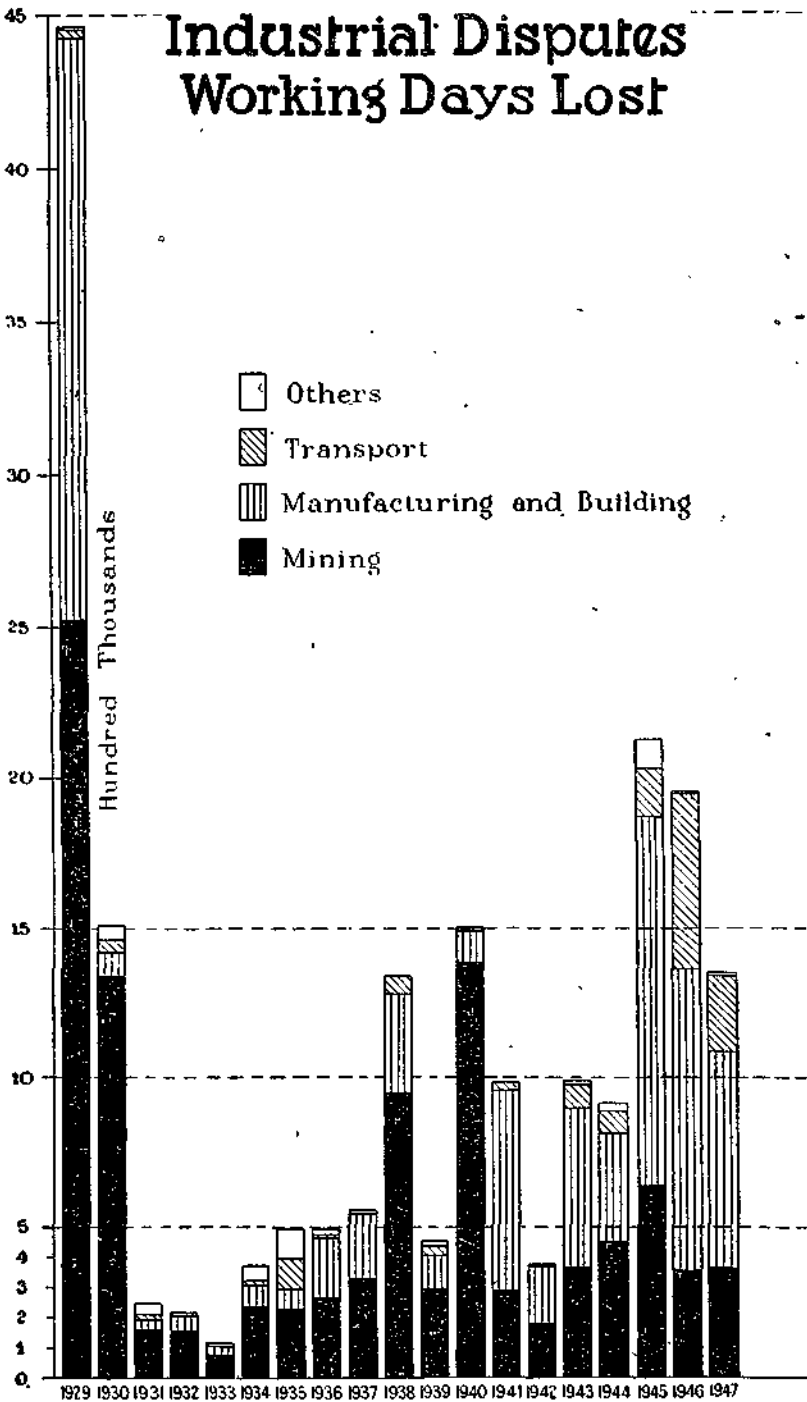
Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1947—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	South Australia—							£
I	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	34	-	34	34	40
VII.	Other manufacturing	1	1	536	-	536	6,968	7,822
VII.	Building	1	1	24	-	24	168	252
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	1	140	-	140	280	300
IX.	Railway and tramway services	4	4	966	172	1,138	6,355	6,981
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	9	27	3,121	660	3,781	25,849	38,521
	Total	17	35	4,821	832	5,653	39,654	53,916
	Western Australia—							
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	35	7	42	378	400
VII.	Building	1	1	11	-	11	22	45
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	4	4	698	-	698	1,610	2,087
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	6	1,015	-	1,015	4,060	6,090
	Total	7	12	1,759	7	1,766	6,070	8,622
	Tasmania—							
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	35	-	35	35	40
VII.	Building	1	1	65	-	65	65	100
VIII.	Coalmining	1	9	38	220	258	1,594	1,800
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	2	191	-	191	1,377	1,958
XI.	Shipping, Wharf labour, &c.	1	4	823	-	823	2,492	3,738
	Total	6	17	1,152	220	1,372	5,563	7,636
VII	Australian Capital Territory—							
	Building	1	6	450	200	650	2,600	3,900
	Australia—							
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	34	-	34	34	40
II.	Engineering, metal works etc.	31	469	14,780	5,174	19,954	447,098	574,139
III.	Food, drink, etc.	19	1,165	10,931	326	11,257	49,431	60,936
V.	Books, printing, etc.	4	8	1,425	-	1,425	8,196	8,184
VI.	Other manufacturing	14	30	2,483	322	2,805	54,765	70,108
VII.	Building	16	21	8,914	30,200	39,114	150,443	238,939
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	818	1,037	185,599	6,791	192,390	357,747	566,115
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	500	-	500	5,000	7,000
IX.	Railway and tramway services	21	21	13,523	292	13,815	25,272	31,283
X.	Other land transport	7	7	8,205	351	8,556	10,288	12,473
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour etc.	41	272	33,149	2,963	36,112	215,691	320,639
XII.	Domestic, hotels etc.	1	1	40	-	40	240	240
XIII.	Miscellaneous	8	25	1,135	-	1,135	5,523	7,989
XIV.								
	Total (a)	982	3,058	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,898,985

(a) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at, the end of the year 1946, and in respect of "Number of Disputes" and "Establishments Involved" are duplicated in the figures for 1947.

State.	Number of Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	1	1	227	-	227
Victoria	2	91	1,514	1,800	3,314
Queensland	1	1	230	-	230
South Australia	1	1	536	-	536

Industrial Disputes Working Days Lost



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1929 and comparing the sections with the scale, it will be seen that about 2,528,000 working days were lost in Mining, 1,901,000 in Manufacturing and Building, 30,000 in Transport, and about 3,000 in other industries. Total, 4,462,000 days.

3. Industrial Disputes, 1939, 1943 to 1947.—(i) *Australia*.—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1943 to 1947, with the aggregate for the same period. Figures for the year 1939 have also been inserted.

Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Build- ing. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			(a) Coal- mining.	(b) Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1943 ..	179	13	550	4	22	17	785
1944 ..	199	11	660	8	40	23	941
1945 ..	159	3	693	4	74	12	945
1946 ..	92	6	684	3	71	13	869
1947 ..	69	16	818	1	69	9	982
1943-47 ..	698	49	3,405	20	276	74	4,522
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1943 ..	106,943	19,976	148,640	1,865	12,293	6,377	206,103
1944 ..	65,629	1,494	158,838	6,452	36,473	7,472	276,358
1945 ..	56,833	351	194,806	2,072	59,032	2,844	315,938
1946 ..	55,225	554	163,954	669	126,378	1,768	348,548
1947 ..	35,475	39,114	192,390	500	58,483	1,175	327,137
1943-47 ..	320,105	61,489	858,637	11,558	292,659	19,636	1,564,084
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1943 ..	407,524	125,247	326,231	39,764	79,529	11,856	990,151
1944 ..	340,604	21,204	389,582	60,486	74,913	25,903	912,752
1945 ..	1,226,326	1,181	611,312	24,321	159,414	97,087	2,119,641
1946 ..	993,830	5,552	350,366	3,570	590,159	4,367	1,947,844
1947 ..	559,524	159,443	357,747	5,000	251,251	5,703	1,338,728
1943-47 ..	3,527,808	312,627	2,035,238	133,141	1,155,266	145,036	7,309,116
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.							
1939 ..	£ 83,540	£ 424	£ 335,033	£ 4,728	£ 22,114	£ 9,877	£ 455,716
1943 ..	385,818	149,344	480,008	40,900	82,941	8,465	1,153,500
1944 ..	347,656	23,129	576,360	64,709	79,425	20,450	1,111,729
1945 ..	1,354,777	1,447	907,663	40,518	178,025	85,014	2,567,444
1946 ..	1,082,683	7,120	533,202	4,525	658,085	4,532	2,290,147
1947 ..	713,407	238,939	566,115	7,000	364,395	8,229	1,898,085
1943-47 ..	3,884,371	419,979	3,063,348	163,652	1,362,871	126,690	9,020,911

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.a). For the year 1947 these disputes represented 83 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1943-47, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 2,035,238, representing 34 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any other State.

(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1939 and 1944 to 1947, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given in the following table:—

Industrial Disputes: States.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	460	139,301	9,230	148,531	419,183	£ 419,330
	1944	801	921	213,007	8,175	221,182	575,905	756,380
	1945	845	1,201	246,286	15,473	261,759	1,792,357	2,241,180
	1946	771	1,389	220,452	9,048	229,500	719,557	941,983
	1947	921	2,731	254,587	43,211	297,798	919,411	1,350,632
Victoria	1939	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1944	53	89	13,348	294	13,642	72,618	73,223
	1945	34	34	29,162	65	29,227	51,208	49,628
	1946	35	326	74,217	2,600	76,817	507,290	543,655
	1947	17	233	6,005	1,929	7,934	334,185	417,426
Queensland	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1944	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	73,401
	1945	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,481
	1946	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,433
	1947	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,933
South Australia	1939	2	2	170	5	175	1,280	1,416
	1944	30	71	18,250	3,230	21,480	76,086	80,674
	1945	13	14	3,819	16	3,835	28,914	27,768
	1946	18	33	8,941	1,286	10,227	29,814	31,525
	1947	17	35	4,821	832	5,653	39,654	53,916
Western Australia	1939	7	7	1,108	143	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1944	30	75	7,163	3,867	11,030	89,981	93,601
	1945	16	25	3,158	644	3,802	33,491	35,239
	1946	11	18	2,704	3,659	6,363	69,634	68,329
	1947	7	12	1,759	7	1,766	6,070	8,622
Tasmania	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1944	4	4	533	..	533	35,675	36,510
	1945	10	11	1,572	..	1,572	6,168	7,146
	1946	8	15	1,675	..	1,675	6,646	7,056
	1947	6	17	1,152	220	1,372	5,563	7,636
Northern Territory	1939	2	16	234	10	274	3,642	3,600
	1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1946	2	2	527	..	527	1,957	3,100
	1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aust. Cap. Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1946	2	9	27	..	27	57	46
	1947	1	6	450	200	650	2,600	3,900
Australia	1939	416	505	143,228	6,602	152,830	450,154	455,716
	1944	947	1,192	260,792	13,566	276,358	912,752	1,111,729
	1945	945	1,648	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,119,641	2,567,444
	1946	869	1,882	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147
	1947	982	3,058	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,898,085

4. *Duration of Industrial Disputes.*—(i) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of

Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day and less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

(ii) *Australia*—1939, 1944 to 1947.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1944 to 1947 are given in the following table:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workpeople Involved			Working Days Lost	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1944	524	136,497	9,856	146,353	143,859	170,389
	1945	533	149,097	1,606	150,703	149,451	207,542
	1946	567	197,281	5,045	202,326	200,636	287,767
	1947	603	164,804	3,826	168,630	168,084	264,389
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1944	136	39,276	1,994	41,270	77,704	97,995
	1945	140	44,370	10,647	55,017	109,959	149,450
	1946	107	25,034	1,708	26,742	52,252	74,192
	1947	137	28,745	2,349	31,094	61,398	93,768
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1944	67	21,949	772	22,721	67,140	86,073
	1945	76	17,954	383	18,337	53,225	68,547
	1946	46	8,700	722	9,422	28,023	41,461
	1947	79	19,953	1,169	21,122	63,156	94,327
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1944	87	23,961	6	23,967	105,599	142,327
	1945	35	12,877	157	13,034	53,571	74,775
	1946	52	18,623	1,568	20,191	83,660	117,996
	1947	94	46,231	31,868	78,099	331,310	494,572
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1944	90	27,819	826	28,645	250,148	282,699
	1945	91	39,138	1,656	40,794	316,146	425,936
	1946	42	55,796	40	55,836	433,442	495,826
	1947	47	16,191	1,211	17,402	213,706	297,302
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1944	29	10,298	1,137	11,435	195,609	253,177
	1945	35	11,981	313	12,294	170,404	203,773
	1946	28	13,715	3,982	17,697	252,164	306,664
	1947	11	2,861	211	3,072	147,208	195,602
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1944	7	973	25	998	27,693	33,069
	1945	12	5,487	387	5,874	155,677	162,147
	1946	16	3,112	1,596	4,708	154,794	165,773
	1947	6	156	1,068	1,164	101,468	143,724
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1944	1	19	950	969	45,000	46,000
	1945	23	18,737	1,148	19,885	1,111,208	1,275,274
	1946	11	9,604	2,022	11,626	742,873	800,528
	1947	5	1,777	1,837	3,614	249,398	314,461
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1944	941	266,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	1,111,729
	1945	945	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,179,641	2,567,444
	1946	869	331,865	16,683	348,548	1,947,844	2,290,147
	1947	982	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,898,985

5. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i) *General*.—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, namely:—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) trade unionism; (4) employment of particular classes or persons; (5) working conditions; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes.* The first three groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia*.—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1913, 1939 and 1942 to 1947.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1939.	1942.	1943	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
	NUMBER.							
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	13	8	27	18	19	30	26
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	2	1	1	2	..	4
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	58	107	132	134	131	112	178
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	12	1	5	1	2	2	2
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	9	8	11	16	13	14	15
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	3	1	9	6	13	7	1	9
(b) Other union questions ..	5	48	24	30	32	69	64	46
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	107	139	194	230	243	205	104
5. Working conditions ..	31	90	132	200	266	268	273	254
6. Sympathy ..	5	1	14	21	19	32	12	16
7. Other causes ..	8	73	158	158	211	159	156	328
Total ..	208	416	602	785	941	945	869	982

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,653	4,384	2,150	10,441	4,440	4,929	91,423	11,666
(b) Against decrease ..	503	279	957	44	300	52	..	970
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,166	17,094	32,023	52,055	33,566	37,861	27,903	53,273
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	4,150	85	6,905	24	3,023	249	463
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7,819	3,383	1,630	5,430	7,912	7,550	8,888	19,811
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,376	21	1,797	2,944	3,788	1,700	116	4,884
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	16,030	5,302	10,799	7,091	21,954	11,970	12,134
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,376	28,691	41,402	60,391	59,576	80,238	58,133	25,954
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	28,092	29,068	45,698	73,733	63,505	95,900	64,734
6. Sympathy ..	947	2,600	7,977	11,593	11,118	22,392	10,849	30,037
7. Other causes ..	1,758	48,106	46,030	89,803	74,810	72,734	43,117	103,211
Total ..	50,283	152,830	169,263	296,103	276,358	315,938	348,548	327,137

* The heading "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	24,115	7,403	44,079	14,630	149,901	555,529	345,433
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	4,172	13,991	44	450	142	..	3,548
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	67,550	98,669	154,339	124,256	191,194	72,473	166,918
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	21,636	85	13,248	72	153,023	15,246	1,601
(b) Other disputes <i>rs</i> hours ..	15,111	10,752	2,607	27,351	30,444	11,852	63,936	116,122
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	63	5,583	49,398	10,118	7,877	232	47,264
(b) Other union questions	32,388	52,086	9,179	43,851	29,203	168,105	47,419	48,092
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	81,101	98,658	274,102	179,521	892,051	699,542	182,650
5. Working conditions ..	73,502	108,409	66,348	96,171	215,540	206,798	325,686	123,976
6. Sympathy ..	24,066	2,600	12,503	16,436	81,533	149,771	95,248	34,113
7. Other causes ..	5,212	86,370	63,079	271,132	226,979	188,927	72,533	166,991
Total ..	623,528	459,154	378,195	990,151	912,752	2,119,641	1,947,844	1,338,728

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, "working conditions", "employment of particular classes or persons", and "other causes."

The number of disputes concerning "wages" was 208 in 1947 representing 21 per cent. of the total. The heading "Employment of particular classes or persons" includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who are considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over "Employment" questions in 1947 numbered 104, or 11 per cent. of the total, and over "Working Conditions" 254, or 26 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings number 566, or 58 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year. Those classified as "Other Causes" have increased during the past few years, and in 1947 amounted to 328 or 33 per cent.

6. Results of Industrial Disputes—(i) General.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes:—

(a) In favour of workpeople; (b) In favour of employer; (c) Compromise; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters

in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand from which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1947.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1947, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes: Results, 1947.

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	127	669	56	66	64,398	171,332	24,697	37,371	261,665	437,900	110,205	79,641
Victoria ..	5	4	5	5	176	1,611	5,246	901	4,209	9,135	312,196	8,645
Queensland ..	1	5	3	4	56	537	2,607	8,764	84	5,670	12,648	12,834
South Australia	8	3	4	2	3,638	271	1,620	124	7,706	19,552	11,168	1,228
Western Australia	2	4	1	1	71	680	1,015	..	502	1,508	4,060	..
Tasmania ..	3	2	1	..	246	293	823	..	1,442	1,629	2,492	..
N. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	650	..	..	..	2,000
A.C. Territory ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. ..	146	687	71	78	68,595	174,724	36,008	47,810	275,608	475,403	482,769	104,948

(iii) *Australia, 1947.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia for the year 1947, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes: Causes and Results, Australia, 1947.

Cause.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase ..	5	8	5	8	1,315	958	8,255	1,138	9,228	1,709	330,820	3,636
(b) Against decrease ..	2	1	1	..	128	127	415	..	931	127	2,490	..
(c) Other Wage questions ..	22	90	43	23	3,884	35,151	8,786	5,452	42,769	77,774	23,515	22,860
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	463	..	..	..	1,601
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1	5	7	2	11	6,595	11,085	2,120	22	67,470	43,540	5,150
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5	2	..	2	4,585	92	..	207	26,100	17,747	..	3,417
(b) Other union questions ..	1	44	1	..	100	11,952	82	..	100	47,336	656	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	22	73	3	6	4,034	16,664	4,331	925	7,394	86,604	75,666	12,896
Working conditions ..	68	168	3	35	13,323	39,030	328	12,053	30,479	67,152	1,956	24,389
Sympathy ..	4	2	10	..	4,806	1,854	23,377	..	5,679	1,988	..	26,416
Other Causes ..	20	292	6	10	40,915	59,349	872	2,075	158,585	103,597	2,138	4,671
Total ..	146	687	71	78	68,595	174,724	36,008	47,810	275,608	475,403	482,769	104,948

(iv) *Australia, 1939 and 1943 to 1947.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the years 1939 and 1943 to 1947, classified according to results:—

Industrial Disputes: Results, Australia.

Year	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1939 ..	75	302	19	20	22,517	117,445	6,233	6,635	104,192	256,602	43,569	54,791
1943 ..	202	497	16	74	72,116	190,668	4,481	27,720	279,440	569,522	36,966	74,382
1944 ..	260	603	3	72	73,643	171,347	1,234	28,950	313,216	403,666	11,043	151,471
1945 ..	205	652	5	79	58,905	206,856	554	48,756	580,515	1,094,228	7,723	387,119
1946 ..	167	621	7	69	43,912	191,000	34,987	74,342	218,411	416,350	236,183	665,915
1947 ..	146	687	71	78	68,595	174,724	36,008	47,810	275,608	475,285	482,709	103,066

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in earlier years, but since 1916 the position has been reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1947 was 70. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

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

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out
- (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumption of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1942 to 1947.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
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NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	277	233	356	387	482	385	265
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	17	117	100	130	75	89	90
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	5	9	13	19	10	5	7
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	2	16	30	25	22	19	96
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	6	43	38	72	43	19	36
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strikes or Locked out ..	13	1	..	..	..	1	3	1
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
By other methods ..	13	106	178	246	304	308	344	487
Total ..	308	416	596	783	938	941	864	982

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	80,193	57,556	101,169	87,122	129,135	86,174	48,788
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	5,172	2,489	42,072	43,556	34,942	23,426	57,768	19,243
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	4,923	2,259	4,583	12,684	7,967	724	4,774
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	429	4,642	15,096	10,970	11,981	6,483	66,908
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	639	3,268	14,873	12,251	27,966	20,596	10,059	23,497
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strikes or Locked out ..	658	20	..	..	19	10	130	25
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	173	..	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods ..	2,988	61,326	46,532	118,330	101,471	121,956	182,903	163,812
Total ..	50,283	152,830	167,934	294,985	275,174	315,071	344,241	327,137

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives . . .	94,400	245,709	98,650	244,920	176,569	743,989	265,401	126,574
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act . . .	26,335	52,943	115,727	246,334	150,431	158,452	339,481	78,332
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference . . .	187,871	35,647	10,112	19,430	46,132	21,268	12,539	22,356
By reference to Board of Court . . .	221,769	3,366	18,761	82,112	78,431	394,787	116,681	372,013
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference . . .	2,105	46,450	69,441	53,330	197,599	367,799	147,509	441,317
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out . . .	14,139	20	..	..	..	110	7,552	50
By Closing down Establishment permanently . . .	20,000	3,802	..	..	209	..	..	..
By other methods . . .	56,509	71,127	53,244	314,184	241,965	381,180	847,690	298,086
Total . . .	623,528	459,154	365,935	960,310	891,336	2,069,583	1,736,859	1,338,728

In each of the years prior to 1947 included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 39 in 1942 and 78 in 1937. In 1947, however, the percentage settled by direct negotiation fell to 27, while the percentage of disputes settled by "Other methods" rose to 50, the highest recorded for that method of settlement. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods", stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

§ 8. Industrial Accidents.

I. **Source of Information.**—The following tables have been compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1939 and 1943 to 1947 :—

Industrial Accidents, 1939 and 1943 to 1947.

Particulars		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A. (b)	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1939	53	26	20	14	43	5	161
	1943	71	18	9	3	19	8	128
	1944	54	19	6	4	17	11	111
	1945	37	16	10	5	16	6	90
	1946	48	19	14	3	15	1	100
	1947	63	19	9	3	22	1	122
		(a)						
No. of Accidents inca- pacitating for over 14 days	1939	9,794	976	684	178	1,662	106	13,400
	1943	20,781	2,143	921	285	1,268	90	25,488
	1944	20,710	2,019	879	224	1,097	104	25,033
	1945	17,580	1,975	1,034	183	1,143	67	21,982
	1946	17,264	2,192	1,087	275	1,497	83	22,398
	1947	16,699	2,409	1,220	218	1,452	87	25,085

(a) See remarks below.

(b) Includes accidents reported by the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Fatal accidents in Australia reported in 1947 were 22 per cent. more than in the previous year and 24 per cent. less than in 1939. Non-fatal accidents were 12 per cent. more than in 1946, and 87 per cent. more than in 1939.

The frequency of fatal accidents during the last few years has been considerably less than during the years prior to the 1939-45 War, the average annual number of such accidents during the five years ended 1947 being only 110 as compared with 150 for the five years ended 1938. However, in this connexion, it should be noted that during the later period there was less activity in the mining industry, in which the majority of fatal accidents occurs.

The large number of accidents recorded in New South Wales is due to the provision of the Act that all accidents which prevent workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1946 and 1947, compared with 1939.

Industrial Accidents: Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1939 and 1946 and 1947.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.			Incapacitating for over 14 days.(b)		
	1939	1946	1947.	1939.	1946.	1947.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	5	6	8	664	802	1,040
II. Engineering, etc.(a)	15	17	15	4,343	8,400	8,828
III. Food, Drink, etc.	10	5	2	1,295	2,183	2,674
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc.	1	1	1	627	880	1,319
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	1		480	717	847
VI. Other Manufacturing	17	15	14	3,100	6,449	7,574
VII. Building and Scaffolding	7	3	13	23	63	92
VIII. Mining	93	40	55	2,552	2,166	2,016
IX. Lifts	3		1	6	20	14
X. Miscellaneous	9	12	13	310	718	681
Total	161	100	122	13,400	22,398	25,085

(a) Includes accidents reported by the Chief Inspector of Factories in New South Wales as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works. Prior to 1938 these accidents were included in Group VIII. Mining.

(b) See remarks above.

The largest number of fatal accidents occurs in the mining industry, which, in 1939 and 1947, was responsible for 58 and 45 per cent. respectively. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurs in engineering, etc.—35 per cent. in 1947 compared with 32 per cent. in 1939.

In 1947 thirteen fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding and thirteen deaths resulted from accidents grouped under "Miscellaneous". Forty fatal and 22,282 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, 8,828 of the total occurring in the engineering and metal-working group.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State in 1947.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Causes—1947.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S A.	W A.	Tas	Aus- tralia.
A.—Fatal Accidents.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
" " Falls of Ground	1	..	..	..	3	..	4
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	4	..	..	..	3	..	7
Other Accidents .. ..	..	2	..	..	6	..	8
2. Above Ground(c)—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	..	..	2	1	3	..	8
Other Accidents	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.(d) ..							
.. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	6	..	1	..	..	..	7
Other Accidents	10	..	2	..	..	..	12
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27	2	7	1	18	..	55

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1		7		5	1	14
" " " Falls of Ground	87		9	3	64		163
" " " Falling down shafts, etc.	10	1	1		21	1	34
Other Accidents	127	8	99	1	542	21	798
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	10		6	2	4	1	23
Other Accidents	60		37	3	97	25	216
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. (d).							
.. .. .	1		77	49	48	14	189
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)							
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	18		3				21
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth Other Accidents	22	2	51		33	2	110
.. .. .	26	9	124		203	4	366
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	2			1	2		5
Other Accidents	4		19	6	43	5	77
Total	368	20	433	65	1,056	74	2,016

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the State Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident. (b) Complete reports of non-fatal accidents are not available. (c) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c. (d) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories in States other than New South Wales not having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

During the year 1947, 42 fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 13 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1947 numbered 33 as against 22 in coalmines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,506 and above ground 510.

CHAPTER V.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

I. General.—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since 1939. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.