

- (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 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 1944-45 to 1948-49 is given below :—

Child Endowment : Australia, 1944-45 to 1948-49.

Year.	Endowed Families.		Approved Institutions.		Total Number of Endowed Children.
	Number of Families.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Endowed Children.	
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
1948-49 ..	620,819	1,083,994	369	21,305	1,105,299

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.
	£	£	£		
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
1948-49 ..	24,323,413	28,737,774	45.398	1.746	1,370

(ii) *Earlier Schemes.*—In the State of New South Wales a system of child endowment was in operation from July, 1927, to July, 1941, while a Commonwealth Public Service system operated from November, 1920, until July, 1941. Fuller details of these schemes appeared in previous issues of the Labour Report (*see* No. 36, p. 103).

## 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 21,000 in June, 1947, have been included with employers and self-employed persons, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in an unofficial partnership or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid "helpers" in other industries, who numbered about 6,000 males and 4,000 females in June, 1933, have been included with wage and salary earners. Unpaid female "helpers" on farms are very numerous, some 22,000 being shown on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics returns for March, 1947. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties. All women occupied in unpaid home duties have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

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

**Total Occupied Persons : Australia, 1933 to 1947.**  
( '000.)

Year and Month.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments). (a)	Employers and Self-employed Persons.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons including Forces. (c)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
<b>MALES.</b>									
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..	282.86	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1363.4	1551.4	2043.4	2326.2
1943—June..	685.0	262.0	150.0	412.0	120.9	1273.2	1394.1	1806.1	2491.1
1945—June(c)	603.5	287.5	187.1	474.6	130.2	1294.2	1424.4	1899.0	2502.5
1947—June(d)	54.5	282.2	287.0	569.2	150.9	1640.4	1800.3	2369.5	2424.0
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
1933—June..	..	15.1	56.2	71.3	4.4	447.5	451.9	523.2	523.2
1939—July..	..	16.0	62.0	78.0	4.0	501.6	505.6	643.6	643.6
1941—July..	1.8	14.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	656.2	662.2	733.0	734.8
1943—June..	44.0	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.1	682.1	710.2	750.3	800.3
1945—June(c)	45.4	17.0	43.1	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
1947—June(d)	1.0	14.4	56.7	71.1	8.0	661.4	669.4	740.5	741.5
<b>PERSONS.</b>									
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	301.0	617.0	206.0	1854.7	2060.7	2737.7	2750.6
1941—July..	284.66	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	2567.4	3291.4
1945—June(c)	648.9	304.5	230.2	534.7	153.2	1951.3	2114.5	2649.2	3298.1
1947—June(d)	55.5	296.6	343.7	640.3	158.9	2370.8	2469.7	3110.0	3165.5

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 50,000 men called up for short training courses. (c) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (d) Preliminary estimate, subject to revision on completion of detailed tabulation of 1947 Census. See further explanation given below. (e) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic services 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; 41.8 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 661,400 female wage and salary earners employed in non-rural industries includes 41,800 private domestics (the preliminary figure from the June, 1947, Census). The remaining 619,600 females in the estimate include females working part-time. The tentative 1947 Census figure for the same industries (i.e., excluding rural and private domestic) was 576,400. 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 105,200 (males 51,800 ; females, 53,400). 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 53,400 to 758,400 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.

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 was also 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 455,500 in June, 1947. At this date, females employed in rural industry were estimated to be 22,400 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 2,654,500 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 343,700.

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 41,800 in June, 1947, or 34 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 almost 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.**

('000.)

State.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments.) (a)		Employers and Self-employed Persons.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons including Forces.	
	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)
<b>MALES.</b>								
New South Wales ..	4.9	21.3	216.2	200.0	596.2	724.0	817.3	945.3
Victoria ..	4.4	17.2	162.9	158.8	399.5	481.5	566.8	657.5
Queensland ..	1.0	6.9	95.1	96.8	218.6	256.1	314.7	360.1
South Australia ..	1.1	4.3	54.6	51.8	127.7	154.8	183.4	210.9
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.5	47.4	39.9	99.7	115.7	148.1	159.1
Tasmania ..	0.5	1.3	21.5	20.2	46.9	58.3	68.9	79.8
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
New South Wales ..	..	0.4	28.4	26.4	220.8	269.6	249.2	296.4
Victoria ..	..	0.3	25.5	22.7	175.3	203.5	200.8	226.5
Queensland ..	..	0.1	11.1	10.2	71.2	83.7	82.3	94.0
South Australia ..	..	0.1	6.0	5.3	47.4	53.0	53.4	58.4
Western Australia ..	..	0.1	4.8	4.3	33.2	38.6	38.0	43.0
Tasmania ..	..	..	2.2	1.9	16.3	19.1	18.5	21.0
<b>PERSONS.</b>								
New South Wales ..	4.9	21.7	244.6	226.4	817.0	993.6	1066.5	1241.7
Victoria ..	4.4	17.5	188.4	181.5	574.8	685.0	767.6	884.0
Queensland ..	1.0	7.0	106.2	107.0	289.8	340.1	397.0	454.1
South Australia ..	1.1	4.4	60.6	57.1	175.1	207.8	236.8	269.3
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.6	52.2	44.2	132.9	154.3	186.1	202.1
Tasmania ..	0.5	1.3	23.7	22.1	63.2	77.4	87.4	100.8

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia.

(b) Preliminary figures subject to revision. See notes to table (p. 103)

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 15.1 per cent. The proportionate increase in each State was as follows: New South Wales, 16.4; Victoria, 15.2; Queensland, 14.4; South Australia, 13.7; Western Australia, 8.6; Tasmania, 15.3.

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, 1947, 1948 and 1949. (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 1949.**

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

(‘000.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945. (a)	June, 1947. (b)	June, 1948. (b)	June, 1949. (b)(c)
<b>MALES.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	36.3	52.2	45.2	43.4	51.0	52.7	49.2
Factories .. .. .	251.7	391.5	520.7	514.5	593.2	625.0	623.3
Building and Construction .. .. .	(c)151.7	149.7	61.8	88.2	155.7	167.8	183.0
Rail and Air Transport .. .. .	72.7	73.0	76.7	82.4	93.9	96.5	99.4
Other Transport and Communication .. .. .	91.7	112.9	119.0	127.2	162.5	173.4	181.4
Retail Trade .. .. .	212.2	259.7	71.7	76.3	116.0	123.3	125.6
Other Commerce and Finance .. .. .	10.8	17.8	89.3	96.5	151.9	161.7	169.3
Health .. .. .	18.7	22.1	15.5	16.1	23.2	24.5	24.9
Education .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	19.3	19.6	27.4	28.0	29.8
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. .. .	12.8	17.4	10.7	12.3	17.1	17.7	18.5
Personal Services .. .. .	31.2	37.0	24.8	35.0	50.3	52.0	53.8
Other .. .. .	102.2	159.8	188.5	182.2	207.2	206.8	213.9
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>992.0</b>	<b>1,293.1</b>	<b>1,273.2</b>	<b>1,294.2</b>	<b>1,649.4</b>	<b>1,730.9</b>	<b>1,772.1</b>
<b>Governmental (d) .. .. .</b>	<b>262.2</b>	<b>349.8</b>	<b>413.3</b>	<b>399.9</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>494.4</b>	<b>522.7</b>
<b>Private Employers .. .. .</b>	<b>729.8</b>	<b>943.3</b>	<b>859.9</b>	<b>894.3</b>	<b>1,177.4</b>	<b>1,236.5</b>	<b>1,249.4</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>992.0</b>	<b>1,293.1</b>	<b>1,273.2</b>	<b>1,294.2</b>	<b>1,649.4</b>	<b>1,730.9</b>	<b>1,772.1</b>

**Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment, Industrial Groups :**  
Australia, 1933 to 1949—continued.

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1943.	June, 1945. (a)	June, 1947. (b)	June, 1948. (b)	June, 1949. (b)(c)
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
Factories .. .. .	103.1	148.2	228.6	206.3	199.9	208.0	210.3
Building and Construction .. .	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2
Rail and Air Transport .. .	2.1	2.5	7.5	7.7	7.2	7.8	8.1
Other Transport and Communication	9.0	10.1	27.1	28.8	25.2	27.2	29.1
Retail Trade .. .. .	87.3	114.9	98.5	95.9	104.0	109.3	110.7
Other Commerce and Finance .. .							
Health .. .. .	28.5	34.0	46.4	49.2	55.8	59.6	62.2
Education .. .. .	30.7	32.0	36.1	36.1	36.3	37.1	37.8
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. .	3.2	4.0	7.1	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.7
Personal Services .. .. .	44.1	43.0	55.7	61.5	69.3	70.4	70.4
Other .. .. .	31.9	46.9	78.1	71.4	57.6	55.8	56.9
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>340.8</b>	<b>437.1</b>	<b>640.7</b>	<b>619.5</b>	<b>619.6</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>657.9</b>
Governmental (d) .. .. .	46.5	55.2	135.9	125.4	92.1	94.9	100.2
Private Employers .. .. .	294.3	381.9	504.8	494.1	527.5	549.1	557.7
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>340.8</b>	<b>437.1</b>	<b>640.7</b>	<b>619.5</b>	<b>619.6</b>	<b>644.0</b>	<b>657.9</b>
<b>PERSONS.</b>							
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	36.5	52.5	45.8	43.8	51.5	55.3	49.9
Factories .. .. .	354.8	539.7	749.3	720.8	793.1	833.0	833.6
Building and Construction .. .	(c) 152.4	150.9	94.2	90.4	158.3	170.7	186.2
Rail and Air Transport .. .. .	74.8	75.5	84.2	90.1	101.1	104.3	107.5
Other Transport and Communication	100.7	123.0	146.1	156.0	137.7	200.6	210.5
Retail Trade .. .. .	299.5	374.6	170.2	172.2	720.0	232.6	236.3
Other Commerce and Finance .. .							
Health .. .. .	39.3	51.8	61.9	65.3	79.0	84.1	87.1
Education .. .. .	49.4	54.1	55.4	55.7	63.7	65.7	67.6
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. .	16.0	21.4	17.8	20.3	25.3	26.1	27.2
Personal Services .. .. .	75.3	80.0	80.5	96.5	119.6	123.3	124.2
Other .. .. .	134.1	206.7	266.6	253.6	264.8	262.6	270.8
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,332.8</b>	<b>1,730.2</b>	<b>1,913.9</b>	<b>1,913.7</b>	<b>2,269.0</b>	<b>2,374.9</b>	<b>2,430.0</b>
Governmental (d) .. .. .	308.7	405.0	549.2	525.3	564.1	580.3	622.9
Private Employers .. .. .	1,024.1	1,325.2	1,364.7	1,388.4	1,704.9	1,794.6	1,807.1
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>1,332.8</b>	<b>1,730.2</b>	<b>1,913.9</b>	<b>1,913.7</b>	<b>2,269.0</b>	<b>2,374.9</b>	<b>2,430.0</b>

(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 and of Allied Governments. (e) Australia-wide black coal strike commenced 27th June, 1949.

During the year ended June, 1949, 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 54,200 (males 40,700; females 13,500) of whom 21,500 were absorbed by private employers and 32,700 by public authorities, mainly for works and services such as transport, post and telegraph, education, etc.

During 1948-49 employment increased in all industrial groups except mining and personal services. Within the manufacturing group, employment connected with bricks, pottery and glass, metals, machinery and vehicles, textiles and knitted goods, skins and leather, clothing and musical instruments and miscellaneous manufactures decreased, while employment in food, drink and tobacco and cabinet making and furniture was unchanged.

Building and construction increased by 15,500, Transport and Communication by 13,100, Retail Trade 2,300, Other Commerce and Finance 3,700, Health Services 3,000, and Education 1,900, while Manufacturing as a whole, although affected by industrial disputes in June, 1949, increased by 600.

(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 1949.**

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

('000.)

Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia (a)
<b>MALES.</b>							
1933—June ..	380.6	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.0
1939—July ..	529.9	357.5	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941—November ..	556.8	405.1	197.9	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
1947—June(c) ..	671.8	452.6	220.2	140.9	103.9	51.1	1649.4
1948—June(c) ..	702.3	473.3	232.6	149.0	109.2	54.5	1730.9
1949—June(c)(d) ..	705.5	489.9	240.3	155.6	113.0	56.2	1772.1
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.6	9.1	340.8
1939—July ..	168.0	142.9	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.1
1941—November ..	229.3	192.8	62.6	45.6	32.6	15.2	579.8
1943—June ..	234.4	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
1947—June(c) ..	252.1	190.5	74.5	48.0	35.6	16.9	619.6
1948—June(c) ..	261.9	196.7	77.9	50.1	37.0	18.0	644.0
1949—June(c)(d) ..	263.8	202.8	80.0	52.1	37.9	18.6	657.9
<b>PERSONS.</b>							
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
1947—June(c) ..	923.9	613.1	294.7	188.9	139.5	68.0	2260.0
1948—June(c) ..	964.2	670.0	310.5	199.1	146.2	72.4	2374.9
1949—June(c)(d) ..	969.3	692.7	320.3	207.7	150.9	74.8	2430.0

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (c) Subject to revision. (d) Australia-wide black coal strike commenced 27th June, 1949.

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 and 1948-49, but at a rate much less than in the two preceding years and progressively decreasing.

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, 1949, had passed 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 1946 to 1949. 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 1949.  
(‘000.)

Class of Factory.	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949 (a)(b).
<b>MALES.</b>					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	9.8	10.7	12.2	13.4	14.3
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	14.3	14.0	16.0	16.5	16.1
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .. .	14.6	22.9	23.1	24.4	25.3
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .. .	161.6	264.5	275.6	289.1	285.1
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .. .	2.8	3.0	3.9	4.6	4.8
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .. .	18.3	26.8	28.5	29.8	28.9
Skins and Leather .. .. .	8.0	11.3	11.8	11.7	11.2
Clothing (including shoes) .. .. .	19.1	24.0	27.2	28.2	28.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	57.6	72.9	77.4	82.4	82.3
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. .. .	27.5	35.8	39.4	42.3	42.4
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	11.2	11.8	13.3	14.9	14.7
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	26.7	31.0	33.4	34.1	35.6
Rubber .. .. .	4.9	7.9	8.2	9.0	9.4
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. .. .	5.4	10.8	11.7	12.3	11.9
Heat, Light and Power .. .. .	9.2	11.0	11.5	12.3	12.7
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>391.0</b>	<b>558.4</b>	<b>593.2</b>	<b>625.0</b>	<b>623.3</b>

(a) Preliminary estimates—subject to revision.  
27th June, 1949.

(b) Australia-wide black coal strike commenced

**Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia,  
June, 1939 to 1949—continued.**

(‘000.)

Class of Factory	No. of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949 (a)(b)
<b>FEMALES.</b>					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .. .	5.7	8.1	7.7	7.8	7.9
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .. .	9.4	26.4	26.5	28.5	29.8
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .. .	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .. .	27.2	30.9	31.9	32.7	33.1
Skins and Leather .. .. .	2.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
Clothing (including shoes) .. .. .	61.3	70.7	76.1	79.5	78.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	20.9	26.9	27.0	27.6	27.7
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. .. .	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.8
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	11.6	12.1	12.9	12.9	13.2
Rubber .. .. .	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.6
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. .. .	2.4	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.2
Heat, Light and Power .. .. .	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>192.1</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>210.3</b>

**PERSONS.**

Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products .. .. .	10.0	11.1	12.6	13.9	14.8
Bricks, Pottery, Glass .. .. .	15.1	15.1	17.1	17.7	17.4
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .. .	20.3	31.0	30.8	32.2	33.2
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .. .	171.0	290.9	302.1	317.6	314.9
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .. .	3.3	3.6	4.7	5.5	5.9
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .. .	45.5	57.7	60.4	62.5	62.0
Skins and Leather .. .. .	10.5	15.1	15.3	15.2	14.6
Clothing (including shoes) .. .. .	80.4	94.7	103.3	107.7	107.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .. .	78.5	99.8	104.4	110.0	110.0
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. .. .	28.4	37.5	41.2	44.1	44.2
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	13.9	14.1	15.8	17.5	17.5
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .. .	38.3	43.1	46.3	47.0	48.8
Rubber .. .. .	7.2	9.5	10.0	11.3	12.0
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures .. .. .	7.8	16.2	17.5	18.4	18.1
Heat, Light and Power .. .. .	9.4	11.1	11.6	12.4	12.8
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>539.6</b>	<b>750.5</b>	<b>793.1</b>	<b>833.0</b>	<b>833.6</b>

(a) Preliminary estimates—subject to revision.  
27th June, 1949.

(b) Australia-wide black coal strike commenced

**§ 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 Occupation Survey, 1945 and the Census of 1947. The percentage which the unemployed bore at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

### Unemployment (All Causes): Australia.

Year and Month.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.			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
1945—June (c) ..	39.9	16.2	56.1	2.7	2.3	2.6
1947—June (Census) (d)	66.6	16.9	83.5	3.7	2.5	3.4

(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 Occupation Survey, 1945. (d) Persons in the work force who were not at work at the time of the Census.

The estimates and percentages of unemployment given above for periods subsequent to the Census of 1933 should be interpreted in conjunction with the notes 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 manpower for war purposes involuntary unemployment was practically nil. Owing to the use on the Occupation Survey (1945) card of the definition "a person normally working for wages but without a job on 1st June", it appears that the 1945 figures exclude some persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs at the date of the survey. Of the numbers at the 1947 Census shown above, 25.6 per cent. were not at work owing to sickness or accident and 26.6 per cent. stated that they were resting. Of the latter, approximately half said they expected to resume their former jobs. The numbers in need of financial relief on account of unemployment in June, 1947, were quite small. Details of unemployment benefits are shown in § 5.

2. **Unemployment in 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 1949 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1949 (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.

Period.	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	361,744	40,549	11.2
1926 " " ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0 (a)
1936 " " ..	392	441,311	53,992	12.2
1937 " " ..	387	449,588	41,823	9.3
1938 " " ..	390	466,325	40,138	8.7
1939 " " ..	396	476,918	45,967	9.7
1940 " " ..	394	491,352	39,116	8.0

(a) Highest on record.

Unemployment in Trade Unions : Australia—*continued.*

Period.	Unions.	Number of Members.	Members Unemployed.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1941 (average for year) ..	395	536,660	20,013	3.7
1942 " " ..	394	613,534	9,754	1.6
1943 " " ..	390	678,713	7,545	1.1
1944 " " ..	389	681,684	8,073	1.2
1945 " " ..	388	673,750	7,864	1.2
1946 " " ..	383	672,121	9,125	1.4
1947 " " ..	381	718,096	8,432	1.2
1948 " " ..	380	761,104	6,533	0.9
1946 March Quarter ..	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
September " ..	380	769,959	6,813	0.9
December " ..	380	777,332	6,287	0.8
1949 March " ..	380	785,468	5,898	0.8
June " ..	380	789,728	6,337	0.8

(iii) *Australia, by Industries, 1948.*—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, 1948.

Industrial Group.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Members.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	24,945	85	0.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	58	198,570	616	0.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	54	47,673	992	2.1
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. ..	22	73,682	485	0.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	12	28,472	44	0.2
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	62	56,326	961	1.7
VII. Building ..	46	78,792	877	1.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	21	27,636	830	3.0
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services ..	13	35,340	415	1.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	76	189,668	1,228	0.6
All Groups ..	380	761,104	6,533	0.9

(iv) *Australia, by Industries, September Quarter, 1939, and Quarterly, 1947 and 1948.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the March quarter of 1947 to the December quarter of 1948. 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.	1947.				1948.			
	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	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	8.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	18.4	1.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.2
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. ..	13.3	1.5	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	9.9	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.3
VII. Building ..	9.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	12.6	2.5	3.1	1.4	2.2	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.4
X. Other Land Transport ..	8.7	1.9	3.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.3
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	7.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
<b>AUSTRALIA .. ..</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>

(v) *States, 1948.*—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 1948 :—

**Unemployment in Trade Unions : 1948.**

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales .. ..	109	320,178	3,116	1.0
Victoria .. ..	74	212,831	1,762	0.8
Queensland .. ..	44	97,843	423	0.4
South Australia .. ..	54	69,390	734	1.1
Western Australia .. ..	65	43,956	381	0.9
Tasmania .. ..	34	16,906	117	0.7
<b>Australia .. ..</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>761,104</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(vi) *States, 1932 to 1948 and Quarterly, 1945 to June, 1949.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1944 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 1932 to 1948 and quarterly from 1945 to 1949 (June):—

Unemployment in Trade Unions: Percentages.

Period.		N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1932	Year .. ..	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	25.1
1934	" .. ..	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.4	20.5
1935	" .. ..	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	13.2	16.5
1936	" .. ..	15.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.1	9.8	12.3
1937	" .. ..	10.9	9.0	7.3	8.2	5.6	7.3	9.3
1938	" .. ..	9.9	8.6	6.4	8.3	5.7	7.9	8.7
1939	" .. ..	11.0	10.4	5.9	9.3	7.1	8.1	9.7
1940	" .. ..	11.0	5.8	5.5	7.0	5.6	5.2	8.0
1941	" .. ..	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7
1942	" .. ..	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.6
1943	" .. ..	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
1944	" .. ..	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	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
1948	" .. ..	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
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	0.8	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	1.2
	Sept. .. ..	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.1
	Dec. .. ..	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	2.1	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
	Sept. .. ..	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
	Dec. .. ..	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.8
1949	March Qtr. ..	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.8
	June .. ..	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.8

(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 percentage of members unemployed through sickness and accident has remained fairly constant being 0.6 per cent. during 1948–49. Unemployment through other causes has been insignificant.

3. *Unemployment, Various Countries*.—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of 1948. 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 1948.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia (a) ..	..	0.9	..	..	0.9	..	..	0.9	..	..	0.8	..	0.9
Canada (b) ..	..	3.2	..	..	1.6	..	..	1.3	..	..	2.1	..	2.1
Denmark (c) ..	11.2	11.0	4.7	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	3.1	4.2	11.6	4.7
Ireland (d) ..	10.2	10.8	10.9	10.2	9.7	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.5	8.0	9.3	9.4
Norway (e) ..	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.3
Sweden (f) ..	4.4	4.2	3.8	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.5	5.4	2.8
Switzerland (g) ..	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.6
United States (h) ..	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.4

(a) Returns from trade unions representing 54 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 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 154 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, 61; Victoria, 38; Queensland, 23; South Australia, 13; Western Australia, 14; Tasmania, 5.



The Service completed its third year of operation in May, 1949, and statistics of the principal items of business transacted are contained in the following table:—

**Commonwealth Employment Service—Operations for the Year Ended April, 1949 :**  
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.		
1948—May ..	28,856	23,292	18,840	34,336	100,859	32,234	2,095
June ..	28,410	27,267	18,363	29,929	99,679	32,848	1,433
July ..	34,495	33,081	21,036	37,186	100,090	36,541	1,331
August ..	30,599	28,877	19,574	36,838	102,788	32,141	963
September ..	28,523	28,150	19,342	34,826	106,979	30,761	872
October ..	33,896	32,098	21,777	42,928	112,880	35,642	1,308
November ..	35,417	29,323	20,170	33,134	113,346	33,956	1,344
December ..	23,407	24,459	18,057	26,263	79,165	31,540	1,155
1949—January ..	39,141	32,403	21,570	69,004	111,671	36,918	1,335
February ..	39,235	36,263	26,757	41,854	114,182	35,093	1,194
March ..	36,081	33,598	23,753	38,420	114,647	35,427	1,386
April ..	37,946	35,313	24,824	37,566	110,597	35,933	853
Total ..	401,066	369,124	254,972	462,284	..	407,234	15,269
Monthly Average	33,417	30,760	21,248	38,524	105,574	33,936	1,272

#### § 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 were 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 the claim or who satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they intend to remain permanently in Australia 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. **Maximum Rates of Benefits and Income.**—The maximum weekly rates of benefits for both unemployment and sickness and allowed weekly income are as follows :—

Age and Conjugal Condition.	Maximum Weekly Benefit.				Allowed Weekly Income
	Claimant.	Dependent Spouse.	Child	Total.	
Unmarried—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
16 years and under 17 years ..	15 0	..	..	15 0	5 0
17 years and under 18 years ..	15 0	..	..	15 0	10 0
18 years and under 21 years ..	20 0	..	..	20 0	15 0
21 years and over ..	25 0	..	..	25 0	20 0
Married .. ..	25 0	20 0	5 0	50 0	20 0

Where an unmarried claimant has the custody, care, and control of a child under the age of sixteen years, the total benefit may be increased by 5s. per week.

Additional benefit (not exceeding 20s. per week) may be paid in respect of claimant's housekeeper where no such benefit is payable in respect of his wife, provided there are one or more children under sixteen years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant, but is not employed by him.

3. **Means Test.**—All benefits are subject to a means test which disregards the value of property owned by a claimant. In applying the means test for sickness benefit, any amount up to 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 January, 1948, to June, 1949:—

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

Month.	Persons.						Australia.		
	New South Wales. (b)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (c)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1948—January ..	561	103	3,122	41	367	23	4,073	144	4,217
February ..	470	80	5,170	39	310	25	5,850	244	6,094
March ..	348	62	5,891	22	239	23	6,221	364	6,585
April ..	319	55	2,582	22	191	21	3,022	168	3,190
May ..	289	53	1,513	18	189	24	1,946	140	2,086
June ..	339	66	1,173	20	212	28	1,718	120	1,838
July ..	278	53	732	24	193	31	1,196	115	1,311
August ..	292	38	700	19	175	36	1,142	118	1,260
September ..	235	29	586	19	149	36	938	116	1,054
October ..	400	34	548	11	116	37	1,075	91	1,166
November ..	375	26	602	7	102	32	1,036	108	1,144
December ..	308	27	1,119	11	104	32	1,507	94	1,601
1949—January ..	294	24	1,704	8	121	30	2,084	97	2,181
February ..	215	18	2,069	7	113	29	2,355	96	2,451
March ..	231	21	2,081	9	99	24	2,375	90	2,465
April ..	231	26	1,531	18	87	28	1,825	96	1,921
May ..	222	33	809	12	91	29	1,102	94	1,196
June ..	283	51	648	30	107	32	1,034	117	1,151

(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 January, 1948, to June, 1949, are shown in the following table:—

Unemployment Benefit Payments During Each Month.

(£.)

Month.	New South Wales. (a)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (b)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1948—January ..	3,994	1,004	18,263	267	3,613	200	27,341
February ..	3,973	732	21,760	210	3,177	162	29,014
March ..	1,944	614	36,890	168	1,712	111	41,439
April ..	2,334	767	53,925	135	1,622	169	58,932
May ..	2,365	443	18,630	12	1,310	123	22,883
June ..	1,838	480	9,202	161	1,477	168	13,326
July ..	2,690	381	7,534	160	1,795	252	12,812
August ..	2,088	472	3,595	30	1,406	707	8,298
September ..	1,770	270	1,358	7	1,287	264	4,954
October ..	1,826	158	5,214	45	867	220	8,330
November ..	2,200	198	2,101	68	622	299	3,488
December ..	2,116	130	4,777	2	630	144	7,799
1949—January ..	1,824	140	8,976	65	804	237	12,046
February ..	1,611	111	13,041	11	599	163	15,306
March ..	1,074	141	16,524	6	736	178	18,539
April ..	1,532	117	19,766	Cr.	549	190	22,062
May ..	3,153	155	10,894	41	347	164	14,739
June ..	1,390	144	5,811	237	374	177	8,133

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.  
NOTE.—Benefits are paid weekly in arrears.

### § 6. Industrial Disputes.

I. **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 36 while particulars for the year 1948 are shown in the following table.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1948.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1948 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1948 was 1,141, as compared with 982 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,071 disputes occurred in 1948, 969 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1948 amounted to 1,662,686 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 1,338,728 working days lost during 1947. The estimated loss of wages was £2,299,114 in 1948, as compared with £1,898,085 for the year 1947.

#### Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1948.

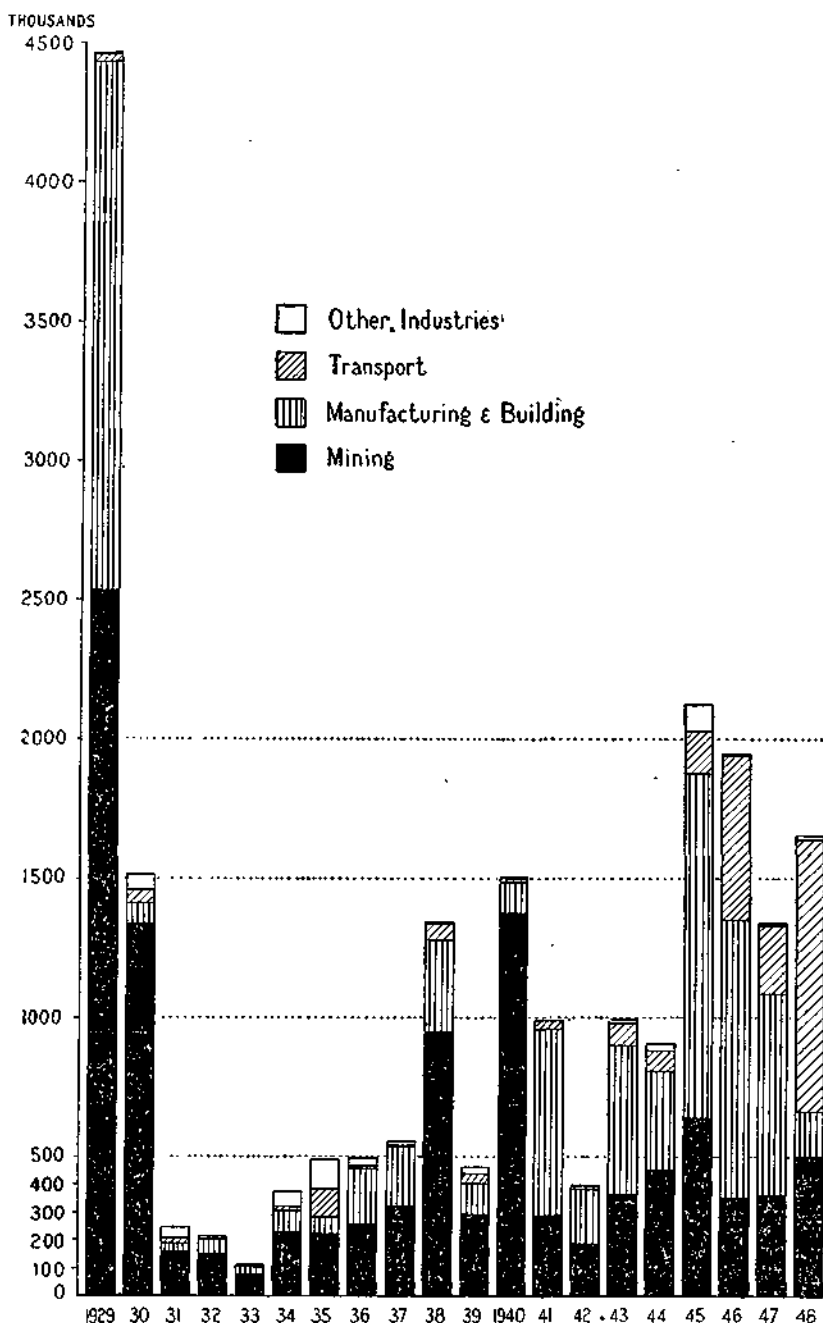
Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	23	25	4,287	1,605	5,892	62,069	89,818
III.	Food, drink, etc.	14	75	5,655	..	5,655	26,167	41,173
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	2	2	128	..	128	168	190
V.	Books, printing, etc.	2	2	190	..	190	950	1,167
VI.	Other manufacturing	5	5	2,139	..	2,139	5,779	9,810
VII.	Building	6	6	1,613	258	1,871	3,352	6,066
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	969	1,306	194,497	5,163	197,660	468,058	869,373
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	7	7	400	..	400	22,400	44,800
IX.	Railway and tramway services	15	15	2,349	..	2,349	5,205	7,987
X.	Other land transport	5	354	6,413	..	6,413	7,486	12,504
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	18	20	18,110	10	18,120	38,316	65,955
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	2	2	179	..	179	681	980
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	37	..	37	37	34
XIV.	Miscellaneous	8	18	1,485	..	1,485	4,353	6,083
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>235,473</b>	<b>7,036</b>	<b>242,509</b>	<b>644,961</b>	<b>1,155,940</b>
<b>Victoria—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	3	221	..	221	1,503	2,388
III.	Food, drink, etc.	2	10	1,340	..	1,340	43,260	75,635
V.	Books, printing, etc.	1	12	200	..	200	4,400	8,000
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	376	..	376	7,896	9,100
VII.	Building	2	2	47	..	47	632	1,243
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	1	52	..	52	936	2,000
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	32,763	..	32,763	73,351	102,350
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	4	42	5,350	..	5,850	22,890	31,930
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	8	885	155	1,040	4,835	7,986
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>41,734</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>41,889</b>	<b>159,903</b>	<b>240,634</b>
<b>Queensland—</b>								
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	960	..	960	9,600	16,132
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	8,426	7,731	16,157	727,065	699,061
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	8	23	4,271	..	4,271	78,299	117,811
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	77	66	143	143	265
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13,734</b>	<b>7,797</b>	<b>21,531</b>	<b>815,107</b>	<b>833,269</b>

## Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1948—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly (a)	Total.		
<b>South Australia—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	23	..	23	23	31
III.	Food, drink, etc. .. ..	3	3	982	..	982	3,836	5,356
VII.	Building .. .. .	4	4	486	..	486	5,283	8,160
IX.	Railway and tramway services	3	3	2,450	980	3,430	5,230	6,810
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	8	15	1,881	156	2,037	15,375	25,972
XIV.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	2	2	69	..	69	517	769
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>7,027</b>	<b>30,264</b>	<b>47,138</b>
<b>Western Australia—</b>								
III.	Food, drink, &c. .. .. .	1	1	10	..	10	100	200
VII.	(a) Coal-mining .. .. .	4	5	1,137	..	1,137	5,577	11,154
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	3	19	965	..	965	1,671	3,342
XIV.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	1	1	244	..	244	488	600
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>7,836</b>	<b>15,296</b>
<b>Tasmania—</b>								
III.	Food, drink, etc. .. .. .	1	1	200	..	200	18	40
VII.	Building .. .. .	1	1	208	..	208	832	1,248
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	1	2	40	..	40	80	145
XIV.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	1	1	20	..	20	20	40
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,473</b>
<b>Northern Territory—</b>								
XIV.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	3	82	1,369	..	1,369	3,665	5,364
<b>Australia—</b>								
II.	Engineering metal works, etc.	27	29	4,531	1,605	6,136	63,595	92,237
III.	Food, drink, etc. .. .. .	21	99	8,187	..	8,187	73,381	122,444
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. .. ..	2	2	128	..	128	168	190
V.	Books, printing, etc. .. ..	3	14	390	..	390	5,350	9,167
VI.	Other manufacturing .. .. .	7	7	2,506	..	2,506	13,615	18,910
VII.	Building .. .. .	13	13	2,354	258	2,612	10,099	16,719
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining .. .. .	974	1,312	193,686	5,103	198,849	474,571	882,527
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	1,360	..	1,360	33,000	60,932
IX.	Railway and tramway services	21	21	45,988	8,711	54,699	811,051	816,208
X.	Other land transport .. .. .	5	354	6,413	..	6,413	7,486	12,504
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	42	121	31,117	166	31,283	156,631	245,155
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	2	2	179	..	179	681	980
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. .. ..	1	1	37	..	37	37	34
XIV.	Miscellaneous .. .. .	21	114	4,149	221	4,370	14,021	21,107
	<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>301,025</b>	<b>16,124</b>	<b>317,149</b>	<b>1,662,686</b>	<b>2,299,114</b>

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

## Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1929 to 1948—Working Days Lost.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in 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, 1,000,000 in Manufacturing and Building, 30,000 in Transport, and about 3,000 in Other Industries. Total, 4,461,000 days.

3. **Industrial Disputes, 1939, 1944 to 1948.**—(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 1944 to 1948, 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.)	Building. (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
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
1948 ..	60	13	974	2	68	24	1,141
1944-48 ..	579	49	3,829	18	322	81	4,878
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
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	660	126,378	1,768	348,548
1947 ..	35,475	39,114	192,390	500	58,483	1,175	327,137
1948 ..	17,347	2,612	198,849	1,360	92,395	4,586	317,149
1944-48 ..	230,509	44,125	908,837	11,053	372,761	17,845	1,585,130
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1944 ..	340,604	21,204	389,582	60,486	74,913	25,963	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	5,763	1,338,728
1948 ..	156,109	10,099	474,571	32,000	975,168	14,739	1,662,686
1944-48 ..	3,276,393	197,479	2,183,578	125,377	2,050,905	147,919	7,981,651
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)							
1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
1944 ..	347,656	23,129	576,360	64,709	79,425	20,450	1,111,729
1945 ..	1,354,777	1,447	997,663	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
1948 ..	242,948	16,719	882,527	60,932	1,073,867	22,121	2,299,114
1944-48 ..	3,741,471	287,354	3,465,867	177,684	2,353,797	140,346	10,166,519

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 1948 these disputes represented 85 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1944-48, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 2,183,578, representing 27 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 1945 to 1948, 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. (a)	Total.		
								£
New South Wales ..	1939	386	460	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	419,330
	1945	845	1,201	246,286	15,473	261,759	1,792,857	2,247,180
	1946	771	1,389	220,452	9,048	229,500	719,557	941,683
	1947	921	2,731	254,587	43,211	297,798	919,411	1,360,632
	1948	1,071	1,832	235,473	7,036	242,509	644,961	1,155,940
Victoria ..	1939	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	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
	1948	21	82	47,734	155	47,889	159,993	240,634
Queensland..	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1945	27	363	15,644	99	15,743	208,003	206,483
	1946	22	90	23,322	90	23,412	613,689	694,453
	1947	13	24	11,944	20	11,964	31,245	45,953
	1948	12	27	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
South Australia ..	1939	2	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1945	13	14	3,819	16	3,835	28,914	27,768
	1946	18	33	8,941	1,286	10,227	29,014	31,525
	1947	17	35	4,821	832	5,653	39,654	53,916
	1948	21	28	5,891	1,136	7,027	30,264	47,138
Western Australia ..	1939	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1945	16	25	3,158	644	3,802	32,491	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	6,622
	1948	9	26	2,356	..	2,356	7,836	15,296
Tasmania ..	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1945	10	12	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
	1948	4	5	468	..	468	950	1,473
Northern Territory ..	1939	2	16	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1946	2	2	327	..	327	1,957	3,100
	1947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1948	3	82	1,369	..	1,369	3,665	5,364
Aust. Cap. Territory..	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1945	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1946	2	9	27	..	27	57	46
	1947	1	6	450	200	650	2,600	3,900
	1948	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	1939	476	505	143,228	9,602	152,830	450,154	455,716
	1945	945	1,648	299,641	16,297	315,938	2,119,641	2,567,444
	1946	869	1,882	331,565	16,683	348,248	1,947,844	2,290,147
	1947	982	3,058	280,718	46,439	327,157	1,338,728	1,898,085
	1948	1,141	2,082	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,662,686	2,299,114

(a) See footnote to table on page 122.

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, 1945 to 1948.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1945 to 1948 are given in the following table:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1945	333	149,097	1,666	150,763	149,451	207,542
	1946	557	197,281	5,045	202,326	200,636	287,707
	1947	603	164,804	3,820	168,624	168,084	264,389
	1948	756	182,411	5,643	188,054	188,054	333,833
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1945	140	44,370	10,947	55,317	109,959	149,450
	1946	107	25,034	1,708	26,742	52,252	74,192
	1947	137	26,745	2,349	29,094	61,398	93,708
	1948	144	28,979	610	29,589	58,636	103,437
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1945	76	17,934	383	18,317	53,225	68,547
	1946	46	8,700	722	9,422	28,023	41,461
	1947	79	19,953	1,169	21,122	63,150	94,327
	1948	50	24,212	651	24,863	66,129	107,455
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1945	35	12,877	1,57	13,034	53,571	74,775
	1946	52	18,623	1,968	20,191	83,660	117,996
	1947	94	46,231	31,808	78,039	334,310	494,572
	1948	81	29,992	649	30,641	140,756	250,288
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1945	91	39,138	1,056	40,194	316,146	425,936
	1946	42	55,796	40	55,836	433,442	495,826
	1947	47	16,191	4,211	20,402	213,706	297,302
	1948	63	12,979	223	13,202	121,675	192,734
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	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	147,268	195,602
	1948	27	7,110	226	7,336	135,007	214,203
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1945	12	5,487	387	5,874	155,677	162,147
	1946	16	3,112	1,596	4,708	134,794	165,773
	1947	6	156	1,068	1,224	101,468	143,724
	1948	17	14,074	8,122	22,196	915,733	1,021,576
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	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
	1948	3	668	...	668	36,696	69,588
Total	1939	416	143,208	9,602	152,810	459,154	455,716
	1945	945	299,641	10,297	315,938	2,119,641	2,567,444
	1946	869	331,863	16,683	348,546	1,947,844	2,290,147
	1947	982	280,718	46,419	327,137	1,338,728	1,866,085
	1948	1,141	301,025	16,124	317,149	1,662,686	2,299,714

(a) See footnote to table on page 122.

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 1943 to 1948.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Cause of Dispute.	1913	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
	NUMBER.							
<b>1. Wages—</b>								
(a) For increase ..	42	13	27	18	19	30	26	30
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	1	1	2	..	4	1
(c) Other wage questions	31	58	132	134	131	112	178	153
<b>2. Hours of Labour—</b>								
(a) For reduction ..	3	12	5	1	2	2	2	1
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	9	11	16	13	14	15	11
<b>3. Trade Unionism—</b>								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists..	8	1	6	13	7	1	9	1
(b) Other union questions	5	48	30	32	69	64	46	37
<b>4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..</b>	44	107	194	230	243	205	104	153
<b>5. Working conditions ..</b>	51	90	200	266	268	273	254	388
<b>6. Sympathy ..</b>	5	1	21	19	32	12	16	38
<b>7. Other causes ..</b>	8	73.	158	211	159	156	328	328
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,141</b>

WORKPROPLE INVOLVED

<b>1. Wages—</b>								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	4,384	10,441	4,440	4,929	91,423	11,666	29,898
(b) Against decrease ..	563	279	44	300	52	..	670	19
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	17,094	52,955	33,566	37,861	27,903	53,273	44,905
<b>2. Hours of Labour—</b>								
(a) For reduction ..	460	4,150	6,905	24	3,023	249	463	160
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	3,183	5,430	7,912	7,550	8,888	19,811	6,448
<b>3. Trade Unionism—</b>								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists..	5,370	21	2,944	3,788	1,700	116	4,884	7
(b) Other union questions	1,418	16,030	10,799	7,091	21,954	11,970	12,134	8,069
<b>4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..</b>	11,370	28,691	60,391	59,576	80,238	58,133	25,954	45,903
<b>5. Working conditions ..</b>	10,785	28,092	45,098	73,733	63,505	95,900	64,734	65,042
<b>6. Sympathy ..</b>	947	2,000	11,593	11,118	22,392	10,849	30,037	18,175
<b>7. Other causes ..</b>	1,758	48,106	89,803	74,810	72,734	43,117	103,211	98,523
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>152,330</b>	<b>296,103</b>	<b>276,358</b>	<b>315,938</b>	<b>348,548</b>	<b>327,137</b>	<b>377,149</b>

\* 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.

Cause of Dispute.	1913.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	24,115	44,079	14,630	149,901	555,529	345,453	776,298
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	4,472	44	450	142	..	3,548	361
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	67,550	154,339	124,256	191,194	72,473	166,918	185,499
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	21,636	13,248	72	153,023	15,246	1,601	320
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	10,752	27,351	30,444	11,852	63,936	116,122	52,563
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	63	49,398	10,118	7,877	232	47,264	133
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	52,086	43,851	29,203	168,105	47,419	48,092	34,090
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	81,101	274,102	179,521	892,051	699,542	182,650	227,800
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	108,409	96,171	215,346	206,798	325,686	123,976	132,811
6. Sympathy ..	24,066	2,600	16,430	81,533	149,771	95,248	34,113	110,154
7. Other causes ..	5,111	86,370	271,132	246,979	188,927	72,533	268,991	142,657
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>623,528</b>	<b>459,154</b>	<b>990,151</b>	<b>912,752</b>	<b>2,119,641</b>	<b>1,947,844</b>	<b>1,338,728</b>	<b>1,662,686</b>

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 184 in 1948 representing 16 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 1948 numbered 153, or 13 per cent. of the total, and over "working conditions" 388, or 34 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings number 725, or 64 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year. Those classified as "Other Causes" have increased during the past few years, and in 1948 amounted to 328 or 29 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 partly to enforce a demand from which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1948.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1948, classified according to results.

**Industrial Disputes : Results, 1948.(a)**

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	96	891	15	66	15,557	178,290	2,464	45,579	87,823	305,412	16,540	207,301
Victoria ..	8	8	..	..	5,659	33,394	1,516	1,320	51,147	46,068	44,388	18,300
Queensland ..	1	..	..	..	3,008	495	16,206	1,830	66,000	2,029	727,408	19,670
South Australia ..	3	12	..	..	590	5,592	132	743	4,794	16,397	507	9,066
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	360	41	..	1,955	360	70	..	7,406
Tasmania ..	1	..	..	..	208	260	..	..	832	118	..	..
N. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307	..	..	..	1,433	..	2,232
A.C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total Aust. ..</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>25,374</b>	<b>219,349</b>	<b>20,318</b>	<b>51,489</b>	<b>210,456</b>	<b>371,527</b>	<b>788,843</b>	<b>263,975</b>

(a) The following particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1948, should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in preceding tables:—

State.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.	Working Days Lost.
New South Wales .. ..	3	619	27,885

(iii) *Australia, 1948.*—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 1948, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

**Industrial Disputes : Causes and Results, Australia, 1948.(a)**

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.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase	6	12	6	6	921	3,927	16,752	8,298	6,546	9,095	737,973	22,684
(b) Against decrease ..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	361	..	..
(c) Other wage questions ..	16	113	3	20	2,271	31,802	1,774	8,658	10,353	85,979	43,494	23,273
<b>Hours of Labour—</b>												
(a) For reduction	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	160	..	..	..	320
(b) Other disputes re hours	3	4	2	2	4,804	611	83	950	47,256	696	421	4,190
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	133	..	..
(b) Other union questions ..	1	31	..	4	185	6,478	..	1,247	185	21,907	..	21,918
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>21,009</b>	<b>1,191</b>	<b>18,047</b>	<b>33,450</b>	<b>37,688</b>	<b>6,143</b>	<b>145,034</b>
<b>Working conditions ..</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5,018</b>	<b>52,997</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>6,558</b>	<b>17,032</b>	<b>91,996</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>23,314</b>
<b>Sympathy ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,785</b>	<b>13,061</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>82,889</b>	<b>24,248</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,077</b>
<b>Other Causes ..</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>89,438</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>5,342</b>	<b>12,745</b>	<b>109,424</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>20,225</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>25,374</b>	<b>219,349</b>	<b>20,318</b>	<b>51,489</b>	<b>210,456</b>	<b>371,527</b>	<b>788,843</b>	<b>263,975</b>

(a) See note to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1939 and 1944 to 1948.*—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 1944 to 1948, 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
1944 ..	266	603	3	72	73,643	171,347	1,234	28,950	315,216	403,606	11,043	151,471
1945 ..	205	652	5	70	58,903	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	74,344	218,411	416,350	236,183	865,915
1947 ..	146	687	71	78	68,595	174,724	36,008	47,820	275,608	475,285	432,769	105,066
1948 (a) ..	111	922	22	83	25,374	219,349	20,318	51,489	210,456	371,527	788,843	263,975

(a) See note to table on page 129.

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 1948 was 81. 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 resumptions 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 1943 to 1948.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.**

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.(a)
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES.</b>								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	277	356	387	482	385	265	277
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	17	100	130	75	89	90	83
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	3	13	19	10	5	7	22
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	2	30	25	22	19	96	106
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	6	38	72	43	19	36	11
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	13	1	..	..	1	3	1	1
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
<b>By other methods ..</b>	13	106	246	304	308	344	487	638
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>962</b>	<b>1,138</b>

**WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED**

<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	80,193	101,169	87,122	129,135	86,174	48,788	68,199
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	5,172	2,489	43,556	34,942	23,426	57,768	19,243	23,455
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,305	4,925	4,583	12,684	7,967	724	4,774	18,568
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	429	15,096	10,970	11,981	6,483	66,998	29,100
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	3,268	12,351	27,966	20,596	10,059	23,497	19,573
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	656	20	..	..	10	130	25	18
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	170	178	..	19	..	..	..	..
<b>By other methods ..</b>	2,988	61,326	118,330	101,471	121,956	182,903	163,812	157,617
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>152,830</b>	<b>294,985</b>	<b>275,174</b>	<b>315,071</b>	<b>344,241</b>	<b>327,137</b>	<b>316,530</b>

(a) See note to table on page 129.

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.(a)
<b>WORKING DAYS LOST.</b>								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	245,709	244,920	176,569	745,989	265,401	126,574	163,397
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	52,943	246,334	150,431	158,452	339,481	78,332	118,582
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	35,647	19,430	46,132	21,268	12,539	22,356	164,069
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	3,366	82,112	78,431	394,787	116,681	371,013	186,081
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	2,105	46,450	53,530	197,599	367,799	147,509	441,317	790,303
<b>By Filling Places of Work—</b>								
People on Strike or Locked out ..	14,739	20	..	..	110	7,552	50	36
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	20,400	3,892	..	209	..	..	..	..
<b>By other methods ..</b>	56,509	71,127	314,184	241,965	381,180	847,696	298,086	212,333
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>623,528</b>	<b>459,154</b>	<b>960,310</b>	<b>891,336</b>	<b>2,069,585</b>	<b>1,736,859</b>	<b>1,338,728</b>	<b>1,634,801</b>

(a) See note to table on page 129.

In each of the years prior to 1948 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 and 1948, however, the percentage settled by direct negotiation fell to 27 and 24 respectively, while the percentage of disputes settled by "Other methods" rose to 50 in 1947 and 56 in 1948, the latter percentage being 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.

## § 7. Industrial Accidents.

1. **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 1944 to 1948 :—

Industrial Accidents, 1939 and 1944 to 1948.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A. (b)	Tas.	Aus- tralia.	
No. of Fatal Accidents.	1939 ..	53	16	20	14	43	5	161
	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	8	22	1	122
	1948 ..	43	18	10	6	20	4	101
	(a)							
No. of Accidents inca- pacitating for over 14 days	1939 ..	9,794	976	684	178	1,662	106	13,400
	1944 ..	20,770	2,019	879	224	1,097	104	25,033
	1945 ..	17,380	1,975	1,034	183	1,143	67	21,982
	1946 ..	17,264	2,192	1,087	275	1,497	83	22,398
	1947 ..	19,699	2,409	1,220	218	1,452	87	25,085
	1948 ..	15,920	1,989	1,075	131	1,395	88	20,598

(a) See remarks below.

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

Fatal accidents in Australia reported in 1948 were 17 per cent. less than in the previous year and 37 per cent. less than in 1939. Non-fatal accidents were 18 per cent. less than in 1947, and 54 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 1948 being only 105 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 1947 and 1948, compared with 1939.

Industrial Accidents: Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1939 and 1947 and 1948.

Industrial Group.	Fatal:			Incapacitating for over 14 days.(b)		
	1939.	1947.	1948.	1939.	1947.	1948.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	5	8	5	664	1,040	893
II. Engineering, etc.(a) ..	15	15	9	4,343	8,828	6,812
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	10	2	5	1,295	2,674	2,223
IV. Clothing, Textiles, etc. ..	1	1	..	627	1,319	1,087
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	..	1	480	847	701
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	17	14	14	3,100	7,574	6,397
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	7	13	7	23	92	62
VIII. Mining ..	93	55	43	2,552	2,016	1,749
IX. Lifts ..	3	1	1	6	14	10
X. Miscellaneous ..	9	13	16	310	681	664
Total ..	161	122	101	13,400	25,085	20,598

(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 1948, was responsible for 58 and 43 per cent. respectively. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurs in engineering, etc.—33 per cent. in 1948 compared with 32 per cent. in 1939.

In 1948 seven fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding and sixteen deaths resulted from accidents grouped under "Miscellaneous". Thirty-four fatal and 18,113 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, 6,812 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 1948.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Causes—1948.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
<b>A.—Fatal Accidents.</b>							
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	1	..	..	..	4	1	6
"    "    Falling down shafts, etc. ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents ..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5
2. Above Ground(c)—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents ..	4	..	..	..	1	1	6
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.(d) ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	3	..	1	..	..	1	5
Other Accidents ..	7	..	2	..	..	..	9
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	4
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	20	2	6	2	10	3	43

## Mining Accidents : Classification according to Causes—1948(a)—continued.

Cause of Accident	N.S.W. (b)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
<b>B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.</b>							
<b>METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	1	2	1	3	..	8
"    "    " Falls of Ground ..	54	1	10	..	43	..	108
"    "    " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	10	..	..	..	15	..	25
Other Accidents .. ..	183	2	70	..	433	15	703
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	5	..	17	1	27	3	53
Other Accidents .. ..	71	..	41	6	126	25	269
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. (d) .. ..	1	..	54	33	18	16	122
<b>COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. ..	16	1	3	..	1	..	21
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth .. ..	17	6	30	..	36	1	90
Other Accidents .. ..	30	1	98	..	150	3	282
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	..	..	2	1	5	..	8
Other Accidents .. ..	7	..	18	3	31	1	60
Total .. ..	396	11	345	45	388	64	1 749

(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 as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

During the year 1948, 29 fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 14 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1948 numbered 25 as against 18 in coalmines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,237 and above ground 512.

## CHAPTER V.—ASSOCIATIONS.

## § 1. Labour Organizations.

1. 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.