

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

1. **General.**—Data on which this section is based are divided into two main categories: (a) Censuses, 1933, 1947 and 1954 and quasi-Censuses; and (b) monthly returns for Pay-roll Tax purposes, supplemented by regular returns of Government employment and other direct collections.

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 the Occupation Survey, June, 1945, covered civilians aged 14 years and over and were supplemented by records of the defence forces. Pay-roll Tax returns first became available in July, 1941.

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

(ii) **Australia.**—The figures in the table below are divided into three categories:—(a) defence forces; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or as self-employed in businesses or on farms; and (c) wage and salary earners employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal workers. "Unemployed" persons (see explanation on page 119) are excluded.

All unpaid "helpers" in non-rural industry have been included with wage and salary earners. Male unpaid "helpers" in rural industry have been included with employers and self-employed persons, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in *de facto* partnership, or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid female "helpers" on farms are fairly numerous. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties, and, with all other women occupied in unpaid home duties, have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS: AUSTRALIA, JUNE, 1933, 1947 AND 1954. (‘000.)

30th June.	Defence Forces: (a)	Employers and Self-employed:			Wage-and-Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (a)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933	5.8	293.5	249.0	542.5	200.1	989.8	1189.9	1732.4	1738.2
1947	53.2	278.9	286.8	565.7	148.2	1659.4	1807.6	2373.3	2426.5
1954	(b)50.9	279.2	316.9	596.1	154.2	2020.3	2174.5	2770.6	2821.5
FEMALES.									
1933	..	15.2	56.3	71.5	3.2	446.6	449.8	521.3	521.3
1947	0.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	669.9	668.0	737.6	738.4
1954	2.0	19.6	62.1	81.7	7.6	735.4	743.0	824.7	826.7
PERSONS:									
1933	5.8	308.7	305.3	614.0	203.3	1436.4	1639.7	2253.7	2259.5
1947	54.0	292.7	342.6	635.3	156.3	2319.3	2475.6	3110.9	3164.9
1954	52.9	298.8	379.0	677.8	161.8	2755.7	2917.5	3595.3	3648.2

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 10,300 males undergoing full-time National Service training at the time of the Census. With the exception of full-time students these persons have been included in the figures of occupied civilians. (c) Includes females in private domestic service;—106,700 in 1933, 40,200 in 1947 and 29,600 in 1954! (d) Includes an estimate of 40,400 part-time workers not classified as wage earners at the Census.

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

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

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

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

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

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

('000.)

State or Territory.	Defence Forces. (a)		Employers and Self-employed.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (a)	
	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	23.1	21.4	197.5	207.3	728.1	833.7	948.7	1062.4
Victoria ..	15.9	15.0	158.1	167.1	490.5	596.9	664.5	779.0
Queensland ..	5.9	6.6	96.9	99.7	232.0	307.4	354.8	413.7
South Australia ..	2.6	2.3	51.8	55.5	153.3	194.1	207.7	251.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.1	39.8	44.3	116.6	156.1	159.8	203.5
Tasmania ..	0.8	0.8	20.1	20.2	57.8	71.9	78.7	92.9
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	4.0	5.8	5.8	7.6
Aust. Capital Territory	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	5.3	8.6	6.5	10.5
<i>Australia ..</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>565.7</i>	<i>596.1</i>	<i>1807.6</i>	<i>2174.5</i>	<i>2426.5</i>	<i>2821.5</i>

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia.

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

**TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS: STATES AND TERRITORIES,
JUNE, 1947 AND 1954—continued.**
(‘000.)

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

FEMALES.

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

PERSONS.

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

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

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

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

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

(ii) *Australia: Industrial Groups.*—The table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, persons on the paid strength of the defence forces and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Government bodies and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Government employees, if any. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.) The manufacturing employment figures published in this table comprise (i) the series showing actual monthly employment in factories as recorded at successive annual Censuses of Factories to June, 1958 (see pp. 117-118), with interim estimates for subsequent months, and (ii) estimates of the number of employees in industrial establishments outside the scope of the definition of a factory (see p. 117) and persons employed by factory proprietors but engaged in selling and distribution.

The series referred to in (i) above replaces the Pay-roll Tax series of employment estimates included in the "Manufacturing" figures shown in issues of this Report prior to No. 45, 1957. Adoption of this new series entails adopting also new series for "Private Employment" and "Total Employment" for males, females and persons.

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

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	June, 1958.	December, 1958.
MALES.							
Mining and Quarrying ..	52.2	58.7	58.3	57.3	56.3	51.6	50.6
Manufacturing, etc.(a) ..	456.1	798.7	826.2	842.1	845.1	857.2	853.8
Building and Construction ..	149.7	205.7	211.8	214.6	207.3	202.3	199.2
Transport(b) ..	158.2	238.7	244.7	245.9	245.1	242.1	240.1
Communication ..	27.7	61.4	64.0	64.5	67.9	69.7	69.6
Property and Finance ..	47.1	57.9	59.6	61.7	64.0	66.0	66.4
Retail Trade ..	212.6	128.4	129.2	129.9	129.4	132.5	138.9
Wholesale and other Commerce ..	140.4	147.5	151.0	150.0	150.0	150.3	153.7
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i. ..	31.8	97.5	99.2	100.6	101.7	104.0	104.6
Health ..	47.8	25.9	26.0	26.8	27.1	27.5	27.8
Education ..	22.1	36.7	38.7	40.8	43.4	45.3	45.2
Personal Service ..	37.0	52.1	54.3	54.4	54.7	54.9	56.6
Other(c) ..	80.8	88.2	90.0	92.1	93.0	94.1	94.1
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,293.1</i>	<i>1,990.3</i>	<i>2,049.5</i>	<i>2,081.7</i>	<i>2,085.0</i>	<i>2,097.5</i>	<i>2,100.6</i>
Government(d) ..	349.8	581.4	599.1	604.9	609.5	621.8	622.8
Private ..	943.3	1,408.9	1,450.4	1,476.8	1,474.5	1,475.7	1,477.8
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>1,293.1</i>	<i>1,990.3</i>	<i>2,049.5</i>	<i>2,081.7</i>	<i>2,085.0</i>	<i>2,097.5</i>	<i>2,100.6</i>

For footnotes see next page.

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

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1944.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	June, 1958.	December, 1958.
FEMALES.							
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing, etc.(a) ..	169.0	239.0	245.7	249.9	250.4	251.7	249.4
Building and Construction ..	2.2	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.5
Transport(b) ..	5.2	18.7	19.7	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.4
Communication ..	7.4	17.8	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.7
Property and Finance ..	13.5	34.7	38.1	41.8	43.5	45.4	45.5
Retail Trade ..	101.4	115.3	121.6	122.9	121.3	125.4	133.3
Wholesale and other Commerce ..	10.0	27.3	28.6	29.1	29.2	29.8	30.2
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i. ..	34.0	70.8	73.5	77.6	79.4	82.1	83.6
Health ..	32.0	44.9	47.9	50.5	53.8	56.1	55.9
Education ..	43.0	67.0	69.6	70.2	69.5	68.7	70.0
Personal Service ..	20.1	36.2	37.3	38.4	39.3	39.5	39.7
Other(c) ..							
Total ..	437.1	719.7	751.7	773.1	779.8	792.1	801.1
Government(d) ..	55.2	114.5	122.8	129.8	132.8	136.6	137.1
Private ..	381.9	605.2	628.9	643.3	647.0	655.5	664.0
Total ..	437.1	719.7	751.7	773.1	779.8	792.1	801.1

PERSONS.

Mining and Quarrying ..	52.5	59.7	59.4	58.5	57.3	52.7	51.7
Manufacturing, etc.(a) ..	625.1	1,037.7	1,071.9	1,092.7	1,095.5	1,108.9	1,103.2
Building and Construction ..	150.9	210.4	216.7	219.7	212.6	207.8	204.7
Transport(b) ..	163.4	257.4	264.4	266.6	265.5	262.4	260.5
Communication ..	35.1	79.2	82.7	83.9	87.6	89.3	89.3
Property and Finance ..	60.6	92.6	97.7	103.5	107.5	111.4	111.9
Retail Trade ..	314.0	243.7	250.8	252.8	250.7	257.9	272.2
Wholesale and other Commerce ..	41.8	124.8	127.8	129.7	130.9	133.8	134.8
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i. ..	51.8	96.7	99.5	104.4	106.5	109.6	111.4
Health ..	54.1	81.6	86.6	91.3	97.2	101.4	101.1
Education ..	80.0	119.1	123.9	124.6	124.2	123.6	126.6
Personal Service ..	100.9	124.4	127.3	130.5	132.3	133.6	133.8
Other(c) ..							
Total ..	1,730.2	2,710.0	2,801.2	2,854.8	2,864.8	2,889.6	2,901.7
Government(d) ..	405.0	695.9	721.9	734.7	742.3	758.4	759.9
Private ..	1,325.2	2,014.1	2,079.3	2,120.1	2,122.5	2,131.2	2,141.8
Total ..	1,730.2	2,710.0	2,801.2	2,854.8	2,864.8	2,889.6	2,901.7

(a) Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pp. 117-118. (b) Includes road transport; shipping and stevedoring; rail and air transport. (c) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; law and order; religion and social welfare; other professional; amusement, sport and recreation. (d) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, Semi-Government and Local Government bodies. For further details see p. 119.

A graph showing wage and salary earners in civilian employment in the main industrial groups appears on page 131.

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

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES.

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

(^{'000.})

Year and Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1933—June ..	379.8	288.1	139.3	80.3	70.0	28.9	1.0	2.4	989.8
1939—July ..	529.9	357.5	172.8	105.7	82.9	37.4	2.1	3.8	1,293.1
1941—November	556.8	405.1	168.0	121.9	83.2	39.4	3.9	3.1	1,381.4
1951—June ..	768.6	536.1	264.4	170.8	127.9	60.8	4.6	8.1	1,941.3
1952—June ..	762.9	539.0	263.0	172.3	129.6	61.8	4.4	8.3	1,941.3
1953—June ..	745.2	536.8	259.8	171.3	133.5	62.3	4.6	8.5	1,922.0
1954—June ..	771.3	556.8	269.6	176.8	139.1	63.6	4.9	8.2	1,990.3
1955—June ..	794.2	576.2	278.2	180.8	141.5	65.1	4.8	8.7	2,049.5
1956—June ..	808.5	583.2	282.4	187.9	140.5	65.7	5.0	8.5	2,081.7
1957—June ..	810.5	586.0	282.6	186.4	138.4	66.0	5.8	9.3	2,085.0
1958—June ..	814.5	592.9	282.8	186.0	138.6	67.0	5.6	10.1	2,097.5
1958—December	816.4	596.4	278.3	187.0	139.3	67.0	5.8	10.4	2,100.6
FEMALES.									
1933—June ..	125.5	118.0	40.3	25.9	20.5	9.1	0.1	0.5	339.9
1939—July ..	168.0	142.9	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	0.2	1.0	437.1
1941—November	229.3	192.8	62.6	45.6	32.6	15.2	0.4	1.3	579.8
1951—June ..	295.2	223.0	88.4	56.3	42.1	20.4	0.8	2.5	728.7
1952—June ..	273.2	210.3	85.5	54.2	41.1	19.8	0.8	2.5	687.4
1953—June ..	269.8	209.2	85.8	52.5	41.4	20.2	0.9	2.5	682.3
1954—June ..	284.3	222.1	88.6	56.6	43.4	21.2	0.9	2.6	719.7
1955—June ..	297.4	232.4	92.1	59.8	44.3	21.8	1.0	2.9	751.7
1956—June ..	305.9	238.5	93.7	62.5	45.1	23.2	1.1	3.1	773.1
1957—June ..	309.3	240.4	95.8	62.4	44.5	22.9	1.2	3.3	779.8
1958—June ..	314.5	244.5	95.9	63.4	45.6	23.5	1.3	3.4	792.1
1958—December	319.4	246.6	96.3	64.2	46.8	23.1	1.4	3.3	801.1
PERSONS.									
1933—June ..	505.3	406.1	179.6	106.2	90.5	38.0	1.1	2.9	1,329.7
1939—July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	140.7	109.1	49.0	2.3	4.8	1,730.2
1941—November	786.1	597.9	230.6	167.5	115.8	54.6	4.3	4.4	1,961.2
1951—June ..	1,063.8	759.1	352.8	227.1	170.0	81.2	5.4	10.6	2,670.0
1952—June ..	1,036.1	749.3	348.5	226.5	170.7	81.6	5.2	10.8	2,628.7
1953—June ..	1,015.0	746.0	345.6	223.8	174.9	82.5	5.5	11.0	2,604.3
1954—June ..	1,055.6	778.9	358.2	233.4	182.5	84.8	5.8	10.8	2,710.0
1955—June ..	1,091.6	808.6	370.3	240.6	185.8	86.9	5.8	11.6	2,801.2
1956—June ..	1,114.4	821.7	376.1	250.4	185.6	88.9	6.1	11.6	2,854.8
1957—June ..	1,119.8	826.4	378.4	248.8	182.9	88.9	7.0	12.6	2,864.8
1958—June ..	1,129.0	837.4	378.7	249.4	184.2	90.5	6.9	13.5	2,889.6
1958—December	1,135.8	843.0	374.6	251.2	186.1	90.1	7.2	13.7	2,901.7

The number of male wage and salary earners in Australia in civilian employment, excluding rural, was higher in November, 1941 than at the outbreak of war. The male employment level then commenced to decline and continued to do so until the December quarter, 1943, after which there was a general, though slight, upward trend 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 continued to increase during each of the next four years, reaching a peak of 1,958,500 in March, 1952. During 1952-53, however, the numbers employed fell continuously to 1,894,000 in

January, 1953. Apart from minor fluctuations, male employment rose fairly steadily from February, 1953, reaching 2,087,800 in March, 1957. During the remainder of 1957 there was a slight decline, but since then the numbers have again risen, to a peak of 2,121,400, in May, 1959.

After the outbreak of war, female civilian wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and domestics in private homes) increased rapidly in all States, the peak level during the war (646,000) being reached in December, 1943. After the end of the war, female employment declined in all States, particularly in Victoria and South Australia, but it increased again from January, 1946 and in August, 1948 had passed the war-time peak. The initial post-war peak of 733,300 recorded in November, 1951 was followed by a steady decline to 672,100 in January, 1953. Since then female employment has risen fairly steadily, to a peak of 810,700, in May, 1959.

(iv) *Factories.*—The following table shows the number of employees in the main factory classes in June of each of the years 1954 to 1958 compared with 1939. The figures refer to the reported employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published in the annual bulletin, *Secondary Industries*. In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more persons are employed, or in which power other than manual is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude working proprietors and those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES ACCORDING TO MAIN CLASSES: AUSTRALIA.

('000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—					
	1939.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.(a)
MALES.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9.8	17.9	19.2	19.2	18.6	19.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	20.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	20.5
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. ..	14.6	30.1	32.7	34.7	35.2	36.6
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. ..	161.6	357.9	374.8	387.3	388.3	396.1
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	2.8	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Textiles (including knitted goods) ..	18.3	29.7	27.9	28.8	29.4	28.4
Skins and Leather	8.0	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.3
Clothing (including shoes)	19.1	28.5	27.9	27.3	27.3	26.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	57.6	88.3	89.2	87.8	88.4	87.6
Sawmilling and Woodworking	27.5	52.2	54.3	53.8	51.5	52.0
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. ..	11.2	15.9	16.3	15.6	16.0	16.7
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	41.2	43.0	45.1	46.1	48.2
Rubber	4.9	12.0	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.6
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.4	13.5	13.6	14.3	15.1	14.9
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>391.0</i>	<i>738.0</i>	<i>763.5</i>	<i>778.0</i>	<i>780.2</i>	<i>791.1</i>

(a) Subject to revision.

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

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—					
	1939.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958(a)
FEMALES.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2.	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. ..	5.7	9.3	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.4
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. ..	9.4	38.3	43.4	45.1	47.8	52.3
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
Textiles (including knitted goods) ..	27.2	39.5	38.3	39.1	39.5	37.4
Skins and Leather	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0
Clothing (including shoes)	61.3	77.9	76.5	75.8	73.6	72.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20.9	28.4	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.1
Sawmilling and Woodworking	0.9	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. ..	2.7	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8
Paper, Printing, etc.	11.6	15.3	16.2	17.0	16.9	17.2
Rubber	2.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	2.4	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.9
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	148.6	232.0	238.5	242.5	242.9	244.0
PERSONS.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	18.6	20.0	20.1	19.5	20.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	22.2	22.7	22.1	21.4	22.4
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	20.3	39.4	42.8	45.2	45.2	47.0
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. ..	171.0	396.2	418.2	432.4	436.1	448.4
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	3.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1
Textiles (including knitted goods) ..	45.5	69.2	66.2	67.9	68.9	65.8
Skins and Leather	10.5	13.8	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.3
Clothing (including shoes)	80.4	106.4	104.4	103.1	100.9	98.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco	78.5	116.7	118.5	117.3	117.7	116.7
Sawmilling and Woodworking	28.4	54.8	57.1	56.8	54.6	55.0
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. ..	13.9	19.1	19.9	19.2	19.7	20.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	38.3	56.5	59.2	62.1	63.0	65.4
Rubber	7.2	15.3	16.6	17.2	17.8	18.2
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.8	20.6	21.2	22.2	23.3	22.8
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.7
Total	539.6	970.0	1002.0	1020.5	1023.1	1035.1

(a) Subject to revision.

4. **Government Employees.**—(i) *States and Territories.*—The number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government bodies in June and December, 1958 is shown in the following table. These include all employees of Government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES(a): JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1958.

State or Territory.	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Government.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
JUNE, 1958..												
N.S.W.	58,372	15,207	73,579	134,812	28,016	162,828	26,888	2,985	29,873	220,072	46,208	266,280
Vic. ..	51,686	15,040	66,726	100,890	26,181	127,071	13,581	1,885	15,466	166,157	43,106	209,263
Qld. ..	18,403	4,866	23,271	55,423	8,315	63,738	17,869	956	18,825	91,697	14,137	105,834
S.A. ..	16,825	3,695	20,520	39,016	10,473	49,489	3,252	323	3,575	59,093	14,491	73,584
W.A. ..	9,340	2,233	11,573	39,451	7,173	46,624	3,607	356	3,963	52,398	9,762	62,160
Tas. ..	4,788	1,323	6,111	14,832	4,168	19,000	2,302	178	2,480	21,922	5,669	27,591
N.T. ..	2,767	714	3,481	..	..	..	104	5	109	2,671	719	3,390
A.C.T.	7,581	2,576	10,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,581	2,576	10,157
Aust.	169,764	45,654	215,418	384,424	84,326	468,750	67,603	6,688	74,291	621,791	136,668	758,459
DECEMBER, 1958.												
N.S.W.	58,156	15,259	73,415	135,032	28,222	163,254	27,299	3,076	30,375	220,487	46,557	267,044
Vic. ..	52,016	15,170	67,186	100,820	26,316	127,136	13,646	2,001	15,647	166,482	43,487	209,969
Qld. ..	18,124	4,846	22,970	54,804	7,681	62,485	18,322	966	19,288	91,250	13,493	104,743
S.A. ..	16,874	3,638	20,512	39,302	10,708	50,010	3,263	326	3,589	59,439	14,672	74,111
W.A. ..	9,397	2,266	11,663	39,659	7,300	46,959	3,617	376	3,993	52,673	9,942	62,615
Tas. ..	4,905	1,333	6,238	14,645	4,144	18,789	2,311	195	2,506	21,861	5,672	27,533
N.T. ..	2,944	761	3,705	..	..	..	93	5	98	3,037	766	3,803
A.C.T.	7,609	2,511	10,120	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,609	2,511	10,120
Aust.	170,025	45,784	215,809	384,262	84,371	468,633	68,551	6,945	75,496	622,838	137,100	759,938

(a). See explanation on page 118.

(ii) *Australia*.—The following table shows a comparison of the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government bodies in July, 1939, in June in each of the years 1954 to 1958 and in December, 1958.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES (a): AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Government.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
June—1939(b)	56,099	11,764	67,863	235,066	40,586	275,652	58,637	2,887	61,524	349,802	55,237	405,039
1954 ..	156,604	41,579	198,183	363,095	67,466	430,561	61,643	5,493	67,136	581,342	114,538	695,880
1955 ..	160,840	44,291	205,131	373,238	72,728	445,966	65,026	5,771	70,797	599,104	122,790	721,894
1956 ..	162,314	46,114	208,428	377,077	77,587	454,664	65,558	6,138	71,696	604,949	129,839	734,788
1957 ..	165,566	45,612	211,178	378,055	80,825	458,880	65,854	6,376	72,230	609,475	132,813	742,288
1958 ..	169,764	45,654	215,418	384,424	84,326	468,750	67,603	6,688	74,291	621,791	136,668	758,459
Dec.—1958 ..	170,025	45,784	215,809	384,262	84,371	468,633	68,551	6,945	75,496	622,838	137,100	759,938

(a) See explanation on p. 118.

(b) July.

§ 2. Unemployment.

The total number of persons "unemployed" has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. Prior to the 1947 Census, persons who were "unemployed" were requested to furnish particulars of the cause and duration of unemployment, but from 1947 onwards the enquiry was broadened to include all persons (usually engaged in industry, business, trade, profession or service) who were out of a job and "not at work" at the time of the Census for whatever reason, including any not normally associated with unemployment. This change

in the form of the questionnaire probably resulted in some variation in response. The following table sets out the number of persons recorded within these categories at the Censuses of 1933 to 1954. The percentage of "unemployed" at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

**UNEMPLOYMENT (ALL CAUSES): AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933, 1947
AND 1954.**

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

(a) As recorded at the Census. In addition, there were considerable numbers of youths and young women of working age who had never been employed and were "not at work" at the time of the Census.
(b) Persons in the work force who were "not at work" (see explanation above) at the time of the Census.

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

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

Year.	Unable to Secure Em- ployment.	Tempor- arily Laid Off.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other and Not Stated.	Total.
MALES.							
1933 ..	374,569	(a)	18,083	4,702	1,595	6,483	405,432
1947(b) ..	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	(c) 18,743	66,614
1954(b) ..	9,089	4,056	10,894	2,571	316	(c) 14,088	41,014
FEMALES.							
1933 ..	62,630	(a)	9,193	434	95	3,465	75,817
1947(b) ..	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	(c) 7,512	16,915
1954(b) ..	3,369	1,267	3,939	291	15	(c) 5,119	14,000
PERSONS.							
1933 ..	437,199	(a)	27,276	5,136	1,690	9,948	481,249
1947(b) ..	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	(c) 26,255	83,529
1954(b) ..	12,458	5,323	14,833	2,862	331	(c) 19,207	55,014

(a) Not available. (b) See note (b) to previous table. (c) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Details of the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit and of the payments made may be found on page 124.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

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

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

The C.E.S. functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, on a four-tiered decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 120 District Employment Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 334 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 46; Victoria, 31; Queensland, 20; South Australia, 8; Western Australia, 9; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

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

Vocational guidance is provided free of charge in each State, other than New South Wales, by a staff of qualified psychologists. In New South Wales a similar service is provided by officers of the New South Wales Department of Labour and Industry. Vocational guidance is available to any person; but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped.

The C.E.S. has responsibilities in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provided under the Social Services Act 1947–1958, and of the re-employment allowances provided under the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1958 for certain classes of discharged members of the forces. All applicants for benefits or allowances must register at a District Employment Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance to obtain employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of December, 1958, about 180,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the C.E.S.

Since 1951, the C.E.S. has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for overseas service under the Colombo Plan and the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The principal spheres in which experts have been supplied are agriculture, education, engineering, geology, health and economic and scientific research and development.

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

The C.E.S. is responsible for the medical examination and interview of young men for training in the Army under the National Service Act 1951–1957, which is administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Department also administers the provisions of the Act relating to the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

The Service completed its twelfth year of operation in May, 1958. During the year ended 30th June, 1958 there were 696,338 registrations of applicants for employment, of whom 426,839 were referred to employers and 302,172 placed in employment, and 404,916 new vacancies were notified. Vacancies unfilled at the end of June, 1958 numbered 15,958.

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

§ 4. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. **General.**—The Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944, which is now incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947–1958, was a very important addition to Commonwealth social legislation.

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

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

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

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

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income from 17th October, 1957 are as follows:—

Age and Marital Status of Claimant.	Maximum Weekly Benefit Payable.	Permissible Weekly Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Person over 21 years of age	3 5 0	2 0 0
Married person under 21 years of age	2 7 6	1 0 0
Unmarried person 18–20 years of age	1 15 0	1 0 0
Unmarried person under 18 years of age		

An additional benefit of £2 7s. 6d. a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 10s. for one dependent child under 16 years of age. If no allowance is paid for a dependent spouse, a similar benefit may be paid for a claimant's housekeeper, provided there are one or more children under 16 years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but is not employed by him.

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

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

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

2. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month of 1958. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

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

Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.		
									Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
1958—January ..	9,835	4,974	9,357	1,518	2,596	434	4	37	24,273	4,482	28,755
February ..	9,575	4,083	9,431	1,425	2,257	326	19	45	22,141	5,022	27,163
March ..	8,672	4,135	7,814	1,521	2,018	243	33	48	19,359	5,126	24,485
April ..	9,533	5,006	7,831	1,873	2,214	296	23	35	20,875	5,936	26,811
May ..	10,465	5,894	5,799	2,075	2,543	459	10	37	20,552	6,730	27,282
June ..	11,669	6,899	4,905	2,258	3,005	639	9	34	22,051	7,367	29,418
July ..	12,054	7,442	3,907	2,385	3,363	712	8	44	22,266	7,649	29,915
August ..	11,309	7,435	3,176	2,204	3,219	891	3	41	21,104	7,174	28,278
September ..	10,587	6,735	2,984	1,930	2,875	849	3	39	19,098	6,904	26,002
October ..	10,267	5,656	2,874	1,706	2,709	789	1	35	17,494	6,543	24,037
November ..	9,827	4,916	3,031	1,505	2,354	635	2	32	15,872	6,430	22,302
December ..	11,819	5,436	5,460	1,703	2,501	580	4	62	20,919	6,646	27,565

(a) Last Saturday of month.

(ii) *Amounts Paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months January to December, 1958 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.
(£.)

Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aus- tralia.
1958—January ..	179,179	99,557	203,408	25,026	45,082	10,077	52	986	563,367
February ..	203,414	102,353	205,671	24,435	41,073	7,696	166	694	585,502
March ..	182,866	61,596	159,839	30,179	38,606	5,709	411	496	479,702
April ..	146,321	83,867	147,873	27,594	38,843	4,993	668	622	450,781
May ..	193,420	101,650	138,520	30,619	43,446	6,344	402	637	515,038
June ..	158,193	103,707	90,921	43,399	47,103	9,231	154	752	453,460
July ..	193,615	128,807	56,153	38,302	62,084	11,185	167	242	490,555
August ..	242,138	137,362	63,074	40,322	63,919	16,476	93	683	564,067
September ..	185,346	112,751	52,735	47,784	59,990	15,376	65	548	474,595
October ..	194,390	117,628	53,877	38,240	57,488	19,684	29	957	482,293
November ..	190,161	104,760	48,703	29,201	46,367	11,748	23	463	431,426
December ..	146,846	75,468	84,531	23,448	51,751	11,274	62	348	393,728

§ 5. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues.

2. **Industrial Groups.**—(i) *States and Territories, 1958.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1958 are shown for each State and Territory according to industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1958 was 987, as compared with 1,103 during the previous year. In New South Wales 624 disputes occurred in 1958, 347 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1958 amounted to 439,890 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £1,590,603. Corresponding figures for 1957 were 630,213 and £2,308,622.

A graph showing, for a number of years, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups will be found on page 132.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1958.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
New South Wales.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	50	5,838	1,648	7,486	32,559	114,472
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	11	876	136	1,012	2,251	7,398
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	1	333		333	333	1,167
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	2	182	110	292	1,893	7,320
VI.	Other Manufacturing	30	6,796	1,102	7,898	13,252	47,924
VII.	Building	37	3,291	228	3,519	11,218	48,759
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	347	69,864	505	70,369	126,136	449,815
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	3	306	177	483	1,319	6,510
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	13	3,452		3,452	1,640	5,387
X.	Other Transport	18	4,314		4,314	8,787	31,955
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	96	41,527		41,527	28,658	100,289
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	3	172		172	417	1,737
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	143		143	445	1,025
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	4	335		335	898	1,944
XIV.	Miscellaneous	8	493		493	1,731	6,942
Total		624	137,922	3,906	141,828	231,537	832,644
Victoria.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	9	1,454	53	1,507	18,022	60,837
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	7	2,020	600	2,620	10,689	40,788
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	2	329	228	557	516	995
VI.	Other Manufacturing	9	1,103	49	1,152	3,631	9,848
VII.	Building	11	1,475	162	1,637	17,390	52,592
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	14		14	14	37
X.	Other Transport	4	525		525	1,791	8,096
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	16	38,048		38,048	44,481	155,688
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	3	212	32	244	2,780	9,827
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	414		414	541	1,638
Total		66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855	340,346
Queensland.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	8	8,085	6	8,091	5,398	18,568
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	16	5,666	1,964	7,630	24,062	104,274
VI.	Other Manufacturing	7	720	30	750	1,825	5,141
VII.	Building	3	3,119	13	3,132	4,265	14,430
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	68	9,975	11	9,986	23,807	101,398
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	2	532		532	761	3,050
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	4	1,031		1,031	762	1,585
X.	Other Transport	2	189		189	775	3,955
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	89	29,943		29,943	25,923	90,588
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	1	50		50	50	170
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	898		898	238	503
Total		203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,662

For footnotes see next page.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1958—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages (£.)
			Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
South Australia.							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	80	..	80	30	120
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	4	402	..	402	455	1,566
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	2	131	..	131	302	893
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	155	..	155	155	435
VII.	Building	1	300	..	300	900	3,150
VIII.	(i) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	2	261	..	261	751	2,600
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	216	..	216	79	400
X.	Other Transport	2	921	..	921	1,934	8,497
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	7	5,497	..	5,497	3,906	13,674
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	166	62	228	826	3,205
Total		22	8,729	62	8,791	9,338	34,540
Western Australia.							
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	4	197	160	357	373	1,148
VI.	Other Manufacturing	3	241	..	241	261	828
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	1	660	..	660	850	3,275
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	9	9,284	..	9,284	985	3,449
XI.	(ii) Shipping, etc.	2	52	..	52	88	482
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	413	..	413	413	1,200
Total		20	10,847	160	11,007	2,970	10,382
Tasmania.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	2	110	..	110	791	2,085
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	28	..	28	28	112
VIII.	(i) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	1,200	..	1,200	300	1,000
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	20	7,930	..	7,930	3,389	11,869
Total		24	9,268	..	9,268	4,508	15,066
Northern Territory.							
VII.	Building	2	130	..	130	130	485
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	19	1,866	..	1,866	1,151	4,033
XIV.	Miscellaneous	6	1,539	..	1,539	2,095	8,045
Total		27	3,535	..	3,535	3,376	12,563
Australian Capital Territory.							
VII.	Building	1	70	..	70	440	1,400
Total		1	70	..	70	440	1,400
Australia.							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	80	..	80	30	120
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	73	15,889	1,707	17,596	57,225	197,528
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	40	8,890	2,860	11,750	37,677	154,501
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	3	662	228	890	849	2,162
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	2	182	110	292	1,893	7,320
VI.	Other Manufacturing	51	9,043	1,181	10,224	19,152	64,288
VII.	Building	55	8,385	403	8,788	34,343	120,816
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	416	80,499	516	81,015	150,793	554,488
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	8	2,299	177	2,476	3,131	13,160
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	19	4,713	..	4,713	2,495	7,409
X.	Other Transport	26	5,949	..	5,949	13,287	52,503
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	256	134,095	..	134,095	108,493	379,590
XI.	(ii) Shipping, etc.	9	486	32	518	3,335	12,216
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	143	..	143	445	1,025
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	4	335	..	335	898	1,944
XIV.	Miscellaneous	23	3,923	62	3,985	5,844	21,533
Total		987	275,573	7,276	282,849	430,890	1,590,603

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

(ii) *Australia*.—The following table shows, for various industrial groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1939 and 1954 to 1958.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Other. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	All Groups.
			(i) Coal- mining.	(ii) Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1954 ..	192	47	942	4	290	15	1,490
1953 ..	277	72	777	8	377	21	1,532
1956 ..	164	81	665	5	361	30	1,306
1957 ..	165	50	518	7	337	26	1,103
1958 ..	170	55	416	8	310	28	987

WORKERS INVOLVED.

1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1954 ..	57,010	6,925	155,630	494	145,521	4,494	370,074
1955 ..	87,295	22,297	135,543	1,105	191,595	6,812	444,647
1956 ..	45,459	21,225	126,631	7,889	213,386	13,393	427,983
1957 ..	40,684	32,562	110,446	3,741	145,498	4,112	337,043
1958 ..	40,832	8,788	81,015	2,476	145,275	4,463	282,849

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1954 ..	244,770	31,751	255,726	7,720	352,311	9,361	901,639
1955 ..	493,075	69,443	225,336	9,106	188,532	25,392	1,010,884
1956 ..	284,717	68,073	198,354	12,633	521,662	35,944	1,121,383
1957 ..	205,381	45,907	206,977	5,209	162,643	4,096	630,213
1958 ..	116,826	34,343	150,793	3,131	127,610	7,187	439,890

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

(£.)

1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
1954 ..	767,051	115,972	862,384	41,265	1,207,932	26,607	3,021,211
1955 ..	1,533,880	234,596	789,322	31,661	641,604	79,258	3,310,321
1956 ..	1,033,759	259,582	683,710	69,840	1,809,656	110,514	3,967,061
1957 ..	740,512	162,153	761,109	30,356	599,889	14,603	2,308,622
1958 ..	425,919	120,816	554,488	13,160	451,718	24,502	1,590,603

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

Industrial disputes in coal-mining in 1958 represented 42 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 34 per cent. of the total working days lost. The majority of the coal-mining disputes occurred in New South Wales, where the number of workers engaged in the industry is very much larger than in any other State.

3. States and Territories.—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1939 and 1955 to 1958, together with the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	419,330
	1955	1,072	260,353	13,678	274,031	673,325	2,230,935
	1956	878	219,458	6,796	226,254	611,279	2,199,764
	1957	761	253,041	5,950	258,991	505,910	1,860,101
	1958	624	137,922	3,906	141,828	231,537	832,644
Victoria	1939	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1955	66	33,255	2,287	35,542	138,507	435,356
	1956	54	35,594	2,283	37,877	111,665	386,139
	1957	47	8,728	453	9,181	13,444	45,576
	1958	66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855	340,346
Queensland	1939	5	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1955	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046
	1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
	1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
	1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,662
South Australia	1939	2	170	5	175	1,830	1,416
	1955	43	23,969	129	24,098	66,881	203,182
	1956	21	18,527	..	18,527	74,666	259,636
	1957	13	6,274	7	6,281	3,703	12,571
	1958	22	8,129	62	8,191	9,338	34,540
Western Australia	1939	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1955	16	9,504	345	9,849	9,582	32,704
	1956	14	9,780	1,341	11,121	31,944	111,504
	1957	14	5,352	..	5,352	3,068	10,801
	1958	20	10,847	160	11,007	2,970	10,382
Tasmania	1939	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1955	48	13,204	240	13,444	20,387	70,927
	1956	45	15,969	..	15,969	46,907	172,206
	1957	36	7,236	..	7,236	5,330	18,294
	1958	24	9,268	..	9,268	4,508	15,066
Northern Territory	1939	2	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1955	12	1,013	2	1,015	2,740	8,551
	1956	24	2,770	..	2,770	5,197	18,194
	1957	9	2,183	..	2,183	2,428	9,241
	1958	27	3,535	..	3,535	3,376	12,563
Australian Capital Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1955	1	16	..	16	144	620
	1956	1	83	..	83	913	4,026
	1957	2	58	27	85	1,030	3,616
	1958	1	70	..	70	440	1,400
Australia	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1955	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321
	1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,690	1,590,603

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

4. Duration.—(i) *General*.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., metal smelting and cement manufacture). The following classification has been adopted:—(a) One day and less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and less than one week; (e) one week and less than two weeks; (f) two weeks and less than four weeks; (g) four weeks and less than eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

(ii) *Industry Groups, 1958*. The following table shows, for the year 1958, industrial disputes in "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" classified according to duration.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Duration.	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
COAL-MINING.						
1 day and less	258	39,685	352	40,037	38,258	141,548
2 days and more than 1 day ..	85	25,214	50	25,264	37,628	137,828
3 days and more than 2 days ..	28	3,742	2	3,744	10,130	36,325
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	21	7,435	..	7,435	25,753	90,577
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	19	3,707	112	3,819	28,411	101,288
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	4	622	..	622	7,323	33,091
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1	94	..	94	3,290	13,831
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	416	80,499	516	81,015	150,793	554,488
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	208	110,367	..	110,367	56,130	196,732
2 days and more than 1 day ..	37	15,213	..	15,213	18,903	65,936
3 days and more than 2 days ..	5	931	..	931	2,306	8,082
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	2	731	..	731	2,437	8,330
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	3	4,993	..	4,993	26,125	91,438
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1	1,860	..	1,860	2,592	9,072
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	256	134,095	..	134,095	108,493	379,590
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	133	36,453	477	36,930	27,506	93,854
2 days and more than 1 day ..	41	6,714	2,940	9,654	17,033	62,091
3 days and more than 2 days ..	34	4,629	157	4,786	12,992	42,147
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	29	3,917	698	4,615	16,661	61,608
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	45	3,904	1,282	5,186	30,090	118,837
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	23	4,367	1,111	5,478	50,322	185,286
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	8	959	95	1,054	24,410	87,474
8 weeks and over	2	36	..	36	1,590	5,228
Total	315	60,979	6,760	67,739	180,604	656,525
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	599	186,505	829	187,334	121,894	432,134
2 days and more than 1 day ..	163	47,141	2,990	50,131	73,564	265,855
3 days and more than 2 days ..	67	9,302	159	9,461	25,428	86,554
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	52	12,083	698	12,781	44,851	160,515
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	67	12,604	1,394	13,998	84,626	311,563
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	28	6,849	1,111	7,960	60,237	227,449
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	9	1,053	95	1,148	27,700	101,305
8 weeks and over	2	36	..	36	1,590	5,228
Total	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590,603

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

(iii) *Summary, 1939 and 1955 to 1958.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia for the years 1939 and 1955 to 1958 according to limits of duration:—

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

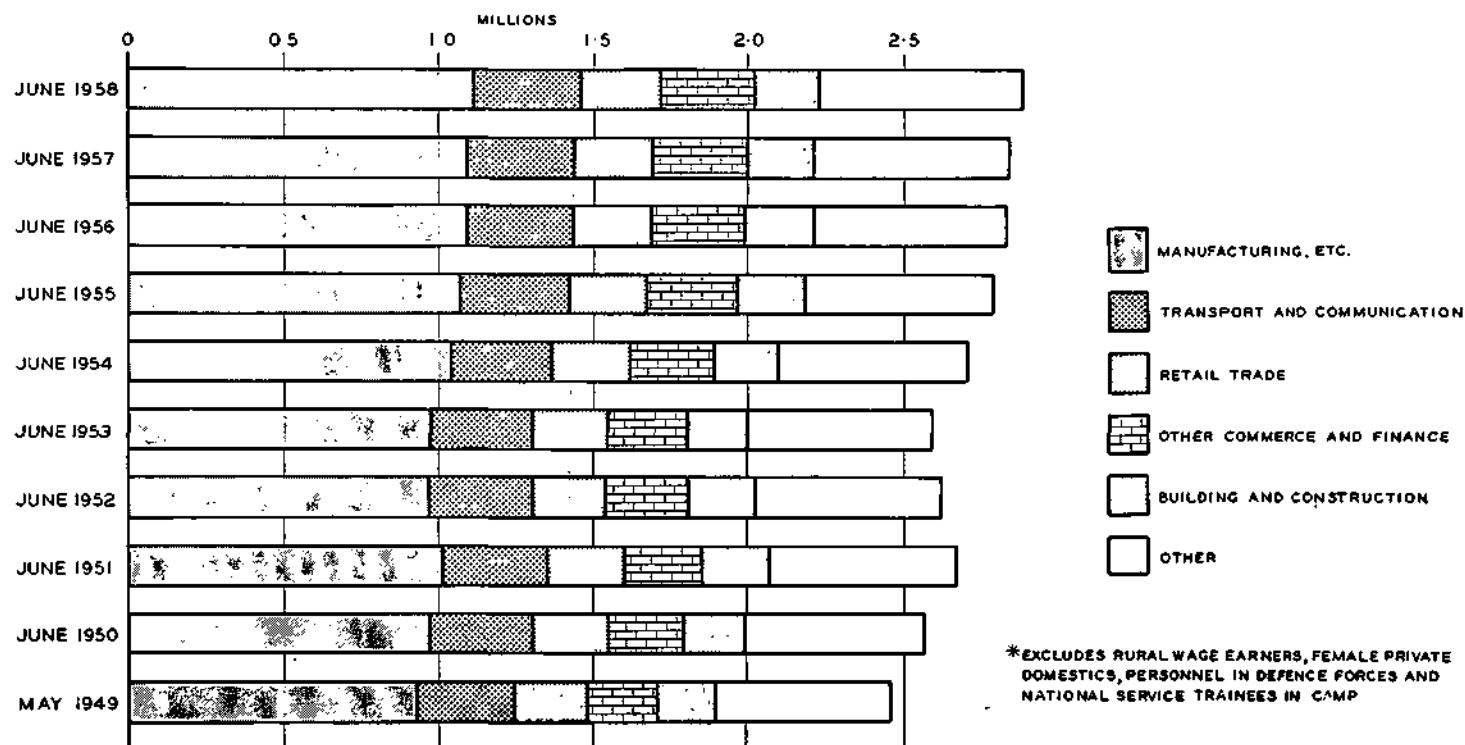
Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1955	896	263,510	6,958	270,468	217,701	740,358
	1956	778	293,244	2,823	296,067	239,142	829,035
	1957	671	239,700	2,261	241,961	186,126	675,566
	1958	599	186,505	829	187,334	121,894	432,134
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1955	262	85,684	1,725	87,409	139,321	490,540
	1956	208	42,610	832	43,442	73,004	246,346
	1957	168	28,928	924	29,852	51,595	180,311
	1958	163	47,141	2,990	50,131	73,564	265,855
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1955	128	27,113	1,748	28,861	78,601	252,266
	1956	72	8,749	3,768	12,517	30,197	99,209
	1957	95	15,816	142	15,958	40,825	152,769
	1958	67	9,302	159	9,461	25,438	86,554
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1955	72	10,479	5,152	15,631	59,399	199,667
	1956	64	12,095	465	12,560	50,269	175,032
	1957	54	8,698	3,756	12,454	40,862	149,582
	1958	52	12,083	698	12,781	44,851	160,515
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1955	105	18,560	1,862	20,422	124,431	403,817
	1956	108	20,377	3,008	23,385	134,678	490,327
	1957	65	9,747	1,842	11,589	60,831	247,756
	1958	67	12,604	1,394	13,998	84,626	311,363
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1955	42	11,812	1,937	13,749	139,652	475,478
	1956	39	34,513	837	35,350	394,049	1,371,948
	1957	26	5,945	1,030	6,975	41,095	151,607
	1958	28	6,849	1,111	7,960	60,237	227,449
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1955	17	2,713	829	3,542	93,852	282,367
	1956	30	2,231	326	2,557	160,317	212,269
	1957	20	15,825	1,093	16,918	121,960	446,633
	1958	9	1,053	95	1,148	27,700	101,305
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1955	10	4,469	96	4,565	157,927	465,830
	1956	7	771	1,334	2,105	139,727	542,896
	1957	4	1,336	..	1,336	86,899	304,398
	1958	2	36	..	36	1,590	5,228
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1955	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321
	1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590,603

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

5. Causes.—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, 1951, the causes of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. As from 1950, however, stoppages have been analysed in three separate groups, "Coal-mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries". This dissection has been made because the pattern of the disputes in coal-mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries.

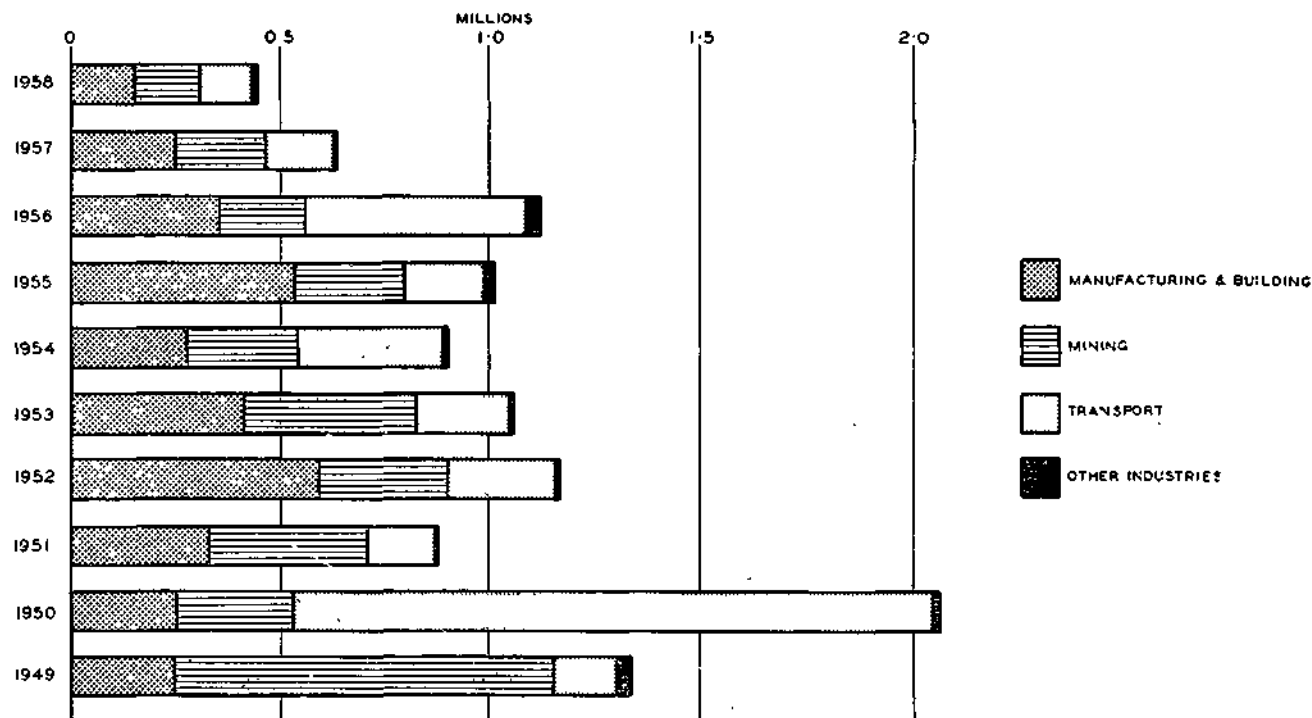
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT*

AUSTRALIA, 1949 TO 1958



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1949 TO 1958

WORKING DAYS LOST - INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



Under the present classification, causes are grouped under four main headings:—(1) Wages, Hours and Leave; (2) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (3) Trade Unionism; (4) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding the claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g., political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal-mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

As the items included under these headings differ somewhat from those included under the similar headings used for classifying causes of disputes in years prior to 1950, figures for the years 1950 to 1958 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) *Industry Groups.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1958 classified according to cause in three industry groups.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	6	2	65	73
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	242	188	200	630
Trade Unionism	40	14	26	80
Other	128	52	24	204
Total	416	256	315	987

WORKERS INVOLVED.

Wages, Hours and Leave	936	787	14,138	15,861
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	36,398	85,496	36,835	158,729
Trade Unionism	4,429	8,526	3,477	16,432
Other	39,252	39,286	13,289	91,827
Total	81,015	134,095	67,739	282,849

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Wages, Hours and Leave	2,463	191	53,560	56,214
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	86,362	82,304	110,587	279,253
Trade Unionism	7,505	6,999	8,635	23,139
Other	54,463	18,999	7,822	81,284
Total	150,793	108,493	180,604	439,890

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

(iii) *Summary, 1939 and 1954 to 1958.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1939 and 1954 to 1958.

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

Cause of Dispute.	1939.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
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NUMBER OF DISPUTES.

Wages, Hours and Leave ..	96	100	201	107	75	73
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	197	975	887	792	674	630
Trade Unionism ..	50	160	172	106	70	80
Other ..	71	255	272	301	284	204
Total ..	416	1,490	1,532	1,306	1,103	987

WORKERS INVOLVED.

Wages, Hours and Leave ..	29,290	42,923	139,522	130,526	62,708	15,861
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	56,783	214,060	184,449	149,208	151,863	158,729
Trade Unionism ..	18,651	45,437	37,998	19,816	13,612	16,432
Other ..	48,106	67,654	82,678	128,433	108,860	91,827
Total ..	152,830	370,074	444,647	427,983	337,043	282,849

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Wages, Hours and Leave ..	128,525	136,738	467,591	667,964	181,839	56,214
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	189,510	413,118	398,147	295,633	321,422	279,253
Trade Unionism ..	54,749	278,332	62,103	40,844	19,460	23,139
Other ..	86,370	73,451	83,043	116,942	107,492	81,284
Total ..	459,154	901,639	1,010,884	1,121,383	630,213	439,890

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1954 to 1958 are not strictly comparable with those for 1939.

6. **Results.**—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, tables were included showing analyses of the results of industrial disputes over a period of years. This tabulation was discontinued because of the difficulty of obtaining the details necessary to make a classification, in precise terms, of the results of industrial disputes.

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

The present classification is actually a refinement of the previous classification, four of the six headings having been subdivided. Thus the figures for recent years in the table on page 137 are still comparable with those for earlier years based on the previous classification.

The previous classification of methods of settlement was—

- (i) By negotiation between the parties, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (ii) Under the provisions of State industrial legislation.
- (iii) Under the provisions of Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (iv) By filling places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishment permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

The revised classification is—

- (1) Negotiation.—By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation. (Part of (i) above.)
- (2) Mediation.—By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation. (Balance of (i) above.)
- (3) State Legislation—
 - (a) Under State Conciliation and Arbitration or Wages Board Legislation.—By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or Wages Board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference. (Part of (ii) above.)
 - (b) Under Other State Legislation.—By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (ii) above.)
- (4) Commonwealth and Joint Commonwealth-State Legislation—
 - (a) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts. (Part of (iii) above)—
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
 - (b) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (iii) above.)
- (5) By filling places of workers on strike or locked out. (Formerly (iv) above.)
- (6) By closing down establishment permanently. (Formerly (v) above.)
- (7) By resumption without negotiation. (Part of (vi) above.)
- (8) By other methods. (Balance of (vi) above.)

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

(ii) *Industry Groups.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1958 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal-mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Method of Settlement.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By private negotiation	101	9	95	205
2. By mediation not based on legislation	5	..	1	6
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	1	..	54	55
(b) By reference to State Government officials	3	..	1	4
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	..	66	66
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	35	..	..	35
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	2	2	4
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	70	1	71
7. By resumption without negotiation	271	175	95	541
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	416	256	315	987

WORKERS INVOLVED.				
1. By private negotiation	14,349	1,153	16,551	32,053
2. By mediation not based on legislation	4,128	..	80	4,208
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	97	..	9,487	9,584
(b) By reference to State Government officials	2,406	..	365	2,771
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	..	9,147	9,147
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	7,465	..	..	7,465
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	4,226	234	4,460
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	5,456	16	5,472
7. By resumption without negotiation	52,570	123,260	31,859	207,689
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	81,015	134,095	67,739	282,849

WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. By private negotiation	27,482	2,225	59,656	89,363
2. By mediation not based on legislation	10,359	..	40	10,399
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	194	..	36,789	36,983
(b) By reference to State Government officials	3,626	..	730	4,356
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	..	44,382	44,382
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	21,031	..	..	21,031
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	21,023	2,670	23,693
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	4,734	112	4,846
7. By resumption without negotiation	88,101	80,511	36,225	204,837
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	150,793	108,493	100,694	439,890

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

(iii) *Summary, 1939 and 1954 to 1958.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table:—

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

Method of Settlement.	1939.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
By private negotiation	294	293	286	245	188	211
Under State industrial legislation	7	77	87	80	63	59
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation	6	130	151	124	119	176
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	1	2	..	2	..	..
By closing down establishment permanently	2	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods	106	985	1,005	853	733	541
Total	416	1,487	1,529	1,304	1,103	987

WORKERS INVOLVED.

By private negotiation	82,684	45,053	65,305	28,155	31,626	36,261
Under State industrial legislation	5,354	24,169	31,148	19,780	12,221	12,355
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation	3,268	35,238	22,420	20,165	22,078	26,544
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	20	199	..	116	..	..
By closing down establishment permanently	178	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods	61,326	262,753	324,600	359,536	271,118	207,689
Total	152,830	367,412	443,473	427,752	337,043	282,849

WORKING DAYS LOST.

By private negotiation	298,652	130,057	295,534	157,930	168,621	99,762
Under State industrial legislation	39,013	118,160	163,667	66,619	47,190	41,339
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation	46,450	119,767	72,311	63,535	97,612	93,952
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	20	460	..	364	..	..
By closing down establishment permanently	3,892	..	..	..	..	..
By other methods	71,127	508,020	468,190	831,356	316,790	204,837
Total	459,154	876,464	999,702	1,119,804	630,213	439,890

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the calendar year.

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

1. **General.**—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, tables were published showing details of all industrial accidents. These were compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, the Boiler, Lift and Scaffolding Inspectors, and the Departments of Mines in the several States. However, inquiries revealed that except in the case of mining accidents the usefulness of these statistics was seriously impaired by lack of definition and coverage from State to State and it was decided to publish only the statistics of mining accidents.

2. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States. Accidents occurring in crushing and ore-dressing works on mine sites are included in the figures. Similar tables for years prior to 1951 included accidents in all smelting and metallurgical works. Accidents in quarries, brick and clay pits, etc., have also been excluded from the following table. The figures shown are therefore not directly comparable with those appearing in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Department in each State in 1958.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1958.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (b)
FATAL ACCIDENTS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by explosives ..	3	..	..	..	3	1	7
" " " falls of earth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " falling down ..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5
" " " shafts, etc. ....	..	..	1	..	2	..	7
Other accidents	4	..	1	..	2	..	7
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in ..	1	..	..	..	2	2	5
motion	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Other accidents	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Works, etc., at Mines .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
<i>Coal Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by mine explo- ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
sions (fire damp, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by explosives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by falls of earth ..	5	..	2	..	..	..	7
Other accidents	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20	..	8	..	10	3	41

For footnotes see next page.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1958(a)—
continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (b)
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS INCAPACITATING FOR OVER 14 DAYS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by explosives ..	5	..	8	..	2	..	15
" " " falls of earth ..	18	1	9	1	28	3	60
" " " falling down shafts, etc. ..	2	..	..	1	18	..	21
Other accidents ..	243	..	58	9	313	25	648
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	17	..	8	4	18	12	59
Other accidents ..	74	..	47	16	50	37	224
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines ..	..	..	74	39	2	14	129
<i>Coal Mines—(d)</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by mine explo- sions (fire damp, etc.) ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by explosives (dynamite, etc.) ..	13	..	..	..	..	..	13
Accidents caused by falls of earth ..	28	1	31	..	2	2	64
Other accidents ..	37	1	151	..	101	4	294
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
Other accidents ..	6	..	28	7	21	3	65
Total ..	445	3	414	80	555	100	1,597

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents may not in all cases correspond exactly with those published by the State Mines Departments, owing to some lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident. (b) Excludes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (c) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc. (d) For New South Wales the figures represent the number reportable under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1912-1953.

During the year 1958, 31 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground as compared with 10 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1958 numbered 28 as against 13 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,117 and above ground 480.

§ 7. Workers Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 30th June, 1958.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Act or Ordinance.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1957	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time
Victoria.. ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1951-1953	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board)
Queensland ..	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1956	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia ..	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1956	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1956	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organization and (b) employees' organization
Tasmania ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1927-1957	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1956	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949-1957	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court
Australian Capital Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1956	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. Questions of law may be referred to the Court of Petty Sessions

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1958).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses
On the question of law only to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council	Unlimited ..	Nil ..	£300 medical and surgical; £300 hospital; £25 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil ..	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the Insurance Commissioner may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned	Unlimited ..	1 day for compensation	£70 hospital; £70 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£1,826 p.a. (£35 p.w.) (overtime allowances excluded)	1 day, Nil for payment of medical expenses	£5 for transport; £40 for treatment by doctor, etc., or for medical appliances; £100 for hospital; £5 for registered nurse; maximum of all £150. Special Magistrate may order payment of expenses in excess of £150 actually and reasonably incurred
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law	Unlimited ..	Nil ..	£109 1s. 2d. medical, £163 11s. 10d. hospital, £54 10s. 7d. funeral in the case of males; and £109 1s. medical, £163 11s. 6d. hospital, £54 10s. 6d. funeral in the case of females
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	£35 p.w. ..	Nil ..	£200
Rehearing by Local, County or District Court, then appeal to Supreme Court on questions of law, High Court, Privy Council	Unlimited. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed	Nil ..	£200 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. £60 funeral expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court	£2,000 per annum, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances. This is additional to other compensation
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of the Court of Petty Sessions	£2,000, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of larger sum

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Percentage of Average Weekly Earnings (a.w.e.).	Maximum.
New South Wales	75 per cent.	£9 15s. with no dependants; with dependants £14 5s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower
Victoria .. .. .	.. .. .	Adult £8 16s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). Minor £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower)
Queensland	75 per cent.	£9 19s. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.)
South Australia	75 per cent.	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years, £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £8 15s.
Western Australia .. .. .	.. .. .	Adult male on or above basic wage, £9 12s. p.w. with no dependants. (With dependants, £13 10s. p.w. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Adult female on or above female basic wage, £6 11s. p.w. with no dependants. (With dependants, £9 16s. p.w. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to £9 12s. p.w. or £6 11s. p.w. respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania .. .. .	.. .. .	Adult £10 plus dependants' allowances or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower Minor £7 10s. or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower
Commonwealth of Australia .. .. .	.. .. .	£8 15s. (£6 10s. if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment
Northern Territory .. .. .	.. .. .	£8 15s. p.w. during period of incapacity
Australian Capital Territory .. .. .	.. .. .	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1958)—continued.

in case of Total Disablement.

Minimum.	In respect of Dependants.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £6 7s. 6d. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £8 10s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £6 7s. 6d. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than £6, 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £4 10s.	£2 15s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 2s. 6d. per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus 16s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree
£4, or 100 per cent. of a.w.e. Not less than £3 10s. in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners	£2 10s. per week for wife, 15s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800
£3, except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. were less than £3, where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£2 10s. for dependent wife and £1 each child under 16 years of age	£2,600
£4 7s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower	£2 10s. for dependent wife, £1 each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age	(a) where permanent incapacity results, £2,750. (b) other than (a), £2,617.
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for wife or any relative standing <i>in loco parentis</i> to the children of the worker, £1 4s. 6d. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,340
Same as for maximum	£2 5s. (a) for dependent wife; or (b) female dependant over 16 years of age, who is either caring for a child under 16 years of age and dependent on employee or a member of employee's family, plus £1 per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury	£2,350 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity, when liability unlimited
Same as for maximum	£2 5s. for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. £1 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	£2,350, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity
Same as for maximum	£2 5s. for wife or a female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus £1 for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman	Unlimited where the injury results in total and permanent incapacity, otherwise £2,350 plus the cost of medical treatment

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Special Provision for Children.
New South Wales	Four years' earnings. £2,750. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are £80.	£1,000	£150 additional for each dependent child under 16 years of age
Victoria ..	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death)	Nil	£80 for each dependent child
Queensland ..	£2,500, plus £75 for each child and stepchild under 16 years of age (total dependants); in case of minors dependency is presumed and minimum of £200 is payable to parents of deceased worker	£2,500 total dependants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age	£75 for each child or stepchild
South Australia	Four years' earnings; maximum £2,350, plus £80 for each dependent child, plus burial expenses not exceeding £60 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death)	£500, plus £80 for each dependent child	£80 for each dependent child
Western Australia	£3,000, plus £82 for each dependent child under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child	£873 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus £82 for each dependent child	£82 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child
Tasmania ..	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	Nil	£80 for each dependent child
Commonwealth of Australia	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child	Proportionate payment for partial dependency	£100 additional for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age
Northern Territory	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus up to £60 funeral expenses	Nil	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age
Australian Capital Territory	£2,350 plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded	Same as for maximum	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1958)—continued.

Lump Sum for Scheduled Injuries.	Provision re Aged and Injured Workers.	Insurance.
Yes. Two or more such sums may be claimed in respect of the same accident without any limit on total amount so payable. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury)	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments	Compulsory with State Government Insurance Office
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No .. .. .	.. .. .
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Government Insurance Office	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work.
New South Wales	Yes, competitive	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment
Victoria.. ..	Yes, competitive	Yes
Queensland ..	Yes, monopoly	As for other injuries
South Australia ..	No, except for employees of South Australian Government	Only if being conveyed by employer's transport or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training
Western Australia	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations	Only if travelling between employer's establishment and any trade, technical or other training school during ordinary working hours
Tasmania ..	Yes, competitive	Yes, if travelling to a trade, technical or other training school. Cover is also provided while a worker is travelling between his place of residence and his place of employment, provided he is travelling in a vehicle belonging to, hired by or used under contract with his employer for the conveyance of workers to and from their places of employment.
Commonwealth of Australia	.. .. .	Yes
Northern Territory	No	Yes
Australian Capital Territory	No	Yes

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1958)—continued.

Dusts.			
Silicosis.		Other Dusts.	
Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.	Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
£7	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £2,500 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £5	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
Workmen's Compensation Scheme (Silicosis) As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954 Unmarried, £10; married, £12 10s; each child under 16 years, £1 4s. 6d.	£2,340	As for silicosis ..	£2,340
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries