

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

1. General.—In previous issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing particulars of total occupied persons in each State and Territory and in rural and non-rural industry at various Population Census dates. Although the figures were derived from census results, they differed, because of certain adjustments, from recorded census figures.

Information necessary to enable corresponding particulars of total occupied persons to be calculated for June, 1961, is not yet available, and the tables have therefore been omitted from this issue. However, recorded Census figures for June, 1961, are being issued in a series of mimeographed and printed publications which show, for each State and Territory, particulars of the industry and occupational status of persons in the work force.

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

The estimates of wage and salary earners are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and therefore do not cover exactly the same area of industry as do the relevant industry tabulations of general Population Censuses, which are based on the returns of individual employees. However, results of the 1961 Census that are at present available indicate that revision of the employment estimates is necessary. The programme of revision had not been completed when this chapter was sent for press and the tables showing wage and salary earners in civilian employment that were previously included in this section have therefore been omitted. Revised figures will be found in the Appendix to this Report.

§ 2. Unemployment.

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

Persons included covered (a) those unable to secure employment; (b) those temporarily laid off from their jobs; and (c) those not actively seeking work at the time of the Census on account of sickness or accident, industrial dispute, resting between jobs or for any other reason. This change in the form of the questionnaire probably resulted in some variation in response. The following table sets out the number of persons recorded within these categories at the Censuses of 1933 to 1961.

**CAUSES OF UNEMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1933, 1947, 1954
AND 1961.**

Year.	Unable to Secure Em- ployment.	Tempor- arily Laid Off.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other.	Total.
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MALES.

1933(a) ..	374,569	(b)	18,083	4,702	1,595	6,483	405,432
1947(c) ..	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	(d)18,743	66,614
1954(c) ..	9,912	4,423	11,879	2,804	344	(d)11,652	41,014
1961(c) ..	85,457	12,153	13,931	6,262	547	(d)10,278	128,628

FEMALES.

1933(a) ..	62,630	(b)	9,193	434	95	3,465	75,817
1947(c) ..	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	(d) 7,512	16,915
1954(c) ..	3,685	1,386	4,310	318	17	(d) 4,284	14,000
1961(c) ..	28,056	4,012	5,925	787	202	(d) 4,998	43,980

PERSONS.

1933(a) ..	437,199	(b)	27,276	5,136	1,690	9,948	481,249
1947(c) ..	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	(d)26,255	83,529
1954(c) ..	13,597	5,809	16,189	3,122	361	(d)15,936	55,014
1961(c) ..	113,513	16,165	19,856	7,049	749	(d)15,276	172,608

(a) As recorded at the Census. In addition, there were considerable numbers of youths and young women of working age who had never been employed at the time of the Census. (b) Not available.
(c) Persons in the work force who were "not at work" (see explanation above) at the time of the Census.
(d) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Details of the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit and of the payments made may be found on pages 152-3.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1959 (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the Service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work.

The organization and functions of the C.E.S. conform to the provisions of the Employment Service Convention 1948 of the International Labour Organization, which was ratified by Australia in December, 1949. In addition, C.E.S. practices follow substantially the provisions of the I.L.O. Employment Service Recommendation, 1948.

The C.E.S. functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 142 District Employment Offices and Branch Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 336 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices and Branch Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 55; Victoria, 37; Queensland, 21; South Australia, 11; Western Australia, 12; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

The C.E.S. provides specialized facilities for young people, persons with physical and mental handicaps, ex-members of the defence forces, migrants, rural workers and persons with professional and technical qualifications. Vocational guidance is provided free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped. In New South Wales the State Department of Labour and Industry offers a similar service, mainly to young people leaving school.

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

The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance to obtain employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of December, 1961, about 210,500 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the C.E.S. Since 1951, it has been responsible for recruiting Australian experts for 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 placement activities, regular surveys of the labour market are carried out, and detailed information is supplied to interested Commonwealth and State Government departments and instrumentalities and to the public. Employers, employees and other interested persons are advised on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Service completed its fifteenth year of operation in May, 1961. During the year ended 31st December, 1961, there were 970,772 applicants who registered for employment, of whom 513,744 were referred to employers and 350,303 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 457,409 and vacancies unfilled at the end of December, 1961, 24,284.

Prior to the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service, State-Labour Exchange Organizations existed in several States, but they have been superseded. Details of the organization and administration of these exchanges were given in Labour Report No. 30, 1939, page 133.

§ 4. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. **General.**—These benefits were introduced by the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944, which is now incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947–1962.

Since 1st July, 1945, males over 16 and under 65 years of age, and females over 16 and under 60 years of age and qualified in other respects, have been eligible to apply for unemployment benefit or sickness benefit. There is a twelve-month 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 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 Office is necessary.

To qualify for 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 unemployment benefit in her own right.

The maximum weekly rates of benefit payable and permissible income from 1st March, 1962 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 }	4 2 6	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 £3 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 15s. for each 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 in the table above. For unemployment benefit purposes, the

incomes of the claimant and his spouse are taken into account, unless they are permanently separated. For sickness benefit purposes, the income of the claimant only is taken into account, and any payment received from an approved friendly society or other similar approved body in respect of the incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable is not counted as income. "Income" does not include child endowment, or other payments in respect of children, the Commonwealth hospital benefits and pharmaceutical benefits, or a tuberculosis allowance or an amount paid in reimbursement of medical, dental or similar expenses actually paid. There is no means test on property.

Where a person qualified for sickness benefit receives or is entitled to receive (in respect of the same period and the same incapacity for which sickness benefit is payable) any payment by way of compensation (including workers' compensation), damages, or otherwise under any law (except payments for which he has contributed), the amount of the compensation, etc., is deducted from the rate of sickness benefit otherwise payable.

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

2. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1956 to 1960 and in each month of 1961. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

Year and Month(a).	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.		
									Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.
1956—June ..	2,313	1,412	1,270	319	1,606	71	..	12	5,395	1,608	7,003
1957—June ..	6,230	5,073	2,851	1,054	2,441	410	..	12	14,324	3,747	18,071
1958—June ..	11,669	6,899	4,905	2,258	3,005	639	9	34	22,051	7,367	29,418
1959—June ..	12,062	6,013	4,477	1,332	2,939	670	5	30	19,691	7,837	27,528
1960—June ..	5,605	3,676	3,064	1,380	2,293	500	3	20	11,399	5,142	16,541
1961—January ..	5,166	2,169	8,510	942	2,147	291	25	7	14,985	4,272	19,257
February ..	5,375	2,341	9,045	1,494	2,328	323	22	13	15,854	5,087	20,941
March ..	6,809	4,192	9,603	2,068	2,536	366	37	35	19,558	6,088	25,646
April ..	11,539	7,537	9,528	2,933	2,717	689	32	50	26,609	8,416	35,025
May ..	15,131	11,190	9,187	3,267	2,793	998	21	80	32,763	9,904	42,667
June ..	19,574	16,089	9,632	4,042	3,417	1,336	14	150	42,479	11,775	54,254
July ..	23,198	19,798	7,781	4,948	3,762	1,814	40	158	48,057	13,442	61,499
August ..	23,988	20,302	7,312	4,848	3,473	2,023	22	98	48,890	13,176	62,066
September ..	21,027	19,380	7,637	6,273	2,963	2,182	24	75	47,603	11,958	59,561
October ..	17,619	14,738	7,951	3,623	2,843	1,673	24	60	37,675	10,856	48,531
November ..	16,324	13,130	8,754	3,278	2,376	1,575	25	83	34,993	10,352	45,345
December ..	20,311	13,356	14,654	3,695	3,187	1,398	33	122	45,024	11,732	56,756

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

(ii) *Amounts Paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefit for each of the years 1956-57 to 1960-61 and for each month of 1961 are shown in the following table:—

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS.

(£.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1956-57..	669,798	530,959	418,997	113,653	336,846	23,045	105	2,633	2,096,036
1957-58..	1,726,525	1,011,802	1,281,756	305,549	482,735	103,820	1,976	5,612	4,919,775
1958-59..	2,422,069	1,224,299	1,131,218	362,402	654,160	134,870	1,057	7,173	5,959,248
1959-60..	1,600,995	935,501	1,026,701	249,078	564,492	120,957	859	5,921	4,504,504
1960-61..	1,326,725	895,640	1,299,615	342,835	479,159	114,528	3,795	6,235	4,468,532
1961—January ..	74,980	33,473	143,967	11,662	37,025	2,976	270	255	304,608
February ..	85,285	37,536	142,419	15,445	38,274	5,229	401	139	324,728
March ..	95,592	47,568	185,947	31,969	45,153	5,692	556	182	412,659
April ..	129,959	78,235	180,531	39,140	46,961	6,143	526	657	482,152
May ..	218,709	131,008	149,767	58,635	51,654	14,298	588	1,013	625,672
June ..	338,985	291,010	171,331	71,682	60,516	25,076	325	2,676	961,601
July ..	393,239	325,279	160,538	72,667	65,304	26,320	427	3,908	1,047,682
August ..	406,202	373,887	114,647	91,932	71,842	30,619	606	2,496	1,092,231
September ..	359,552	321,847	138,553	78,937	64,444	34,688	469	1,529	1,000,019
October ..	400,613	355,671	156,173	111,217	61,693	43,348	538	1,533	1,130,786
November ..	318,054	281,559	164,928	66,385	57,012	31,947	444	1,097	921,426
December ..	310,351	214,888	225,935	61,240	52,113	27,730	496	1,008	893,761

3. *Sickness and Special Benefits.*—A special benefit may be granted to a person not qualified for unemployment or sickness benefit who is not receiving an age, invalid or widow's pension or a service pension, if because 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. Special benefits are also paid to migrants who are in reception centres and are awaiting their first placement in employment in Australia. Information as to the numbers of persons receiving these benefits and the amounts paid in benefit may be obtained from the *Official Year Book* and other publications issued by this Bureau, e.g. the annual bulletin *Finance, Part I.—Public and Private Finance* and the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. At the end of December, 1961, there were 8,829 persons (6,403 males, 2,426 females) on sickness benefit, and 2,375 persons (467 males, 1,908 females) on special benefit as well as 208 migrants receiving special benefit in reception and training centres.

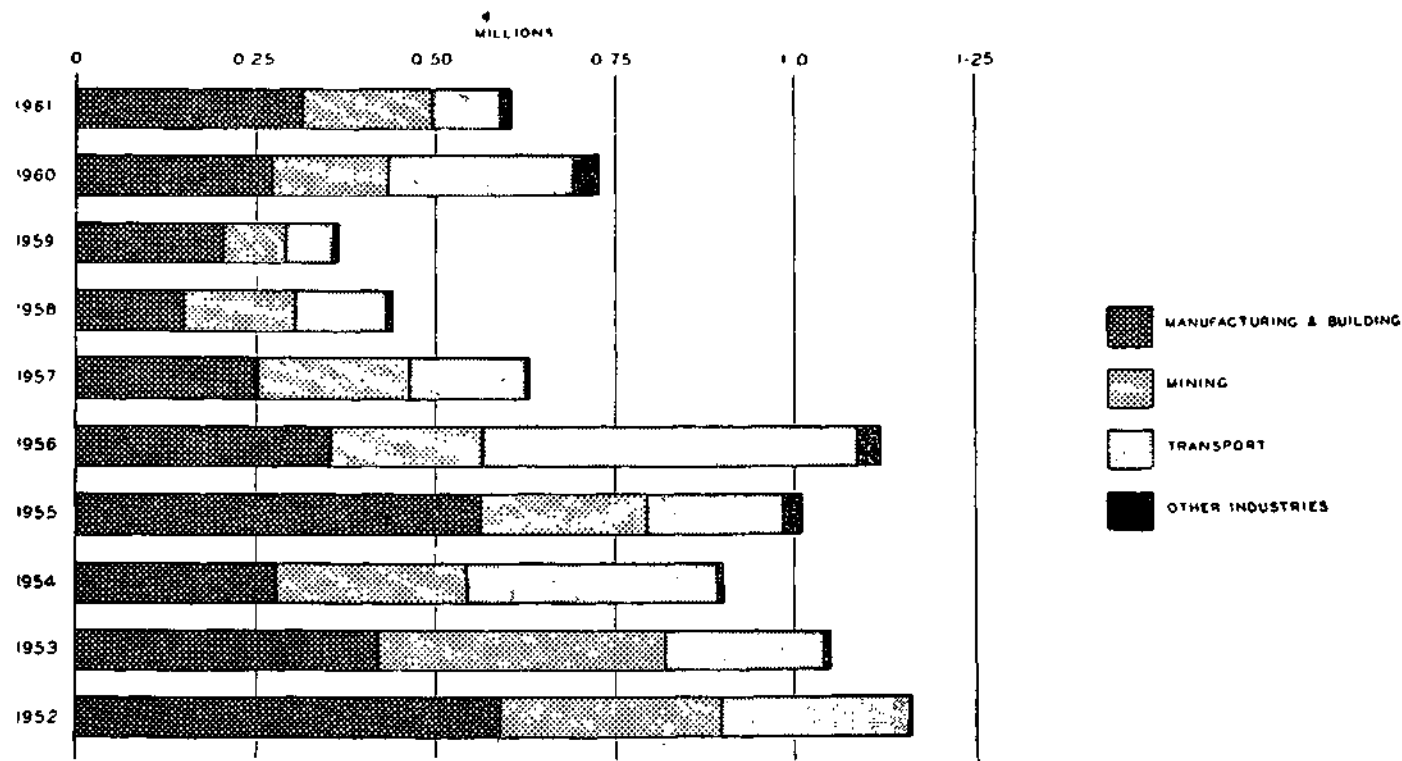
§ 5. Industrial Disputes.

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

2. *Industrial Groups.*—(i) *States and Territories, 1961.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1961 are shown for each State and Territory according to industrial group.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1952 to 1961

WORKING DAYS LOST - INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1961 was 815, as compared with 1,145 during the previous year. In New South Wales 529 disputes occurred in 1961, 187 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1961 amounted to 606,811 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £2,723,800. Corresponding figures for 1960 were 725,107 and £2,926,800.

A graph showing, for the years 1952 to 1961, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups is shown on page 154.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1961.

Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£'000.)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
<i>New South Wales.</i>						
Coal Mining	187	29,583	..	29,583	41,383	174.8
Other Mining and Quarrying	3	508	193	701	13,153	79.6
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	98	31,336	4,227	35,563	139,737	563.1
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	3	870	..	870	1,478	4.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	24	7,135	118	7,253	12,099	45.5
Paper, Printing, etc.	6	673	213	886	1,333	5.0
Other Manufacturing	51	20,104	227	20,331	50,116	192.4
Building and Construction	67	8,474	317	8,791	19,238	89.3
Railway and Tramway Services	5	1,105	..	1,105	1,645	5.5
Road and Air Transport	18	5,959	..	5,959	10,144	43.9
Shipping	1	24	..	24	12	(c)
Stevedoring	59	23,475	..	23,475	18,669	74.4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	5	265	..	265	322	1.2
Other Industries(d)	2	2,150	..	2,150	9,300	36.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>131,661</i>	<i>5,295</i>	<i>136,956</i>	<i>318,629</i>	<i>1,316.0</i>
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	16	2,280	14	2,294	4,586	18.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	13	9,300	897	10,197	12,100	44.9
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc.	1	3,655	..	3,655	1,828	7.5
Other Manufacturing	14	15,084	208	15,292	15,853	59.7
Building and Construction	19	8,006	172	8,178	24,044	118.7
Railway and Tramway Services	1	436	..	436	54	0.2
Road and Air Transport	2	118	..	118	322	2.3
Stevedoring	23	9,532	..	9,532	10,624	42.5
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	1	3,000	..	3,000	3,000	10.5
Other Industries(d)	1	36	9	45	60	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>51,447</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>52,747</i>	<i>72,471</i>	<i>304.8</i>
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Coal Mining	45	11,003	39	11,042	24,342	106.7
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	5,092	..	5,092	98,489	636.0
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	5	4,743	34	4,777	2,867	12.0
Textiles, Clothing, Footwear	1	28	..	28	14	(c)
Food, Drink and Tobacco	24	10,249	4,236	14,485	20,028	69.8
Other Manufacturing	2	2,430	..	2,430	1,236	4.8
Building and Construction	4	3,172	..	3,172	1,734	7.0
Railway and Tramway Services	5	22,658	489	23,147	11,822	44.6
Road and Air Transport	2	1,034	..	1,034	550	2.1
Stevedoring	32	12,533	..	12,533	7,626	30.6
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	1	500	..	500	250	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>73,442</i>	<i>4,798</i>	<i>78,240</i>	<i>168,958</i>	<i>914.6</i>

For footnotes see next page.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1961—continued.

Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£'000.)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	1	6	201	207	600	3.0
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	2	342	..	342	451	2.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	1	54	38	92	46	0.1
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	1	26	14	40	196	0.5
Other Manufacturing ..	1	35	..	35	40	0.1
Building and Construction ..	3	1,333	..	1,333	1,445	6.2
Railway and Tramway Services ..	2	7,685	68	7,753	7,717	29.9
Stevedoring ..	14	7,044	..	7,044	5,348	21.4
Other Industries(d) ..	1	487	..	487	1,413	3.5
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>26</i>	<i>17,012</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>17,333</i>	<i>17,256</i>	<i>66.8</i>
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Coal Mining ..	2	455	..	455	5,025	20.2
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	2	3,787	..	3,787	532	1.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	2	93	99	192	343	2.6
Building and Construction ..	3	151	..	151	992	4.5
Shipping ..	1	15	..	15	15	0.1
Stevedoring ..	12	5,087	..	5,087	16,326	65.3
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>22</i>	<i>9,588</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>9,687</i>	<i>23,233</i>	<i>94.5</i>
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Coal Mining ..	1	17	..	17	17	0.2
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	2	228	16	244	553	3.3
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	1	24	..	24	48	0.2
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	1	1,250	..	1,250	1,450	5.2
Stevedoring ..	9	3,126	..	3,126	2,554	10.2
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>14</i>	<i>4,645</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>4,661</i>	<i>4,622</i>	<i>19.1</i>
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	1	27	..	27	312	2.4
Stevedoring ..	2	295	..	295	320	1.3
Other Industries(d) ..	1	134	..	134	77	0.3
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>4</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>456</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>4.0</i>
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>						
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	1	30	..	30	84	0.4
Building and Construction ..	5	245	2	247	849	3.6
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>6</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>933</i>	<i>4.0</i>
<i>Australia.</i>						
Coal Mining ..	235	41,058	39	41,097	70,767	301.9
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	9	5,861	410	6,271	113,107	724.3
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	124	42,512	4,275	46,787	148,221	597.5
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear ..	4	898	..	898	1,492	4.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	64	26,831	5,388	32,219	44,616	162.9
Sawmilling, Furniture, etc. ..	2	3,681	14	3,695	2,024	8.0
Paper, Printing, etc. ..	8	1,953	213	2,166	2,867	10.6
Other Manufacturing ..	68	37,653	435	38,088	67,245	257.0
Building and Construction ..	101	21,381	491	21,872	48,302	229.3
Railway and Tramway Services ..	13	31,884	557	32,441	21,238	80.2
Road and Air Transport ..	22	7,111	..	7,111	11,016	48.3
Shipping ..	2	39	..	39	27	0.1
Stevedoring ..	151	61,092	..	61,092	61,467	245.7
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	7	3,765	..	3,765	3,572	12.7
Other Industries(d) ..	5	2,807	9	2,816	10,850	40.5
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>815</i>	<i>288,526</i>	<i>11,831</i>	<i>300,357</i>	<i>606,811</i>	<i>2,723.8</i>

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Less than £50. (d) Includes Communication; Finance and Property; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Public Authority (a.e.i.) and Community and Business Services.

(ii) *Australia*.—The following table shows, for various industrial groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1957 to 1961.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
NUMBER.					
Coal Mining	518	416	330	329	235
Other Mining and Quarrying	7	8	15	13	9
Manufacturing	165	170	225	316	270
Building and Construction	50	55	38	99	101
Stevedoring	273	256	189	308	151
Other Transport	64	54	53	59	37
Other Industries	26	28	19	21	12
Total	1,103	987	860	1,145	815

WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)

Coal Mining	110,446	81,015	42,705	63,200	41,097
Other Mining and Quarrying	3,741	2,476	10,654	8,506	6,271
Manufacturing	40,684	40,832	71,085	194,661	123,853
Building and Construction	32,562	8,788	9,108	11,610	21,872
Stevedoring	114,060	134,095	72,345	179,103	61,092
Other Transport	31,438	11,180	21,251	128,570	39,591
Other Industries	4,112	4,463	10,323	17,629	6,581
Total	337,043	282,849	237,471	603,279	300,357

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Coal Mining	206,977	150,793	69,648	107,773	70,767
Other Mining and Quarrying	5,209	3,131	18,106	51,310	113,107
Manufacturing	205,381	116,826	180,376	232,289	266,465
Building and Construction	45,907	34,343	21,507	39,465	48,302
Stevedoring	128,532	108,493	58,695	167,820	61,467
Other Transport	34,111	19,117	8,596	93,576	32,281
Other Industries	4,096	7,187	8,111	32,874	14,422
Total	630,213	439,890	365,039	725,107	606,811

WORKING DAYS LOST PER WORKER INVOLVED.

Coal Mining	1.87	1.86	1.63	1.71	1.72
Other Mining and Quarrying	1.39	1.26	1.70	6.03	18.04
Manufacturing	5.05	2.86	2.54	1.19	2.15
Building and Construction	1.41	3.91	2.36	3.40	2.21
Stevedoring	1.13	0.81	0.81	0.94	1.01
Other Transport	1.09	1.71	0.40	0.73	0.82
Other Industries	1.00	1.61	0.79	1.86	2.19
Total	1.87	1.56	1.54	1.20	2.02

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.
(£'000.)

Coal Mining	761.1	554.5	262.4	453.1	301.9
Other Mining and Quarrying	30.4	13.2	96.1	320.7	724.3
Manufacturing	740.5	425.9	655.6	880.0	1,040.8
Building and Construction	162.2	120.8	90.2	187.1	229.3
Stevedoring	449.9	379.6	217.1	672.1	245.7
Other Transport	149.9	72.1	26.9	321.9	128.6
Other Industries	14.6	24.5	28.9	91.9	53.2
Total	2,308.6	1,590.6	1,377.2	2,926.8	2,723.8

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

Industrial disputes in coal mining in 1961 represented 29 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 12 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 1957 to 1961, and the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£'000.)
			Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
New South Wales	1957	761	253,041	5,950	258,991	505,910	1,860.1
	1958	624	137,922	3,906	141,828	231,537	832.7
	1959	547	123,558	2,493	126,051	211,352	819.6
	1960	736	289,266	7,646	296,912	416,762	1,731.9
	1961	529	131,661	5,295	136,956	318,629	1,316.0
Victoria	1957	47	8,728	453	9,181	13,444	45.6
	1958	66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855	340.3
	1959	60	31,134	1,107	32,241	35,890	131.4
	1960	98	86,002	2	86,004	102,805	397.1
	1961	91	51,447	1,300	52,747	72,471	304.8
Queensland	1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348.4
	1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343.7
	1959	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	330.7
	1960	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	594.7
	1961	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	914.6
South Australia	1957	13	6,274	7	6,281	3,703	12.6
	1958	22	8,129	62	8,191	9,338	34.5
	1959	21	5,437	..	5,437	7,487	24.9
	1960	42	25,735	12	25,747	16,568	61.8
	1961	26	17,012	321	17,333	17,256	66.8
Western Australia	1957	14	5,352	..	5,352	3,068	10.8
	1958	20	10,847	160	11,007	2,970	10.4
	1959	20	10,864	383	11,247	11,243	39.6
	1960	43	25,684	..	25,684	27,342	106.6
	1961	22	9,588	99	9,687	23,233	94.5
Tasmania	1957	36	7,236	..	7,236	5,330	18.3
	1958	24	9,268	..	9,268	4,508	15.1
	1959	34	6,348	..	6,348	6,593	24.4
	1960	40	9,142	..	9,142	6,991	27.6
	1961	14	4,645	16	4,661	4,622	19.1
Northern Territory	1957	9	2,183	..	2,183	2,428	9.2
	1958	27	3,535	..	3,535	3,376	12.5
	1959	9	1,007	11	1,018	966	3.5
	1960	9	942	..	942	1,226	5.3
	1961	4	456	..	456	709	4.0
Australian Capital Territory	1957	2	58	27	85	1,030	3.6
	1958	1	70	..	70	440	1.4
	1959	3	238	12	250	731	3.1
	1960	4	209	..	209	352	1.8
	1961	6	275	2	277	933	4.0
Australia	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308.6
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590.6
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377.2
	1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926.8
	1961	815	288,526	11,831	300,357	606,811	2,723.8

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

4. *Duration.*—(i) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g. metal smelting and cement manufacture).

(ii) *Industrial Groups, 1961.* The following table shows, for the year 1961, industrial disputes in coal mining, stevedoring and other industries classified according to duration.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1961.

Duration.(b)	Number.	Workers Involved.		Working Days Lost.		Estimated Loss in Wages. (£'000.)
		Number.	Proportion of Total. (Per cent.)	Number.	Proportion of Total. (Per cent.)	
COAL MINING.						
1 day and less	160	20,955	51.0	19,243	27.2	82.3
2 days and more than 1 day ..	34	12,091	29.4	17,812	25.2	75.7
3 days and more than 2 days ..	24	5,811	14.2	15,199	21.5	61.2
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	5	341	0.8	1,418	2.0	6.2
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	8	958	2.3	5,841	8.2	24.8
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	4	941	2.3	11,254	15.9	51.7
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	235	41,097	100.0	70,767	100.0	301.9
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	118	46,831	76.6	28,445	46.3	113.8
2 days and more than 1 day ..	19	11,538	18.9	14,874	24.2	59.5
3 days and more than 2 days ..	7	537	0.9	1,433	2.3	5.6
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	5	621	1.0	2,375	3.9	9.4
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	2	1,565	2.6	14,340	23.3	57.4
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	151	61,092	100.0	61,467	100.0	245.7
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	208	128,486	64.8	75,015	15.8	290.9
2 days and more than 1 day ..	68	32,955	16.6	44,322	9.3	171.6
3 days and more than 2 days ..	57	9,694	4.9	24,835	5.2	101.6
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	40	11,233	5.7	43,590	9.2	184.9
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	33	4,015	2.0	25,465	5.4	103.4
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	15	3,765	1.9	50,241	10.6	218.2
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	7	5,640	2.9	115,576	24.4	484.6
8 weeks and over	1	2,380	1.2	95,533	20.1	621.0
<i>Total</i>	429	198,168	100.0	474,577	100.0	2,176.2
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	486	196,272	65.3	122,703	20.2	487.0
2 days and more than 1 day ..	121	56,584	18.8	77,008	12.7	306.8
3 days and more than 2 days ..	88	16,042	5.3	41,467	6.9	168.4
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	50	12,195	4.1	47,383	7.8	200.5
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	43	6,538	2.2	45,646	7.5	185.6
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	19	4,706	1.6	61,495	10.1	269.9
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	7	5,640	1.9	115,576	19.1	484.6
8 weeks and over	1	2,380	0.8	95,533	15.7	621.0
<i>Total</i>	815	300,357	100.0	606,811	100.0	2,723.8

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

(b) One week equals five working days.

(iii) *Summary, 1957 to 1961.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia for the years 1957 to 1961 according to limits of duration.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Duration.(b)	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£'000)
			Directly.	In-directly.(c)	Total.		
1 day and less	1957	671	239,700	2,261	241,961	186,126	675.6
	1958	599	186,505	829	187,334	121,894	432.1
	1959	511	158,219	1,413	159,632	107,572	403.8
	1960	681	451,866	5,126	456,992	284,293	1,088.8
	1961	486	193,111	3,161	196,272	122,703	487.0
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1957	168	28,928	924	29,852	51,595	180.3
	1958	163	47,141	2,990	50,131	73,564	263.9
	1959	157	37,126	3,879	41,005	62,088	226.1
	1960	201	81,513	1,935	83,448	120,889	470.9
	1961	121	54,797	1,787	56,584	77,008	306.8
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1957	95	15,816	142	15,958	40,825	152.8
	1958	67	9,302	159	9,461	25,428	86.6
	1959	65	14,787	669	15,456	39,979	164.6
	1960	93	26,453	1,499	27,952	69,048	270.3
	1961	88	15,508	534	16,042	41,467	168.4
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1957	54	8,698	3,756	12,454	40,882	149.6
	1958	52	12,083	698	12,781	44,851	160.5
	1959	45	6,945	342	7,287	26,467	96.5
	1960	72	13,631	135	13,766	49,727	189.2
	1961	50	11,475	720	12,195	47,383	200.5
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1957	65	9,747	1,842	11,589	60,831	247.7
	1958	67	12,604	1,394	13,998	84,626	311.6
	1959	62	9,482	1,242	10,724	65,092	243.2
	1960	63	12,385	1,493	13,878	91,962	368.6
	1961	43	5,240	1,298	6,538	45,646	185.6
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1957	26	5,945	1,030	6,975	41,095	151.6
	1958	28	6,849	1,111	7,960	60,237	227.4
	1959	18	1,810	440	2,250	25,252	106.2
	1960	29	5,495	1,038	6,533	79,930	422.3
	1961	19	3,772	934	4,706	61,495	269.9
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1957	20	15,825	1,093	16,918	121,960	446.6
	1958	9	1,053	95	1,148	27,700	101.3
	1959	10	612	17	629	14,939	66.8
	1960	5	660	..	660	25,981	103.7
	1961	7	2,243	3,397	5,640	115,576	484.6
8 weeks and over	1957	4	1,336	..	1,336	86,899	304.4
	1958	2	36	..	36	1,590	5.2
	1959	1	488	..	488	23,650	70.0
	1960	1	50	..	50	3,277	13.0
	1961	1	2,380	..	2,380	95,533	621.0
Total	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308.6
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590.6
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377.2
	1960	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926.8
	1961	815	288,526	11,831	300,357	606,811	2,723.8

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

5. Causes.—(i) *Classification.*—Causes of industrial disputes are grouped under four main headings:—(a) Wages, Hours and Leave; (b) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (c) Trade Unionism; (d) Other Causes. The first group is restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes

arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g. political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal-mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1961 classified according to cause in the three industrial groups, coal mining, stevedoring and other industries. This dissection has been made because the pattern of disputes in coal mining and stevedoring differs significantly from that in other industries.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1961.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	7	8	108	123
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	138	120	267	525
Trade Unionism ..	24	11	31	66
Other ..	66	12	23	101
Total ..	235	151	429	815
WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)				
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	296	19,433	94,396	114,125
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	16,920	23,870	61,335	102,125
Trade Unionism ..	2,747	4,070	6,980	13,797
Other ..	21,134	13,719	35,457	70,310
Total ..	41,097	61,092	198,168	300,357
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	305	19,311	229,248	248,864
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	36,776	18,366	206,312	261,454
Trade Unionism ..	3,785	16,323	13,913	34,021
Other ..	29,901	7,467	25,104	62,472
Total ..	70,767	61,467	474,577	606,811

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

(iii) *Summary, 1957 to 1961.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1957 to 1961.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Cause of Dispute.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	75	73	105	213	123
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	674	630	556	648	525
Trade Unionism ..	70	80	86	127	66
Other ..	284	204	122	157	101
Total ..	1,103	987	869	1,145	815

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

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

Cause of Dispute.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	62,708	15,861	74,327	228,695	114,125
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	151,863	158,729	108,839	154,401	102,125
Trade Unionism	13,612	16,432	21,564	43,321	13,797
Other	108,860	91,827	32,741	176,862	70,310
Total	337,043	282,849	237,471	603,279	300,357

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Wages, Hours and Leave ..	181,839	56,214	118,010	254,926	248,864
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	321,422	279,253	185,282	277,755	261,454
Trade Unionism	19,460	23,139	28,826	64,617	34,021
Other	107,492	81,284	32,921	127,809	62,472
Total	630,213	439,890	365,039	725,107	606,811

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more.
workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

(b) Includes

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

The classification of methods of settlement is as follows:—

- (1) **Negotiation.**—By private negotiation between the parties involved, or their representatives, without the intervention or assistance of authorities constituted under State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (2) **Mediation.**—By the arbitration or mediation of persons whose intervention or assistance is not based on State or Commonwealth industrial legislation.
- (3) **State Legislation—**
 - (a) **Under State Conciliation and Arbitration or Wages Board Legislation.**—By intervention or assistance of an industrial authority or authorities created by or constituted under State conciliation and arbitration or Wages Board legislation, or by reference to such authorities or by compulsory or voluntary conference.
 - (b) **Under Other State Legislation.**—By intervention, assistance or advice of State Government officials or inspectors.

- (4) Commonwealth and Joint Commonwealth-State Legislation—
- (a) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts.
 - (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
 - (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
 - (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
 - (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Navigation Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
 - (b) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors.
- (5) By filling the places of workers on strike or locked out.
- (6) By closing down the establishment permanently.
- (7) By resumption without negotiation.
- (8) By other methods.

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

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1961 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1961.

Method of Settlement.	Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By private negotiation	36	9	101	146
2. By mediation not based on legislation .. .. .	..	..	1	1
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	1	..	84	85
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	5	80	85
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	25	..	..	25
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	9	..	9
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	72	..	72
7. By resumption without negotiation	173	56	163	392
Total	235	151	429	815

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

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1961—continued.

Method of Settlement.	Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)				
1. By private negotiation ..	2,699	706	16,776	20,181
2. By mediation not based on legislation ..	..	..	400	400
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation ..	5	..	27,663	27,668
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	..	950	11,373	12,323
(ii) Coal Industry Acts ..	3,074	..	..	3,074
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act ..	..	6,853	..	6,853
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials ..	..	5,638	..	5,638
7. By resumption without negotiation ..	35,319	46,945	141,956	224,220
Total ..	41,097	61,092	198,168	300,357

WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. By private negotiation ..	4,273	301	50,828	55,402
2. By mediation not based on legislation ..	..	..	400	400
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation ..	75	..	240,538	240,613
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	..	3,030	68,790	71,820
(ii) Coal Industry Acts ..	10,816	..	..	10,816
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act ..	..	18,056	..	18,056
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials ..	..	5,131	..	5,131
7. By resumption without negotiation ..	55,603	34,949	114,021	204,573
Total ..	70,767	61,467	474,577	606,811

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

(iii) *Summary, 1957 to 1961.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table.

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

Method of Settlement.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
1. By private negotiation ..	179	205	192	176	146
2. By mediation not based on legislation ..	9	6	2	..	1
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation ..	62	55	79	94	85
(b) By reference to State Government officials ..	1	4	1	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	42	66	57	75	85
(ii) Coal Industry Acts ..	28	35	22	27	25
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act ..	5	4	3	22	9
(iv) Other Acts ..	..	..	..	2	..
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials ..	44	71	74	124	72
7. By resumption without negotiation ..	724	541	437	625	392
8. By other methods ..	9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,103	987	867	1,145	815

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

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

Method of Settlement.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.
WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)					
1. By private negotiation	30,464	32,053	32,836	26,312	20,181
2. By mediation not based on legislation ..	1,162	4,208	418	..	400
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	12,188	9,584	18,784	23,995	27,668
(b) By reference to State Government officials ..	33	2,771	25	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	6,021	9,147	7,913	14,606	12,323
(ii) Coal Industry Acts ..	2,800	7,465	2,301	3,100	3,074
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act ..	6,133	4,460	158	6,398	6,853
(iv) Other Acts ..	..	..	..	64	..
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials ..	7,124	5,472	9,528	23,038	5,638
7. By resumption without negotiation ..	269,777	207,689	165,324	505,766	224,220
8. By other methods	1,341	..	..	..	..
Total	337,043	282,849	237,287	603,279	300,357

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. By private negotiation	155,441	89,363	75,679	62,504	55,402
2. By mediation not based on legislation ..	13,180	10,399	962	..	400
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	46,922	36,983	59,975	115,496	240,613
(b) By reference to State Government officials ..	268	4,356	123	..	..
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	39,970	44,382	58,738	57,075	71,820
(ii) Coal Industry Acts ..	10,202	21,031	10,166	7,870	10,816
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act ..	41,862	23,693	226	28,327	18,056
(iv) Other Acts ..	..	..	..	360	..
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials ..	5,578	4,846	11,624	30,738	5,131
7. By resumption without negotiation ..	314,730	204,837	146,060	422,737	204,573
8. By other methods	2,060	..	..	..	..
Total	630,213	439,890	363,555	725,107	606,811

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 160.

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

Except in the case of mining accidents, lack of uniformity of definition and coverage from State to State seriously impaired the usefulness of statistics of industrial accidents published in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39. Only statistics of mining accidents are now published.

Information regarding these is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the several States. In the following table mining accidents are classified according to industry; the classification of mining accidents according to location and cause, which appeared in issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 48, 1960, has been discontinued.

Figures for Queensland and Tasmania in the table below are not strictly comparable with those published for 1960, which included particulars of accidents in smelting plants.

Statistics of mining accidents are published each year in the bulletin *Primary Industries, Part II.—Non-Rural Industries and Value of Production*.

MINING ACCIDENTS: INDUSTRY, 1961.

Industry.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	Aust.
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PERSONS KILLED.

Metal Mining—								
Gold Mining	4	..	1	5
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	3	1	..	4
Copper-Gold Mining	3	1	4
Tin Mining .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Sands Mining .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Metal Mining .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total	3	..	3	1	4	1	2	14
Fuel Mining—								
Black Coal Mining	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	11
Brown Coal Mining .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	8	1	2	..	1	..	..	12
Non-metal (excluding Fuel) Mining	1	(a)	..	1	..	..	..	2
Total, All Mining	12	(a) 1	5	2	5	1	2	28

PERSONS INJURED.

Metal Mining—								
Gold Mining .. ..	..	..	..	..	318	..	4	322
Silver-Lead-Zinc Mining	266	..	70	..	..	23	..	359
Copper-Gold Mining .. ..	..	..	76	..	36	5	25	142
Tin Mining .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	31	..	34
Mineral Sands Mining	16	..	4	..	..	..	..	20
Other Metal Mining	2	..	..	8	25	..	..	35
Total	284	..	153	8	379	59	29	912
Fuel Mining—								
Black Coal Mining	67	8	208	3	68	14	..	368
Brown Coal Mining .. ..	..	91	..	..	..	..	..	91
Total	67	99	208	3	68	14	..	459
Non-metal (excluding Fuel) Mining	9	(a) 2	..	9	2	1	..	23
Total, All Mining	360	(a) 101	361	20	449	74	29	1,394

(a) Excludes accidents in salt mining.

§ 7. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 31st December, 1961.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Act or Ordinance.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1961	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time.
Victoria	Workers' Compensation Act 1958 ..	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board).
Queensland ..	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1961.	General Manager (no legal qualifications required by Statute).
South Australia ..	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1961.	Special Magistrates.
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1960.	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organization and (b) employees' organization.
Tasmania ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1927-1961.	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone).
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1959.	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation.
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949-1960.	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court of full jurisdiction.
	Wards' Employment Ordinance 1953-1960.	Local Court of full jurisdiction.
Australian Capital Territory.	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1961.	Matters in dispute may by consent of both parties be settled by arbitration by a committee. If either party objects or there is no committee, the dispute may be settled by the Court of Petty Sessions.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses.
On a question of law or the admission or rejection of any evidence, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	£500 medical and surgical; £500 hospital; £250 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum.
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	£2,000 per annum, excluding overtime.	Nil ..	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial.
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the State Government Insurance Office may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned.	Unlimited.	1 day for compensation.	£100 hospital; £100 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100.
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council.	£2,340 per annum (£45 per week) (overtime allowances excluded).	Nil ..	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury, and not exceeding £25 for repairing or replacing damaged clothing. Where no dependants burial expenses up to £80.
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	£150 medical; £250 hospital; £59 15s. funeral in the case of males; and £150 medical; £250 hospital; £59 14s. 11d. funeral in the case of females.
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council.	£40 per week.	Nil ..	£1,000.
Rehearing by local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council.	Unlimited. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed.	Nil ..	£350 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. £60 funeral expenses.
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court.	£2,000 per annum, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances.	Nil ..	Not exceeding £300 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances.
An appeal to the Supreme Court or High Court may be made from the decision of a Local Court according to how the Local Court is constituted.	Unlimited.	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances.
An appeal from the decision of the committee or from the Court of Petty Sessions may be made to the Supreme Court of the Australian Capital Territory.	£2,000 per annum, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances.	Nil ..	Not exceeding £350 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of a larger sum.

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Basic Weekly Payment.	Maximum Weekly Payment.
New South Wales..	75 per cent. of average weekly earnings (a.w.e.).	£10 10s. with no dependants; with dependants, a.w.e.
Victoria .. ..	.. .. .	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. of a.w.e. ..	£11 15s. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.).
South Australia ..	75 per cent. of a.w.e. ..	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years, £15 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £10 5s.
Western Australia..	.. .. .	Adult male on or above basic wage, £10 11s. with no dependants. (With dependants, £14 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Adult female on or above female basic wage, £7 4s. with no dependants. (With dependants, £10 15s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower.) Male or female below basic wage, such sum as bears to £10 11s. or £7 4s. respectively, the ratio which his or her a.w.e. bear to the basic wage at the date of accident (with no dependants). (With dependants the maximum is the a.w.e.)
Tasmania ..	.. .. .	Adult where a.w.e. less than £15—85 per cent. of a.w.e. In any other case—75 per cent. of a.w.e. or £12 15s., whichever is greater. Minor £9 or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower, plus dependants' allowances, but total weekly payment not to exceed £12 15s.
Commonwealth of Australia	.. .. .	£10 (£7 5s. if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment.
Northern Territory	.. .. .	£10 during period of incapacity.
	.. .. .	7s. 6d., plus cost of specified food ration.
Australian Capital Territory	.. .. .	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above).

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961)—continued.

in case of Total Disablement.

Minimum Weekly Payment.	Weekly Payments in respect of Dependants.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £7. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £9 5s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £7. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than £6 10s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £4 17s. 6d.	£3 for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 5s. per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum.	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum.	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus 16s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£2,800 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree.
Adult worker £4, or 100 per cent. of a.w.e. Not less than £3 10s. in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners.	£2 10s. per week for wife, 15s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£3,300.
£5 10s. except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than £5 10s. where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£4 for dependent wife and £1 10s. each child under 16 years of age.	£3,250.
£4 16s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower.	£2 17s. for dependent wife, £1 4s. each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age.	(a) where permanent total incapacity results £3,103. (b) other than (a), £2,867
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for wife or any relative standing <i>in loco parentis</i> to the children of the worker, £1 4s. 6d. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum.	£7,500.
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for (a) dependent wife; or (b) female over 16 years, who is wholly or mainly dependent on the employee and who at the date of injury was a member of the employee's family or was caring for a child under sixteen years who is mainly dependent on the employee; plus £1 2s. 6d. per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury.	£3,000 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity, when liability unlimited.
Same as for maximum	£2 10s. for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. £1 2s. 6d. for each dependent child under 16 years of age.	£3,000, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.
Same as for maximum.	5s. plus cost of specified food ration for wife. 2s. 6d. for one dependent child under 16 years of age plus cost of specified food ration.	£1,058, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity.
Same as for maximum.	£2 10s. for a wife or female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus £1 2s. 6d. for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman.	Unlimited where the injury results in total and permanent incapacity, otherwise £3,000 plus cost of medical treatment.

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

CONSPICUOUS WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State, etc.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum (excluding Payments for Dependent Children).	Minimum.	Additional Provision for Dependent Children.
New South Wales	£4,300. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are £80.	.. .. .	£2 3s. per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier.
Victoria ..	£2,240 (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	.. .. .	£80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Queensland ..	£3,000.	£3,000 total dependants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age.	£100 for each child or stepchild under 16 years of age.
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £3,000, plus burial expenses not exceeding £80 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death).	£1,000, plus payment for dependent children.	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Western Australia	£3,386.	£957 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus payment for dependent children.	£90 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child.
Tasmania ..	£4,000.	.. .. .	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Commonwealth of Australia	£3,000	Proportionate payment for partial dependency.	£100 for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age.
Northern Territory	£3,000, plus up to £60 funeral expenses.	.. .. .	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
	£1,058, plus up to £27 funeral expenses.	.. .. .	£45 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.
Australian Capital Territory	£3,000, 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, but any additional lump sum payment shall be deducted, provided the £3,000 is not reduced to less than £400.	Same as for maximum.	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961)—continued.

Provisions for Lump Sum Payment for Scheduled Injuries.	Special Provisions regarding Compensation for Aged and Injured Workers.	Insurance.
Yes. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury).	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
Yes.	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments.	Compulsory with Queensland State Government Insurance Office.
Yes.	No.	Compulsory and competitive.
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. This is in addition to previous weekly payments.	No.	.. .. .
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment.	No.	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1961)—*continued*.

Dusts.			
Silicosis.		Other Dusts.	
Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.	Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
£7.	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £3,000 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £5.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.
Workmen's Compensation 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.	£4,000.	As for silicosis.	£4,000.
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.
As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.	As for other injuries.