

- (c) Endowment is also payable to approved institutions, not wholly or mainly dependent upon the Commonwealth or a State for their revenue, in respect of all children under sixteen years of age maintained therein.
- (d) The scheme will be financed partly from Consolidated Revenue, partly from the abolition of the exemptions from taxation in respect of children after the first and the major part from a tax of 2½ per cent. of all pay-rolls in excess of £20 per week.
- (e) The general administration of the Act is under the control of the Director-General of Social Services, and the detailed administration is carried out by the Commissioner for Pensions and other officers appointed for the purposes of the Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act.

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

A summary of the operations of this scheme during the first three years of its existence, from 1st July, 1941, to 30th June, 1944, is set out in the two following tables:—

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

Year ended 30th June.	Endowed Families.		Approved Institutions.		Total Number of Endowed Children
	Number of Families.	Number of Endowed Children	Number of Institutions	Number of Endowed Children.	
1941-42 ..	487,674	895,558	246	14,289	909,847
1942-43 ..	491,121	891,221	315	16,938	908,159
1943-44 ..	503,140	903,577	321	18,396	921,973

Year ended 30th June.	Amount Paid to Endowees and Approved Institutions	Annual Liability for Endowment on 30th June.	Average Annual Rate of Endowment per Endowed Family on 30th June.	Average Number of Endowed Children per Endowed Family on 30th June.	Number of Endowed Children in each 10,000 of Population.
	£	£	£		
1941-42 ..	11,302,863	11,828,011	23.873	1.836	1,268
1942-43 ..	11,659,626	11,806,067	23.591	1.815	1,233
1943-44 ..	12,256,976	11,985,649	23.346	1.796	1,237

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

I. **Total Occupied Persons—Australia.**—The following estimates of the total numbers of occupied males and females are based principally on data from the Census of 1933, the National Register (July, 1939), and the Civilian Register of June, 1943. These sources of information have been supplemented by Pay-roll Tax returns, which commenced in July, 1941, and by the annual censuses of Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics.

The estimates include all persons fully occupied as employers, as workers in businesses or on farms on their own account, or as wage or salary earners fully employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal workers. Wage earners unemployed in the sense that they are incapacitated or have no work to which to go are excluded. Government "relief" workers are also excluded from the figures for the depression years.

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 workers on own account, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in an unofficial partnership, or as learners, with the farm owner. Unpaid female helpers on farms are very numerous, but their exact number is not known. Generally, they combine part-time dairy (or other farm) work with part-time duties in the home. Like women occupied in unpaid home duties, they have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

Members of the Defence Forces of Australia, whether permanent or enlisted for war-time service only, have not been included in the estimates, which refer only to occupied civilians. Australian civilians employed by Australian or Allied Defence Forces are included in the totals, as are also all members of the Civil Construction Corps and other employees of the Allied Works Council.

TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS : AUSTRALIA, 1933 TO 1943.

(Excluding Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces).

(Thousands.)

Year and Month	Employers and Workers on Own Account			Wage and Salary Earners.				Total Occupied Persons.
	Rural.	Non-Rural.	Total.	Rural.	Private Domes- tic.	Other	Total.	
MALES.								
1933—June	292.4	248.3	540.7	200.0	..	992.1	1192.1	1732.8
1939—July	300.0	299.0	599.0	202.0	..	1293.1	1495.1	2094.1
1941—July	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	..	1363.4	1551.4	2043.4
1942—June	256.0	137.8	393.8	145.5	..	1309.5	1455.0	1848.8
1943—June	256.9	150.1	407.0	125.2	..	1273.9	1399.1	1806.1
FEMALES.								
1933—June	15.1	36.1	71.2	3.2	106.7	340.8	450.7	521.9
1939—July	16.0	61.0	78.0	4.0	124.5	437.1	565.6	643.6
1941—July	14.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	100.0	348.5	464.5	525.3
1942—June	12.0	51.9	63.9	16.0	75.0	394.8	485.8	549.7
1943—June	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.0	50.9	631.3	710.2	756.3
PERSONS.								
1933—June	307.5	304.4	611.9	203.2	106.7	1332.9	1642.8	2254.7
1939—July	316.0	301.0	617.0	206.0	124.5	1730.2	2060.7	2737.7
1941—July	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	100.0	1911.9	2205.9	2768.7
1942—June	268.0	189.7	457.7	161.5	75.0	1904.3	2140.8	2598.5
1943—June	268.6	184.5	453.1	133.2	50.9	1905.3	2109.3	2562.4

From June, 1933, to July, 1939, the number of occupied persons of both sexes had increased by 483,000 due partly to normal increase in the number of available breadwinners and partly to the decrease in the number unemployed which decreased by 265,400 from 563,400 to 298,000. During

the war years from July, 1939 to June, 1943, the number of males occupied as civilians decreased by 288,000, while females occupied as civilians increased by nearly 113,000, representing a net decrease of 175,000 persons.

It is estimated that in order to meet the needs of Australia's armed forces, while maintaining and expanding essential production, about 175,000 extra persons had come into employment. This number, together with the normal increase of available breadwinners which would have occurred under peacetime conditions and the absorption into employment of 273,000 unemployed persons, balanced the intake of persons into the Defence Forces. Changes between July, 1939 and June 1943, may be summarized as follows:—

	Males. '000.	Females. '000.	Persons. '000.
Decrease in numbers in civilian work	288	113(a)	175
Decrease in unemployment	245	28	273
Normal increase in available breadwinners (b)	75	31	106
Abnormal war-time increase in available breadwinners	76	99	175
Total of above = Approximate Net Intake into Defence Forces	684	45	729

(a) Increase. (b) The total increase was estimated to be reduced by 17,000 through the raising of the school-leaving age in New South Wales.

Male employers and workers on own account decreased heavily in the first three years of war, especially in non-rural industries, where the decrease was over 50 per cent. The number of male wage and salary earners in rural industry, which had not changed appreciably since 1933, fell heavily throughout the four years ended June, 1943, but, in non-rural industry, male wage and salary earners increased by over 70,000 during the first two war years. This was the period when industries producing munitions and other war supplies were expanded. The entry of Japan into the war at the end of 1941 led to heavy demands for man-power for the Fighting Services and caused employment of male wage and salary earners in non-rural industry to decrease by 90,000 in the two years ended June, 1943.

Females occupied full-time in rural work, who have never been numerous in Australia, increased from 20,000 to nearly 40,000 in the four years ended June, 1943. In non-rural industry, female employers and workers on own account decreased by 28,000 during the same period. The estimated decrease was specially heavy in the year ended June, 1943, when special measures were adopted to divert women to employment in essential industries. Females engaged as employees in domestic work in private homes decreased to less than half their numbers at the outbreak of war. An increase of nearly 200,000 in female wage and salary earners employed in industry (other than rural and private domestic service) brought their number to 631,000 in June, 1943. This was due to expansion of female employment in munition and other essential factory production, and the replacement of men by women in a wide range of essential occupations, many of which were not normally followed by females.

2. **Total Occupied Persons—States.**—The following table shows changes since the outbreak of war (July, 1939 to June, 1943) in the total number of occupied persons in the various States. Changes in certain main groups are also shown separately.

TOTAL OCCUPIED PERSONS—CHANGES IN MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS BY STATES.—JULY, 1939 TO JUNE, 1943.

(Excluding Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces.)

(Thousands.)

State.	Rural Workers.		Non-rural Employers and self-employed.		Non-rural Employees (excluding private domestic).		Total Occupied Persons.(b)	
	1939.	1943.	1939	1943.	1939	1943.	1939.	1943.
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	161.1	120.9	121.4	58.5	579.9	523.7	812.4	793.1
Victoria ..	124.0	95.1	80.9	44.1	357.6	355.3	562.5	494.5
Queensland ..	102.8	84.5	38.1	20.5	172.8	167.5	313.7	272.5
South Australia ..	50.3	37.2	25.3	11.8	106.7	110.6	182.3	159.6
Western Australia ..	41.3	26.8	22.9	9.8	82.9	70.4	147.1	107.0
Tasmania ..	21.5	16.8	9.5	5.2	37.4	36.9	68.4	58.9
Australia (a) ..	502.0	382.1	299.0	150.1	1293.1	1273.9	2094.1	1806.1
FEMALES.								
New South Wales ..	5.6	12.7	23.9	12.6	168.0	249.7	249.2	293.0
Victoria ..	6.3	9.4	20.1	11.3	142.8	204.3	200.7	237.3
Queensland ..	4.6	11.1	7.8	4.6	53.2	72.2	82.3	98.1
South Australia ..	1.8	2.9	4.6	2.4	34.0	52.4	53.4	62.4
Western Australia ..	1.1	2.5	3.9	2.4	26.2	31.7	38.0	43.0
Tasmania ..	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.1	11.6	16.2	18.5	20.7
Australia (a) ..	20.0	39.7	62.0	34.4	437.1	631.3	643.6	756.3
PERSONS.								
New South Wales ..	166.7	133.6	145.3	71.1	697.9	773.4	1061.6	996.1
Victoria ..	130.3	104.5	101.0	55.4	500.4	559.6	763.2	731.8
Queensland ..	107.4	95.6	45.9	25.1	226.0	239.7	396.0	370.6
South Australia ..	52.1	40.1	29.9	14.2	140.7	163.0	235.7	222.0
Western Australia ..	42.4	29.3	26.8	12.2	109.1	105.1	185.1	150.0
Tasmania ..	22.1	17.9	11.2	6.3	49.0	53.1	86.9	79.6
Australia (a) ..	522.0	421.8	361.0	184.5	1730.2	1905.2	2737.7	2562.4

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(b) Includes females engaged in domestic service in private homes.

Male rural workers decreased substantially in all States, but particularly in Western Australia. The number of female rural workers doubled in the Commonwealth, and this proportion of change applied approximately to all States, with small variations. Non-rural employers and workers on own account, both male and female, fell to about half their pre-war numbers, and little variation is shown in the ratio of change in the various States.

Male wage and salary earners in non-rural employment decreased slightly for Australia as a whole. In South Australia the numbers increased; in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, they were little changed; while in Queensland they decreased slightly; and in Western Australia decreased heavily. In all States, there were large increases in the numbers of females engaged as wage and salary earners in non-rural industry.

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Employment—Australia.—Estimates of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural employment and domestic work in private homes) based on Pay-roll Tax returns, are made monthly. These cover only a small proportion of wage earners on rural holdings, and practically no private domestic servants. It has not

therefore been possible to estimate numbers of employers, workers on own account, farm employees, and private domestic servants (as shown in the foregoing tables), more frequently than annually. The next two tables summarize the changes in that section of wage and salary earning employment which it is possible to measure monthly. Estimates are given as at June, 1933 (last Census), July, 1939 (based on National Register), and July, 1941 (commencement of Pay-roll Tax returns). From July, 1941, the estimates are available for each month, and the tables show the level at November, 1941 (just before the Pacific War commenced and male employment in civilian work in Australia reached its maximum), at mid-1942, mid-1943, and at the end of 1943. (Current figures are published each month in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.)

The first table shows fluctuations in total male and female wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic employment). (i) The total is subdivided to show the proportions of employment provided by Governmental authorities of all kinds, Australian and Allied, and by private employers respectively; and (ii) some principal industrial groups included in the total are shown separately. Both governmental and private employees are included in the totals for these industrial groups.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1933 TO 1943.

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

(Thousands.)

Year and Month	Total Employment.			Employment in Main Industrial Groups.				
	Governmental (a)	Private Employers.	Total.	Mining and Quarrying.	Factories.	Building and Construction (b)	Transport and Communication.	Retail Trade.
MALES.								
1933—June	262.2	729.9	992.1	36.3	251.7	151.7	164.5	(c)
1939—July	349.8	943.3	1293.1	54.0	391.5	142.0	208.0	115.0
1941—July	375.3	988.1	1363.4	54.4	490.9	144.0	202.3	102.0
November	381.3	1000.0	1381.3	53.9	509.8	136.5	207.3	101.9
1942—June	418.7	890.8	1309.5	48.0	509.0	117.3	205.6	81.2
1943—June	409.3	864.6	1273.9	45.0	520.7	91.3	205.1	71.4
December	405.9	866.2	1272.1	44.2	512.9	89.4	207.4	72.6
FEMALES.								
1933—June	46.5	294.3	340.8	0.2	103.1	0.7	11.0	(c)
1939—July	55.2	381.9	437.1	0.4	148.2	1.0	14.4	81.0
1941—July	70.8	477.7	548.5	0.5	187.8	1.9	21.1	102.3
November	76.3	494.7	571.0	0.5	198.2	2.0	22.0	106.4
1942—June	100.8	494.0	594.8	0.6	206.0	2.0	25.6	104.1
1943—June	129.2	502.1	631.3	0.5	228.6	2.3	34.5	98.2
December	134.1	507.4	641.5	0.5	224.2	2.4	36.7	99.6
PERSONS.								
1933—June	308.7	1024.2	1332.9	36.5	354.8	152.4	175.5	(c)
1939—July	405.0	1325.2	1730.2	54.4	530.7	143.0	222.4	196.0
1941—July	446.1	1465.8	1911.9	54.9	678.7	145.9	223.4	204.3
November	457.6	1494.7	1952.3	54.4	708.0	138.5	229.3	208.3
1942—June	519.5	1384.8	1904.3	48.6	715.0	119.3	231.2	135.3
1943—June	538.5	1366.7	1905.2	45.3	749.3	93.6	239.6	169.0
December	540.0	1373.6	1913.6	44.7	737.1	91.8	244.1	172.2

(a) Includes employees of Australian Government Authorities (Commonwealth, State and Local) and of Allied Governments. (b) Includes Allied Works Council projects. (c) Not available.

4. **Wage and Salary Earners in Employment—States.**—Changes in total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic employment) since 1933 are shown for each State in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN EMPLOYMENT : STATES, 1933 TO 1943.

(*Excluding Rural Workers, Domestic Workers in Private Homes, and Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces.*)

(Thousands.)

Year and Month	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.(a)
MALES.							
1933—June ..	380.7	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.1
1939—July ..	529.9	357.6	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941—July ..	546.3	493.4	166.3	118.4	82.4	38.6	1363.4
November ..	555.4	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.3
1942—June ..	533.6	375.6	165.8	116.9	71.7	37.5	1309.5
1943—June ..	523.7	355.3	167.5	110.6	70.4	36.9	1273.0
December ..	521.8	352.9	169.0	110.0	70.7	37.9	1272.1
FEMALES.							
1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.5	9.1	340.3
1939—July ..	168.0	142.8	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.1
1941—July ..	214.1	185.2	58.7	43.1	31.0	14.8	548.5
November ..	224.5	191.8	60.7	45.4	32.2	14.7	571.0
1942—June ..	230.3	197.5	65.5	51.1	33.1	15.7	594.8
1943—June ..	249.7	204.4	72.2	52.5	34.6	16.2	631.3
December ..	256.4	204.7	75.6	51.3	35.1	16.7	641.5
PERSONS.							
1933—June ..	506.5	406.8	180.3	106.5	90.6	38.1	1332.9
1939—July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	140.7	109.1	49.0	1730.2
1941—July ..	760.4	588.6	225.0	161.5	113.4	53.4	1911.9
November ..	779.9	596.9	228.6	167.3	115.4	54.1	1952.3
1942—June ..	763.9	573.1	231.3	168.0	104.8	53.2	1904.3
1943—June ..	773.4	559.7	239.7	163.1	105.0	53.1	1905.2
December ..	778.2	557.6	244.6	161.3	105.8	54.6	1913.6

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Employment of male wage and salary earners in civilian work, excluding rural and private domestic, was higher in November, 1941, than at the outbreak of war in Europe in all States, except Queensland (slight fall) and Western Australia (practically unchanged). After that date, the male employment level fell in all States except Queensland, but changed little in the last six months of 1943. Female employment increased in all States during the war period, but at a slower rate during the last half of 1943.

Wage and salary earners employed in December, 1943 in each State and Australia are shown for industrial groups, except rural and private domestic service, in the next table.

**WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT : INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
STATES, DECEMBER, 1943.**
*(Excluding Rural Workers, Domestic Workers in Private Homes, and Persons on Paid
Strength of Defence Forces.)*

(Thousands.)

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.(a)
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MALES.

Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	5.1	4.5	3.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	17.2
Mining and Quarrying	24.7	3.6	5.8	0.8	6.1	2.7	44.2
Factories—Munitions, &c. (b)	34.2	28.0	4.8	12.3	1.7	1.4	82.4
Other Factories and Works	214.9	161.3	41.7	36.5	21.3	14.5	490.8
Building and Construction(c)	28.8	14.6	24.8	8.0	5.2	2.9	89.4
Shipping and Stevedoring	17.2	7.9	7.0	4.2	2.6	1.6	40.9
Rail and Air Transport	31.4	21.2	18.0	10.6	6.4	2.0	89.4
Other Transport and Communi- cation	32.3	20.4	10.0	7.1	4.4	2.2	77.1
Banks and Insurance	8.1	6.1	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.5	20.4
Retail Trade	29.7	20.2	9.7	6.4	4.1	2.4	72.6
Wholesale Trade, &c.	25.4	19.0	8.5	8.0	6.1	1.9	68.7
Governmental n.e.i.	25.5	16.2	17.9	4.1	3.4	0.8	70.0
Other Industries(d)	44.5	29.9	14.9	8.8	6.9	3.6	109.0
Total Males	521.8	352.9	169.0	110.0	70.7	37.9	1,272.1

FEMALES.

Factories—Munitions, &c.(b)	12.7	11.6	1.4	5.8	1.3	0.9	33.7
Other Factories and Works	89.9	82.6	14.9	12.9	6.4	4.6	211.4
Rail and Air Transport	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	8.5
Other Transport and Communi- cation (including Shipping, &c.)	10.4	8.9	4.2	2.2	1.6	0.9	28.1
Banks and Insurance	7.5	5.9	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.5	18.6
Retail Trade	40.1	27.9	12.4	9.1	6.9	3.0	99.6
Wholesale Trade, &c.	13.4	8.2	4.5	3.9	2.9	0.7	33.7
Governmental n.e.i.	14.3	11.9	10.1	2.1	2.1	0.6	42.0
Other Industries(d)	65.1	45.2	24.2	13.0	12.5	5.4	165.9
Total Females	256.4	204.7	75.6	51.3	35.1	16.7	641.5

PERSONS.

Forestry, Fishing and Trapping	5.2	4.6	3.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	17.5
Mining and Quarrying	24.9	3.8	5.8	0.9	6.1	2.7	44.7
Factories—Munitions, &c.(b)	46.9	39.6	6.2	18.1	3.0	2.3	116.1
Other Factories and Works	304.8	243.9	56.6	49.4	27.7	19.1	702.2
Building and Construction(c)	29.5	15.2	25.7	8.1	5.4	2.9	91.8
Shipping and Stevedoring	18.6	8.5	7.3	4.5	2.8	1.7	43.3
Rail and Air Transport	34.4	23.7	19.5	11.6	6.7	2.1	97.9
Other Transport and Communi- cation	41.3	28.7	13.9	9.0	5.8	3.0	102.9
Banks and Insurance	15.6	12.0	5.0	3.0	2.3	1.0	39.0
Retail Trade	69.8	48.1	22.1	15.5	11.0	5.4	172.2
Wholesale Trade, &c.	38.8	27.2	13.0	11.9	9.0	2.6	102.4
Governmental n.e.i.	39.8	28.1	28.0	6.2	5.5	1.4	112.0
Other Industries(d)	108.6	74.2	38.1	21.6	19.2	9.0	271.6
Total Persons	778.2	557.6	244.6	161.3	105.8	54.6	1,913.6

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) Includes Government establishments, annexes and certain private firms engaged exclusively on munitions, aircraft and ship-building, but excludes private factories engaged partly on war contracts and partly on other work. (c) Includes employees on Allied Works Council projects. (d) Includes Education, Health, Professional, Hotels, &c.; and for females, Mining, Building, Forestry, &c. which are shown separately for males and persons.

5. **Index of Employment in Factories.**—This index is available monthly from July, 1933. "Factories" include all industrial establishments in which four or more hands are employed, or in which power other than hand is used. The Index relates to employees on the pay-roll on the pay day nearest to the 15th of the month, and includes managers, overseers, clerks and all workers except working proprietors and those engaged solely in the delivery and sale of goods. Up to June, 1943, the index is based on the results of annual factory censuses, and actual mid-monthly factory employment of all persons is published in the *Production Bulletin*, issued by this Bureau. Estimated employment in later months, may be obtained from the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

The index shows that factory employment in Australia in 1942-43 was 71 per cent. higher than in 1928-29 and 36 per cent. higher than in the year 1938-39.

6. **Index of Employment in Retail Stores.**—This index is published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*. Until Pay-roll Tax returns commenced in July, 1941, the index was based on sample returns from a number of retail stores. Since that date all stores engaged principally in retail trade and paying £20 per week or more in wages and salaries are included. The index shows that in July, 1943, employment in retail stores was 18 per cent. lower than in July, 1941, and 14 per cent. lower than in the year 1938-39.

§ 2. Unemployment.

1. **Total Persons Unemployed.**—Estimates of total unemployment as at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933 together with estimates of the proportion of unemployed as at the date of the National Register, July, 1939, and in July, 1941, were published on page 88 of Labour Report No. 31. In 1942 and 1943 the number of unemployed was virtually nil except for those incapacitated by illness, infirmity, &c.

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

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

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

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1944 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1944 (June Quarter) in respect of:—

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

Unemployment: Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 (end of year) ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " " ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 " " ..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 " " ..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 " " ..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 " " ..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 " " ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 " " ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 " " ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 " " ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 " " ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 " " ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 " " ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 " " ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 " " ..	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 " " ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 " " ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " " ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " " ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " " ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8
1926 " " ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 " " ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " " ..	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 " " ..	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " " ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " ..	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1934 " " ..	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
1935 " " ..	396	435,938	71,823	16.5

Unemployment : Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1936 (average for year) ..	392	441,311	53,992	12.2
1937 " " ..	387	449,588	41,823	9.3
1938 " " ..	390	466,325	40,138	8.7
1939 " " ..	396	476,918	45,967	9.7
1940 " " ..	394	491,352	39,116	8.0
1941 " " ..	395	536,660	20,013	3.7
1942 " " ..	394	613,534	9,754	1.6
1943 " " ..	390	678,713	7,545	1.1
1941 September Quarter ..	394	541,883	17,541	3.2
December " ..	394	572,680	16,628	2.9
1942 March " ..	394	588,525	10,767	1.8
June " ..	394	603,066	10,296	1.7
September " ..	394	617,076	9,603	1.6
December " ..	394	645,467	8,350	1.3
1943 March " ..	391	665,334	8,021	1.2
June " ..	390	680,292	7,423	1.1
September " ..	390	682,557	7,356	1.1
December " ..	390	686,667	7,381	1.1
1944 March " ..	390	688,381	6,987	1.0
June " ..	389	683,463	9,433	1.4

(iii) *Australia, by Industries, 1942 and 1943.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries or occupations in which employment is stable, such as railways, and those which are subject to exceptional fluctuations, such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are not included. Other occupations—domestic, hotel employees, etc.—are included in the "Other and Miscellaneous" group, as their returns are not sufficiently representative.

Unemployment in Industrial Groups : Australia, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Number Reporting.				Unemployed.			
	Unions.		Members.		Number		Percentage.	
	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943	1942.	1943.
Manufacturing—								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	16	16	17,645	16,196	171	266	0.9	1.0
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	64	62	172,328	207,384	1,540	1,103	0.9	0.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	54	54	39,498	40,532	1,514	1,248	3.8	3.1
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	22	22	51,511	59,043	371	517	0.7	0.9
V. Books, Printing, etc.	12	12	23,335	23,175	87	44	0.4	0.2
VI. Other Manufacturing	64	64	76,733	81,719	1,110	775	1.6	0.9
VII. Building	46	46	56,184	62,590	1,564	849	2.8	1.3
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	22	22	28,594	28,538	1,112	1,006	3.9	3.5
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	14	13	21,900	22,703	514	319	2.3	1.4
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous	80	79	125,806	136,833	1,771	1,518	1.4	1.1
All Groups	394	390	613,534	678,713	9,754	7,545	1.6	1.1

(iv) *Australia, by Industries, 1912, and Quarterly, 1942 to 1944.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the September quarter of 1942 to the June quarter of 1944. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment : Percentages by Industries, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1912, End of Year.	1942.		1943.				1944.	
		Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	7.4	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	7.3	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.3	3.0
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	6.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	6.9	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0
VII. Building . . .	5.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	5.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.0
X. Other Land Transport . . .	1.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	5.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8
AUSTRALIA . . .	5.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4

(v) *States, 1942 and 1943.*—In making interstate comparisons of unemployment percentages, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States, and that for some States the returns are a more representative sample than for others. The State percentages shown below, therefore, should not be read as indicating the relative degree of unemployment amongst unionists in the individual States but as an indication of the trend of unemployment as reported by the Trade Unions. The figures in the following table show the position in each State for 1942 and 1943 :—

Unemployment : 1942 and 1943.

State.	Unions Reporting.				Unemployed.			
	Number.		Members.		Number.		Percentage.	
	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.
New South Wales . .	113	112	258,692	291,827	4,742	3,951	1.8	1.4
Victoria . .	79	77	176,749	196,784	2,032	1,356	1.2	0.7
Queensland . .	45	45	76,313	81,901	1,741	976	2.3	1.2
South Australia . .	55	55	56,373	61,830	618	585	1.1	0.9
Western Australia . .	67	67	32,119	32,589	522	504	1.6	1.5
Tasmania . .	34	34	13,288	13,782	99	173	0.7	1.3
Australia . .	393	390	613,534	678,713	9,754	7,545	1.6	1.1

(vi) *States, 1930 to 1943 and Quarterly from 1940.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1939 were published in previous issues of this Report and in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. The following table shows for each State the

percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed for the years 1930 to 1943 and quarterly from 1940 to 1944:—

Unemployment: Percentages.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1930 Year	21.7	18.3	20.7	23.3	19.2	17.7	19.5
1931 " " " " "	30.8	25.8	16.1	32.5	27.3	26.1	27.4
1932 " " " " "	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	25.9	29.0
1933 " " " " "	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	18.6	25.1
1934 " " " " "	24.7	17.4	11.7	23.6	17.8	17.4	20.5
1935 " " " " "	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	13.2	16.5
1936 " " " " "	15.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.1	9.8	12.2
1937 " " " " "	10.9	9.0	7.3	8.2	5.6	7.3	9.3
1938 " " " " "	9.9	8.6	6.4	8.3	5.7	7.9	8.7
1939 " " " " "	11.0	10.4	5.9	9.3	7.1	8.1	9.7
1940 " " " " "	11.0	5.8	5.5	7.0	5.6	5.2	8.0
1941 " " " " "	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7
1942 " " " " "	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.6
1943 " " " " "	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
1940 March Qtr. ..	9.7	6.5	5.8	8.5	6.0	4.8	7.9
June " " " " "	15.9	6.6	6.3	8.3	5.6	5.0	10.5
Sept. " " " " "	9.8	5.9	4.9	6.6	6.0	4.6	7.4
Dec. " " " " "	8.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.0	6.5	6.2
1941 March Qtr. ..	7.0	3.2	5.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	5.3
June " " " " "	4.5	2.4	4.2	2.8	3.1	2.4	3.6
Sept. " " " " "	4.0	2.2	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.2
Dec. " " " " "	3.5	2.1	3.8	1.8	1.8	4.5	2.9
1942 March Qtr. ..	2.0	1.4	3.2	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.8
June " " " " "	1.9	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.7
Sept. " " " " "	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.6
Dec. " " " " "	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.3
1943 March Qtr. ..	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.2
June " " " " "	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1
Sept. " " " " "	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.1
Dec. " " " " "	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1
1944 March Qtr. ..	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.0
June " " " " "	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.4

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

§ 3. Industrial Disputes.

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

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 32 while particulars for the year 1943 are shown in the following table.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1943.**—The following tables deal with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1943 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1943 was 785, as compared with 602 during the previous year. In New South Wales 689 disputes occurred in 1943, 544 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1943 amounted to 990,151 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 378,195 working days lost during 1942. The estimated loss of wages was £1,153,506 in 1943, as compared with £456,090 for the year 1942.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1943.

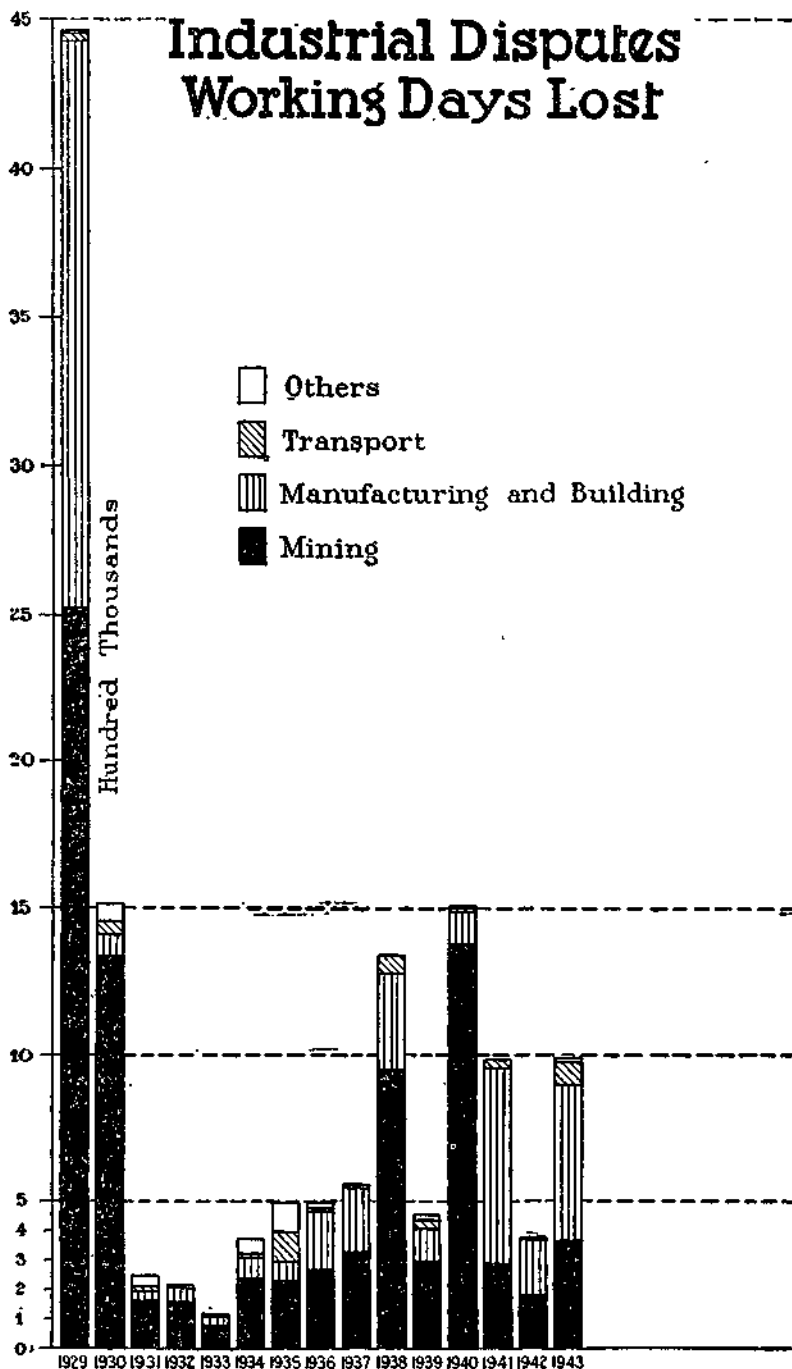
Class	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	2	2	66	48	114	730	£ 899
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	63	334	52,420	2,455	54,875	154,163	146,504
III.	Food, drink, etc.	23	1,509	10,411	143	10,554	56,839	55,247
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	5	35	10,130	117	10,247	35,611	32,447
V.	Books, printing, etc.	1	1	533		533	5,330	5,323
VI.	Other manufacturing	18	22	4,066	459	4,525	24,478	24,389
VII.	Building	5	5	17,879		17,879	111,551	133,750
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	544	628	145,864	2,401	148,265	325,352	478,855
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	3	3	896		896	11,264	17,400
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	129		129	645	477
X.	Other land transport	4	4	1,136		1,136	1,192	1,194
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	7	12	5,764		5,764	63,110	70,679
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	200	750		750	750	600
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	2	2	145		145	3,848	1,760
XIV.	Miscellaneous	10	13	565		565	1,638	1,554
	Total	689	2,771	250,754	5,623	256,377	796,511	971,069
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	13	19	4,572		4,572	30,630	25,671
III.	Food, drink, etc.	5	224	2,018		2,018	7,938	7,275
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	2	2	99	150	249	2,907	2,073
V.	Books, printing, etc.	1	1	704		704	1,408	1,200
VI.	Other manufacturing	9	11	5,126		5,126	14,407	10,877
VII.	Building	5	5	664	67	731	8,757	9,669
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	2	70		70	140	210
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	1,225		1,225	1,225	1,034
X.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	4	314		314	5,024	4,000
XI.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	800	4,250		4,250	4,250	3,400
	Total	40	1,070	19,042	217	19,259	76,686	65,409
Queensland—								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	2,000		2,000	4,000	5,000
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	5	5	1,306		1,306	16,757	17,260
III.	Food, drink, etc.	7	99	2,528	300	2,828	24,604	24,598
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	303		303	454	235
V.	Other manufacturing	1	3	748		748	7,480	8,443
VI.	Building	1	1	1,111		1,111	4,444	5,450
VII.	(a) Coal-mining	2	2	51	2	53	213	318
VIII.	Railway and tramway services	7	1	918		918	918	1,300
IX.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	25		25	25	25
	Total	20	114	8,990	302	9,292	58,895	62,629
South Australia—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	14	17	3,252	66	3,318	5,966	4,569
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	1	1	120		120	2,640	1,500
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	3	1,730		1,736	2,052	2,193
VII.	Building	2	2	255		255	485	475
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	1,503	761	2,264	6,932	3,623
X.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	35		35	35	45
XI.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	415	600		600	1,300	1,000
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	41	14	55	110	85
	Total	24	442	7,602	841	8,443	19,420	13,400

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1943—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Western Australia—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	652	..	652	7,172	£ 7,075
III.	Food, drink, etc.	2	74	227	..	227	1,757	1,994
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	3	3	261	..	261	526	625
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	19	950	969	28,500	29,500
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	293	..	293	293	390
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	1	1	130	..	130	130	183
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	12	..	12	60	66
Total		10	82	1,594	950	2,544	38,438	40,733
Tasmania—								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	13	..	13	26	15
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	33	142	175	175	161
Total		2	2	46	142	188	201	176
Australia—								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	3	3	2,066	48	2,114	4,730	5,899
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	96	376	62,202	2,521	64,723	274,688	201,979
III.	Food, drink, etc.	38	1,907	15,197	443	15,640	91,164	89,129
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	9	39	10,652	267	10,919	41,612	36,255
V.	Books, printing, etc.	2	2	1,237	..	1,237	6,738	6,323
VI.	Other manufacturing	31	40	11,709	601	12,310	48,592	46,063
VII.	Building	13	13	19,909	67	19,976	125,247	149,344
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	550	635	146,246	2,403	148,649	326,231	480,008
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	4	4	915	950	1,865	39,704	46,900
IX.	Railway and tramway services	7	7	4,128	761	4,889	10,013	6,824
X.	Other land transport	4	4	1,136	..	1,136	1,192	1,194
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	11	19	6,268	..	6,268	68,324	74,923
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . . .	3	1,415	5,600	..	5,600	6,200	5,000
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	3	3	186	14	200	3,958	1,845
XIV.	Miscellaneous	11	14	577	..	577	1,698	1,620
Total (a)		785	4,481	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	1,153,566

(a) The following disputes commenced in and were uncompleted at the end of the year, 1942, and in respect of "Number of Disputes", and "Establishments Involved" are duplicated in the figures for 1943.

State.	Number of Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	5	6	881	..	881
Victoria	1	1	448	..	448



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

3. **Industrial Disputes, 1939 to 1943.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1939 to 1943, and the aggregate for the period:—

Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- mining.	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1940 ..	36	10	286	3	10	5	350
1941 ..	135	12	395	4	18	3	567
1942 ..	120	13	447	1	12	9	602
1943 ..	170	13	550	4	22	17	785
1939-43 ..	490	51	2,040	16	68	55	2,720

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1940 ..	15,986	2,447	167,840	492	3,514	2,318	192,597
1941 ..	96,999	2,294	141,235	2,266	5,188	125	248,107
1942 ..	47,689	1,900	112,031	306	6,468	869	169,263
1943 ..	106,943	19,976	148,649	1,865	12,293	6,377	206,103
1939-43 ..	276,435	26,674	707,547	5,829	29,480	12,935	1,058,900

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1940 ..	81,799	32,746	1,371,382	5,068	10,705	5,552	1,507,252
1941 ..	647,730	18,123	275,605	12,882	29,711	123	984,174
1942 ..	187,949	6,450	177,565	1,224	3,924	1,983	378,195
1943 ..	407,524	125,247	326,231	39,764	79,529	11,856	990,151
1939-43 ..	1,432,811	183,129	2,441,850	62,743	158,885	39,508	4,318,926

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
1940 ..	75,108	27,491	1,595,234	6,146	8,333	3,809	1,716,121
1941 ..	616,621	20,238	320,945	15,381	26,795	122	1,000,102
1942 ..	179,880	7,193	260,868	1,400	5,289	1,460	456,090
1943 ..	385,848	149,344	480,008	46,900	82,941	8,465	1,153,506
1939-43 ..	1,340,997	204,690	2,992,088	74,555	145,472	23,733	4,781,535

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the year 1943 these disputes represented 70 per cent. of the total for the year.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 2,441,850, representing 57 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any other State.

(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1939 to 1943, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given in the following table:—

Industrial Disputes: States.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
								£
New South Wales	1939	386	460	119,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	419,330
	1940	313	680	161,766	12,238	174,004	1,238,161	1,430,416
	1941	343	773	213,440	6,671	220,111	778,079	809,379
	1942	352	573	148,203	2,892	151,095	320,135	401,613
	1943	689	2,771	250,754	5,623	256,377	796,511	971,069
Victoria	1939	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,046
	1940	19	44	8,278	385	8,664	108,035	101,326
	1941	22	393	19,806	311	20,117	139,167	121,193
	1942	20	26	11,979	140	12,119	35,658	31,009
	1943	40	1,070	19,042	217	19,259	76,686	65,409
Queensland	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,253
	1940	4	8	3,013	14	3,027	131,628	157,673
	1941	17	113	3,392	280	3,672	47,826	48,574
	1942	6	6	370	52	422	2,702	2,145
	1943	20	114	8,990	303	9,292	58,895	62,029
South Australia	1939	2	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1940	5	5	2,745	21	2,766	9,506	7,632
	1941	11	51	3,704	..	3,704	17,656	18,700
	1942	13	52	3,617	..	3,617	10,494	11,056
	1943	24	442	7,602	841	8,443	19,420	13,490
Western Australia	1939	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,500	9,578
	1940	4	153	2,735	288	3,023	7,387	6,396
	1941	3	7	303	..	303	846	931
	1942	8	85	1,797	12	1,809	8,855	9,872
	1943	10	82	1,594	950	2,544	18,438	40,733
Tasmania	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1940	2	5	216	12	228	10,466	10,641
	1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1942	2	2	51	..	51	51	45
	1943	2	2	46	142	188	201	170
Northern Territory	1939	2	16	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1940	3	4	185	700	885	2,069	2,037
	1941	1	1	200	..	200	600	825
	1942	1	1	150	..	150	300	350
	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aust. Cap. Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1939	416	505	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1940	350	899	178,939	13,658	192,597	1,507,252	1,716,121
	1941	567	1,540	240,845	7,262	248,107	984,174	1,000,102
	1942	602	745	166,167	3,096	169,263	378,295	456,090
	1943	785	4,481	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	1,153,506

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

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

(ii) *Australia*—1939 to 1943.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 to 1943 are given in the following table :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes : Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1940	201	106,783	8,048	114,831	113,866	135,107
	1941	318	131,628	4,117	135,745	135,545	164,528
	1942	401	108,798	1,514	110,312	106,450	148,757
	1943	461	167,559	1,855	169,394	168,220	211,654
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1940	51	16,102	1,104	17,206	34,167	33,694
	1941	90	30,018	387	30,405	60,728	68,961
	1942	76	24,597	38	24,635	47,633	58,025
	1943	107	32,337	312	32,649	64,278	78,876
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1940	23	11,339	1,785	13,124	36,112	45,961
	1941	34	8,230	337	8,567	25,701	26,198
	1942	29	7,885	31	7,916	23,634	28,287
	1943	59	18,445	1,606	20,051	59,864	73,869
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1939	34	7,540	494	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1940	20	3,871	143	4,014	17,662	17,263
	1941	39	16,200	319	16,519	71,577	74,172
	1942	38	8,133	689	8,822	38,518	44,733
	1943	64	28,159	2,507	30,666	137,010	175,832
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1940	26	14,849	1,769	16,618	115,550	115,966
	1941	51	23,291	557	23,848	191,604	180,351
	1942	39	13,837	342	14,179	113,870	116,591
	1943	52	15,041	419	15,460	130,791	141,057
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1940	16	5,458	790	6,248	102,739	100,029
	1941	21	28,269	851	29,120	374,942	352,918
	1942	17	2,450	482	2,932	36,790	44,852
	1943	30	23,767	493	24,170	264,312	290,058
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	397	924	25,463	15,908
	1940	8	3,327	19	3,346	151,934	177,028
	1941	11	2,682	2	2,682	88,053	101,627
	1942	2	467		467	11,300	14,345
	1943	7	1,330	23	1,353	41,369	52,675
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1940	5	17,210		17,210	935,222	1,091,073
	1941	3	527	694	1,221	36,024	31,347
	1942						
	1943	5	1,410	950	2,360	124,307	129,485
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1940	350	178,939	13,658	192,597	1,507,252	1,716,121
	1941	567	240,845	7,262	248,107	984,174	1,000,102
	1942	602	166,167	3,096	169,263	378,195	456,090
	1943	785	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	1,153,506

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

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1937 to 1943.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	28	10	13	16	46	8	27
(b) Against decrease ..	4	1	2	4	1	4	2	1
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	77	67	58	54	102	107	132
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	2	2	12	..	2	1	5
(b) Other disputes ..	7	4	1	9	20	10	8	11
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	5	5	1	2	8	9	6
(b) Other union questions ..	5	24	43	48	54	28	24	30
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	80	106	107	80	154	139	194
5. Working conditions ..	51	72	73	90	46	81	132	200
6. Sympathy ..	5	11	4	1	7	15	14	21
7. Other causes ..	8	38	63	73	90	117	158	158
Total ..	208	342	376	416	350	567	602	785

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	7,678	967	4,384	4,242	12,157	2,150	10,441
(b) Against decrease ..	563	25	914	279	296	348	957	44
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	21,588	21,399	17,094	17,841	32,403	32,025	52,055
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	429	4,050	4,150	..	1,432	85	6,905
(b) Other disputes ..	7,819	1,474	36	3,333	7,635	3,720	1,630	5,430
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	3,542	1,659	21	254	912	1,797	2,944
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	3,889	13,241	16,030	10,314	10,392	5,302	10,799
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	20,401	30,020	28,691	28,955	43,889	41,402	60,391
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	17,854	40,206	28,092	14,614	30,051	29,908	45,698
6. Sympathy ..	947	3,235	1,260	2,600	4,973	10,855	7,077	11,593
7. Other causes ..	1,758	14,068	30,204	48,106	103,473	101,448	46,030	89,803
Total ..	50,283	96,173	143,954	152,830	192,597	248,107	169,263	295,103

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

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	144,372	32,390	24,115	25,590	106,518	7,403	44,079
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	30	7,340	4,472	592	1,368	13,991	44
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	107,904	116,468	67,550	92,473	111,258	98,669	154,339
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	1,897	34,300	21,636	..	4,232	85	13,248
(b) Other disputes ..	15,111	4,442	900	10,752	20,977	12,781	2,607	27,351
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	20,750	2,906	62	1,866	5,852	5,583	49,398
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	9,569	80,280	52,086	15,553	62,370	9,179	43,851
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	138,428	104,454	81,101	105,166	112,360	98,658	274,102
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	85,746	744,147	108,409	33,709	122,279	66,348	96,171
6. Sympathy ..	24,066	11,230	4,440	2,600	16,196	18,830	12,503	16,436
7. Other causes ..	5,212	32,743	210,369	86,370	1,195,130	425,826	63,079	271,132
Total ..	623,528	557,121	1337994	459,151	1,507,252	984,174	378,195	990,151

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

The number of disputes concerning "wages" in 1943 was 160, representing 20 per cent. of the total. The heading "Employment of particular classes or persons" includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over "Employment" questions in 1943 numbered 194, or 25 per cent. of the total, and over "Working Conditions" 200, or 26 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 554, or 71 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

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

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

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

return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1942 and 1943.*—The following tables show the industrial disputes in 1942 and 1943, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes: Results.

State or Territory	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1942.(a)												
New South Wales	141	378	6	22	38,099	103,606	1,460	7,049	86,158	187,078	8,524	27,011
Victoria ..	10	6	2	1	8,075	2,486	1,040	70	22,734	6,618	4,500	910
Queensland ..	4	2	..	..	279	143	..	..	1,867	835	..	..
South Australia	3	4	..	4	1,408	1,143	..	1,066	2,686	3,852	..	3,956
Western Australia	3	2	..	1	837	244	..	728	795	4,964	..	5,096
Tasmania ..	..	1	1	..	..	34	17	..	..	34	17	..
N. Territory ..	1	..	..	..	150	..	..	..	300	..	..	..
A. C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. ..	166	393	9	28	48,848	107,656	2,517	8,913	114,540	201,381	13,041	36,973

1943.(a)												
New South Wales	163	459	4	62	57,147	174,958	870	23,253	217,375	494,447	29,351	53,997
Victoria ..	13	17	4	6	5,899	7,496	2,293	3,571	32,287	23,907	3,897	16,595
Queensland ..	8	..	2	1	3,466	4,203	1,318	303	16,581	38,142	3,718	454
South Australia	13	..	..	3	5,273	2,877	..	293	12,588	5,326	..	1,506
Western Australia	4	3	..	2	318	957	..	300	583	7,525	..	1,830
Tasmania ..	1	1	..	..	13	175	..	..	26	175	..	..
N. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. ..	202	497	10	74	72,116	190,668	4,481	27,720	279,440	569,522	36,966	74,382

(a) The following particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1942 and 1943 respectively, should be added to the above figures for the relevant year to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables :—

State.	Number.		Establishments Involved.		Workpeople Involved.		Working Days Lost.		
	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.	
New South Wales	..	5	1	5	1	881	149	6,576	1,341
Victoria	1	..	1	..	448	..	5,376	..
Western Australia	1	..	1	..	969	..	28,500
Total	..	6	2	6	2	1,329	1,118	11,952	29,841

(iii) *Australia, 1942 and 1943.*—The following tables show the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia for the year, 1942 and 1943, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes: Causes and Results, Australia.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1942.(a)												
Wages—												
(a) For increase	1	3	1	3	240	569	18	1,323	240	1,294	108	5,761
(b) Against decrease	1	1	..	..	931	26	..	..	13,965	26	..	..
(c) Other Wage questions	40	56	1	8	7,652	20,104	17	3,591	18,317	62,421	17	8,474
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	1	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	2	4	..	2	513	1,006	..	111	1,250	1,006	..	351
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	6	..	..	2	1,407	..	..	320	4,383	..	..	290
(b) Other union questions	7	17	..	..	2,029	3,273	..	..	2,058	7,121	..	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons	44	83	2	8	16,899	21,019	1,040	1,954	44,182	35,841	4,500	12,441
Working conditions	42	86	..	4	9,791	19,049	..	1,068	20,057	38,273	..	8,018
Sympathy	..	13	..	..	..	7,869	..	..	..	12,377	..	..
Other Causes	22	130	5	1	9,301	34,741	1,442	546	10,003	43,022	8,416	1,638
Total(a)	166	393	9	28	48,848	107,656	2,517	8,913	114,540	201,381	13,041	36,973
1943.(a)												
Wages—												
(a) For increase	6	14	3	4	2,375	5,209	1,589	1,268	25,300	14,875	2,489	1,415
(b) Against decrease	1	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	44	..	..	..
(c) Other Wage questions	28	83	2	18	7,452	36,574	618	7,462	23,621	80,435	28,649	18,293
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	3	1	..	1	5,600	13	..	1,292	6,200	20	..	7,028
(b) Other disputes re hours	3	5	1	2	1,358	2,702	400	970	7,096	2,155	2,800	15,300
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	3	2	..	1	2,857	17	..	70	48,457	311	..	630
(b) Other union questions	9	15	..	6	4,413	5,436	..	950	19,428	23,126	..	1,297
Employment of particular Classes or Persons	57	125	2	10	27,281	30,357	805	1,947	99,726	164,560	1,510	10,306
Working conditions	70	121	1	8	15,362	28,736	150	1,450	34,228	59,634	600	1,709
Sympathy	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	11,593	..	..	..	16,436
Other causes	22	131	1	3	5,574	81,624	918	718	13,340	226,406	918	1,968
Total(a)	202	497	10	74	72,116	190,668	4,481	27,720	279,440	569,522	36,966	74,382

(a) See note to table on page 112.

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

Industrial Disputes : Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1939 ..	75	302	19	20	22,517	117,445	6,233	6,635	104,192	256,602	43,560	54,701
1940 ..	99	213	12	24	36,303	128,874	1,800	25,092	162,662	443,682	6,655	883,941
1941 ..	225	287	24	29	74,836	146,031	11,438	15,062	271,539	322,837	93,424	94,464
1942 (a) ..	166	393	9	28	48,848	107,656	2,517	8,913	114,540	201,381	13,041	36,973
1943 (a) ..	202	497	10	74	72,116	190,668	4,481	27,720	279,440	569,522	36,966	74,382

(a) See note to table on page 112.

(b) The following particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1943, should be added to the figures for 1943 to effect a balance with those published in preceding tables :—

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in earlier years, but of late years the position has been reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1943 was 63. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

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

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

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

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1937 to 1943*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942. (a)	1943. (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	265	245	277	192	245	233	356
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	9	17	17	12	22	117	100
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	6	3	3	6	9	9	13
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	4	9	2	7	56	16	30
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	2	9	6	25	57	43	38
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	13	5	..	1	..	3	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..
By other methods ..	13	48	92	106	105	173	178	246
Total ..	208	340	375	416	348	565	596	783

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	72,430	70,481	80,193	55,084	72,865	57,556	101,169
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	2,764	4,845	2,489	3,520	5,757	42,072	43,556
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	1,804	1,844	4,923	2,766	3,336	2,459	4,583
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	428	5,519	429	2,617	21,788	4,642	15,096
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	486	21,289	3,268	33,203	55,019	14,873	12,251
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	658	825	..	20	..	340	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	86	..	178	13	..	..	..
By other methods ..	2,988	16,773	38,313	61,326	92,866	88,282	46,532	118,330
Total ..	50,283	95,590	142,291	152,830	192,069	247,387	167,934	294,985

(a) See note to table on page 112.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1937.	1938.	1939	1940.	1941.	1942. (a)	1943. (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	396,410	203,173	245,709	152,848	159,347	98,650	244,920
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	18,517	64,220	52,913	21,018	42,563	115,727	246,334
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	48,769	11,796	35,647	8,665	14,239	10,112	19,430
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	7,354	326,881	3,366	30,420	107,051	18,761	82,112
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	4,120	629,075	46,450	1,032,801	510,277	69,441	53,330
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	12,371	..	20	..	5,248	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	172	..	3,892	377	..	..	..
By other methods ..	56,509	31,162	72,913	71,127	232,811	143,519	53,244	314,184
Total ..	623,528	510,075	1,308,060	459,154	1,498,940	982,264	365,935	960,310

(a) See note to table on page 112.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 43 in 1925 and 78 in 1937. In 1943 the percentage was 45. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods", stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

§ 4. Relief of Unemployment.

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

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

§ 5. State Labour Exchanges.

There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Labour Exchanges, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Details were given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133, concerning the organization and administration of these Exchanges, in the several States.

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Source of Information.**—The following tables have been compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors

in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

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

Industrial Accidents, 1939 to 1943.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A. (b)	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1939 .. 53	26	20	14	43	5	161
	1940 .. 61	17	12	16	30	2	138
	1941 .. 73	22	10	7	32	6	150
	1942 .. 66	16	8	5	25	7	127
	1943 .. 71	18	9	3	19	8	128
	(a)						
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1939 .. 9,794	976	684	178	1,662	106	13,400
	1940 .. 10,675	1,395	687	291	1,740	159	14,947
	1941 .. 14,593	1,971	743	245	1,656	92	19,210
	1942 .. 17,867	1,835	1,126	341	1,517	100	22,786
	1943 .. 20,783	2,143	921	285	1,268	90	25,488

(a) See remarks below.

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

Compared with 1942 the number of deaths from industrial accidents in 1943 increased in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania and decreased in South Australia and Western Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales and Victoria but decreased in all other States.

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

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Accidents: Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1942 and 1943.

Industrial Group	Fatal.		Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)	
	1942.	1943.	1942.	1943.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	5	5	641	676
II. Engineering, etc. (a)	19	16	(a) 10,518	(a) 12,455
III. Food, Drink, etc.	7	7	2,222	2,362
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	3	4	831	916
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	2	629	591
VI. Other Manufacturing	15	18	5,471	6,290
VII. Building and Scaffolding	2	5	16	25
VIII. Mining	65	60	1,947	1,709
IX. Lifts .. .. .	..	2	16	10
X. Miscellaneous	10	9	495	454
Total	127	128	22,786	25,488

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

(b) See remarks above.

In 1943 the largest number of fatal accidents occurred in the mining industry, representing 47 per cent. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in engineering, etc. (49 per cent.). It should be pointed out, however, that the figures for 1938 and later years are not directly comparable with those for previous years as accidents in ore dressing, smelting works, etc., in New South Wales previously included in Group VIII. (Mining) are now included in the engineering group.

Five fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding and nine deaths resulted from other accidents. Fifty-two fatal and 23,290 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, 12,455 of the total occurring in the engineering and metal-working group.

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

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, in each State in 1942 and 1943.

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

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1942.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
" " Falls of Ground ..	3	..	..	..	4	1	8
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	2	1	..	..	5	..	8
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
2. Above Ground(b)—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
Other Accidents ..	3	..	..	1	2	2	8
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	12	..	1	..	2	..	15
Other Accidents ..	7	..	4	..	..	..	11
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	31	1	8	1	20	4	63

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the State Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident. (b) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c.

A.—Fatal Accidents—continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
1943.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
" " Falls of Ground	5	..	2	..	3	..	10
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	1	..	1	..	1	..	4
Other Accidents	1	..	1	..	6	1	8
2. Above Ground(b)—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
Other Accidents	5	..	..	..	2	..	7
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. .. .	..	..	1	1	1	1	4
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	7	..	..	..	..	2	9
Other Accidents	8	1	1	..	1	..	11
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Total	30	1	7	1	15	6	60

(b) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
1942.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	10	..	2	..	4	1	17
" " Falls of Ground	44	5	10	..	50	1	110
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	5	1	..	..	12	..	18
Other Accidents	85	1	80	..	535	20	721
2. Above Ground— (c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. .. .	..	..	9	12	27	3	51
Other Accidents	47	1	30	48	154	30	310
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. (b) .. .. .	..	..	52	92	26	26	196
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	18	6	38	..	37	..	99
Other Accidents	37	1	138	..	187	5	368
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Other Accidents	9	..	9	..	24	1	43
Total	265	15	368	152	1,060	87	1,947

(a) Complete reports not available. (b) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories in States other than New South Wales as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works. (c) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days—*continued.*

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total
1943							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1 Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	4	..	..	..	9	..	13
" " " Falls of Ground	31	..	2	..	36	4	73
" " " Falling down shafts, etc.	2	1	2	..	12	2	19
Other Accidents ..	51	2	71	..	414	15	553
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	..	4	2	22	1	29
Other Accidents ..	35	1	25	48	112	29	250
3 Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. (b)..			62	90	23	11	186
COAL MINES.							
1 Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	9	..	..	..	4	..	13
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	27	9	58	..	33	1	128
Other Accidents ..	43	3	114	..	216	4	380
2 Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	3	..	1	..	4	..	8
Other Accidents ..	6	..	16	1	34	..	57
Total ..	211	16	355	141	919	67	1,700

(b) Includes quarries, brick and clay pits, &c.

Forty-three fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year 1943, as compared with 17 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1943 numbered 37, as against 23 in coalmines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,179 and above ground 530.

CHAPTER V.—ASSOCIATIONS.**§ 1. Labour Organizations.**

1. **General.**—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since 1936. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1939 to 1943. Particulars for the years 1912 to 1938 will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.