

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

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

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

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

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

Male unpaid "helpers" in rural industry, who numbered about 35,000 in June, 1933, and about 21,000 in June, 1947, have been included with employers and self-employed persons, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in an unofficial partnership or as learners with the farm owner. Unpaid "helpers" in other industries, who numbered about 6,000 males and 4,000 females in June, 1933, have been included with wage and salary earners. Unpaid female "helpers" on farms are very numerous, some 22,000 being shown on Agricultural and Pastoral Statistics returns for March, 1947. Generally they are occupied mainly in home duties. All women occupied in unpaid home duties have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

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

Total Occupied Persons : Australia.

('000.)

Year and Month.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments). (a)	Employers and Self-employed Persons.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons including Forces. (a)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933—June..	5.8	292.4	248.3	540.7	200.0	992.0	1192.0	1732.7	1738.5
1939—July..	12.9	300.0	299.0	599.0	202.0	1293.1	1495.1	2094.1	2107.0
1941—July..	6282.8	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	3363.4	1551.4	2043.4	2316.2
1943—June..	685.0	262.0	150.0	412.0	120.9	1273.2	1394.1	1806.1	2491.1
1945—June(e)	603.5	287.5	187.1	474.6	130.2	1294.2	1424.4	1899.0	2502.5
1947—June..	53.2	278.0	286.8	564.8	148.2	1640.1	1787.6	2236.3	2216.5

See footnotes on following page.

Total Occupied Persons : Australia—continued.

('000.)

Year and Month.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments). (a)	Employers and Self-employed Persons.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons including Forces. (a)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
FEMALES.									
1933—June..	..	15.1	56.2	71.3	4.4	447.5	451.9	523.2	523.2
1939—July..	..	16.0	62.0	78.0	4.0	561.6	565.6	643.6	643.6
1941—July..	1.8	14.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	656.2	662.2	733.0	734.8
1943—June..	44.0	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.1	682.1	710.2	750.3	800.3
1945—June(c)	45.4	17.0	43.1	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
1947—June..	0.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	d659.9	d668.0	d737.6	d738.4
PERSONS.									
1933—June..	5.8	307.5	304.5	612.0	204.4	1439.5	1643.9	2255.9	2261.7
1939—July..	12.9	316.0	361.0	677.0	206.0	1854.7	2060.7	2737.7	2750.6
1941—July..	d284.6	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2019.6	2213.6	2776.4	3061.0
1943—June..	720.0	273.7	184.4	458.1	149.0	1955.3	2104.3	2562.4	3397.4
1945—June(c)	648.9	304.5	230.2	534.7	153.2	1951.3	2114.5	2619.2	3268.1
1947—June..	54.0	292.7	312.6	605.3	156.3	d2300.3	d2456.6	d3100.9	d3154.9

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia. (b) Excludes approximately 50,000 men called up for short training courses. (c) 1st June, 1945 (Occupation Survey). (d) Preliminary estimate, subject to revision. (e) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic service as follows:—206.7 in June, 1933; 124.5 in July, 1939; 100.0 in July, 1941; 41.5 in June, 1943; 47.6 in June, 1945; 40.3 in June, 1947.

The numbers of persons in the Defence Forces in June, 1947 shown in the foregoing table include those serving outside Australia who were omitted from the Census taken in that month. The numbers of employers and self-employed persons and wage and salary earners in rural industry are in accordance with the final results of the Census. Estimates, based on Pay-roll Tax returns, etc., are shown in the table above for wage and salary earners employed in industries other than rural. The estimate of 659,900 female wage and salary earners employed in non-rural industries includes 40,300 private domestics (the figure from the June, 1947, Census). The remaining 619,600 females in the estimate include females working part-time. The 1947 Census figure for the same industries (i.e., excluding rural and private domestic) was 579,200. Persons working regularly but for considerably less than normal working hours were instructed on the Census Schedule to exclude themselves from the work force, unless their earnings from such work formed their principal means of livelihood.

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

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

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

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

The total labour force expanded by 37,000 between June, 1943 and June, 1945, the numbers of males and females both increasing. During 1945-46 and 1946-47, as demobilization of the Defence Forces progressed, there was

a rapid increase in the number of occupied civilians, but the effective labour force is estimated to have decreased by 105,200 (males 51,800; females, 53,400). The decrease was mainly the result of two factors—firstly, retirement of some persons who entered the Defence Forces or civilian employment solely on account of war conditions and who normally would not have sought gainful employment; secondly, entry of ex-Service personnel into full-time training courses.

From July, 1939 to June, 1943 the number of persons occupied in rural industry declined from 522,000 to 422,700 but recovered to about 449,000 in June, 1947.

The numbers occupied in industries other than rural were 2,215,700 in July, 1939; 2,139,700 in June, 1943; 2,191,500 in June, 1945; and 2,651,900 in June, 1947. Employers and self-employed persons in these industries decreased from 361,000 in July, 1939, to 184,400 in June, 1943, partly as a result of enlistments in the Defence Forces but chiefly as a result of changing to wage or salary earning. By June, 1947, employers and self-employed persons had increased to 342,600.

(ii) *States*.—The following table shows total occupied males and females in each State in July, 1939 and June, 1947, divided into Defence Forces, employers and self-employed persons and wage and salary earners.

Total Occupied Persons : States.

('000.)

State.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments) (a)		Employers and Self-employed Persons.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons including Forces.	
	July, 1939.	June, 1947.	July, 1939.	June, 1947.	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)	July, 1939.	June, 1947. (b)
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	23.1	216.2	197.5	596.2	723.6	817.3	944.2
Victoria ..	4.4	15.9	162.9	158.1	399.5	480.9	566.8	654.9
Queensland ..	1.0	5.9	95.1	96.9	218.6	233.4	314.7	318.2
South Australia ..	1.1	2.6	54.6	51.8	127.7	154.4	183.4	208.8
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	47.4	39.8	99.7	115.6	148.1	158.8
Tasmania ..	0.5	0.8	21.5	20.1	46.9	58.1	68.9	79.0
FEMALES.								
New South Wales ..	..	0.3	28.4	25.4	220.8	268.8	249.2	294.5
Victoria ..	..	0.4	25.3	22.4	175.3	203.4	200.8	216.2
Queensland ..	..	0.1	11.1	10.2	71.2	83.2	82.3	92.5
South Australia ..	..	..	6.0	5.2	47.4	52.9	53.4	58.1
Western Australia ..	..	..	4.8	4.3	33.2	38.4	38.0	42.7
Tasmania ..	..	..	2.2	1.9	16.3	19.0	18.5	20.9
PERSONS.								
New South Wales ..	4.9	23.4	244.6	222.9	817.0	992.4	1066.5	1,238.7
Victoria ..	4.4	16.3	188.4	180.5	574.8	684.3	767.6	881.1
Queensland ..	1.0	6.0	106.2	107.1	289.8	338.6	397.0	451.7
South Australia ..	1.1	2.6	60.6	57.0	175.1	207.3	236.8	266.9
Western Australia ..	1.0	3.4	52.2	44.1	132.9	154.0	186.1	201.3
Tasmania ..	0.5	0.8	23.7	22.0	63.2	77.1	87.4	99.9

(a) Includes those serving outside Australia.

(b) Preliminary figures subject to revision.

Between July, 1939 and June, 1947, the occupied population of Australia (including Defence Forces but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, persons of independent means and dependants) increased by

approximately 14.7 per cent. The percentage increase in each State was as follows: New South Wales, 16.1; Victoria, 14.8; Queensland, 13.8; South Australia, 12.7; Western Australia, 8.3; Tasmania, 14.3.

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment.—(i) *Australia: Industrial Groups.*—Estimates are made monthly of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female domestics in private homes), based on Pay-roll Tax returns and returns of Government employment. Pay-roll Tax returns cover only a small proportion of wage earners on rural holdings, and practically no private domestic servants. It is not possible to obtain actual numbers of farm employees and private domestic servants except when a Census or quasi-Census such as the Occupation Survey (1st June, 1945) is taken, but estimates have been made from time to time using available data. The next table shows the trend in that section of wage and salary earning employment which it is possible to estimate monthly. Figures given as at July, 1939 are based on the National Register. From July, 1941 (commencement of Pay-roll Tax returns), the estimates are available for each month, and the table shows the level in June of the years 1950 to 1954. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*).

The table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, persons on the paid strength of the Defence Forces and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Governmental authorities and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Governmental employees, if any. The manufacturing employment figures in this table are not comparable as to either absolute level or trend with those shown on pages 90 and 91 below.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industrial Groups, Australia.

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953. (a)	June, 1954. (a)
MALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.2	53.9	55.8	58.8	58.0	58.7
Manufacturing, etc. (b)	456.1	716.4	733.0	721.4	726.4	756.8
Building and Construction	149.7	197.2	212.7	214.0	193.2	205.7
Rail and Air Transport	71.0	100.9	100.9	106.9	104.9	106.3
Other Transport and Communication	112.9	191.9	193.8	193.0	190.2	193.8
Retail Trade	259.7	127.1	129.7	124.8	125.0	128.4
Other Commerce and Finance		178.0	188.4	191.2	191.0	198.3
Health		24.8	24.8	25.3	25.5	25.9
Education	22.1	30.7	31.9	33.2	33.4	36.7
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	17.4	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.2	18.3
Personal Services	37.0	55.9	54.6	53.2	51.6	52.1
Other	95.2	163.9	167.9	168.2	167.4	167.4
Total	1,293.1	1,858.7	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.8	1,948.4
Governmental (c)	349.8	554.3	571.2	578.4	567.8	581.4
Private Employers	943.3	1,304.4	1,340.3	1,329.7	1,319.0	1,367.0
Total	1,293.1	1,858.7	1,911.5	1,908.1	1,886.8	1,948.4

See footnotes on following page.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment: Industrial Groups, Australia—continued.*(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Domestic in Private Homes, Persons on Paid Strength of Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)*

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Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1950. (a)	June, 1951. (a)	June, 1952. (a)	June, 1953. (a)	June, 1954. (a)
FEMALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	169.0	230.4	241.1	206.3	209.8	226.8
Building and Construction	1.2	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.7
Rail and Air Transport	2.5	8.0	8.2	8.6	7.7	8.0
Other Transport and Communication	10.1	30.8	31.9	30.9	28.5	28.5
Retail Trade	114.9	113.3	119.1	112.6	109.9	115.3
Other Commerce and Finance	34.0	64.8	72.3	72.9	71.5	77.0
Health	32.0	65.0	67.4	68.7	68.8	70.8
Education	4.0	8.4	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.6
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	43.0	72.8	72.1	68.9	65.8	67.0
Personal Services	26.1	51.6	54.7	55.0	54.5	54.9
Other						
Total	437.1	688.2	718.8	679.4	673.7	707.5
Governmental (c)	55.2	107.7	113.9	115.3	112.0	114.5
Private Employers	381.9	580.5	604.9	564.1	561.7	593.0
Total	437.1	688.2	718.8	679.4	673.7	707.5
PERSONS.						
Mining and Quarrying	32.5	54.6	56.6	59.7	58.9	59.7
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	625.1	946.8	974.1	927.7	936.2	983.6
Building and Construction	150.9	206.5	216.5	218.2	197.5	210.4
Rail and Air Transport	75.5	108.9	109.1	115.5	112.6	114.3
Other Transport and Communication	123.0	222.7	225.7	223.9	218.7	222.3
Retail Trade	374.6	240.4	248.8	237.4	234.9	243.7
Other Commerce and Finance	51.8	80.3	92.2	94.0	94.3	96.7
Health	54.1	69.8	71.6	75.0	78.7	81.6
Education	21.4	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.9	26.9
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	80.0	128.7	126.7	122.1	117.4	119.1
Personal Services	121.3	215.5	222.6	223.2	221.9	222.3
Other						
Total	1,730.2	2,546.9	2,630.3	2,587.5	2,560.5	2,655.9
Governmental (c)	405.0	662.0	685.1	693.7	679.8	695.9
Private Employers	1,325.2	1,884.9	1,945.2	1,893.8	1,880.7	1,960.0
Total	1,730.2	2,546.9	2,630.3	2,587.5	2,560.5	2,655.9

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Estimates (subject to revision) based on Pay-roll Tax returns, etc. of employees engaged predominantly in secondary production. The figures include a considerable number of employees outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pages 97 and 98. (c) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State and Local Government Authorities.

During the year ended June, 1954 the total increase in the numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding wage earners in Rural Industry, females in Private Domestic Service and personnel in Defence Forces) was 95,200 (males 61,600; females 33,600). Employees of Governmental authorities increased by 16,100 (males 13,600; females 2,500) and those employed by private employers increased by 79,100 (males 48,000; females 31,100).

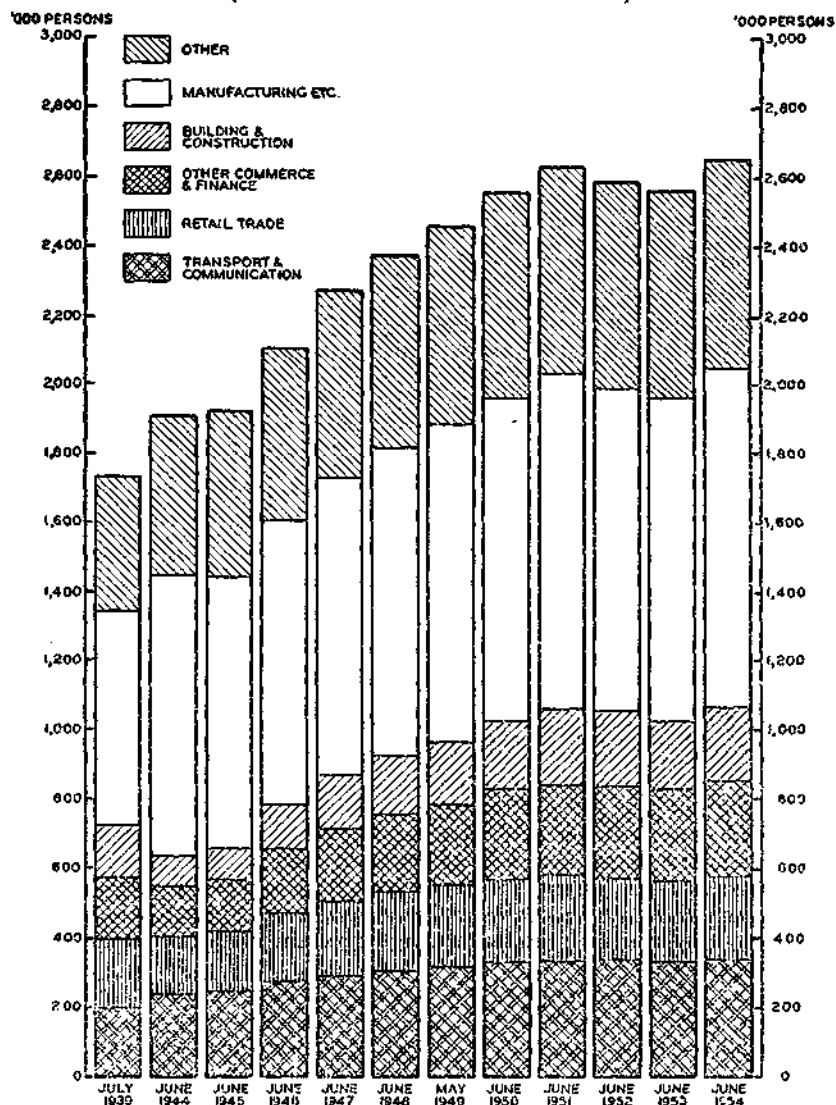
During this period employment increased in most industrial groups, the following being the more important—Manufacturing 47,400, Building and Construction 12,900, Retail Trade 8,800 and other Commerce and Finance 12,600.

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

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: AUSTRALIA 1939 AND 1944 TO 1954

BY MAIN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

(EXCLUDING RURAL AND PRIVATE DOMESTIC WORKERS)



Wages and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment : States.

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

('000.)

Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
MALES.							
1933-June ..	380.6	288.6	130.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.0
1939-July ..	529.9	357.5	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941-November ..	556.8	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.4
1948-June(b) ..	702.3	473.3	232.6	149.0	109.2	54.5	1730.9
1949-May(b)(c) ..	721.4	489.3	239.8	155.0	112.8	57.4	1787.1
1950-June(b) ..	740.8	510.7	250.1	165.7	120.5	58.4	1858.7
1951-June(b) ..	758.2	525.8	259.3	170.0	125.3	60.2	1911.5
1952-June(b) ..	754.4	524.4	258.1	171.5	126.0	61.0	1908.1
1953-June(b) ..	734.3	521.6	255.2	170.6	130.2	61.8	1886.8
1954-June(b) ..	758.1	539.7	263.7	176.0	135.0	62.8	1948.4
FEMALES.							
1933-June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.6	9.1	340.8
1939-July ..	168.0	142.9	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.1
1941-November ..	229.3	192.8	62.6	45.6	32.6	15.2	579.8
1948-June(b) ..	261.9	196.7	77.9	50.1	37.0	18.0	644.0
1949-May(b)(c) ..	269.9	202.5	80.1	52.2	37.8	18.8	664.1
1950-June(b) ..	278.5	210.0	83.1	54.3	39.9	19.4	688.2
1951-June(b) ..	290.9	219.6	86.1	57.0	41.6	20.3	718.8
1952-June(b) ..	270.5	206.6	83.8	54.9	40.5	19.8	679.4
1953-June(b) ..	266.2	205.9	83.7	53.4	41.0	20.1	673.7
1954-June(b) ..	279.5	217.7	86.1	56.9	42.8	21.0	707.5
PERSONS.							
1933-June ..	506.4	406.8	180.3	106.5	90.7	38.1	1332.8
1939-July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	140.7	109.1	49.0	1730.2
1941-November ..	786.1	597.9	230.5	167.5	115.8	54.6	1961.2
1948-June(b) ..	964.2	670.0	310.5	199.1	146.2	72.5	2374.9
1949-May(b)(c) ..	991.3	691.8	319.9	207.2	150.6	76.2	2451.2
1950-June(b) ..	1010.3	720.7	333.5	220.0	160.4	77.8	2546.9
1951-June(b) ..	1049.1	745.4	345.4	227.0	166.9	80.5	2630.3
1952-June(b) ..	1024.9	731.0	341.9	226.4	166.5	80.8	2587.3
1953-June(b) ..	1000.5	727.5	338.9	224.0	171.2	81.0	2560.5
1954-June(b) ..	1037.6	757.4	349.8	234.9	177.8	83.8	2655.9

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

(b) Subject to revision.

(c) Figures for May, 1949, have been used for purposes of annual comparison because of the effects of the coal dispute in June, 1949.

In all States except Queensland the number of male wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding rural, was higher in November, 1941, than at the outbreak of war. The male employment level then commenced to decline and continued to do so in most States until the second quarter of 1943-44. In Queensland, however, the downward movement was very slight. There was then a general, though slight, upward trend (except in South Australia) until the end of the war. Demobilization of the Defence Forces resulted in a rapid increase in male employment in all States in 1945-46 and 1946-47. Male employment in each State continued to increase during each of the next four years, reaching a peak of 1,923,700 in March, 1952. During 1952-53, however, the numbers employed fell continuously to 1,857,800 in January, 1953. From February, 1953, male employment rose steadily for the remainder of the year 1952-53, and continued to rise during 1953-54. In March, 1954, the previous peak of male employment was passed and by June, 1954, a record level of 1,948,400 had been reached.

After the outbreak of war, female wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and domestics in private homes) increased rapidly in all States. The peak level during the war (646,000) was reached in December, 1943. From June to December, 1943 there was only a slight total increase. Victoria and South Australia had already passed their respective peaks of female employment. In January, 1946 female employment had reached its lowest level (588,400) since January, 1942, having declined in all States after the end of the war, particularly in Victoria and South Australia. From January, 1946 female employment increased in all States and in May, 1949 had passed the war-time peak. The post-war peak of 724,000 was reached in November, 1951, and was followed by a steady fall until January, 1953. Female employment increased slightly in February, 1953, remained fairly stable until June, 1953, and thereafter increased steadily until March, 1954. There was little change between March and June, 1954. The figure of 707,500 in June, 1954 was approximately 16,500 less than the peak employment figure of November, 1951.

(iii) *Factories.*—In the following table is shown the mid-year number of employees in the main factory classes in each of the years 1950 to 1953 compared with 1939. The figures refer to the reported employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published annually in the *Secondary Industries Bulletin*. In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more persons are employed, or in which power, other than manual is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude working proprietors and those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia.

('000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953
MALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9.8	16.0	17.1	17.6	17.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	18.3	18.9	18.5	18.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	14.6	26.6	27.9	28.2	27.7
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	161.6	316.3	330.3	337.2	337.6
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	2.8	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.0
Textiles (including knitted goods)	18.3	29.7	30.6	23.9	28.3
Skins and Leather	8.0	12.2	11.1	10.1	10.9
Clothing (including shoes)	19.1	29.4	30.3	27.1	28.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	57.6	85.4	87.9	85.7	85.8
Sawmilling and Woodworking	27.5	47.6	50.9	50.9	50.5
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	11.2	16.8	18.0	15.7	15.7
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	38.0	39.1	39.3	38.4
Rubber	4.9	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.6
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.4	12.7	13.2	11.5	12.9
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	13.3	13.9	14.8	15.1
Total	391.0	677.5	704.5	694.9	701.5

Employment in Factories according to Main Classes : Australia—continued.
(’000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953
FEMALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .	5.7	8.6	9.2	8.5	8.2
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .	9.4	34.9	39.1	34.0	32.8
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .	27.2	36.7	38.8	30.1	36.8
Skins and Leather	2.5	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.0
Clothing (including shoes) .. .	61.3	84.0	87.7	71.7	73.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	20.9	30.4	31.0	28.6	25.6
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. .	0.9	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .	2.7	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.1
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	11.6	14.3	15.3	14.3	13.5
Rubber	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.0
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	2.4	6.9	7.0	5.5	6.5
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total	148.6	231.2	244.3	207.1	211.6

PERSONS.

Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	16.6	17.8	18.3	17.7
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	19.8	20.5	20.0	20.4
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. .. .	20.3	35.2	37.1	36.7	35.9
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. .. .	171.0	351.2	369.4	371.8	370.4
Jewellery, Watches, etc. .. .	3.3	6.1	5.8	4.7	5.1
Textiles (including knitted goods) .. .	45.5	66.4	69.4	54.0	65.1
Skins and Leather	10.5	16.2	14.8	13.1	13.9
Clothing (including shoes) .. .	80.4	113.4	118.0	98.8	101.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco .. .	78.5	115.8	118.9	114.3	111.4
Sawmilling and Woodworking .. .	28.4	49.7	53.3	53.2	52.9
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. .. .	13.9	20.0	21.5	18.6	18.8
Paper, Printing, etc. .. .	38.3	52.3	54.4	53.6	51.9
Rubber	7.2	13.0	13.7	13.0	13.6
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.8	19.6	20.2	17.0	19.4
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	13.4	14.0	14.9	15.2
Total	539.6	908.7	948.8	902.0	913.1

(iv) *Government Employees.*—(a) *Australia, 1939 and 1950 to 1954.* The following table shows at June in each of the years 1950 to 1954, in comparison with 1939, the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Governmental and Local Government authorities. These include all employees of Governmental authorities on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

Government Employees (a), Australia.

June—	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Governmental.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1939(b)	56,009	11,764	67,863	215,066	40,586	275,652	58,637	2,887	61,524	349,802	55,237	405,039
1950 ..	156,132	44,970	201,302	338,003	58,209	396,212	59,988	4,453	64,441	554,323	107,632	661,955
1951 ..	160,690	48,063	208,753	348,447	61,090	409,537	62,096	4,751	66,847	571,233	113,904	685,137
1952 ..	157,880	45,117	202,997	359,310	65,661	424,971	61,167	5,111	66,278	578,387	115,289	693,676
1953 ..	159,002	41,571	200,573	349,096	65,129	414,225	59,641	5,315	64,956	567,739	112,015	679,754
1954 ..	156,604	41,579	198,183	363,095	67,466	430,561	61,643	5,493	67,136	581,342	114,538	695,880

(a) See explanation above.

(b) July.

(b) *Commonwealth and States, etc., June, 1953 and 1954.* The numbers of employees of Commonwealth Government authorities in Australia as at June, 1953 and 1954, are shown in the following table, together with the numbers of employees of State and Semi-Governmental and Local Government authorities in each State.

Government Employees (a), June, 1953 and 1954.

Employed by—	June, 1953.			June, 1954.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Commonwealth ..	159,002	41,571	200,573	156,604	41,579	198,183
New South Wales ..	151,390	25,277	176,667	156,721	26,209	182,930
Victoria ..	101,316	20,799	122,115	105,563	21,538	127,101
Queensland ..	64,275	7,510	71,785	68,258	7,604	75,862
South Australia ..	39,304	7,622	46,926	40,441	7,984	48,425
Western Australia ..	36,670	5,938	42,608	37,775	6,117	43,892
Tasmania ..	15,782	3,298	19,080	15,980	3,507	19,487
Total ..	567,739	112,015	679,754	581,342	114,538	695,880

(a) See explanation in para (iv) (a) above.

§ 2. Unemployment.

The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at the Censuses of 1911, 1921, 1933 and 1947, the National Register, 1939, and the Occupation Survey, 1945. The percentage which the unemployed bore at each date to all wage and salary earners, comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed, is also shown.

Unemployment (All Causes): Australia.

Year and Month.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.			Proportion of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911—April (Census)	'000.	'000.	'000.	%	%	%
1921—April	48.0	8.3	56.3	4.3	2.7	4.0
1933—June (a)	139.4	21.5	160.9	10.7	5.7	9.6
1939—July (b)	460.2	103.1	563.3	27.9	19.1	25.8
1945—June (c)	264.0	34.0	298.0	15.0	5.7	12.6
1947—June (Census) (d)	39.9	16.2	56.1	2.7	2.3	2.6
	66.6	16.9	83.5	3.6	2.5	3.3

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

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

The estimates for 1939 were based on the National Register, which covered males aged 18-64 years, and data available from other sources. The proportion of wage earners unemployed in July, 1939, immediately prior to the 1939-45 War, was estimated at approximately 12½ per cent. In July, 1941, it was about 4 per cent. and by June, 1943, under conditions of intensive mobilization of manpower for war purposes, involuntary unemployment was practically nil. Owing to the use on the Occupation Survey (1945) card of the definition "a person normally working for wages but without a job on 1st June", it appears that the 1945 figures exclude some persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs at the date of the survey. Of the numbers at the 1947 Census shown above, 25.6 per cent. were not at work owing to sickness or accident and 26.6 per cent. stated that they were resting. Of the latter, approximately half said they expected to resume their former jobs. The numbers in need of financial relief on account of unemployment in June, 1947 were quite small. Details of unemployment benefits are shown in § 5.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

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

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

The Service also assists in the administration of the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits, provided under the Social Services Act 1947-1954, and of the Re-Employment Allowance provided under the Re-Establishment and Employment Act 1945-1953 for certain classes of discharged members of the Forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances must register with a District Employment Office which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

In addition to giving assistance and advice on employment problems through a network of District Employment Offices, the Service provides free vocational guidance in each State other than New South Wales by means of a staff of qualified psychologists. (In New South Wales a similar service is provided by the New South Wales Department of Labour, Industry and Social Welfare who act as agents for the Service in this regard.) While vocational guidance is available to any individual, it is provided particularly for juveniles entering employment for the first time, for ex-servicemen, and for physically and mentally handicapped persons.

Invalid pensioners being considered by the Department of Social Services for training under the provisions of the Social Services Act 1947-1954 are examined by the Vocational Guidance Branch before training is provided. During the twelve months ended June, 1954, the Service provided vocational guidance for 8,804 individuals.

Under the scheme operated by the International Refugee Organization (since replaced by the Inter-Governmental Committee for European Migration) for the resettlement of Displaced Persons from Europe following the 1939-45 War, the Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for placing in employment the workers amongst these people so that their services will be of most use in increasing production. Up to 30th June, 1954, more than 100,000 workers had been so placed.

Towards the middle of 1950 the Service was given the responsibility for placing migrants from Great Britain under the Commonwealth-Nominated Migration Scheme. Since the agreements entered into with the Dutch, West German, Greek and Italian Governments for the entry of selected European workers into the country, the Commonwealth Employment Service has undertaken the initial placement of such persons and up to 30th June, 1954, had placed some 6,500 British and 22,000 European workers arriving under the above schemes.

Since early in 1951 the Commonwealth Employment Service has been responsible for the registration, medical examination, interview and call-up of young men for training in the Armed Forces under the National Service Act 1951-1953, which is administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Service is also responsible for administering the provisions of the Act relating to the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

In association with its placement activities, the Commonwealth Employment Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and supplies detailed information on the employment situation to Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. In order to assist in making effective placements, job analysis studies of Australian occupations are also made.

The Service operates within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, and is under the control of the Permanent Head of that Department. It operates on a decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 118 District Employment Offices and Branches in suburban and the larger provincial centres, and with 345 agents in the smaller country centres responsible to the various District Employment Offices. The District Offices and Branches are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 46; Victoria, 29; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 9 (including Darwin); Western Australia, 11; Tasmania, 4.

The Service completed its eighth year of operation in May, 1954. During the year ended June, 1954, there were 511,954 new registrations of applicants for employment of whom 407,860 were referred to employers and 263,676 placed in employment. Corresponding figures for the year ended June, 1953 were 600,149, 345,152 and 242,799 respectively. During 1953-54 there were 436,719 new notifications of vacancies, compared with 332,101 during 1952-53. Vacancies unfilled were 45,870 at the end of June, 1954, and 22,523 at the end of June, 1953.

§ 4. State Labour Exchanges.

Details concerning the organization and administration of State Labour Exchange Organizations in the several States were given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133. With the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service referred to in the preceding section these exchanges have been superseded and by August, 1952, when the Queensland State Labour Bureau was taken over by the Commonwealth, all States had vacated the Employment Service field.

§ 5. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. General.—A very important addition was made to Commonwealth social legislation when the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944 (from 1st July, 1947, incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947-1954) received the Royal Assent on 5th April, 1944.

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

Persons eligible include all males between the ages of 16 and 65 years and all females between the ages of 16 and 60 years who have lived in Australia for the twelve months immediately preceding the claim or who satisfy the Director-General of Social Services that they intend to remain permanently in Australia and who are not receiving a service pension under the Repatriation Act or an invalid, age, or widow's pension or a tuberculosis allowance.

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

2. Maximum Rates of Benefits and Income.—The maximum weekly rates of benefits payable, as at 1st June, 1954, for both unemployment and sickness and permissible income were as follows; these rates operated from 22nd September, 1952.

Age and Conjugal Condition.	Maximum Weekly Benefit.				Permissible Income.	Total Benefit Plus Income.
	Claimant	Dependent Spouse.	Child.	Total.		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Unmarried—						
16 years and under 17 years	30 0	..	..	30 0	5 0	35 0
17 years and under 18 years	30 0	..	..	30 0	10 0	40 0
18 years and under 21 years	40 0	..	..	40 0	15 0	55 0
21 years and over	50 0	..	..	50 0	20 0	70 0
Married	50 0	40 0	5 0	95 0	20 0	115 0

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

Additional benefit (not exceeding £2 per week) may be paid in respect of claimant's housekeeper where no such benefit is payable in respect of his wife, provided there are one or more children under sixteen years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant, but is not employed by him.

3. Means Test.—All benefits are subject to a means test which disregards the value of property owned by a claimant. In applying the means test for sickness benefit, any amount up to £2 per week received by claimant from a friendly society or other approved benefit society is disregarded. For the purpose of calculating unemployment benefit, the income of the claimant and spouse is taken into account, but in the case of sickness benefit the claimant's income only will be considered in determining the amount of benefit because of the possession of other income.

A war pension is not regarded as income in assessing unemployment and sickness benefit, except where benefit is claimed for the same disability for which a war pension is granted.

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

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

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

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

6. Rehabilitation.—Unemployment and sickness beneficiaries are eligible for participation in the Commonwealth rehabilitation scheme under the same conditions as invalid pensioners and persons receiving a tuberculosis allowance. The grant or continuance 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 to do any suitable work.

In the year 1953-54, 784 unemployment and sickness beneficiaries were accepted for treatment or training, and 648 were placed in employment.

7. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month from January, 1953 to June, 1954 :—

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

Month.	New South Wales. (b)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (c)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.		
							Males.	Females.	Persons.
1953—January	23,653	8,416	7,034	1,205	1,136	189	36,817	4,816	41,633
February	20,867	5,158	7,002	730	816	188	29,940	4,821	34,761
March	17,802	4,422	5,882	644	791	223	25,303	4,371	29,674
April	16,871	5,454	4,972	658	700	250	24,446	4,459	28,905
May	15,351	5,430	4,333	576	654	243	22,517	4,270	26,787
June	14,029	5,939	3,777	653	691	323	21,552	4,362	25,914
July	14,296	6,052	3,154	728	870	405	20,907	4,598	25,505
August	12,222	5,549	2,794	506	689	447	18,215	4,082	22,297
September	9,975	4,567	2,591	427	541	427	15,167	3,361	18,528
October	7,070	3,314	2,495	289	445	312	11,109	2,816	13,925
November	5,659	2,367	2,488	224	374	223	8,933	2,402	11,335
December	5,743	2,202	3,279	198	386	142	9,670	2,279	11,949
1954—January	5,589	1,920	5,295	132	388	99	11,288	2,135	13,423
February	4,445	1,539	4,307	99	288	110	9,924	1,954	11,878
March	3,675	1,277	3,044	93	196	85	7,140	1,824	8,964
April	3,445	1,229	3,252	77	239	78	6,549	1,771	8,320
May	2,614	1,161	1,986	79	225	107	4,891	1,681	6,572
June	2,810	1,203	1,657	79	225	109	4,360	1,723	6,083

(a) Last Saturday of month.
Northern Territory.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(c) Includes

(ii) *Amounts paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months January, 1953 to June, 1954 are shown in the following table :—

Unemployment Benefit Payments During Each Month.

(£.)

Month.	New South Wales.(a)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia. (b)	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1953—January	338,123	99,797	74,702	21,979	15,376	4,927	554,904
February	382,754	111,402	94,216	17,089	11,031	3,199	619,691
March	279,087	75,693	97,651	11,348	14,321	4,135	479,235
April	234,925	72,897	84,918	6,855	10,596	3,309	413,500
May	248,784	131,876	85,432	10,996	9,555	3,126	489,769
June	241,222	142,830	58,418	12,355	8,674	3,790	467,289
July	205,482	83,100	55,100	5,895	12,638	5,524	367,739
August	176,731	87,730	39,555	11,138	10,753	6,870	332,777
September	168,961	82,620	40,953	9,900	9,422	6,022	317,878
October	144,077	62,890	38,548	5,544	8,097	6,240	265,396
November	102,600	45,334	33,794	3,769	5,950	5,021	196,558
December	89,409	33,466	43,466	3,096	5,085	3,501	178,023
1954—January	77,149	25,362	60,415	3,542	6,043	1,607	174,118
February	78,232	14,309	70,188	1,888	4,317	2,427	170,361
March	69,794	20,198	74,170	1,499	3,853	1,553	171,167
April	47,042	19,829	49,818	1,705	3,637	1,521	122,952
May	53,824	14,716	49,542	1,013	3,120	1,590	123,805
June	33,825	18,122	26,316	1,824	2,989	1,613	84,689

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

§ 6. 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. Particulars for the first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. 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.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1953 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1953 was 1,459 as compared with 1,627 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,080 disputes occurred in 1953, 852 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1953 amounted to 1,050,830 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £3,337,437. Corresponding figures for 1952 were 1,163,504 and £3,439,850.

Graphs showing, for a number of years, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups will be found on pp. 100 and 102.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953.

Class	Industrial Group	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
			Directly	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
New South Wales.							
II	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	54	57,094	2,344	59,438	71,467	199,664
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	11	6,701	385	7,086	121,749	349,896
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	2	31	10	41	308	1,350
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	39		39	11	
VI	Other Manufacturing	17	6,631	1,773	8,404	43,380	117,626
VII.	Building	18	5,357	77	5,434	53,743	202,264
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	852	137,188	134	137,322	353,170	1,159,074
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	3	2,322	388	2,710	8,410	30,434
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	15	23,346	60	23,406	15,474	42,986
X.	Other Land Transport	4	1,300	1,051	2,351	12,875	35,087
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	89	56,864	153	57,017	67,867	220,441
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	6	790		790	1,652	5,199
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	100		100	1,400	10,800
XIII.	Domestic Hotels, etc.	1	23		23	808	1,300
XIV	Miscellaneous	6	1,421		1,421	7,080	21,121
Total (b)		1,080	302,007	6,375	308,382	759,391	2,403,242
Victoria.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	6	42,906	22	42,928	18,604	55,966
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	10	3,241	43	3,287	4,556	16,550
IV	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	1	164		164	626	1,903
VI.	Other Manufacturing	4	2,558	2,091	3,649	8,771	26,878
VII	Building	13	1,008	8	1,016	5,029	15,429
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	3	6,247		6,247	6,157	15,680
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	10	10,478		10,478	11,392	37,203
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	4	216		216	479	1,533
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	100		100	1,300	3,918
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	41		41	246	1,250
Total		53	65,962	2,164	68,126	57,160	176,330
Queensland.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	10	12,436	136	12,572	16,584	39,610
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	18	5,657	3,272	8,929	31,868	82,566
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	50		50	50	110
VII.	Building	8	1,003	37	1,040	8,630	24,519
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	90	8,963	66	9,029	24,105	84,491
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	16		16	128	552
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	524		524	590	2,096
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	132	58,303		58,303	70,949	230,528
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	1	103		103	103	298
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	31		31	441	1,060
Total		265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830

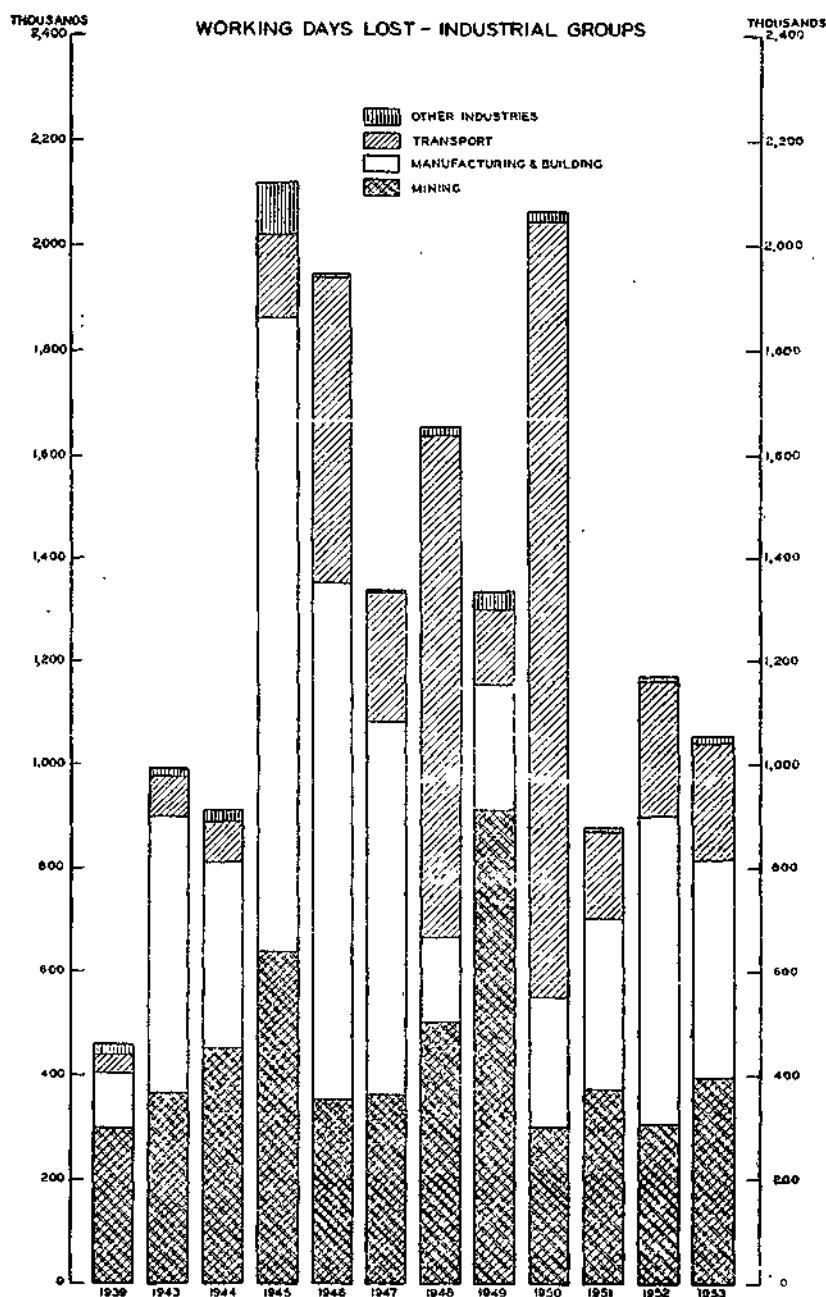
For footnotes see following page.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1953—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	In-directly. (a)	Total.		
South Australia.							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	4	5,370	146	5,516	33,552	£ 130,751
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	1	10	..	10	50	148
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	4,150	44	4,194	10,176	31,758
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	15	8,744	..	8,744	11,597	37,683
	(ii) Shipping, etc. ..	1	8	..	8	32	120
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	220	..	220	69	150
	Total (b)	24	18,502	190	18,692	55,476	200,610
Western Australia.							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	40	..	40	50	97
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	1	12	..	12	12	31
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	1	84	..	84	84	220
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	2	1,440	..	1,440	1,440	4,330
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	149	..	149	104	304
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	4	1,940	..	1,940	3,287	10,681
	Total	11	3,665	..	3,665	4,977	15,663
Tasmania.							
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	230	6	236	8,968	37,500
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	3	618	..	618	158	487
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	14	4,221	..	4,221	9,315	30,272
	Total	18	5,069	6	5,075	18,441	68,259
Northern Territory.							
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	58	..	58	1,450	6,000
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	4	477	..	477	357	1,161
	Total	5	535	..	535	1,807	7,161
Australian Capital Territory.							
VII.	Building	2	27	..	27	104	288
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	47	..	47	26	54
	Total	3	74	..	74	130	342
Australia.							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	40	..	40	50	97
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	75	117,818	2,648	120,466	140,219	426,022
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	39	18,602	3,700	22,302	158,173	449,012
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	3	195	10	205	934	3,253
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	39	..	39	11	..
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	24	8,333	3,864	12,197	52,335	144,982
VII.	Building	41	8,295	122	8,417	67,506	242,500
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	944	147,591	200	147,791	378,715	1,247,895
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	6	2,626	394	3,020	18,956	80,486
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	27	35,034	104	35,138	32,659	93,311
X.	Other Land Transport ..	4	1,300	1,051	2,351	12,875	35,087
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	268	141,027	153	141,180	174,764	567,969
	(ii) Shipping, etc. ..	12	1,717	..	1,717	2,266	7,170
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	2	200	..	200	2,700	11,718
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	23	..	23	805	1,300
XIV.	Miscellaneous	11	1,566	..	1,566	7,862	23,635
	Total (b)	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437

(a) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (b) Two disputes in New South Wales and one in South Australia including respectively 141 and 1,432 workers commenced in 1952 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1953. Particulars of these disputes have been included in statistics of disputes for both 1952 and 1953.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA 1939 AND 1943 TO 1953



3. **Industrial Disputes, 1939 and 1949 to 1953.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in 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 1949 to 1953, with the aggregate for the same period. Figures for the year 1939 have also been inserted.

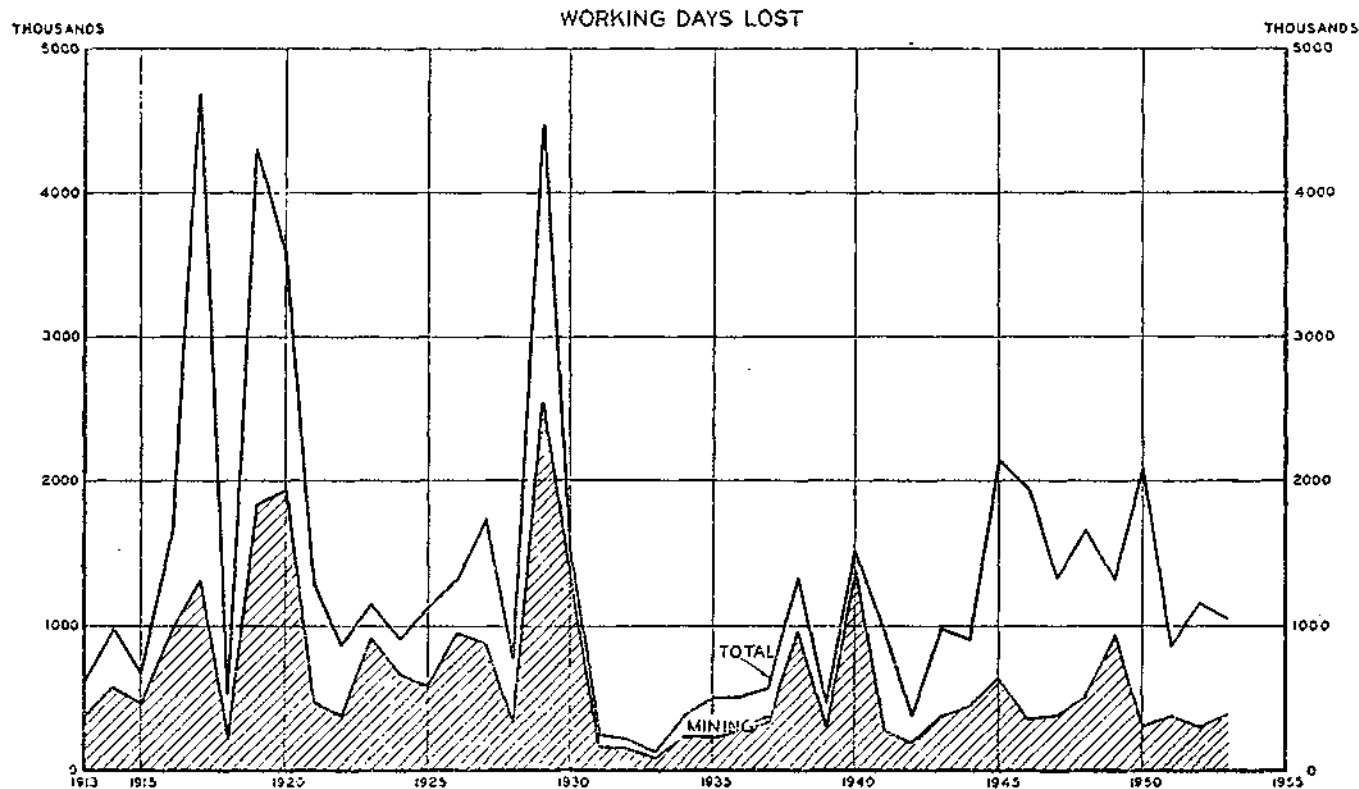
Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Year	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	All Groups.
			(i) Coal- mining.	(ii) Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1949 ..	68	3	644	3	122	9	849
1950 ..	118	21	953	3	159	22	1,276
1951 ..	142	25	912	4	242	19	1,344
1952 ..	164	27	1,219	7	202	8	1,627
1953 ..	143	41	944	6	311	14	1,459
1949-53 ..	635	117	4,072	23	1,030	72	6,555
WORKERS INVOLVED.							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1949 ..	25,358	284	146,948	928	78,165	12,894	264,577
1950 ..	80,994	10,768	178,734	3,638	150,462	7,105	431,701
1951 ..	71,606	3,667	172,732	2,843	156,608	1,136	408,592
1952 ..	157,870	1,862	193,066	4,769	145,933	3,134	505,734
1953 ..	155,249	8,417	147,791	3,020	179,786	1,783	496,046
1949-53 ..	491,077	24,998	839,271	15,198	710,054	26,052	2,106,650
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1949 ..	243,197	573	868,333	39,152	147,278	35,457	1,333,990
1950 ..	231,684	18,219	283,543	18,204	1,492,195	19,043	2,062,888
1951 ..	307,173	23,750	336,447	36,255	165,437	3,912	872,974
1952 ..	572,160	20,079	286,749	19,743	261,709	3,655	1,163,504
1953 ..	351,722	67,506	378,715	18,956	222,564	11,367	1,050,830
1949-53 ..	1,705,945	130,127	2,153,787	132,310	2,288,583	73,434	6,484,186
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)							
1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
1949 ..	445,303	1,171	1,741,238	80,300	280,056	63,468	2,611,536
1950 ..	418,245	37,817	616,094	86,261	2,977,558	30,443	4,166,418
1951 ..	752,319	59,961	863,928	189,200	382,435	8,185	2,256,028
1952 ..	1,593,902	56,034	932,480	94,743	752,124	10,567	3,439,850
1953 ..	1,023,366	242,500	1,247,895	80,486	703,537	39,653	3,337,437
1949-53 ..	4,233,135	397,483	5,401,635	530,900	5,095,710	152,316	15,811,269

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. (i)). For the year 1953 the latter represented 65 per cent. of the annual total.

During the five years 1949 to 1953, working days lost through stoppages involving workers in coal-mining numbered 2,153,787, representing 33 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: AUSTRALIA, 1913 TO 1953



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 and Territories.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953, together with the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table:—

Industrial Disputes : States and Territories.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	£ 419,330
	1950	1,030	289,206	22,498	311,704	639,305	1,333,938
	1951	1,052	279,823	23,738	303,561	682,418	1,803,947
	1952	1,316	333,990	13,106	347,096	763,860	2,279,619
	1953	1,080	302,007	6,375	308,382	759,394	2,405,242
Victoria	1939	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,343	£ 49,946
	1950	33	59,161	14,826	73,987	1,208,365	2,395,691
	1951	47	27,219	..	27,219	42,210	104,038
	1952	33	60,753	1,167	61,920	116,339	339,109
	1953	53	65,962	2,104	68,126	57,100	176,330
Queensland	1939	5	373	2	375	1,870	£ 1,753
	1950	147	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
	1951	191	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	273,454
	1952	195	39,292	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
	1953	265	67,980	3,511	71,497	153,448	405,830
South Australia	1939	2	170	5	175	1,880	£ 1,416
	1950	29	13,766	402	14,168	126,538	264,704
	1951	27	12,713	21	12,734	34,057	88,286
	1952	32	24,408	1,623	26,031	64,738	175,043
	1953	24	18,502	190	18,692	55,476	200,610
Western Australia	1939	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	£ 9,578
	1950	15	1,952	..	1,952	5,728	11,491
	1951	10	4,179	..	4,179	5,101	12,394
	1952	21	19,154	2	19,156	127,826	369,698
	1953	11	3,665	..	3,665	4,977	15,663
Tasmania	1939	4	53	..	53	166	£ 93
	1950	19	3,089	11	3,100	8,447	16,296
	1951	21	4,644	..	4,644	10,401	23,949
	1952	26	10,298	34	10,332	14,143	33,649
	1953	18	5,069	6	5,075	18,441	68,259
Northern Territory	1939	2	234	40	274	3,642	£ 3,600
	1950	1	43	..	43	430	1,450
	1951	1	48	..	48	60	120
	1952	3	257	..	257	272	762
	1953	5	535	..	535	1,807	7,161
Australian Capital Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1950	2	44	..	44	68	127
	1951	1	110	..	110	2,420	4,840
	1952	1	20	..	20	40	105
	1953	3	74	..	74	130	342
Australia	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	£ 455,716
	1950	1,276	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,888	4,166,418
	1951	1,344	380,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028
	1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,103,504	3,439,850
	1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437

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

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 Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., metal smelting and cement manufacture).

The following classification has been adopted :—(a) One day and less ; (b) two days and more than one day ; (c) three days and more than two days ; (d) over three days and under 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.

As from 1953 stoppages have been analysed in three separate groups, "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" as the pattern of disputes in these groups differs significantly.

(ii) *Australia, 1939 and 1950 to 1953.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1950 to 1953 are given in the following table :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes : Australia.

Limits of Duration	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1950	809	218,359	18,642	237,001	254,054	508,392
	1951	875	246,878	14,944	261,822	216,478	536,898
	1952	1,064	345,076	4,369	349,445	330,392	966,835
	1953	956	340,404	4,235	344,639	259,852	812,185
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	55,648
	1950	189	46,627	949	47,576	77,886	146,074
	1951	174	56,476	1,079	57,555	97,285	229,894
	1952	242	78,735	1,665	80,400	125,510	393,737
	1953	232	62,785	1,245	64,030	99,277	318,006
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	56,427
	1950	80	15,202	8,324	23,526	65,492	129,989
	1951	88	17,506	3,005	20,511	55,527	139,379
	1952	100	20,289	377	20,666	55,177	168,541
	1953	66	9,274	1,244	10,518	26,874	86,691
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1950	58	21,726	383	22,109	72,471	147,726
	1951	46	9,888	1,503	11,391	44,272	115,436
	1952	54	13,124	1,855	14,979	53,470	178,187
	1953	53	10,242	940	11,182	47,007	128,450
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1950	73	12,175	2,133	14,308	82,215	222,061
	1951	86	28,557	2,234	30,811	198,447	481,907
	1952	86	16,979	3,455	20,434	124,761	357,836
	1953	84	17,505	3,572	21,077	115,997	351,680
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,724	8,726	116,182	116,882
	1950	45	19,756	1,449	21,205	177,201	342,669
	1951	46	11,915	5,310	17,225	139,909	459,056
	1952	46	6,362	3,844	10,206	123,475	329,810
	1953	44	11,087	92	11,179	128,668	418,510
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1950	13	5,475	981	6,456	119,375	256,036
	1951	19	7,802	60	7,862	49,460	118,850
	1952	18	2,290	1,637	3,927	91,805	290,768
	1953	11	7,139	105	7,244	74,380	278,595
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1950	7	32,161	7,359	39,520	1,220,104	2,413,471
	1951	10	1,379	7	1,386	71,596	174,608
	1952	17	5,323	354	5,677	258,914	754,130
	1953	13	25,364	793	26,157	304,775	943,320
Total	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1950	1,276	391,481	40,220	431,701	2,062,888	4,166,418
	1951	1,344	360,421	28,171	408,592	872,974	2,256,028
	1952	1,627	488,178	17,556	505,734	1,163,504	3,439,850
	1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437

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

(iii) *Australia, 1953.*—The following table shows industrial disputes in "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" classified according to duration.

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953.

Limits of Duration	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (a)	Total.		
COAL-MINING.						
1 day and less ..	693	91,494	125	91,619	90,018	303,773
2 days and more than 1 day ..	137	19,059	14	19,073	33,214	112,835
3 days and more than 2 days ..	36	4,374	..	4,374	9,293	32,657
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	19	2,352	2	2,354	7,442	25,189
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	36	5,505	10	5,515	33,941	109,295
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	15	2,071	20	2,091	18,704	53,219
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	3	5,330	..	5,330	27,591	96,849
8 weeks and over ..	5	17,406	29	17,435	159,410	516,078
Total	944	147,591	200	147,791	378,715	1,247,895
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less ..	174	92,465	129	92,594	72,515	235,894
2 days and more than 1 day ..	60	36,602	..	36,602	52,358	169,982
3 days and more than 2 days ..	9	2,840	..	2,840	7,002	24,712
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	12	3,004	..	3,004	12,519	40,630
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	13	5,516	24	5,540	29,770	96,751
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	268	141,027	153	141,180	174,764	567,969
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less ..	89	156,445	4,001	160,446	97,319	272,518
2 days and more than 1 day ..	35	7,124	1,231	8,355	13,705	35,189
3 days and more than 2 days ..	21	2,060	1,244	3,304	9,977	29,322
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	22	4,286	938	5,224	21,046	62,631
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	35	6,484	3,538	10,022	53,186	145,634
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	29	9,016	72	9,088	109,964	365,291
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	8	1,809	105	1,914	46,789	183,746
8 weeks and over ..	8	7,958	764	8,722	145,365	427,242
Total	247	195,182	11,893	207,075	497,351	1,521,573
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less ..	956	340,404	4,255	344,659	259,852	812,185
2 days and more than 1 day ..	232	62,785	1,245	64,030	99,277	318,006
3 days and more than 2 days ..	66	9,274	1,244	10,518	26,874	86,691
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	53	10,242	940	11,182	41,007	128,450
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	84	17,505	3,572	21,077	115,997	351,680
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	44	11,087	92	11,179	128,668	418,510
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	11	7,139	105	7,244	74,380	278,595
8 weeks and over ..	13	25,364	793	26,157	304,775	943,320
Total	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437

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

5. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, 1951, the causes of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. As from 1950, however, a new classification has been introduced and stoppages have been analysed

in three separate groups, "Coal-mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries". This dissection has been made because in coal-mining and stevedoring the pattern of the disputes differs significantly from that in other industries.

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

As the items included under these headings differ somewhat from those included under the similar headings used for classifying causes of disputes in years prior to 1950 the figures for the years 1950 to 1953 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) *Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Cause of Dispute	1913.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950. (a)	1951. (a)	1952. (a)	1953. (a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Wages, Hours and Leave	87	96	196	187	128	186	161	105
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	95	197	541	328	894	803	967	896
Trade Unionism	18	50	76	84	114	159	204	187
Other	8	73	328	250	140	196	295	271
Total	208	416	1,141	849	1,276	1,344	1,627	1,459

WORKERS INVOLVED.

Wages, Hours and Leave	18,635	29,290	81,430	67,821	104,075	117,409	201,274	89,443
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	22,155	56,783	110,945	48,962	173,705	151,655	183,123	218,809
Trade Unionism	7,735	18,651	26,251	14,234	15,651	27,684	51,819	26,176
Other	1,758	48,106	98,523	133,560	138,270	111,844	69,518	161,618
Total	50,283	152,830	317,149	264,577	431,701	408,592	505,734	496,046

(a) See note on following page.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Cause of Dispute.	1913	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950. (a)	1951. (a)	1952. (a)	1953 (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Wages, Hours and Leave	205,575	128,525	1,015,041	1,019,757	1,448,462	338,026	345,017	208,776
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	265,285	189,510	360,611	118,755	443,493	359,383	444,266	657,835
Trade Unionism	147,456	54,749	144,377	37,154	37,580	67,280	93,133	58,038
Other	5,212	86,370	142,657	158,374	133,353	108,285	81,068	120,181
Total	623,528	459,154	1,662,686	1,333,990	2,062,888	872,974	1,163,504	1,050,830

(a) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1950 to 1953 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(iii) *Australia, 1953.*—The following table shows the causes of industrial disputes during 1953 in three broad groups of industries:—(i) Coal-mining, (ii) Stevedoring, (iii) Other Industries.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	26	24	55	105
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	574	172	150	896
Trade Unionism	156	11	20	187
Other	188	61	22	271
Total	944	268	247	1,459

WORKERS INVOLVED.

Wages, Hours and Leave	8,782	21,696	58,965	89,443
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	89,543	86,771	42,495	218,809
Trade Unionism	17,237	4,619	4,320	26,176
Other	32,229	28,094	101,295	161,618
Total	147,791	141,180	207,075	496,046

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Wages, Hours and Leave	9,647	32,562	166,567	208,776
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	294,430	111,066	252,339	657,835
Trade Unionism	37,707	7,246	13,085	58,038
Other	36,931	23,890	65,360	126,181
Total	378,715	174,764	497,351	1,050,830

6. Results of Industrial Disputes.—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 40, tables were included showing analyses of the results of industrial disputes over a period of years. Under a new method of collection of the basic data, the information on which these analyses were based is no longer available for the majority of disputes and the compilation has therefore been discontinued.

7. Methods of Settlement.—(i) *General.*—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 41, 1952 the methods of settlement of industrial disputes were classified in some detail for all industries combined. Commencing with the year 1951 a new classification has been introduced, and stoppages in “Coal-mining”, “Stevedoring” and “Other Industries” have been analysed separately, as the pattern of disputes differs significantly in these three groupings.

The new classification is actually a refinement of the previous classification, four of the six headings having been subdivided. Thus the figures for recent years in the table commencing on page 109 are still comparable with those for earlier years based on the previous classification.

The previous classification of methods of settlement was—

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

The new classification is—

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

(4) Commonwealth and Joint Commonwealth-State Legislation—

(a) By compulsory or voluntary conference or by intervention or assistance of, or by reference to, the industrial tribunals created by or constituted under the following Acts. (Part of (iii) above)—

- (i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act.
- (ii) Coal Industry Acts.
- (iii) Stevedoring Industry Act.
- (iv) Other Acts (Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Power Act; Maritime Industry Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).

(b) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (iii) above.)

(5) By filling places of workers on strike or locked out. (Formerly (iv) above.)

(6) By closing down establishment permanently. (Formerly (v) above.)

(7) By resumption without negotiation. (Part of (vi) above.)

(8) By other methods. (Balance of (vi) above.)

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

(ii) *Australia, 1913, 1939 and 1948 to 1953.*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.(a)

Method of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
By Private Negotiation..	136	294	360	296	346	271	368	287
Under State Industrial Legislation.	41	7	128	50	16	18	19	70
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation	4	6	11	54	111	173	169	136
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out	13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..
By other methods ..	13	106	638	448	739	846	1,036	963
Total ..	208	416	1,138	848	1,273	1,341	1,623	1,456

For notes see following page.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia(a)—continued.

Method of Settlement.	1913.	1939.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.
WORKERS INVOLVED.								
By Private Negotiation ..	26,529	82,684	91,654	44,878	62,463	45,691	48,289	39,369
Under State Industrial Legislation ..	19,279	5,354	47,668	27,003	5,722	21,786	12,383	29,957
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation ..	659	3,268	19,573	38,187	77,036	50,442	42,950	43,287
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out ..	658	20	18	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	178	..	..	..	29	353	..
By other methods ..	2,988	61,326	157,617	154,326	286,103	290,373	400,184	383,013
Total ..	30,283	152,830	316,530	264,394	431,324	408,321	504,161	495,626

WORKING DAYS LOST.								
By Private Negotiation ..	120,735	298,652	281,979	246,519	395,967	126,792	271,665	125,817
Under State Industrial Legislation ..	409,640	39,013	350,150	146,000	30,974	133,904	98,938	246,175
Under Commonwealth Industrial Legislation ..	2,105	46,450	790,303	764,983	1,256,511	200,909	193,994	165,564
By Filling Places of Workers on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	20	36	..	..	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	3,892	..	..	..	203	6,001	..
By other methods ..	56,509	71,127	212,333	176,122	375,139	390,717	583,044	500,331
Total ..	623,528	459,154	1,634,802	1,333,624	2,058,591	852,525	1,155,642	1,037,887

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the calendar year.

(iii) *Australia, 1953.*—Changes in the incidence of industrial disputes in the coal-mining and stevedoring industries are reflected in the above table as variations in the relative numbers of disputes settled under different headings. The figures for these two industries and those for all other industries combined for the year 1953 are shown separately in the following table.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia, 1953.(a)

Method of Settlement.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By Private Negotiation ..	173	17	96	286
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation ..	..	..	1	1
3. State Legislation—	..	..	..	..
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc. Legislation ..	2	1	56	59
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials ..	9	..	2	11
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—	..	..	..	..
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—	..	..	..	..
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act ..	..	1	33	34
(ii) Coal Industry Acts ..	55	..	..	55
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act ..	..	21	..	21
(iv) Other Acts ..	..	..	3	3
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials ..	..	23	..	23
By Resumption without Negotiation ..	705	205	53	963
Total ..	944	268	244	1,456

For note see following page.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes : Australia, 1953(a)—continued.

Method of Settlement	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries
WORKERS INVOLVED.				
1. By Private Negotiation	15,802	1,703	21,414	38,919
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation .. ..	..	..	450	450
3. State Legislation—				
(a) Under Statute Conciliation, etc. Legislation ..	3,430	22	25,053	28,505
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials ..	915	..	537	1,452
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. ..	..	66	4,740	4,806
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	11,914	..	..	11,914
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. ..	..	14,560	..	14,560
(iv) Other Acts .. ..	..	..	2,324	2,324
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials ..	..	9,683	..	9,683
7. By Resumption without Negotiation	115,730	115,146	152,137	383,013
Total	147,791	141,180	206,655	495,626
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. By Private Negotiation	38,480	3,104	83,813	145,457
2. By Mediation not based on Legislation .. ..	..	..	360	360
3. State Legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc. Legislation ..	17,281	22	218,212	235,515
(b) By Reference to State Government Officials ..	5,790	..	4,870	10,660
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State Legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. ..	..	82	33,029	33,111
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	50,247	..	..	50,247
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. ..	..	35,590	..	35,590
(iv) Other Acts .. ..	..	..	35,622	35,622
(b) By Reference to Commonwealth Government Officials ..	..	10,994	..	10,994
7. By Resumption without Negotiation	266,917	124,912	108,502	500,331
Total	378,715	174,764	484,408	1,037,887

(a) Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the calendar year.

§ 7. Industrial Accidents.

1. **General.**—In issues of the Labour Report prior to No. 39, 1950, tables were published showing details of all industrial accidents. These were compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, the Boiler, Lift and Scaffolding Inspectors, and the Departments of Mines in the several States. Inquiries, however, revealed that, except in the case of mining accidents, the usefulness of these statistics was seriously impaired by lack of definition and coverage from State to State and it was decided, as a temporary measure, to publish only the statistics of mining accidents.

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

(ii) *Classification.*—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Department in each State in 1953.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Cause—1953.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
A.—Fatal Accidents.							
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	1	..	3	..	4
" " Falls of Ground ..	..	1	..	..	3	2	7
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
Other Accidents ..	..	..	2	..	5	1	8
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	4
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	6	1	3	..	..	..	10
Other Accidents ..	5	..	..	..	1	..	6
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Total ..	18	3	10	2	17	6	56

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

METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	3	..	1	1	10	1	16
" " Falls of Ground ..	73	2	6	..	60	5	146
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	3	..	3	..	16	4	26
Other Accidents ..	105	..	73	3	327	5	513
2. Above Ground—(b)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	3	5	4	26	7	46
Other Accidents ..	46	..	51	17	95	11	220
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines ..	1	..	97	45	8	27	178
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	14	1	..	..	..	..	15
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	20	7	38	..	7	4	76
Other Accidents ..	33	2	154	2	101	2	294
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	4	1	7	1	2	..	15
Other Accidents ..	6	1	28	1	20	1	37
Total ..	309	17	463	74	672	67	1,602

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents may not in all cases correspond exactly with those published by the State Mines Departments, owing to some lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident. (b) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc.

During the year 1953, 43 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 13 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1953 numbered 33 as against 23 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,086 and above ground 516.

§ 8. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts in force in Australia as at 30th June, 1954.

CONCEPTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Acts in Force.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1954	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time
Victoria	Workers' Compensation Act, 1953	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board)
Queensland	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1954	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1953	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1953	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, 1927-1954	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act, 1930-1954	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
Australian Capital Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1951-1954	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. Questions of law may be referred to the Court of Petty Sessions
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1949-1953	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

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses.
On the question of law only to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil ..	£300 medical and surgical, £300 hospital; £25 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£2,000, excluding overtime	Nil ..	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the Insurance Commissioner may require the matter to be heard and determined by an Industrial Magistrate. Either party to the proceedings may appeal from his decision. Such appeal shall be made to the Full Bench of the Industrial Court. Unless the Court orders that additional evidence shall be taken, the appeal which shall be by way of rehearing shall be heard and determined upon the evidence and proceedings before the Industrial Magistrate concerned	Unlimited	1 day for compensation	£50 hospital; £50 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£1,721 10s. (overtime allowances excluded)	1 day, Nil for payment of medical expenses	£5 for transport; £40 for doctor's fees; £50 for hospital; £5 for registered nurse; maximum of all, £100
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law	£1,250 ..	Nil ..	£100 medical, £150 hospital, £40 funeral
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	£1,300 or £25 p.w. ..	Nil ..	Not exceeding £125 in the aggregate
Rehearing by Local, County or District Court, then appeal to Supreme Court on questions of law, High Court, Privy Council	No limitation on remuneration. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed	Nil ..	£200 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant £60 funeral expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of the Court of Petty Sessions	£2,000, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of larger sum
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court	£1,750 per annum, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil ..	Not exceeding £150 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service, except in special circumstances. This is additional to other compensation

CONJECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Workers' Compensation Payments	
	Percentage of Average Weekly Earnings. (a.w.e.).	Maximum.
New South Wales	75 per cent	£8 16s. with no dependants. with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower
Victoria		Adult £8 16s. with no dependants (with dependants £12 16s. or a.w.e., whichever is lower). Minor £6 8s. without dependants (with dependants £11 4s or a.w.e., whichever is lower)
Queensland	75 per cent	£8 16s. adjustable according to movements of basic wage (with dependants, a.w.e.)
South Australia	75 per cent	Married man with dependent wife or child under 16 years £12 or a.w.e., whichever is lower. Any other workman, £8 15s.
Western Australia	66½ per cent. of a.w.e. or 66½ per cent. of wages per week immediately preceding accident	£9 or a.w.e. whichever is the lesser. If no dependants; £10, or a.w.e., including dependants' allowances, whichever is the lesser. If worker has dependants
Tasmania	—	£9 plus dependants' allowances or 75 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower
Commonwealth of Australia	—	£8 15s. (£6 10s. if a minor not receiving adult rate of pay) plus allowances for dependants; or a sum equal to the pay of the employee at the time of the injury or of the rate of pay of an employee of the same class as subsequently varied by competent authority or following upon a variation in the cost of living; whichever is the less. In all cases plus the cost of medical treatment
Australian Capital Territory	—	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)
Northern Territory	—	Same as Commonwealth of Australia (above)

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954)—continued.

in Case of Total Disablement.

Minimum.	In respect of Dependents.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £5 15s. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £7 13s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £5 15s. Minors, 100 per cent. of a.w.e., but not exceeding £4 5s.	£2 10s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum	No limit
Nil	£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
£3, or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., not less than £2 in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners	£2 10s. per week for wife, 15s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800
£3, except for workman under 21 with no dependants, where maximum payment is a.w.e.	£2 for dependent wife and 15s. each child under 16 years of age	£2,250
£3 12s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower	£1 16s. for dependent wife, 12s. 6d. each dependent child under 16 years of age	£2,100
Nil	£2 5s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 2s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,340
Same as for maximum	£2 5s. (a) for dependent wife; or (b) female dependent over 16 years of age, who is either caring for a child under 16 years of age and dependent on employee or a member of employee's family, plus £1 per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury	£2,350 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity when liability unlimited
Same as for maximum	£2 5s. for wife or a female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus £1 for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman	Unlimited where the injury results in the total and permanent incapacity of the workman for work, otherwise £2 350 plus the cost of medical treatment
Nil	Same as Australian Capital Territory (above)	£1,750, 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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Special Provision for Children.
New South Wales	Four years' earnings: £2,500. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted	£1,000	£100 additional for each dependent child under 16 years of age
Victoria ..	£2,210, plus £80 for each dependent child (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death)	Nil	Yes
Queensland	£2,500, plus £75 each child and step-child under 16 years of age (total dependants); in case of minors dependency is presumed and minimum of £200 is payable to parents of deceased worker	£2,500 total dependants; £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age	£75 each for child or step-child
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £2,000, plus £75 for each dependent child	£500, plus £75 for each dependent child	£75 for each dependent child
Western Australia	£1,800, plus £60 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	£600 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or step-child under 16 years of age only, plus £60 for each dependent child	£60 for each dependent child or step-child under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child
Tasmania ..	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	Nil	Yes
Commonwealth of Australia	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child	Proportionate payment for partial dependency	£100 additional for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age
Australian Capital Territory	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age and 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	As in previous column	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age
Northern Territory	£1,500, plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	Nil	£75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954)—continued.

Lump Sum for Scheduled Injuries.	Provision <i>re</i> Aged and Injured Workers.	Insurance.
Yes Two or more such sums may be claimed in respect of the same accident without any limit on total amount so payable. No deduction in respect of weekly payments is permitted	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes (excluding payments made on account of period of illness resulting from injury)	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No, except provision for minimum disablement payments	Compulsory with State Government Insurance Office
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No	Compulsory and competitive
Yes	No .. .. .	.. .. .
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
Yes. This is in addition to previous weekly payments	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS IN

State.	Government Insurance Office.	Compensation payable in respect of injuries received whilst travelling to or from work.
New South Wales	Yes, competitive	Same as for injury arising out of or in course of employment
Victoria..	Yes, competitive	Yes
Queensland	Yes, monopoly	The same as provided for other injuries
South Australia	No, except for employees of South Australian Government	Only if being conveyed by employer's transport or travelling to a trade, technical or other school for training
Western Australia	Yes. Competitive, except in mining operations	Nil
Tasmania	Yes, competitive	Yes, if travelling to a trade, technical or other training school
Commonwealth of Australia	.. .. .	Yes
Australian Capital Territory	No	Yes
Northern Territory	No	Yes

AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1954)—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
£5 10s	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £2,500 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £4	Same as provided for other injuries	Same as provided for other injuries
Workmen's Compensation Scheme (Silicosis) As for other injuries	As for other injury	Only as proclaimed under Second Schedule As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries	£2,100	As for other injuries	£2,100
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1928-1949 Unmarried, £3; married, £5; 7s. 6d. each child under 16 years	£2,000	Unmarried, £3; married, £5; 7s. 6d. each child under 16 years	£2,000
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