

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

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

The first quasi-Census was the National Register, July, 1939. It covered males aged 18–64 years and, supplemented by other data, provided estimates for July, 1939. The Civilian Register, June, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, June, 1945, covered civilians aged 14 years and over and were supplemented by records of the defence forces. Pay-roll Tax returns first became available in July, 1941.

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

(ii) *Australia.*—The figures in the table below are divided into three categories:—(a) defence forces; (b) all persons fully occupied as employers, or as self-employed in businesses or on farms; and (c) wage and salary earners employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal workers. “Unemployed” persons (*see* explanation on page 95) are excluded.

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

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

30th June.	Defence Forces. (a)	Employers and Self-employed.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (a)
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933	5.8	293.5	249.0	542.5	200.1	989.8	1189.9	1732.4	1738.2
1947	53.2	278.9	286.8	565.7	148.2	1659.4	1807.6	2373.3	2426.5
1954	(b)50.9	279.2	316.9	596.1	154.2	2020.3	2174.5	2770.6	2821.5
FEMALES.									
1933	..	15.2	56.3	71.5	3.2	(c)446.6	449.8	521.3	521.3
1947	..	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	d659.9	668.0	737.6	738.4
1954	..	2.0	19.6	62.1	81.7	7.6	735.4	743.0	824.7
PERSONS.									
1933	5.8	308.7	305.3	614.0	203.3	1436.4	1639.7	2253.7	2259.5
1947	54.0	292.7	342.6	635.3	156.3	2319.3	2475.6	3110.9	3164.9
1954	52.9	298.8	379.0	677.8	161.8	2755.7	2917.5	3595.3	3648.2

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

The numbers of defence personnel serving outside Australia who were included in the defence forces shown in the table above were 13,843 males, 143 females in 1947 and 5,841 males, 62 females in 1954.

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

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

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

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

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

('000.)

State or Territory.	Defence Forces. (a)		Employers and Self-employed.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (a)	
	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
MALES.								
		(b)						
New South Wales ..	23.1	21.4	197.5	207.3	728.1	833.7	948.7	1062.4
Victoria ..	15.9	15.0	158.1	167.1	490.5	596.9	664.5	779.0
Queensland ..	5.9	6.6	96.9	99.7	252.0	307.4	354.8	413.7
South Australia ..	2.6	2.3	51.8	55.5	153.3	194.1	207.7	251.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.1	39.8	44.3	116.6	156.1	159.8	203.5
Tasmania ..	0.8	0.8	20.1	20.2	57.8	71.9	78.7	92.9
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	4.0	5.8	5.8	7.6
Aust. Capital Territory ..	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	5.3	8.6	6.5	10.5
<i>Australia</i> ..	<i>53.2</i>	<i>50.9</i>	<i>565.7</i>	<i>596.1</i>	<i>1807.6</i>	<i>2174.5</i>	<i>2426.5</i>	<i>2821.5</i>

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

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

('000.)

State or Territory.	Defence Forces. (a)		Employers and Self-employed.		Wage and Salary Earners.		Total Occupied Persons, including Defence Forces. (d)	
	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
FEMALES.								
New South Wales ..	0.3	0.5	25.4	29.0	268.6	290.6	294.3	320.1
Victoria ..	0.4	0.8	22.5	25.3	202.0	227.0	224.9	253.1
Queensland ..	0.1	0.2	10.2	12.5	83.9	93.1	94.2	105.8
South Australia ..	..	0.1	5.2	7.0	52.9	59.9	58.1	67.0
Western Australia ..	..	0.1	4.3	5.6	39.2	46.6	43.5	52.3
Tasmania ..	..	0.1	1.8	2.1	18.9	21.7	20.7	23.9
Northern Territory ..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5
Aust. Capital Territory ..	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.0
<i>Australia ..</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>81.7</i>	<i>668.0</i>	<i>743.0</i>	<i>738.4</i>	<i>826.7</i>
PERSONS.								
New South Wales ..	23.4	(b) 21.9	222.9	236.3	996.7	1,124.3	1,243.0	1,382.5
Victoria ..	16.3	15.8	180.6	192.4	692.5	823.9	889.4	1,032.1
Queensland ..	6.0	6.8	107.1	112.2	335.9	400.5	449.0	519.5
South Australia ..	2.6	2.4	57.0	62.5	206.2	254.0	265.8	318.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.2	44.1	49.9	155.8	202.7	203.3	255.8
Tasmania ..	0.8	0.9	21.9	22.3	76.7	93.6	99.4	116.8
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	4.7	7.1	6.6	9.1
Aust. Capital Territory ..	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	7.1	11.4	8.4	13.5
<i>Australia ..</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>635.3</i>	<i>677.8</i>	<i>2,475.6</i>	<i>2,917.5</i>	<i>3,164.9</i>	<i>3,648.2</i>

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

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

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Civilian Employment.—(i) *General.*—Monthly estimates of the number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female private domestics) are obtained from three main sources, namely, (a) monthly data as to persons employed in factories as shown at annual Factory Censuses; (b) current monthly returns from Governmental Bodies; and (c) current monthly Pay-roll Tax returns. There are also some other direct records of monthly employment (e.g., for hospitals).

These are supplemented by estimates of the number of employees outside the ambit of the Factory Census, returns from Governmental Bodies and Pay-roll Tax returns. Monthly numbers of factory employees subsequent to June, 1959 are estimated and are subject to revision when the Factory Censuses for 1959–60 and ensuing years are tabulated.

The estimates of wage and salary earners in this section are compiled on an establishment or enterprise basis, and therefore do not cover exactly the same area of industry as do the relevant industry tabulations of the General Censuses of 1947 and 1954, which are based on the returns of individual employees.

The purpose of these estimates of employment is to measure, as nearly as may be with available data, current monthly *trends* in employment in the defined field. Industry groups herein are not identical in coverage with Census groups.

Pay-roll Tax returns are lodged by all employers paying more than £200 a week in wages, other than certain Commonwealth Government Bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organizations specifically exempted under the Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1957.

(ii) *Australia: Industrial Groups.*—The table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, permanent defence forces and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Government bodies and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Government employees, if any. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.) The manufacturing employment figures published in this table comprise (i) the series showing actual monthly employment in factories as recorded at successive annual Censuses of Factories to June, 1959 (see pp. 93-94), with interim estimates for subsequent months, and (ii) estimates of the number of employees in industrial establishments outside the scope of the definition of a factory (see p. 93) and persons employed by factory proprietors but engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

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

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

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	June, 1958.	June, 1959.	December, 1959.
MALES.							
Mining and Quarrying ..	58.7	58.3	57.3	56.3	51.6	49.1	49.0
Manufacturing, etc.(a) ..	798.7	826.2	842.4	845.1	857.2	873.6	885.9
Building and Construction ..	205.7	211.8	214.6	207.4	202.4	205.2	201.9
Transport(b) ..	238.7	244.7	245.9	245.1	242.1	241.7	239.0
Communication ..	61.4	64.0	64.5	67.9	69.7	70.9	70.7
Property and Finance ..	57.9	59.6	61.7	64.0	66.0	68.8	69.7
Retail Trade ..	128.4	129.3	130.0	129.6	132.7	133.6	141.0
Wholesale and other Commerce ..	140.4	147.5	151.0	150.0	150.3	152.7	157.3
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i. ..	97.5	99.2	100.6	101.7	104.0	105.4	105.8
Health ..	25.9	26.0	26.8	27.1	27.5	28.3	28.8
Education ..	36.7	38.8	40.9	43.5	45.4	49.1	49.5
Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	52.1	54.3	54.4	54.7	54.9	54.3	56.3
Other(c) ..	88.2	90.0	92.1	93.0	94.1	94.9	96.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,990.3</i>	<i>2,049.7</i>	<i>2,082.2</i>	<i>2,085.4</i>	<i>2,097.9</i>	<i>2,127.6</i>	<i>2,151.5</i>
Government(d)	581.4	599.1	604.9	609.5	621.8	633.9	630.1
Private	1,408.9	1,450.6	1,477.3	1,475.9	1,476.1	1,493.7	1,521.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,990.3</i>	<i>2,049.7</i>	<i>2,082.2</i>	<i>2,085.4</i>	<i>2,097.9</i>	<i>2,127.6</i>	<i>2,151.5</i>

For footnotes see next page.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA—continued.
(Excluding Rural Wage Earners, Female Private Domestic, Personnel in Defence Forces and National Service Trainees in Camp.)

('000.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.	June, 1958.	June, 1959.	December, 1959.
FEMALES.							
Mining and Quarrying	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing, etc.(a)	239.0	245.7	250.0	250.4	251.7	256.8	267.7
Building and Construction	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
Transport(b)	18.7	19.7	20.7	20.4	20.3	20.6	20.9
Communication	17.8	18.7	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.7	19.8
Property and Finance	34.7	38.1	41.8	43.5	45.4	48.0	48.8
Retail Trade	115.3	121.7	123.0	121.6	125.6	126.5	137.2
Wholesale and other Commerce	42.3	45.0	46.3	46.8	46.9	47.3	48.1
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i.	27.3	28.6	29.1	29.2	29.8	30.7	30.9
Health	70.8	73.5	77.6	79.4	82.1	87.6	88.5
Education	44.9	48.0	50.6	53.9	56.3	60.8	60.2
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	67.0	69.6	70.2	69.5	68.7	68.3	69.7
Other(c)	36.2	37.3	38.4	39.3	39.5	40.0	40.8
Total	719.7	751.9	773.4	780.2	792.5	813.0	839.4
Government(d)	114.5	122.8	129.8	132.8	136.6	143.9	143.5
Private	605.2	629.1	643.6	647.4	655.9	669.1	695.9
Total	719.7	751.9	773.4	780.2	792.5	813.0	839.4

PERSONS.

Mining and Quarrying	59.7	59.4	58.5	57.5	52.7	50.2	50.1
Manufacturing, etc.(a)	1,037.7	1,071.9	1,092.4	1,095.5	1,108.9	1,130.4	1,153.6
Building and Construction	210.4	216.7	219.7	212.7	207.9	210.8	207.6
Transport(b)	257.4	264.4	266.6	265.5	262.4	262.3	259.9
Communication	79.2	82.7	83.9	87.6	89.3	90.6	90.5
Property and Finance	92.6	97.7	103.5	107.5	111.4	116.8	118.5
Retail Trade	243.7	251.0	253.0	251.2	258.3	260.1	278.2
Wholesale and other Commerce	182.7	192.5	197.3	196.8	197.2	200.0	205.4
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i.	124.8	127.8	129.7	130.9	133.8	136.1	136.7
Health	96.7	99.5	104.4	106.5	109.6	115.9	117.3
Education	81.6	86.8	91.5	97.4	101.7	109.9	109.7
Hotels, Personal Service, etc.	119.1	123.9	124.6	124.2	123.6	122.6	126.0
Other(c)	124.4	127.3	130.5	132.3	133.6	134.9	137.5
Total	2,710.0	2,801.6	2,855.6	2,865.6	2,890.4	2,940.6	2,990.9
Government(d)	695.9	721.9	734.7	742.3	758.4	777.8	773.6
Private	2,014.1	2,079.7	2,120.9	2,123.3	2,132.0	2,162.8	2,217.3
Total	2,710.0	2,801.6	2,855.6	2,865.6	2,890.4	2,940.6	2,990.9

(a) Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, etc., who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pp. 93-94. (b) Includes road transport; shipping and stevedoring; rail and air transport. (c) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; law and order; religion and social welfare; other professional services; amusement, sport and recreation. (d) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Governmental bodies. For further details see p. 95.

A graph showing wage and salary earners in civilian employment in the main industrial groups appears on page 97.

(iii) *States.*—Statistics of total employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and female private domestic employment and defence forces) since 1950 are shown for each State and Territory in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT: STATES.

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

('000.)

Year and Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
MALES.									
1950—June ..	745.5	517.8	254.4	166.4	122.2	58.9	4.5	7.7	1,877.4
1951—June ..	768.6	536.1	264.4	170.8	127.9	60.8	4.6	8.1	1,941.3
1952—June ..	762.9	539.0	265.0	172.3	129.6	61.8	4.4	8.3	1,941.3
1953—June ..	745.2	536.8	259.8	171.3	133.5	62.3	4.6	8.5	1,922.0
1954—June ..	771.3	556.8	269.6	176.8	139.1	63.6	4.9	8.2	1,990.3
1955—June ..	794.1	576.2	278.2	180.8	141.5	65.1	4.8	9.0	2,049.7
1956—June ..	808.3	583.2	282.4	187.9	140.3	65.7	5.2	9.0	2,082.2
1957—June ..	810.2	586.0	282.6	186.4	138.4	66.0	5.8	10.0	2,085.4
1958—June ..	813.9	592.9	282.8	186.0	138.6	67.0	5.6	11.1	2,097.9
1959—June ..	819.0	603.4	287.8	192.0	140.0	67.6	5.9	11.9	2,127.6
1959—December	832.8	614.2	281.2	194.4	141.1	69.0	6.0	12.8	2,151.5

FEMALES.

1950—June ..	281.1	213.0	84.9	53.8	40.4	19.4	0.9	2.1	695.6
1951—June ..	295.2	223.0	88.4	56.3	42.1	20.4	0.8	2.5	728.7
1952—June ..	273.2	210.3	85.5	54.2	41.1	19.8	0.8	2.5	687.4
1953—June ..	269.8	209.2	85.8	52.5	41.4	20.2	0.9	2.5	682.3
1954—June ..	284.3	222.1	88.6	56.6	43.4	21.2	0.9	2.6	719.7
1955—June ..	297.4	232.4	92.1	59.8	44.3	21.8	1.0	3.1	751.9
1956—June ..	305.9	238.5	93.7	62.5	45.1	23.2	1.2	3.3	773.4
1957—June ..	309.3	240.4	95.8	62.4	44.5	22.9	1.2	3.7	780.2
1958—June ..	314.4	244.5	95.9	63.4	45.6	23.5	1.3	3.9	792.5
1959—June ..	320.4	252.8	97.9	65.9	47.0	23.3	1.4	4.3	813.0
1959—December	332.6	261.3	99.6	68.0	48.2	23.7	1.5	4.5	839.4

PERSONS.

1950—June ..	1,026.6	730.8	339.3	220.2	162.6	78.3	5.4	9.8	2,573.0
1951—June ..	1,063.8	759.1	352.8	227.1	170.0	81.2	5.4	10.6	2,670.0
1952—June ..	1,036.1	749.3	348.5	226.5	170.7	81.6	5.2	10.8	2,628.7
1953—June ..	1,015.0	746.0	345.6	223.8	174.9	82.5	5.5	11.0	2,604.3
1954—June ..	1,055.6	778.9	358.2	233.4	182.5	84.8	5.8	10.8	2,710.0
1955—June ..	1,091.5	808.6	370.3	240.6	185.8	86.9	5.8	12.1	2,801.6
1956—June ..	1,114.2	821.7	376.1	250.4	185.6	88.9	6.4	12.3	2,855.6
1957—June ..	1,119.5	826.4	378.4	248.8	182.9	88.9	7.0	13.7	2,865.6
1958—June ..	1,128.3	837.4	378.7	249.4	184.2	90.5	6.9	15.0	2,890.4
1959—June ..	1,139.4	856.2	385.7	257.9	187.0	90.9	7.3	16.2	2,940.6
1959—December	1,165.4	875.5	380.8	262.4	189.3	92.7	7.5	17.3	2,990.9

The number of male wage and salary earners in Australia in civilian employment, excluding rural, increased rapidly after the end of the 1939–45 War, and continued to increase until March, 1952. During 1952–53, however,

the numbers employed fell continuously, to 1,894,000 in January, 1953. Apart from minor fluctuations, male employment rose fairly steadily from February, 1953, reaching 2,088,300 in March, 1957. During the remainder of 1957 there was a slight decline, but subsequently male employment again increased, particularly towards the end of 1959.

After the end of the war, female employment declined in all States, particularly in Victoria and South Australia, but it increased again from January, 1946. The initial post-war peak of 733,300 recorded in November, 1951 was followed by a steady decline to 672,100 in January, 1953. Subsequently, female employment rose fairly steadily, especially during 1959.

(iv) *Factories.*—The following table shows the number of employees in the main factory classes in June of each of the years 1954 to 1959. The figures refer to the reported employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published in the annual bulletin, *Secondary Industries*. In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more persons are employed, or in which power other than manual is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude working proprietors and those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES ACCORDING TO MAIN CLASSES: AUSTRALIA.

('000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—					
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
MALES.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	17.9	19.2	19.2	18.6	19.1	19.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	20.3	20.7	20.1	19.5	20.5	21.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc. ..	30.1	32.7	34.7	35.2	36.6	37.2
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc. ..	357.9	374.8	387.3	388.3	396.1	407.1
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7
Textiles (including knitted goods) ..	29.7	27.9	28.8	29.4	28.4	28.6
Skins and Leather	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.3	9.2
Clothing (including shoes)	28.5	27.9	27.3	27.3	26.6	26.2
Food, Drink and Tobacco	88.3	89.2	87.8	88.4	87.6	87.9
Sawmilling and Woodworking	52.2	54.3	53.8	51.5	52.0	52.2
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc. ..	15.9	16.3	15.6	16.0	16.7	16.3
Paper, Printing, etc.	41.2	43.0	45.1	46.1	48.2	49.8
Rubber	12.0	13.1	13.7	14.3	14.6	14.7
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	13.5	13.6	14.3	15.1	14.9	14.9
Heat, Light and Power	15.7	16.2	16.3	16.6	16.5	16.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>738.0</i>	<i>763.5</i>	<i>778.0</i>	<i>780.2</i>	<i>791.1</i>	<i>805.6</i>

**EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES ACCORDING TO MAIN CLASSES:
AUSTRALIA—continued.**

('000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—					
	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
FEMALES.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	9.3	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.4	10.8
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	38.3	43.4	45.1	47.8	52.3	54.1
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Textiles (including knitted goods)	39.5	38.3	39.1	39.5	37.4	38.8
Skins and Leather	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0
Clothing (including shoes)	77.9	76.5	75.8	73.6	72.1	72.6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	28.4	29.3	29.5	29.3	29.1	29.2
Sawmilling and Woodworking	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9
Paper, Printing, etc.	15.3	16.2	17.0	16.9	17.2	17.7
Rubber	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.7
Heat, Light and Power	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>238.5</i>	<i>242.5</i>	<i>242.9</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>248.9</i>
PERSONS.						
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	18.6	20.0	20.1	19.5	20.1	20.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	22.2	22.7	22.1	21.4	22.4	23.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	39.4	42.8	45.2	45.2	47.0	48.0
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	396.2	418.2	432.4	436.1	448.4	461.2
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.7
Textiles (including knitted goods)	69.2	66.2	67.9	68.9	65.8	67.4
Skins and Leather	13.8	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.3	12.2
Clothing (including shoes)	106.4	104.4	103.1	100.9	98.7	98.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	116.7	118.5	117.3	117.7	116.7	117.1
Sawmilling and Woodworking	54.8	57.1	56.8	54.6	55.0	55.4
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	19.1	19.9	19.2	19.7	20.5	20.2
Paper, Printing, etc.	56.5	59.2	62.1	63.0	65.4	67.5
Rubber	15.3	16.6	17.2	17.8	18.2	18.4
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	20.6	21.2	22.2	23.3	22.8	22.6
Heat, Light and Power	15.8	16.3	16.5	16.8	16.7	17.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>970.0</i>	<i>1002.0</i>	<i>1020.5</i>	<i>1023.1</i>	<i>1035.1</i>	<i>1054.5</i>

4. **Government Employees.**—(i) *States and Territories.*—The number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Governmental bodies in June and December, 1959 is shown in the following table. These include all employees of Government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, television, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc. as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES: JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1959.

State or Territory.	Commonwealth Government.(a)			State Government.(a)			Local Government.			Total.(a)		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
JUNE, 1959.												
N.S.W.	58,341	15,583	73,924	135,997	29,733	165,730	28,052	3,207	31,259	222,390	48,523	270,913
Vic. ..	52,670	15,328	67,998	102,916	27,969	130,885	13,729	1,929	15,658	169,315	45,226	214,541
Qld. ..	18,494	4,885	23,379	56,943	9,017	65,960	18,524	981	19,505	93,961	14,883	108,844
S.A. ..	17,708	3,810	21,518	40,523	11,623	52,146	3,517	326	3,843	61,748	15,759	77,507
W.A. ..	9,657	2,284	11,941	39,902	7,592	47,494	3,667	362	4,029	53,226	10,238	63,464
Tas. ..	4,830	1,336	6,166	14,993	4,183	19,176	2,276	196	2,472	22,999	5,715	27,814
N.T. ..	3,004	774	3,778	..	..	..	83	7	90	3,087	781	3,868
A.C.T.	8,020	2,810	10,830	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,020	2,810	10,830
Aust.	172,724	46,810	219,534	391,274	90,117	481,391	69,848	7,008	76,856	633,846	143,935	777,781
DECEMBER, 1959.												
N.S.W.	57,972	15,635	73,607	134,845	29,586	164,431	28,655	3,267	31,922	221,472	48,488	269,960
Vic. ..	52,198	15,046	67,244	101,519	27,782	129,301	14,076	1,967	16,043	167,793	44,795	212,588
Qld. ..	18,302	5,054	23,356	56,479	8,422	64,901	19,044	1,053	20,097	93,825	14,529	108,354
S.A. ..	17,693	3,795	21,488	40,475	11,794	52,269	3,498	338	3,836	61,666	15,927	77,593
W.A. ..	9,724	2,263	11,987	38,445	7,562	46,007	3,644	377	4,021	51,813	10,202	62,015
Tas. ..	4,921	1,308	6,229	14,644	4,198	18,842	2,340	210	2,550	21,905	5,716	27,621
N.T. ..	3,044	811	3,855	..	..	..	83	7	90	3,127	818	3,945
A.C.T.	8,544	2,986	11,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,544	2,986	11,530
Aust.	172,398	46,898	219,296	386,407	89,344	475,751	71,340	7,219	78,559	630,145	143,461	773,606

(a) Includes Semi-Governmental bodies. See explanation on page 94.

(ii) *Australia*.—The following table shows a comparison of the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State, Local and Semi-Governmental bodies in June of each of the years 1954 to 1959 and in December, 1959.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES: AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Commonwealth Government.(a)			State Government.(a)			Local Government.			Total.(a)		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
June—												
1954 ..	156,604	41,579	198,183	363,095	67,466	430,561	61,643	5,493	67,136	581,342	114,538	695,880
1955 ..	160,840	44,291	205,131	373,238	72,728	445,966	65,026	5,771	70,797	599,104	122,790	721,894
1956 ..	162,314	46,114	208,428	377,077	77,587	454,664	65,558	6,138	71,696	604,949	129,839	734,788
1957 ..	165,566	45,612	211,178	378,055	80,825	458,880	65,854	6,376	72,230	609,475	132,813	742,288
1958 ..	169,764	45,654	215,418	384,424	84,326	468,750	67,603	6,688	74,291	621,791	136,668	758,459
1959 ..	172,724	46,810	219,534	391,274	90,117	481,391	69,848	7,008	76,856	633,846	143,935	777,781
Dec.—												
1959 ..	172,398	46,898	219,296	386,407	89,344	475,751	71,340	7,219	78,559	630,145	143,461	773,606

(a) Includes Semi-Governmental bodies. See explanation on p. 94.

§ 2. Unemployment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

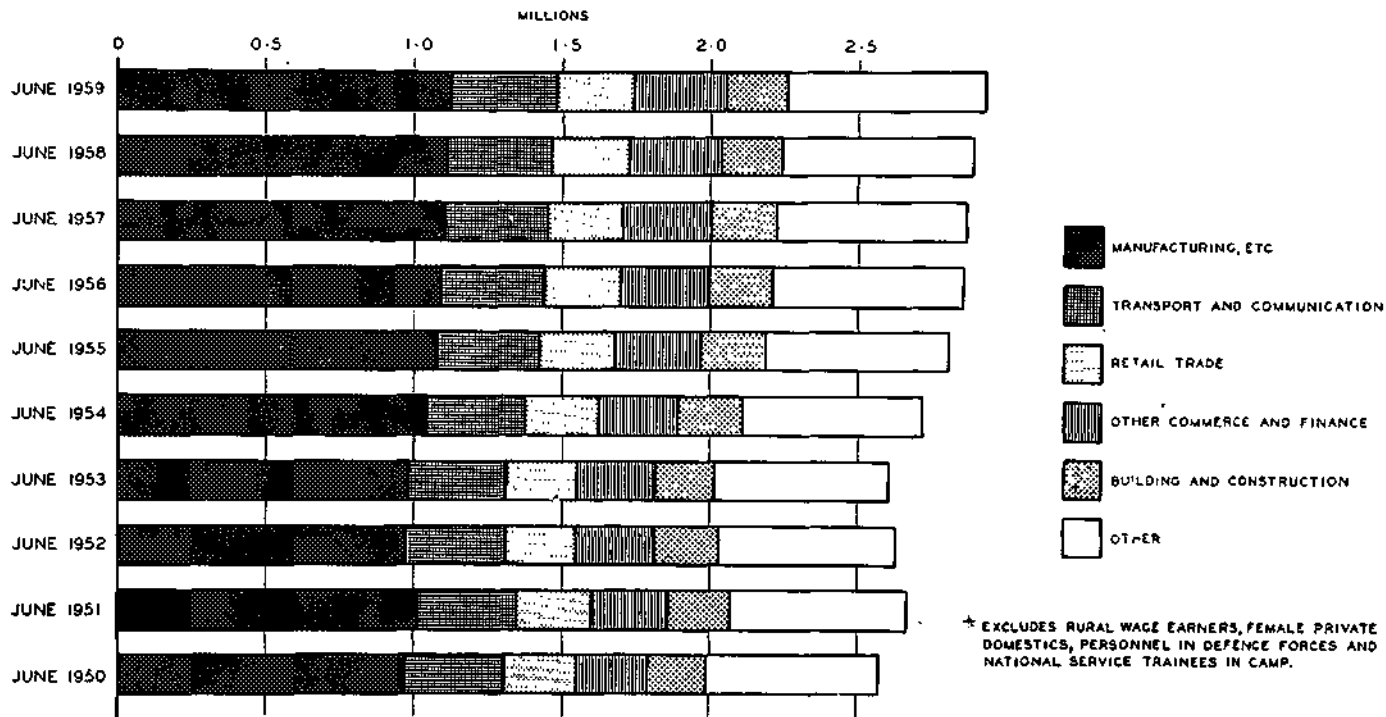
Year.	Unable to Secure Em- ployment.	Tempor- arily Laid Off.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other.	Total.
MALES.							
1933 ..	374,569	(a)	18,083	4,702	1,595	6,483	405,432
1947(b) ..	17,314	12,458	14,639	2,985	475	(c)18,743	66,614
1954(b)(d) ..	9,912	4,423	11,879	2,804	344	(c)11,652	41,014
FEMALES.							
1933 ..	62,630	(a)	9,193	434	95	3,465	75,817
1947(b) ..	2,254	2,449	4,396	280	24	(c) 7,512	16,915
1954(b)(d) ..	3,685	1,386	4,310	318	17	(c) 4,284	14,000
PERSONS.							
1933 ..	437,199	(a)	27,276	5,136	1,690	9,948	481,249
1947(b) ..	19,568	14,907	19,035	3,265	499	(c)26,255	83,529
1954(b)(d) ..	13,597	5,809	16,189	3,122	361	(c)15,936	55,014

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

Details of the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit and of the payments made may be found on page 102.

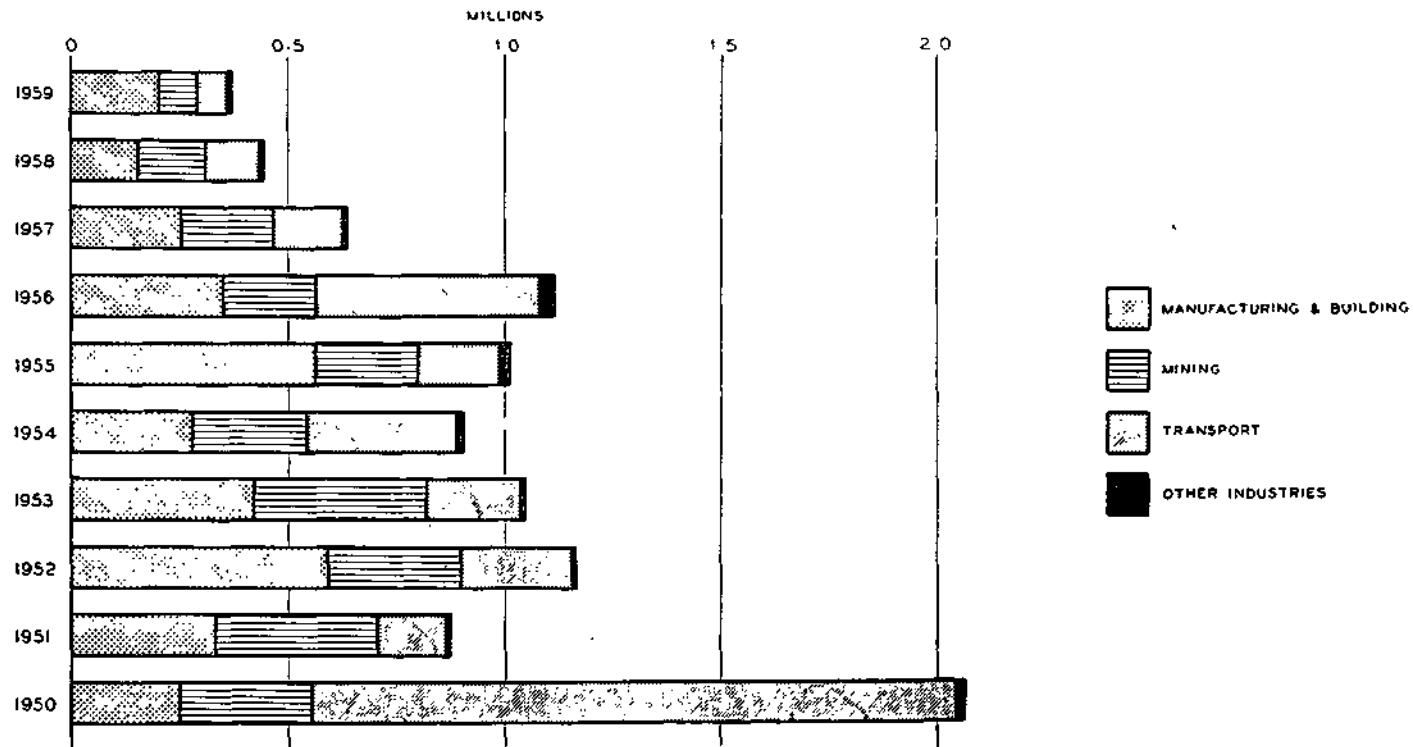
WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT *

AUSTRALIA, 1950 TO 1959



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1950 TO 1959

WORKING DAYS LOST - INDUSTRIAL GROUPS



§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

Statutory warrant for the Commonwealth Employment Service (C.E.S.) is to be found in the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1958 (sections 47 and 48). In brief, the main functions of the Service are to assist people seeking employment to obtain positions best suited to their training, experience, abilities and qualifications; and to assist employers seeking labour to obtain employees best suited to the demands of the employers' particular class of work.

The organization and functions of the C.E.S. accord with the Employment Service Convention of 1948 and Recommendation 1948 of the International Labour Organization, which were respectively ratified and adopted by Australia in December, 1949 (*see page 138*).

The C.E.S. functions within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, on a four-tiered decentralized basis. The Central Office is in Melbourne, and there is a Regional Office in the capital city of each State, with 120 District Employment Offices in suburban and the larger provincial centres and 341 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 47; Victoria, 31; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 8; Western Australia, 9; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

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

Vocational guidance is provided by the C.E.S. free of charge by a staff of qualified psychologists. It is available to any person, but is provided particularly for young people, ex-servicemen and the physically handicapped. In New South Wales the State Department of Labour and Industry offers a similar service, mainly to young people leaving school.

The C.E.S. has responsibilities in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefits provided under the Social Services Act 1947-1959. All applicants for benefits must register at a District Employment Office or agency of the C.E.S., which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

The C.E.S. is responsible for placing in employment migrant workers sponsored by the Commonwealth under the Commonwealth Nomination and similar schemes. This includes arranging for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth migrant hostels. Assistance to obtain employment is provided to other migrants as required. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of December, 1959, about 191,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the C.E.S.

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

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

The Service completed its thirteenth year of operation in May, 1959. During the year ended 31st December, 1959 there were 749,236 registrations of applicants for employment, of whom 509,063 were referred to employers and 353,926 placed in employment. New vacancies notified numbered 494,145 and vacancies unfilled at the end of December, 1959, 37,516.

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

§ 4. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. **General.**—The Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944, which is now incorporated in the Social Services Act 1947–1960, was a very important addition to Commonwealth social legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Unemployment Benefits.—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit in June of each of the years 1954 to 1958 and in each month of 1959. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.(c)

Year and Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.		
									Males.	Fe-males.	Per-sons.
1954—June ..	(b)2,810	1,203	1,657	(e) 79	225	109	(d)	(e)	4,360	1,723	6,083
1955—June ..	1,040	319	964	70	239	45	..	2	1,670	1,009	2,679
1956—June ..	2,313	1,412	1,270	319	1,606	71	..	12	5,395	1,608	7,003
1957—June ..	6,230	5,073	2,851	1,054	2,441	410	..	12	14,324	3,747	18,071
1958—June ..	11,669	6,899	4,905	2,258	3,005	639	9	34	22,051	7,367	29,418
1959—January ..	12,794	5,389	8,359	1,461	3,009	411	10	53	24,647	6,839	31,486
February ..	12,032	4,372	6,866	1,321	2,914	454	10	38	21,272	6,935	28,207
March ..	11,952	4,348	6,769	1,116	2,850	398	7	29	20,551	7,118	27,669
April ..	12,237	5,136	5,057	1,234	2,652	446	10	32	19,471	7,353	26,824
May ..	12,116	5,643	5,631	1,317	2,674	497	4	42	20,067	7,857	27,924
June ..	12,062	6,013	4,477	1,332	2,939	670	5	30	19,691	7,837	27,528
July ..	12,324	6,339	3,008	1,444	3,279	798	5	45	19,299	8,143	27,442
August ..	10,888	6,912	2,608	1,411	2,993	932	4	39	17,532	7,355	24,887
September ..	9,232	5,281	2,902	1,226	2,670	816	6	30	15,577	6,586	22,163
October ..	7,852	4,202	3,121	1,158	2,436	714	5	30	13,654	5,944	19,598
November ..	6,954	3,727	4,502	1,111	2,113	600	5	21	13,337	5,700	19,037
December ..	7,381	4,044	6,814	1,120	2,538	546	4	22	16,890	5,579	22,469

(a) Number on benefit at last Saturday of month. (b) Includes the Australian Capital Territory.
 (c) Includes the Northern Territory. (d) Included with South Australia. (e) Included with New South Wales.

(ii) *Amounts Paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for each of the years 1954–55 to 1958–59 and for each month of 1959 are shown in the following table. Current figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS.

(£.)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1954–55 ..	251,974	99,305	270,416	12,386	26,709	15,952	112	584	679,438
1955–56 ..	215,672	69,664	287,871	10,961	76,888	9,963	73	728	671,820
1956–57 ..	669,798	530,959	418,997	113,653	336,846	23,045	105	2,633	2,096,036
1957–58 ..	1,726,525	1,011,801	1,281,756	305,549	482,735	109,820	1,976	5,613	4,919,773
1958–59 ..	2,422,069	1,224,299	1,153,218	362,402	654,387	134,870	1,057	7,173	5,959,475
1959—January ..	240,116	85,036	197,308	21,445	51,627	9,007	64	406	605,009
February ..	208,035	96,952	175,855	31,774	53,023	6,459	111	1,251	573,460
March ..	186,824	84,273	119,359	19,108	54,128	8,328	95	507	472,627
April ..	225,192	82,917	108,279	29,177	53,895	8,339	138	430	508,367
May ..	215,081	95,287	102,681	19,537	47,681	7,237	127	823	492,654
June ..	194,325	95,058	90,663	24,064	52,189	9,757	83	515	470,654
July ..	237,909	127,119	64,838	23,516	68,661	12,453	61	742	535,299
August ..	194,558	102,991	49,320	22,503	57,760	14,838	74	644	442,688
September ..	165,942	104,224	48,626	27,180	55,034	17,548	74	593	419,221
October ..	158,583	96,879	46,114	17,604	47,967	16,023	-56	467	385,693
November ..	119,327	67,438	77,188	20,818	43,353	10,021	22	436	338,603
December ..	129,935	48,761	138,090	19,863	41,792	7,643	80	388	386,552

§ 5. Industrial Disputes.

1. General.—The collection of information relating to industrial disputes involving stoppage of work in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913. Particulars for the

first complete year were published in Labour Report No. 5 and for following years in subsequent issues. A summary for each year from 1913 will be found in the Appendix, Section XII.

2. **Industrial Groups.**—(i) *States and Territories, 1959.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1959 are shown for each State and Territory according to industrial groups. The industrial groups have been re-arranged to conform, as nearly as may be, to the order adopted in other tables in this Report. However, the figures for each industrial group shown are comparable with those published in previous issues.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1959 was 869, as compared with 987 during the previous year. In New South Wales 547 disputes occurred in 1959, 278 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1959 amounted to 365,039 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £1,377,220. Corresponding figures for 1958 were 439,890 and £1,590,603.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1959.

Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£.)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
<i>New South Wales.</i>						
Coal Mining	278	39,462	..	39,462	61,790	229,826
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	6,128	..	6,128	12,613	71,093
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	68	25,360	729	26,089	55,238	209,128
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	6	1,397	80	1,477	3,082	11,436
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18	4,932	91	5,023	9,984	36,299
Paper, Printing, etc.	1	240	..	240	1,030	3,500
Other Manufacturing	35	5,198	1,412	6,610	22,055	82,951
Building and Construction	25	3,026	168	3,194	16,568	70,455
Railway and Tramway Services	18	4,474	..	4,474	7,709	2,245
Road and Air Transport	16	2,829	..	2,829	2,373	6,771
Shipping	4	217	..	217	634	2,337
Stevedoring	59	21,363	..	21,363	18,339	68,748
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service	3	7,101	13	7,114	3,706	12,380
Other Industries(c)	11	1,831	..	1,831	3,210	12,416
<i>Total</i>	<i>547</i>	<i>123,558</i>	<i>2,493</i>	<i>126,051</i>	<i>211,352</i>	<i>819,585</i>
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	12	2,255	75	2,330	5,570	21,873
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	2	113	..	113	650	3,608
Food, Drink and Tobacco	9	2,467	285	2,752	7,213	22,841
Other Manufacturing	8	2,154	741	2,895	11,977	45,821
Building and Construction	3	246	6	252	1,169	5,632
Railway and Tramway Services	6	12,933	..	12,933	3,958	12,626
Shipping	1	74	..	74	74	227
Stevedoring	18	10,788	..	10,788	4,962	18,137
Other Industries(c)	1	104	..	104	317	675
<i>Total</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>31,134</i>	<i>1,107</i>	<i>32,241</i>	<i>35,890</i>	<i>131,440</i>
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Agriculture, Grazing, etc.	1	820	..	820	410	1,353
Coal Mining	52	3,243	..	3,243	7,858	32,651
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	3,246	..	3,246	4,074	19,880
Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	5	638	..	638	23,832	70,534
Food, Drink and Tobacco	43	15,674	3,968	19,642	31,469	121,452
Other Manufacturing	2	163	..	163	138	500
Building and Construction	6	3,455	..	3,455	2,206	8,402
Railway and Tramway Services	2	248	28	276	468	1,731
Stevedoring	59	23,396	..	23,396	20,302	74,150
<i>Total</i>	<i>175</i>	<i>50,883</i>	<i>3,996</i>	<i>54,879</i>	<i>90,777</i>	<i>330,653</i>

For footnotes see next page.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1959—continued.

Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£.)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Other Mining and Quarrying	4	1,133	..	1,133	1,039	3,760
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. .	3	1,339	..	1,339	4,045	12,540
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1	34	..	34	180	300
Other Manufacturing	2	113	..	113	49	175
Railway and Tramway Services .. .	3	189	..	189	85	236
Stevedoring	8	2,629	..	2,629	2,089	7,939
<i>Total</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>5,437</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>5,437</i>	<i>7,487</i>	<i>24,950</i>
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Food, Drink and Tobacco	6	953	357	1,310	2,576	7,566
Other Manufacturing	2	74	26	100	288	1,068
Building and Construction	1	1,957	..	1,957	833	2,717
Railway and Tramway Services .. .	1	150	..	150	24	84
Shipping	1	18	..	18	12	45
Stevedoring	9	7,712	..	7,712	7,510	28,140
<i>Total</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>10,864</i>	<i>383</i>	<i>11,247</i>	<i>11,243</i>	<i>39,620</i>
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Other Mining and Quarrying	1	147	..	147	380	1,310
Food, Drink and Tobacco	1	35	..	35	70	277
Other Manufacturing	1	182	..	182	910	3,720
Stevedoring	31	5,984	..	5,984	5,233	19,068
<i>Total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>6,348</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>6,348</i>	<i>6,593</i>	<i>24,375</i>
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Railway and Tramway Services .. .	1	80	11	91	238	564
Stevedoring	5	473	..	473	260	919
Other Industries(c)	3	454	..	454	468	2,054
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>1,007</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>1,018</i>	<i>966</i>	<i>3,537</i>
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>						
Building and Construction	3	238	12	250	731	3,060
<i>Total</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>3,060</i>
<i>Australia.</i>						
Agriculture, Grazing, etc.	1	820	..	820	410	1,353
Coal Mining	330	42,705	..	42,705	69,648	262,477
Other Mining and Quarrying	15	10,654	..	10,654	18,106	96,043
Engineering, Metal Works, etc. .. .	88	29,592	804	30,396	88,683	314,075
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear .. .	8	1,510	80	1,590	3,732	15,044
Food, Drink and Tobacco	78	24,095	4,701	28,796	51,492	188,735
Paper, Printing, etc.	1	240	..	240	1,030	3,500
Other Manufacturing	50	7,884	2,179	10,063	35,437	134,235
Building and Construction	38	8,922	186	9,108	21,507	90,266
Railway and Tramway Services .. .	31	18,074	39	18,113	5,503	17,486
Road and Air Transport	16	2,829	..	2,829	2,373	6,771
Shipping	6	309	..	309	750	2,609
Stevedoring	189	72,345	..	72,345	58,695	217,101
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service	3	7,101	13	7,114	3,706	12,380
Other Industries(c)	15	2,389	..	2,389	3,995	15,145
<i>Total</i>	<i>869</i>	<i>229,469</i>	<i>8,002</i>	<i>237,471</i>	<i>365,039</i>	<i>1,377,220</i>

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where the stoppages occurred but not themselves parties to the dispute. (c) Includes Communication; Finance and Property; Wholesale and Retail Trade; and Public Administration and Professional Services.

(ii) *Australia*.—The following table shows, for various industrial groups, the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1954 to 1959.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Mining and Quarrying.		Manufacturing.	Building and Construction.	Transport.		Other.	All Groups.
	Coal Mining.	Other.			Stevedoring.	Other.		
NUMBER.								
1954 ..	942	4	192	47	234	56	15	1,490
1955 ..	777	8	277	72	308	69	21	1,532
1956 ..	665	5	164	81	298	63	30	1,306
1957 ..	518	7	165	50	273	64	26	1,103
1958 ..	416	8	170	55	256	54	28	987
1959 ..	330	15	225	38	189	53	19	869

WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)

1954 ..	155,630	494	57,010	6,925	129,665	15,856	4,494	370,074
1955 ..	135,543	1,105	87,295	22,297	152,245	39,350	6,812	444,647
1956 ..	126,631	7,889	45,459	21,225	171,457	41,929	13,393	427,983
1957 ..	110,446	3,741	40,684	32,562	114,060	31,438	4,112	337,043
1958 ..	81,015	2,476	40,832	8,788	134,095	11,180	4,463	282,849
1959 ..	42,705	10,654	71,085	9,108	72,345	21,251	10,323	237,471

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1954 ..	255,726	7,720	244,770	31,751	319,366	32,945	9,361	901,639
1955 ..	225,326	9,106	493,075	69,443	152,521	36,011	25,392	1,010,884
1956 ..	198,354	12,633	284,717	68,073	480,056	41,606	35,944	1,121,383
1957 ..	206,977	5,209	205,381	45,907	128,532	34,111	4,096	630,213
1958 ..	150,793	3,131	116,826	34,343	108,493	19,117	7,187	439,890
1959 ..	69,648	18,106	180,376	21,507	58,695	8,596	8,111	365,039

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.
(£.)

1954 ..	862,384	41,265	767,051	115,972	1,110,262	97,670	26,607	3,021,211
1955 ..	789,322	31,661	1,533,880	234,596	529,381	112,223	79,258	3,310,321
1956 ..	683,710	69,840	1,033,759	259,582	1,678,774	130,882	110,514	3,967,061
1957 ..	761,109	30,356	740,512	162,153	449,938	149,951	14,603	2,308,622
1958 ..	554,488	13,160	425,919	120,816	379,590	72,128	24,502	1,590,603
1959 ..	262,477	96,043	655,589	90,266	217,101	26,866	28,878	1,377,220

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

(b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (b) to previous table.

Industrial disputes in coal mining in 1959 represented 38 per cent. of the total number of disputes and accounted for 19 per cent. of the total working days lost. The majority of the coal mining disputes occurred in New South Wales, where the number of workers engaged in the industry is very much larger than in any other State.

A graph showing, for the main industrial groups, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes during the years 1950 to 1959 will be found on p. 98.

3. States and Territories.—The numbers of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1955 to 1959, together with the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
New South Wales	1955	1,072	260,353	13,678	274,031	673,325	2,230,935
	1956	878	219,458	6,796	226,254	611,279	2,199,764
	1957	761	253,041	5,950	258,991	505,910	1,860,101
	1958	624	137,922	3,906	141,828	231,537	832,644
	1959	547	123,558	2,493	126,051	211,352	819,585
Victoria	1955	66	33,255	2,287	35,542	138,507	435,356
	1956	54	35,594	2,283	37,877	111,665	386,139
	1957	47	8,728	453	9,181	13,444	45,576
	1958	66	45,594	1,124	46,718	99,855	340,346
	1959	60	31,134	1,107	32,241	35,890	131,440
Queenstand	1955	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046
	1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
	1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
	1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,662
	1959	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	330,653
South Australia	1955	43	23,969	129	24,098	66,881	203,182
	1956	21	18,527	..	18,527	74,666	259,636
	1957	13	6,274	7	6,281	3,703	12,571
	1958	22	8,129	62	8,191	9,338	34,540
	1959	21	5,437	..	5,437	7,487	24,950
Western Australia	1955	16	9,504	345	9,849	9,582	32,704
	1956	14	9,780	1,341	11,121	31,944	111,504
	1957	14	5,352	..	5,352	3,068	10,801
	1958	20	10,847	160	11,007	2,970	10,382
	1959	20	10,864	383	11,247	11,243	39,620
Tasmania	1955	48	13,204	240	13,444	20,387	70,927
	1956	45	15,969	..	15,969	46,907	172,206
	1957	36	7,236	..	7,236	5,330	18,294
	1958	24	9,268	..	9,268	4,508	15,066
	1959	34	6,348	..	6,348	6,593	24,375
Northern Territory	1955	12	1,013	2	1,015	2,740	8,551
	1956	24	2,770	..	2,770	5,197	18,194
	1957	9	2,183	..	2,183	2,428	9,241
	1958	27	3,535	..	3,535	3,376	12,563
	1959	9	1,007	11	1,018	966	3,537
Australian Capital Territory	1955	1	16	..	16	144	620
	1956	1	83	..	83	913	4,026
	1957	2	58	27	85	1,030	3,616
	1958	1	70	..	70	440	1,400
	1959	3	238	12	250	731	3,060
Australia	1955	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321
	1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590,603
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377,220

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

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

(ii) *Industrial Groups, 1959*. The following table shows, for the year 1959, industrial disputes in "Coal Mining", "Stevedoring" and "Other Industries" classified according to duration.

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Duration.(b)	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	In- directly. (c)	Total.		
COAL MINING.						
1 day and less	219	29,490	..	29,490	28,377	107,662
2 days and more than 1 day	39	5,436	..	5,436	9,688	34,415
3 days and more than 2 days	20	4,079	..	4,079	10,029	36,400
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	10	1,650	..	1,650	6,277	22,235
1 week and less than 2 weeks	16	1,729	..	1,729	11,178	43,370
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	5	295	..	295	3,449	14,645
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1	26	..	26	650	3,750
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	330	42,705	..	42,705	69,648	262,477
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	141	62,090	..	62,090	37,555	139,227
2 days and more than 1 day	36	7,167	..	7,167	10,975	41,084
3 days and more than 2 days	10	2,411	..	2,411	6,681	24,877
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1	90	..	90	315	821
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1	587	..	587	3,169	11,092
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total</i>	189	72,345	..	72,345	58,695	217,101
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	151	66,639	1,413	68,052	41,640	156,964
2 days and more than 1 day	62	24,523	3,879	28,402	41,425	150,631
3 days and more than 2 days	35	8,297	669	8,966	23,269	103,349
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	34	5,205	342	5,547	19,875	73,443
1 week and less than 2 weeks	45	7,166	1,242	8,408	50,745	188,714
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	13	1,513	440	1,955	21,803	91,521
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	9	586	17	603	14,289	63,020
8 weeks and over	1	488	..	488	23,650	70,000
<i>Total</i>	350	114,419	8,002	122,421	236,696	897,642
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	511	158,219	1,413	159,632	107,572	403,853
2 days and more than 1 day	157	37,126	3,879	41,005	62,088	226,130
3 days and more than 2 days	65	14,787	669	15,456	39,979	164,626
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	45	6,945	342	7,287	26,467	96,499
1 week and less than 2 weeks	62	9,482	1,242	10,724	65,092	243,176
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	18	1,810	440	2,250	25,252	106,166
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	10	612	17	629	14,939	66,770
8 weeks and over	1	488	..	488	23,650	70,000
<i>Total</i>	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377,220

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

(iii) *Summary, 1955 to 1959.* The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes in Australia for the years 1955 to 1959 according to duration:—

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Duration.(b)	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	In-directly. (c)	Total.		
1 day and less	1955	896	263,510	6,958	270,468	217,701	740,358
	1956	778	293,244	2,823	296,067	239,142	829,035
	1957	671	239,700	2,261	241,961	186,126	675,566
	1958	599	186,505	829	187,334	121,894	432,134
	1959	511	158,219	1,413	159,632	107,572	403,853
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1955	262	85,684	1,725	87,409	139,321	490,540
	1956	208	42,610	832	43,442	73,004	246,346
	1957	168	28,928	924	29,852	51,595	180,311
	1958	163	47,141	2,990	50,131	73,564	265,855
	1959	157	37,126	3,879	41,005	62,088	226,130
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1955	128	27,113	1,748	28,861	78,601	252,266
	1956	72	8,749	3,768	12,517	30,197	99,208
	1957	95	15,816	142	15,958	40,825	152,769
	1958	67	9,302	159	9,461	25,428	86,554
	1959	65	14,787	669	15,456	39,979	164,626
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1955	72	10,479	5,152	15,631	59,399	199,667
	1956	64	12,095	465	12,560	50,269	175,032
	1957	54	8,698	3,756	12,454	40,882	149,582
	1958	52	12,083	698	12,781	44,851	160,515
	1959	45	6,945	342	7,287	26,467	96,499
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1955	105	18,560	1,862	20,422	174,431	403,817
	1956	108	20,377	3,008	23,385	134,678	490,327
	1957	65	9,747	1,842	11,589	60,871	247,756
	1958	67	12,604	1,394	13,998	84,626	311,563
	1959	62	9,482	1,242	10,724	65,092	243,176
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1955	42	11,812	1,937	13,749	119,652	475,476
	1956	39	34,513	837	35,350	394,049	1,371,948
	1957	26	5,945	1,030	6,975	41,695	151,607
	1958	28	6,849	1,111	7,960	60,237	227,449
	1959	18	1,810	440	2,250	25,252	106,166
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1955	17	2,713	829	3,542	93,852	282,367
	1956	30	2,231	326	2,557	60,317	212,269
	1957	20	15,825	1,093	16,918	121,960	446,633
	1958	9	1,053	95	1,148	27,700	101,305
	1959	10	612	17	629	14,939	66,770
8 weeks and over	1955	10	4,469	96	4,565	157,927	465,830
	1956	7	771	1,334	2,105	139,727	542,896
	1957	4	1,336	..	1,336	86,899	304,398
	1958	2	36	..	36	1,590	5,228
	1959	1	488	..	488	23,650	70,000
Total	1955	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321
	1956	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061
	1957	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622
	1958	987	275,573	7,276	282,849	439,890	1,590,603
	1959	869	229,469	8,002	237,471	365,039	1,377,220

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

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

Under the present classification, causes are grouped under four main headings:—(1) Wages, Hours and Leave; (2) Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy; (3) Trade Unionism; (4) Other Causes. The first group is

restricted to disputes involving general principles relating to wages, hours and leave; minor questions regarding the claims to pay or leave by individual employees are included under managerial policy. The second group comprises disputes regarding physical working conditions and general questions of managerial policy, which term covers disciplinary action, the promotion of employees, the employment of particular individuals, personal disagreements between workers and supervisory staff and disputes arising from the computation of wages, leave, etc., in individual cases. The third group includes stoppages over employment of non-unionists, inter-union and intra-union disputes, disputes over recognition of union activities, and sympathy stoppages in support of employees in another industry. The last group comprises disputes by way of protest against situations not arising from the usual relationship of employer and employee, e.g., political matters, and cases (occurring mainly in the coal mining industry) where the cause of the stoppage is not officially made known to the management.

As the items included under these headings differ somewhat from those included under the similar headings used for classifying causes of disputes in years prior to 1950, figures for the years 1950 to 1959 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1959 classified according to cause in three industrial groups.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Cause of Dispute.	Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	19	7	79	105
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	194	144	218	556
Trade Unionism	37	19	30	86
Other	80	19	23	122
Total	330	189	350	869
WORKERS INVOLVED. (b)				
Wages, Hours and Leave	5,084	19,009	50,234	74,327
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	18,138	36,929	53,772	108,839
Trade Unionism	3,406	9,020	9,138	21,564
Other	16,077	7,387	9,277	32,741
Total	42,705	72,345	122,421	237,471
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	7,602	13,178	97,230	118,010
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	36,899	31,752	116,631	185,282
Trade Unionism	6,167	10,309	12,350	28,826
Other	18,980	3,456	10,485	32,921
Total	69,648	58,695	236,696	365,039

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

(b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 108.

(iii) *Summary, 1955 to 1959.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1955 to 1959.

CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Cause of Dispute.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	201	107	75	73	105
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	837	792	674	630	556
Trade Unionism	172	106	70	80	86
Other	272	301	284	204	122
Total	1,532	1,306	1,103	987	869
WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	139,522	130,526	62,708	15,861	74,327
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	184,449	149,208	151,863	158,729	108,839
Trade Unionism	37,998	19,816	13,612	16,432	21,564
Other	82,678	128,433	108,860	91,827	32,741
Total	444,647	427,983	337,043	282,849	237,471
WORKING DAYS LOST.					
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	467,591	667,964	181,839	56,214	118,010
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	398,147	295,633	321,422	279,253	185,282
Trade Unionism	62,103	40,844	19,460	23,139	28,826
Other	83,043	116,942	107,492	81,284	32,921
Total	1,010,884	1,121,383	630,213	439,890	365,039

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 108.

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

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

The present classification is actually a refinement of the previous classification, four of the six headings having been subdivided. Thus the figures in the table on page 113 are still comparable with those for earlier years based on the previous classification.

The previous classification of methods of settlement was—

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

The revised classification is—

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

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

(ii) *Industrial Groups.*—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1959 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Method of Settlement.	Coal Mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries. (b)	All Industries. (b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By private negotiation	83	3	106	192
2. By mediation not based on legislation	1	..	1	2
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	1	..	78	79
(b) By reference to State Government officials .. .. .	..	..	1	1
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	1	56	57
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	22	..	..	22
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	3	..	3
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	74	..	74
7. By resumption without negotiation	223	108	106	437
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	330	189	348	867

WORKERS INVOLVED.(c)				
1. By private negotiation	6,554	1,927	24,355	32,836
2. By mediation not based on legislation	54	..	364	418
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	110	..	18,674	18,784
(b) By reference to State Government officials .. .. .	..	..	25	25
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	90	7,823	7,913
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	2,301	..	..	2,301
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	158	..	158
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	9,528	..	9,528
7. By resumption without negotiation	33,686	60,642	70,996	165,324
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	42,705	72,345	122,237	237,287

WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. By private negotiation	13,796	4,767	57,116	75,679
2. By mediation not based on legislation	162	..	800	962
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	1,096	..	58,879	59,975
(b) By reference to State Government officials .. .. .	..	..	125	125
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	315	58,423	58,738
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	10,166	..	..	10,166
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	226	..	226
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials .. .. .	..	11,624	..	11,624
7. By resumption without negotiation	44,428	41,763	59,869	146,060
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total	69,648	58,695	235,212	363,555

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Two disputes which commenced in 1959 were not settled at the end of the year; therefore the totals shown do not agree with those in other tables. (c) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 108.

(iii) *Summary, 1955 to 1959* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table:—

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

Method of Settlement.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.					
1. By private negotiation	280	239	179	205	192
2. By mediation not based on legislation ..	6	6	9	6	2
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	86	74	62	55	79
(b) By reference to State Government officials	1	6	1	4	1
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	33	24	42	66	57
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	51	56	28	35	22
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	12	6	5	4	3
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	55	38	44	71	74
5. By filling places of workers on strike or locked out		2			
7. By resumption without negotiation	1,003	853	724	541	437
8. By other methods	2		9		
Total	1,529	1,304	1,103	987	867

WORKERS INVOLVED.(b)

1. By private negotiation	62,572	27,589	30,464	32,053	32,836
2. By mediation not based on legislation ..	2,733	366	1,162	4,208	418
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	31,048	16,191	12,188	9,584	18,784
(b) By reference to State Government officials	100	3,589	33	2,771	25
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	4,211	2,700	6,021	9,147	7,913
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	8,437	7,808	2,800	7,465	2,301
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	770	985	6,133	4,460	158
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	9,002	8,672	7,124	5,472	9,528
5. By filling places of workers on strike or locked out		116			
7. By resumption without negotiation	324,426	359,536	269,777	207,689	165,324
8. By other methods	174		1,341		
Total	443,473	427,752	337,043	282,849	237,287

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. By private negotiation	285,016	156,951	155,441	89,363	75,679
2. By mediation not based on legislation ..	10,518	979	13,180	10,399	962
3. State legislation—					
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	163,567	54,110	46,922	36,983	59,975
(b) By reference to State Government officials	100	12,509	268	4,356	125
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—					
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—					
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act	20,728	22,048	39,970	44,382	58,738
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	32,585	29,271	10,202	21,031	10,166
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act	939	2,216	41,862	23,693	226
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	18,059	10,000	5,578	4,846	11,624
5. By filling places of workers on strike or locked out		364			
7. By resumption without negotiation	467,891	831,356	314,730	204,837	146,060
8. By other methods	299		2,060		
Total	999,702	1,119,804	630,213	439,890	363,555

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. Differences between the total figures of this table and the corresponding totals of other tables in this section are due to disputes which were incomplete at the end of the year. (b) Includes workers indirectly involved. See note (c) to table on page 108.

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

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

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

(ii) *Classification.*—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Department in each State in 1959.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1959.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (b)
FATAL ACCIDENTS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. <i>Below Ground—</i>							
Accidents caused by explosives ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
" " " falls of earth ..	6	3	1	..	..	..	10
" " " falling down shafts, etc... ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other accidents	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
2. <i>Above Ground—(c)</i>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other accidents	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
3. <i>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines</i>							
..
<i>Coal Mines—</i>							
1. <i>Below Ground—</i>							
Accidents caused by mine explosions (fire damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by explosives (dynamite, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by falls of earth	6	..	2	..	..	..	8
Other accidents	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
2. <i>Above Ground—</i>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	24	3	5	..	1	2	35

For footnotes see next page.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1959(a)—
continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia. (b)
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS INCAPACITATING FOR OVER 14 DAYS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by explosives ..	4	..	2	..	1	..	7
" " " falls of earth ..	42	..	12	..	36	..	101
" " " falling down shafts, etc. . .	..	..	1	1	10	..	12
Other accidents	243	..	61	27	291	..	652
2. Above Ground—(c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	21	..	9	3	20	8	61
Other accidents	58	..	49	20	82	18	227
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines .. .. .	..	..	82	42	4	27	155
<i>Coal Mines—(d)</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by mine explosions (fire damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by explosives (dynamite, etc.)	8	1	2	..	1	..	12
Accidents caused by falls of earth	20	2	31	..	2	1	56
Other accidents	34	2	184	..	99	5	324
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	2	..	..	3	..	..	5
Other accidents	9	..	20	6	21	..	56
Total	441	6	453	110	567	91	1,668

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

During the year 1959, 30 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground as compared with 5 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1959 numbered 21 as against 14 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,164 and above ground 504.

§ 7. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts and Ordinances in force in Australia as at 30th June, 1959.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Act or Ordinance.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1958	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time
Victoria.. ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1958 ..	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board)
Queensland ..	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1959	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia ..	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1958	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1956	Workers' Compensation Board of three members; Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organization and (b) employees' organization
Tasmania ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1927-1957	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1956	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949-1959	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator, or they may be settled by a Local Court
Australian Capital Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1951-1956	Matters in dispute may by consent of each party be settled by arbitration by a committee or by a single arbitrator. Questions of law may be referred to the Court of Petty Sessions

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1959).

Appeals.	Maximum Wages of "Workers" Compensated.	Waiting Period.	Medical, Surgical and Hospital Expenses
On the question of law only, to Supreme Court, High Court and Privy Council	Unlimited ..	Nil ..	£300 medical and surgical; £300 hospital; £25 ambulance; unless Commission directs that employer shall be liable for a further specified sum
On question of law upon case stated for opinion of Full Court of the Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£2,000 per annum, excluding overtime	Nil ..	Unlimited medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance service and costs of burial
Any person claiming compensation who objects to the ruling thereon of the 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	£100 hospital; £100 medical; in death where no dependants, medical expenses and burial, maximum £100
Questions of law and fact to Supreme Court, High Court, Privy Council	£1,820 per annum (£15 per week) (overtime allowances excluded)	Nil ..	The expenses incurred by the workman for such medical, hospital, nursing and ambulance services as are reasonably necessary as a result of his injury. Where no dependants burial expenses up to £70
Jurisdiction exclusive; decisions final on facts. Board may state a case for Full Court of Supreme Court on matters of law	Unlimited ..	Nil ..	£109 1s. 2d. medical, £163 11s. 10d. hospital, £54 10s. 7d. funeral in the case of males; and £109 1s. medical, £163 11s. 6d. hospital, £54 10s. 6d. funeral in the case of females
To Full Court by way of rehearing, High Court, Privy Council	£35 per week ..	Nil ..	£200
Rehearing by Local, County or District Court, then appeal on questions of law to High Court, Privy Council	Unlimited. Application only to Commonwealth Government employees, and of such Commonwealth authorities as are prescribed	Nil ..	£200 medical, surgical or hospital, or over in exceptional circumstances if Commissioner considers circumstances warrant. £60 funeral expenses
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of a Local Court	£2,000 per annum, exclusive of payments for overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 for medical, surgical or hospital treatment or ambulance service except in special circumstances. This is additional to other compensation
An appeal to the Supreme Court may be made from the decision of a committee or an arbitrator or of the Court of Petty Sessions	£2,000 per annum, excluding overtime, bonuses and special allowances	Nil ..	Not exceeding £200 unless exceptional circumstances warrant payment of larger sum

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

NOTE.—A.w.e. = Average weekly earnings.

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1959)—*continued.*

In case of Total Disablement.

Minimum Weekly Payment.	Weekly Payments in respect of Dependents.	Total Liability.
Adult male, £6 7s. 6d. Adults whose a.w.e. are less than £8 10s., 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £6 7s. 6d. Minors whose a.w.e. are less than £6, 100 per cent. of a.w.e. but not exceeding £4 10s.	£2 15s. for wife or adult dependant, plus £1 2s. 6d. per child (including children to whom worker stands <i>in loco parentis</i>), subject to prescribed maximum	Unlimited.
Same as for maximum ..	£2 8s. for wife or relative caring for his children if wife or relative is wholly or mainly dependent upon him, plus 16s. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,800 except in cases of (a) permanent and total disablement, or (b) permanent and partial disablement of major degree
£4, or 100 per cent. of a.w.e. Not less than £3 10s. in the case of Commonwealth Age and Invalid Pensioners	£2 10s. per week for wife, 15s. per week each child and stepchild under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£3,300
£4, except for workman under 21 with no dependants whose a.w.e. are less than £4, where minimum payment is a.w.e.	£2 10s. for dependent wife and £1 each child under 16 years of age	£2,750
£4 7s., or 100 per cent. of a.w.e., whichever is lower	£2 11s. for dependent wife, £1 1s. each dependent child or dependent stepchild under 16 years of age	(a) where permanent incapacity results, £2,824. (b) other than (a), £2,617.
Same as for maximum ..	£2 10s. for wife or any relative standing <i>in loco parentis</i> to the children of the worker, £1 4s. 6d. per child under 16 years of age, subject to prescribed maximum	£2,340
Same as for maximum ..	£2 5s. for (a) dependent wife; or (b) female over 16 years, who is wholly or mainly dependent on the employee and who at the date of injury was a member of the employee's family or was caring for a child under sixteen years who is mainly dependent on the employee; plus £1 per dependent child, subject to maximum of weekly pay at date of injury	£2,350 except in respect of total and permanent incapacity, when liability unlimited
Same as for maximum ..	£2 5s. for wife or dependent female over 16 years in special circumstances. £1 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	£2,350, excluding cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment and ambulance service. This does not limit compensation in case of death or total and permanent incapacity
Same as for maximum ..	£2 5s. for wife or a female (over 16 years of age) wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, who is a member of his family or caring for a child under 16 years of age wholly or mainly dependent on the workman, plus £1 for each child under 16 years of age who is wholly or mainly dependent upon the workman	Unlimited where the injury results in total and permanent incapacity, otherwise £2,350 plus the cost of medical treatment

NOTE.—A.w.e. = Average weekly earnings.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Death Payments.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Special Provision for Children.
New South Wales	£4,000. Deduction of lump sum or weekly payments made before death from death benefit is not permitted. Maximum funeral expenses when workman leaves no dependants are £80	.. .. .	£2 per week additional for each dependent child under 16 years of age until death or age 16, whichever is the earlier
Victoria ..	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child (excluding payments for total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death)	.. .. .	£80 for each dependent child
Queensland ..	£3,000, plus £100 for each child and stepchild under 16 years of age (total dependants); in case of minors dependency is presumed and minimum of £200 is payable to parents of deceased worker	£3,000 total dependants: £250 partial dependants; £200 death of worker under 21 years of age	£100 for each child or stepchild
South Australia	Four years' earnings, maximum £2,500, plus £80 for each dependent child, plus burial expenses not exceeding £70 (excluding weekly payments for partial or total incapacity, if any, paid prior to death)	£800, plus £80 for each dependent child	£80 for each dependent child
Western Australia	£3,081, plus £82 for each dependent child under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child	£873 for a wholly dependent widow, mother, child or stepchild under 16 years of age only, plus £82 for each dependent child	£82 for each dependent child or stepchild under 16 years of age not being an ex-nuptial child
Tasmania ..	£2,240, plus £80 for each dependent child under 16 years of age	.. .. .	£80 for each dependent child
Commonwealth of Australia	£2,350	Proportionate payment for partial dependency	£100 additional for each totally or mainly dependent child under 16 years of age
Northern Territory	£2,350, plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus up to £60 funeral expenses	.. .. .	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age
Australian Capital Territory	£2,350 plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, plus the cost of medical treatment. Any amount, by way of weekly payments, paid or payable before the death of the workman in respect of his total or partial incapacity for work shall be disregarded	Same as for maximum	£100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1959)—continued.

Provision for Lump Sum Payment for Scheduled Injuries.	Special Provisions regarding Compensation for 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. This is in addition to previous weekly payments	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Administrator) and competitive
Yes. Such payment is not subject to deduction in respect of any amount previously paid by way of a weekly payment	No	Compulsory (unless exempted by the Minister) and competitive

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1959)—*continued.*

Dusts.			
Silicosis.		Other Dusts.	
Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.	Maximum Weekly Payments.	Total Liability.
Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	Special scheme with benefits as for other injuries	As for other injuries	As for other injuries
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
£7	Compensation is payable to a sufferer during his lifetime. On death weekly payments to widow continue until total of £3,000 paid. Minimum aggregate payment to widow, £300; maximum weekly payment to widow, £5	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Scheme As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
Workers' (Occupational Diseases) Relief Fund Act 1954 Unmarried, £10; married, £12 10s; each child under 16 years, £1 4s. 6d.	£2,340	As for silicosis ..	£2,340
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries
As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries ..	As for other injuries