

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 collections of Government employment.

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

2. **Total Occupied Persons.**—(i) *General.*—In previous issues of the Labour Report estimates of total occupied persons were shown for the years 1933, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945 and 1947. These estimates were based on data recorded at the Censuses of 1933 and 1947 and the quasi-Censuses of 1939, 1941, 1943 and 1945. Figures based on these quasi-Censuses have been omitted from this issue and comparison shown for the Censuses of 1933, 1947 and 1954. Minor revisions have been made to the figures for the years 1933 and 1947.

(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 wage earners 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, CENSUSES 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 ..	0.8	13.8	55.8	69.6	8.1	4659.9	668.0	737.6	738.4
1954 ..	2.0	19.6	62.1	81.7	7.6	735.4	743.0	824.7	826.7
PERSONS.									
1933 ..	5.8	308.7	305.3	614.0	203.3	1436.4	1639.7	2253.7	2259.5
1947 ..	54.0	292.7	342.6	635.3	156.3	2319.3	2475.6	3110.9	3164.9
1954 ..	52.9	298.8	379.0	677.8	161.8	2755.7	2917.5	3395.3	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 considered to be under-enumerated at the Census.

The numbers of males in the defence forces shown in the foregoing table include personnel serving outside Australia, namely, 13,843 in 1947 and 5,903 in 1954, who were not recorded at the Censuses taken in those years.

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 persons per annum, whilst during the seven years from 1947 to 1954 the increase amounted to 483,300 or 69,000 per annum. 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 declined from 512,000 in 1933 to 460,700 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 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 per annum. The average increase during the same period in the number of male wage earners in these industries was 51,600 per annum.

(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,
CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954.**

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. (b)	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	23.1	21.4	197.5	207.3	728.1	833.7	948.7	1062.4
Victoria ..	15.9	15.0	158.1	167.1	490.5	596.9	664.5	779.0
Queensland ..	5.9	6.6	96.9	99.7	232.0	307.4	354.8	413.7
South Australia ..	2.6	2.3	51.8	55.5	153.3	194.1	207.7	251.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.1	39.8	44.3	116.6	156.1	159.8	203.5
Tasmania ..	0.8	0.8	20.1	20.2	57.8	71.9	78.7	92.9
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	4.0	5.8	5.8	7.6
Aust. Capital Territory	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	5.3	8.6	6.5	10.5
Australia ..	53.2	50.9	565.7	596.1	1807.6	2174.5	2426.5	2821.5

(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,
CENSUSES, 1947 AND 1954—continued.**

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. (b)	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
Australia ..	0.8	2.0	69.6	81.7	668.0	743.0	738.4	826.7

PERSONS.

New South Wales ..	23.4	21.9	222.9	236.3	996.7	1124.3	1243.0	1382.5
Victoria ..	16.3	15.8	180.6	192.4	692.5	823.9	889.4	1032.1
Queensland ..	6.0	6.8	107.1	112.2	335.9	400.5	449.0	519.5
South Australia ..	2.6	2.4	57.0	62.5	206.2	254.0	265.8	318.9
Western Australia ..	3.4	3.2	44.1	49.9	155.8	202.7	203.3	255.8
Tasmania ..	0.8	0.9	21.9	22.3	76.7	93.6	99.4	116.8
Northern Territory ..	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	4.7	7.1	6.6	9.1
Aust. Capital Territory ..	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	7.1	11.4	8.4	13.5
Australia ..	54.0	52.9	635.3	677.8	2475.6	2917.5	3164.9	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. See also footnotes to previous table.

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

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

Employment recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns at present covers approximately 80 per cent. of the estimated number of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry and female private domestics). Pay-roll Tax returns are lodged by all employers paying more than £200 a week in wages, other than certain Commonwealth Government Bodies, religious and benevolent institutions, public hospitals and other similar organizations specifically exempted under the Pay-roll Tax Assessment Act 1941-1957.

(ii) *Australia: Industrial Groups.*—The table shows total male and female wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding employees in rural industry, female private domestics, persons on the paid strength of the defence forces and National Service trainees in camp) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Government bodies and by private employers respectively. Principal industrial groups shown in the table include both private employees and Government employees, if any. (Current figures are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics.*) The manufacturing employment figures in this table are not comparable as to either absolute level or trend with those shown on pp. 115 and 116 below.

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

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

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Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1953.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.
MALES.						
Mining and Quarrying	52.2	58.0	58.7	58.3	57.3	56.3
Manufacturing, etc. (b)	456.1	726.4	756.8	777.2	786.3	786.5
Building and Construction	149.7	193.2	205.7	211.8	214.6	207.3
Transport(c)	158.2	235.7	238.7	244.7	245.9	245.1
Communication	27.7	59.4	61.4	64.0	64.5	67.9
Property and Finance	47.1	56.4	57.9	59.6	61.7	64.0
Retail Trade	212.6	125.0	128.4	129.2	129.9	129.4
Wholesale and other Commerce	31.8	134.6	140.4	147.5	151.0	150.0
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i.	17.8	97.9	97.5	99.2	100.6	101.7
Health	22.1	25.5	25.9	26.0	26.8	27.1
Education	37.0	35.4	36.7	38.7	40.8	43.4
Personal Service	80.8	51.6	52.1	54.3	54.4	54.7
Other(d)	80.8	87.7	88.2	90.0	92.1	93.0
Total	1,293.1	1,886.8	1,948.4	2,000.5	2,025.9	2,026.4
Government(r)	349.8	567.8	581.4	599.1	604.9	609.5
Private	943.3	1,319.0	1,367.0	1,401.4	1,421.0	1,416.9
Total	1,293.1	1,886.8	1,948.4	2,000.5	2,025.9	2,026.4

For footnotes see next page.

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

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

('000.)

Industrial Group.	July, 1939.	June, 1953.	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.
FEMALES.						
Mining and Quarring	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	169.0	209.8	226.8	232.5	235.7	233.0
Building and Construction	1.2	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3
Transport(c)	5.2	18.3	18.7	19.7	20.7	20.4
Communication	7.4	17.9	17.8	18.7	19.4	19.7
Property and Finance	13.5	32.4	34.7	38.1	41.8	43.5
Retail Trade	101.4	109.9	115.3	121.6	122.9	121.5
Wholesale and other Commerce		39.1	42.3	45.0	46.3	46.8
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i.	10.0	27.4	27.3	28.6	29.1	29.2
Health	34.0	68.8	70.8	73.5	77.6	79.4
Education	32.0	43.3	44.9	47.9	50.5	53.8
Personal Service	43.0	65.8	67.0	69.6	70.2	69.5
Other(d)	20.1	35.8	36.2	37.3	38.4	39.3
Total	437.1	673.7	707.5	738.5	758.9	762.4
Government(e)	55.2	112.0	114.5	122.8	129.8	132.8
Private	381.9	561.7	593.0	615.7	629.1	629.6
Total	437.1	673.7	707.5	738.5	758.9	762.4

PERSONS.						
Mining and Quarring	52.5	58.9	59.7	59.4	58.5	57.5
Manufacturing, etc.(b)	625.1	936.2	983.6	1,009.7	1,022.0	1,019.5
Building and Construction	150.9	197.5	210.4	216.7	219.7	212.6
Transport(c)	163.4	254.0	257.4	264.4	266.6	265.5
Communication	35.1	77.3	79.2	82.7	83.9	87.6
Property and Finance	60.6	88.8	92.6	97.7	103.5	107.5
Retail Trade	314.0	234.9	243.7	250.8	252.8	250.7
Wholesale and other Commerce		173.7	182.7	192.5	197.3	196.8
Public Authority Activity, n.e.i.	41.8	125.3	124.8	127.8	129.7	130.9
Health	51.8	94.3	96.7	99.5	104.4	106.5
Education	54.1	78.7	81.6	86.6	91.3	97.2
Personal Service	80.0	117.4	119.1	123.9	124.6	124.2
Other(d)	100.9	123.5	124.4	127.3	130.5	132.3
Total	1,730.2	2,560.5	2,655.9	2,739.0	2,784.8	2,788.8
Government(e)	405.0	679.8	695.9	721.9	734.7	742.3
Private	1,325.2	1,880.7	1,960.0	2,017.1	2,050.1	2,046.5
Total	1,730.2	2,560.5	2,655.9	2,739.0	2,784.8	2,788.8

(a) Figures for June, 1953 to June, 1957 are subject to revision. (b) Pay-roll series, subject to revision. Includes employees engaged in selling and distribution, who are outside the scope of the factory employment figures as defined and published on pp. 114-6. (c) Includes road transport; shipping and stevedoring; rail and air transport. (d) Includes forestry, fishing and trapping; law and order; religion and social welfare; other professional; entertainment, sport and recreation. (e) Includes employees of Commonwealth, State, Semi-Government and Local Government bodies. For further details see p. 116.

During the year ended June, 1957 the total increase in the numbers of wage and salary earners in civilian employment (excluding wage earners in rural industry, female private domestics and personnel in defence forces) was 4,200 (males 600; females 3,600). Employees of Government bodies increased by 7,800 (males 4,700; females 3,100) and those employed by private employers decreased by 3,600 (males, a decrease of 4,100; females, an increase of 500).

During this period the more important increases in employment were recorded in the following industrial groups:—Education, 6,100; property and finance, 4,000; communication, 3,700; and health, 2,100. Building and construction decreased by 7,100, manufacturing by 2,500 and retail trade by 2,100.

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

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Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
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MALES.

1933—June ..	380.6	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.0
1939—July ..	529.9	357.5	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941—November ..	556.8	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.4
1951—June(b) ..	758.2	525.8	259.3	170.0	125.3	60.2	1911.5
1952—June(b) ..	754.4	524.4	258.1	171.5	126.0	61.0	1908.1
1953—June(b) ..	734.3	521.6	255.2	170.6	130.2	61.8	1886.8
1954—June(b) ..	758.1	539.7	263.7	176.0	135.0	62.8	1948.4
1955—June(b) ..	779.2	556.7	272.0	178.7	136.4	64.0	2000.5
1956—June(b) ..	787.8	564.2	276.0	184.5	135.5	64.4	2025.9
1957—June(b) ..	789.5	565.0	275.8	182.9	133.6	65.2	2026.4

FEMALES.

1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.6	9.1	340.8
1939—July ..	168.0	142.9	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.1
1941—November ..	229.3	192.8	62.6	45.6	32.6	15.2	579.8
1951—June(b) ..	290.9	219.6	86.1	57.0	41.6	20.3	718.8
1952—June(b) ..	270.5	206.6	83.8	54.9	40.5	19.8	679.4
1953—June(b) ..	266.2	205.9	83.7	53.4	41.0	20.1	673.7
1954—June(b) ..	279.5	217.7	86.1	56.9	42.8	21.0	707.5
1955—June(b) ..	292.5	227.0	89.3	60.2	43.9	21.7	738.5
1956—June(b) ..	300.2	233.0	91.2	62.9	44.6	22.8	758.9
1957—June(b) ..	302.2	233.4	92.8	62.8	44.2	22.6	762.4

PERSONS.

1933—June ..	506.4	406.8	180.3	106.5	90.7	38.1	1332.8
1939—July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	140.7	109.1	49.0	1730.2
1941—November ..	786.1	597.9	230.5	167.5	115.8	54.6	1961.2
1951—June(b) ..	1049.1	745.4	345.4	227.0	166.9	80.5	2630.3
1952—June(b) ..	1024.9	731.0	341.9	226.4	166.5	80.8	2587.5
1953—June(b) ..	1000.5	727.5	338.9	224.0	171.2	81.9	2560.5
1954—June(b) ..	1037.6	757.4	349.8	232.9	177.8	83.8	2655.9
1955—June(b) ..	1071.7	783.7	361.3	238.9	180.3	85.7	2739.0
1956—June(b) ..	1088.0	797.2	367.2	247.4	180.1	87.2	2784.8
1957—June(b) ..	1091.7	798.4	368.6	245.7	177.8	87.8	2788.8

(a) Includes the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

(b) Subject to revision.

In all States except Queensland the number of male wage and salary earners in civilian employment, excluding rural, was higher in November, 1941 than at the outbreak of war. The male employment level then commenced to decline and continued to do so in most States until the December quarter, 1943. In Queensland, however, the downward movement was very small. There was then a general, though slight, upward trend (except in South Australia) until the end of the war. Demobilization of the defence forces resulted in a rapid increase in male employment in all States in 1945-46 and 1946-47. Male employment in each State continued to increase during each of the next four years, reaching a peak of 1,923,700 in March, 1952. During 1952-53, however, the numbers employed fell continuously to 1,857,800 in January, 1953. From February, 1953 male employment rose steadily and in March, 1954 the previous peak was passed. From March, 1954 to June, 1956 the estimated number of male wage and salary earners in employment increased in all States except Western Australia, where the level at June, 1956 was slightly below that recorded at June, 1955. However, from June, 1956 to June, 1957 male employment fell in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia and rose only slightly in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. A new peak in male employment for Australia of 2,029,000 was recorded in March, 1957.

After the outbreak of war, female civilian wage and salary earners (excluding rural workers and domestics in private homes) increased rapidly in all States. The peak level during the war (646,000) was reached in December, 1943. From June to December, 1943 there was only a slight total increase. Victoria and South Australia had already passed their respective peaks of female employment. In January, 1946 female employment reached its lowest level (588,400) since January, 1942, having declined in all States after the end of the war, particularly in Victoria and South Australia. From January, 1946 female employment increased in all States and in May, 1949 had passed the war-time peak. The initial post-war peak of 724,000 recorded in November, 1951 was followed by a steady decline to 664,200 in January, 1953. Recovery was slow in the first half of 1953, but from then until June, 1956 there was a steady increase in all States. However, from June, 1956 to June, 1957 female employment fell in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania and rose only slightly in the other three States.

(iv) *Factories.*—In the following table is shown the mid-year number of employees in the main factory classes in each of the years 1953 to 1956 compared with 1939. The figures refer to the reported employment in factories as defined for the purposes of the annual production census, results of which are published in the annual bulletin, *Secondary Industries*. In this connexion a factory is defined as an industrial establishment in which four or more persons are employed, or in which power other than manual is used. The employees covered are those engaged in manufacturing activities and exclude working proprietors and those engaged in selling and distribution, etc.

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES ACCORDING TO MAIN CLASSES: AUSTRALIA.

('000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
MALES.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	9.8	17.0	17.9	19.2	19.2
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	14.3	18.7	20.3	20.7	20.1
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	14.6	27.7	30.1	32.7	34.7
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	161.6	337.6	357.9	374.8	387.3
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	2.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1
Textiles (including knitted goods)	18.3	28.3	29.7	27.9	28.8
Skins and Leather	8.0	10.9	10.6	10.4	9.9
Clothing (including shoes)	19.1	28.3	28.5	27.9	27.3
Food, Drink and Tobacco	57.6	85.8	88.3	89.2	87.8
Sawmilling and Woodworking	27.5	50.5	52.2	54.3	53.8
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	11.2	15.7	15.9	16.3	15.6
Paper, Printing, etc.	26.7	38.4	41.2	43.0	45.1
Rubber	4.9	10.6	12.0	13.1	13.7
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.4	12.9	13.5	13.6	14.3
Heat, Light and Power	9.2	15.1	15.7	16.2	16.3
Total	391.0	701.5	738.0	763.5	778.0

FEMALES.

Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	0.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	5.7	8.2	9.3	10.1	10.5
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	9.4	32.8	38.3	43.4	45.1
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Textiles (including knitted goods)	27.2	36.8	39.5	38.3	39.1
Skins and Leather	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Clothing (including shoes)	61.3	73.1	77.9	76.5	75.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20.9	25.6	28.4	29.3	29.5
Sawmilling and Woodworking	0.9	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.6
Paper, Printing, etc.	11.6	13.5	15.3	16.2	17.0
Rubber	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manufactures	2.4	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.9
Heat, Light and Power	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	148.6	211.6	232.0	238.5	242.5

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

('000.)

Class of Factory.	Number of Employees in June—				
	1939.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
PERSONS.					
Treatment of Non-metalliferous Mine and Quarry Products	10.0	17.7	18.6	20.0	20.1
Bricks, Pottery, Glass	15.1	20.4	22.2	22.7	22.1
Chemicals, Oils, Paints, etc.	20.3	35.9	39.4	42.8	45.2
Metals, Machines, Vehicles, etc.	171.0	370.4	396.2	418.2	432.4
Jewellery, Watches, etc.	3.3	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3
Textiles (including knitted goods)	45.5	65.1	69.2	66.2	67.9
Skins and Leather	10.5	13.9	13.8	13.6	13.1
Clothing (including shoes)	80.4	101.4	106.4	104.4	103.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco	78.5	111.4	116.7	118.5	117.3
Sawmilling and Woodworking	28.4	52.9	54.8	57.1	56.8
Cabinet Making, Furniture, etc.	13.9	18.8	19.1	19.9	19.2
Paper, Printing, etc.	38.3	51.9	56.5	59.2	62.1
Rubber	7.2	13.6	15.3	16.6	17.2
Musical Instruments and Miscellaneous Manu- factures	7.8	19.4	20.6	21.2	22.2
Heat, Light and Power	9.4	15.2	15.8	16.3	16.5
Total	539.6	913.1	970.0	1002.0	1020.5

4. Government Employees.—(i) *Australia*.—The following table shows at June in each of the years 1953 to 1957 in comparison with 1939, the number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government bodies. These include all employees of Government bodies on services such as railways, tramways, banks, post office, air transport, education, broadcasting, police, public works, factories and munitions establishments, migrant hostels, etc., as well as administrative employees, within Australia.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES (a), AUSTRALIA.

June—	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Government.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Persons.
1939(b)	56,099	11,764	67,863	235,066	40,586	275,652	58,637	2,887	61,524	349,802	55,237	405,039
1953 ..	159,002	41,571	200,573	349,096	65,129	414,225	59,641	5,315	64,956	567,739	112,015	679,754
1954 ..	156,604	41,579	198,183	363,095	67,466	430,561	61,643	5,493	67,136	581,342	114,538	695,880
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

(a) See explanation above.

(b) July.

(ii) *States and Territories.*—The number of civilian employees of Commonwealth, State and Semi-Government and Local Government bodies in June, 1956 and 1957 is shown in the following table.

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES OF GOVERNMENT BODIES(a), JUNE, 1956 AND 1957.

State or Territory.	Commonwealth.			State and Semi-Government.			Local Government.			Total.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.	Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
JUNE, 1956.												
N.S.W.	55,277	15,243	70,520	134,716	26,147	160,863	26,687	2,861	29,548	216,680	44,251	260,931
Vic. ..	50,745	16,192	66,937	96,178	23,965	120,143	13,088	1,550	14,638	160,011	41,707	201,718
Qld. ..	17,784	4,709	22,493	56,324	7,725	64,049	17,084	933	18,017	91,192	13,367	104,559
S.A. ..	15,732	3,613	19,345	38,395	9,459	47,854	3,002	305	3,307	57,129	13,377	70,506
W.A.	8,994	2,197	11,191	37,804	6,519	44,323	3,499	323	3,822	50,297	9,039	59,336
Tas. ..	4,371	1,259	5,630	13,660	3,772	17,432	2,198	166	2,364	20,229	5,197	25,426
N.T. ..	2,441	613	3,054	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,441	613	3,054
A.C.T.	6,970	2,288	9,258	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,970	2,288	9,258
Aust.	162,314	46,114	208,428	377,077	77,587	454,664	65,558	6,138	71,696	604,949	129,839	734,788
JUNE, 1957.												
N.S.W.	56,151	15,379	71,530	134,086	27,011	161,097	26,733	2,888	29,621	216,970	45,278	262,248
Vic. ..	50,321	15,177	65,498	99,157	25,195	124,352	13,221	1,766	14,987	162,699	42,138	204,837
Qld. ..	18,191	4,809	23,000	54,469	8,062	62,471	17,215	907	18,122	89,875	13,718	103,593
S.A. ..	17,118	3,644	20,762	38,593	9,864	48,457	3,148	313	3,461	58,859	13,821	72,680
W.A.	9,082	2,197	11,279	37,822	6,790	44,612	3,392	328	3,720	50,296	9,315	59,611
Tas. ..	4,564	1,309	5,873	13,928	3,963	17,891	2,145	174	2,319	20,637	5,446	26,083
N.T. ..	2,796	675	3,471	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,796	675	3,471
A.C.T.	7,343	2,422	9,765	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,343	2,422	9,765
Aust.	165,566	45,612	211,178	378,055	80,825	458,880	65,854	6,376	72,230	609,475	132,813	742,288

(a) See explanation on p. 116.

§ 2. Unemployment.

The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various Censuses. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at each Census from 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 ages 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 at the time of the Census.

In the following table males and females "not at work" are classified according to cause for the Census years 1933, 1947 and 1954. In 1947 there was a change in the form of the questionnaire, which probably resulted in some variation in response. Prior to 1947, 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.

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

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

(a) Not available.

(b) The majority of these persons were resting between jobs or changing jobs.

Details of the number of persons receiving unemployment benefit and of the payments made may be found on p. 122.

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

The Commonwealth Employment Service was established under section 47 of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945. The principal functions of the Service, as set out in section 48 of this Act, are to provide services and facilities for the benefit of persons seeking employment or to change employment, or to engage labour, and to provide facilities to assist in bringing about and maintaining a high and stable level of employment throughout the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth Employment Service operates within the Employment Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, and is under the control of the permanent head of that Department. 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 340 agents in the smaller country centres. The District Employment Offices are distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 45; Victoria, 30; Queensland, 19; South Australia, 8; Western Australia, 12; Tasmania, 4; Northern Territory, 1; Australian Capital Territory, 1.

The Commonwealth Employment Service provides special assistance for persons with physical and mental handicaps, older workers, rural workers, youths and persons with professional and technical qualifications, to obtain employment.

It assists in the administration of the unemployment and sickness benefit provisions of the Social Services Act 1947–1957, and of the re-employment allowance provisions of the Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945–1956 for certain classes of discharged members of the forces. All persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits or re-employment allowances are required to register at a District Employment Office, which is responsible for certifying whether or not suitable employment can be offered to them.

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

The Service is responsible for placing in employment all Commonwealth-nominated migrant workers coming to Australia under the assisted passage schemes from the United Kingdom and other countries, and, as required, it provides assistance to other migrants wishing to obtain employment. When migrants coming under Commonwealth nomination arrive in Australia, the Service arranges for them to move to their initial employment and for their admission, if necessary, to Commonwealth-controlled hostels. From the inception of the various free and assisted schemes, including the Displaced Persons Scheme, to the end of July, 1956, more than 150,000 British and European migrant workers had been placed in employment by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

Since 1951, the Service has been responsible for recruiting experts for 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 Service carries out regular surveys of the labour market in all areas and industries and supplies detailed information to interested Commonwealth and State Government Departments and instrumentalities and to the public. It also advises employers, employees and others on labour availability and employment opportunities in various occupations and areas and on other matters concerning employment.

The Commonwealth Employment Service is responsible for the medical examination and interview of young men for training in the armed forces under the National Service Act 1951–1953, which is administered by the Department of Labour and National Service. The Department also administers the provisions of the Act relating to the protection of the rights of National Service trainees in relation to their civil employment.

The Service completed its tenth year of operation in May, 1956. During the year ended June, 1956 there were 576,958 new registrations of applicants for employment, of whom 445,253 were referred to employers and 312,105 placed in employment, and 434,347 new vacancies were notified. Vacancies unfilled at the end of June, 1956 numbered 32,473.

With the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service, most of the State Labour Exchange Organizations existing previously were superseded. Details of the organization and administration of these exchanges in the several States were given in Labour Report No. 30, p. 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 1947–1957, was a very important addition to Commonwealth social legislation.

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

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

To qualify for 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 22nd September, 1952 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 }	2 10 0	1 0 0
Married person under 21 years of age }	2 0 0	15 0
Unmarried person 18-20 years of age }	1 10 0	10 0
Unmarried person 17 years of age }	1 10 0	5 0

An additional benefit of £2 a week may be paid for a dependent spouse and 5s. 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 house-keeper, provided there are one or more children under 16 years of age in the home and the woman is substantially dependent on the claimant but is not employed by him.

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

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

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

2. **Unemployment Benefits.**—(i) *Number on Benefit.*—The following table shows the number of persons on benefit at the end of each month from July, 1955 to December, 1956:—

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

Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qtd.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.		
									Males.	Fe-males.	Persons.
1955—July ..	1,068	335	615	55	268	67	..	2	1,381	1,029	2,410
August ..	899	367	539	50	248	83	1	2	1,324	864	2,188
September ..	706	327	425	37	256	80	..	1	1,136	696	1,832
October ..	658	294	427	46	215	85	..	2	1,067	660	1,727
November ..	644	277	431	44	216	64	..	1	1,046	631	1,677
December ..	965	356	1,442	56	377	48	..	1	2,546	699	3,245
1956—January ..	1,321	359	2,561	46	414	40	..	1	3,958	784	4,742
February ..	1,932	341	3,371	55	374	50	..	1	5,217	911	6,128
March ..	2,233	350	3,268	62	536	31	2	12	5,448	1,046	6,494
April ..	1,771	566	2,223	86	683	30	2	18	4,230	1,149	5,379
May ..	1,837	760	1,562	140	989	36	1	11	4,037	1,299	5,336
June ..	2,313	1,412	1,270	319	1,606	71	..	12	5,395	1,608	7,003
July ..	3,051	2,515	909	493	2,082	91	1	22	7,239	1,925	9,164
August ..	3,103	3,129	809	706	2,304	110	..	16	8,274	1,903	10,177
September ..	3,208	2,949	792	674	1,871	108	..	12	7,828	1,786	9,614
October ..	3,126	3,067	829	640	1,788	88	..	7	7,665	1,880	9,545
November ..	3,308	3,085	821	770	1,666	92	1	16	7,805	1,954	9,759
December ..	4,329	3,593	2,118	978	2,126	97	..	36	11,141	2,136	13,277

(a) Last Saturday of month.

(ii) *Amounts Paid.*—The amounts paid in unemployment benefits for the months July, 1955 to December, 1956 are shown in the following table:—

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

(£.)

Month.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qtd.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.
1955—July ..	15,668	2,985	13,805	740	3,746	285	..	36	37,265
August ..	11,107	4,605	8,232	833	3,972	1,299	5	20	30,073
September ..	11,976	5,800	6,438	552	3,416	1,352	5	33	29,572
October ..	8,483	4,563	5,764	445	3,333	964	..	11	23,563
November ..	7,572	3,666	5,647	708	3,690	1,167	..	11	22,461
December ..	8,599	4,197	5,420	454	3,865	744	11	8	23,298
1956—January ..	14,203	5,669	25,346	933	5,548	1,004	..	11	52,714
February ..	16,964	5,402	49,482	889	7,330	396	..	6	80,469
March ..	27,033	4,029	51,359	771	6,370	1,014	10	204	90,790
April ..	33,704	5,913	57,861	940	9,159	401	17	326	108,321
May ..	29,534	7,585	36,759	1,104	10,725	614	12	240	86,573
June ..	30,471	15,250	21,757	2,591	15,734	724	12	181	86,720
July ..	30,136	27,319	9,377	4,338	29,226	957	4	125	101,482
August ..	51,754	36,997	10,206	9,048	31,629	2,029	10	298	141,971
September ..	41,913	40,304	10,134	9,536	34,017	1,430	4	201	137,539
October ..	48,124	42,176	15,204	11,993	26,026	2,081	..	247	145,851
November ..	44,225	40,521	11,333	6,084	24,488	1,551	..	141	128,343
December ..	43,297	32,559	15,724	10,201	15,454	1,939	2	149	119,325

§ 5. Industrial Disputes.

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

2. Industrial Groups.—(i) *States and Territories, 1955.*—The following table sets out, for each State and Territory separately and classified by industrial groups, the number and extent of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1955.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1955 was 1,532 as compared with 1,490 during the previous year. In New South Wales 1,072 disputes occurred in 1955, 721 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1955 amounted to 1,010,884 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £3,310,321.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)^(a):
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1955.**

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£).
			Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
<i>New South Wales.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	94	18,894	8,107	27,001	177,238	534,633
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	16	4,151	2,087	6,238	25,439	73,897
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	5	3,950	346	4,296	24,752	93,610
VI.	Other Manufacturing	57	15,039	2,826	17,865	84,463	283,116
VII.	Building	46	19,252	134	19,386	57,873	205,347
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	721	131,377	..	131,377	213,560	746,159
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	3	87	45	132	905	3,625
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	28	4,890	40	4,930	4,084	11,196
X.	Air and other Land Transport	18	8,495	48	8,543	17,467	56,374
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	66	48,777	..	48,777	44,967	151,844
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	3	85	..	85	275	837
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	1,500	..	1,500	3,000	10,000
XIV.	Miscellaneous	14	3,856	45	3,901	19,302	60,297
<i>Total (c)</i>		1,072	260,353	13,678	274,031	673,325	2,230,935
<i>Victoria.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	11	2,260	131	2,391	32,409	94,786
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	6	2,703	714	3,417	36,900	108,306
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	3	185	180	365	664	1,775
VI.	Other Manufacturing	9	4,668	184	4,852	31,233	108,338
VII.	Building	13	767	1,078	1,845	7,323	16,265
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	1,740	..	1,740	1,740	7,400
X.	Air and other Land Transport	1	37	..	37	111	..
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	21	20,833	..	20,833	26,391	93,367
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	1	62	..	62	1,736	5,119
<i>Total (c)</i>		66	33,255	2,287	35,542	138,507	435,356
<i>Queensland.</i>							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	36	..	36	36	110
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	6	1,757	63	1,820	10,361	32,204
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	30	9,999	2,776	12,775	19,088	58,102
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	170	..	170	425	1,223
VI.	Other Manufacturing	9	1,181	..	1,181	3,837	10,070
VII.	Building	8	379	..	379	1,720	5,706
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	53	3,187	20	3,207	9,554	35,703
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	6	20,220	171	20,391	4,120	12,435
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	221	592	813	3,029	9,000
X.	Air and other Land Transport	154	44,821	..	44,821	44,878	157,152
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	4	1,055	4	1,059	2,270	6,341
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	1,055	4	1,059	2,270	6,341
<i>Total</i>		274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046

For footnotes see following page.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1955—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
<i>South Australia.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	11	524	123	647	4,441	12,400
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	4	2,460	..	2,460	81,206	89,320
VI.	Other Manufacturing	7	1,040	6	1,046	9,148	27,443
VII.	Building	2	568	..	568	1,548	4,058
VIII.	(i) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	145	..	145	145	700
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	1,480	..	1,480	707	1,083
X.	Air and other Land Transport	1	50	..	50	150	..
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	14	17,442	..	17,442	18,756	65,678
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	260	..	260	780	2,500
	<i>Total</i>	43	23,969	129	24,098	66,881	203,182
<i>Western Australia.</i>							
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	3	153	74	227	337	901
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	3	782	177	959	2,222	7,460
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	7	8,227	..	8,227	5,987	20,956
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	3	342	94	436	1,036	3,387
	<i>Total</i>	16	9,504	345	9,849	9,582	32,704
<i>Tasmania.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	2	193	240	433	498	1,496
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	1	55	..	55	550	2,000
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	20	..	20	50	150
VII.	Building	1	47	..	47	117	400
VIII.	(i) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	537	..	537	6,981	24,280
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	13	..	13	26	77
X.	Air and other Land Transport	1	720	..	720	1,480	5,140
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	39	11,569	..	11,569	10,635	37,209
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	1	50	..	50	50	175
	<i>Total</i>	48	13,204	240	13,444	20,387	70,927
<i>Northern Territory.</i>							
VII.	Building	1	56	..	56	718	2,200
VIII.	(i) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	3	289	2	291	1,075	3,056
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	7	576	..	576	907	3,175
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	92	..	92	40	120
	<i>Total</i>	12	1,013	2	1,015	2,740	8,551
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>							
VII.	Building	1	16	..	16	144	620
	<i>Total</i>	1	16	..	16	144	620
<i>Australia.</i>							
I.	Wood, Furniture, etc.	1	36	..	36	36	110
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	124	23,628	8,664	32,292	224,947	675,519
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	60	19,521	5,651	25,172	113,520	332,526
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	3	185	180	365	664	1,775
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	6	4,120	346	4,466	25,177	94,833
VI.	Other Manufacturing	83	21,948	3,016	24,964	128,731	429,117
VII.	Building	72	21,085	1,212	22,297	69,443	234,596
	(i) Coal-mining	777	135,346	197	135,543	225,336	789,322
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	8	1,058	47	1,105	9,106	31,661
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	38	28,343	211	28,554	10,677	32,191
X.	Air and other Land Transport	23	9,523	640	10,163	22,237	70,514
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	308	152,245	..	152,245	152,521	529,381
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	8	539	94	633	3,097	9,518
XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, etc.	1	1,500	..	1,500	3,000	10,000
XIV.	Miscellaneous	20	5,263	49	5,312	22,392	69,258
	<i>Total(c)</i>	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321

(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) Two disputes in New South Wales and one in Victoria involving respectively 483 and 62 workers commenced in 1954 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1955. Particulars of these disputes have been included in statistics of disputes for both 1954 and 1955.

(ii) *States and Territories, 1956.*—The following table sets out, for each State and Territory separately and classified by industrial groups, the number and extent of industrial disputes (involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more) which occurred during 1956.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1956 was 1,306 as compared with 1,532 during the previous year. In New South Wales 878 disputes occurred in 1956, 593 of which involved workers engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1956 amounted to 1,121,383 for all disputes in Australia, and the estimated loss of wages to £3,967,061. Corresponding figures for 1955 were 1,010,884 and £3,310,321.

A graph showing, for a number of years, the working days lost as a result of industrial disputes in the main industrial groups will be found on p. 67.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1956.**

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages (£)
			(Directly.)	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
<i>New South Wales.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	51	6,105	2,820	8,925	157,511	615,126
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	14	1,577	70	1,647	5,473	14,560
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	2	917	..	917	3,116	8,766
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	1	17	..	17	34	142
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	36	6,192	1,500	7,692	44,994	153,730
VII.	Building ..	55	10,259	447	10,706	44,504	169,268
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining ..	593	120,149	584	120,733	178,100	608,263
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	3	6,680	..	6,680	7,490	41,390
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	24	4,765	24	4,789	2,148	6,672
X.	Air and other Land Transport ..	13	2,383	1,186	3,769	5,261	22,234
XI.	(i) Stevedoring ..	62	49,209	79	49,209	140,361	489,680
	(ii) Shipping, etc. ..	4	347	..	426	1,119	3,797
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	2	534	86	620	2,952	7,827
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	18	10,124	..	10,124	18,216	58,309
	<i>Total(c).</i> ..	878	219,458	6,796	226,254	611,279	2,199,764
<i>Victoria.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	3	348	110	458	4,026	13,230
III.	Food, Drink, etc. ..	6	988	185	1,173	2,131	7,169
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc. ..	1	800	..	800	800	2,500
V.	Books, Printing, etc. ..	5	539	1,150	1,689	7,971	29,104
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	17	736	14	750	11,509	39,822
VII.	Building ..	1	435	50	485	2,037	7,674
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining ..	2	1,664	726	2,390	1,282	5,102
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	2	246	48	294	611	954
X.	Air and other Land Transport ..	14	28,278	..	28,278	75,041	262,655
XI.	(i) Stevedoring ..	1	20	..	20	400	1,600
	(ii) Shipping, etc. ..	1	1,500	..	1,500	5,650	15,500
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	40	..	40	207	829
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	1	40	..	40	207	829
	<i>Total(c).</i> ..	54	35,594	2,283	37,877	111,665	386,139
<i>Queensland.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	2	1,260	..	1,260	15,000	50,500
III.	Food, Drink, etc. ..	25	15,382	2,673	18,055	36,073	113,250
V.	Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	1,200	..	1,200	1,200	3,950
VI.	Other Manufacturing ..	8	803	..	803	1,972	5,774
VII.	Building ..	7	9,496	..	9,496	10,957	45,848
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining ..	69	3,736	151	3,887	13,995	53,173
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	6,000
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	12	27,932	149	28,081	28,552	85,152
X.	Air and other Land Transport ..	1	47	..	47	123	380
XI.	(i) Stevedoring ..	135	50,462	..	50,462	120,979	423,451
	(ii) Shipping, etc. ..	1	20	..	20	102	250
XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	2	676	..	676	7,740	24,237
XIV.	Miscellaneous ..	5	395	..	395	1,122	3,627
	<i>Total</i> ..	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592

For footnotes see following page.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1956—continued.**

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages. (£.)
			Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
<i>South Australia.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	3	340	..	340	3,600	13,417
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	1	28	..	28	168	375
VI.	Other Manufacturing	1	6	..	6	12	28
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	1,425	..	1,425	1,700	3,850
X.	Air and other Land Transport	1	132	..	132	154	350
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	13	16,558	..	16,558	68,975	241,431
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	38	..	38	57	185
	<i>Total</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>18,527</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>18,527</i>	<i>74,666</i>	<i>259,636</i>
<i>Western Australia.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	1	44	..	44	55	201
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	1	36	121	157	300	819
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	2	306	1,220	1,526	4,222	14,600
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	10	9,394	..	9,394	27,367	95,884
	<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>9,780</i>	<i>1,341</i>	<i>11,121</i>	<i>31,944</i>	<i>111,504</i>
<i>Tasmania.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	1	184	..	184	190	788
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	1	64	..	64	94	330
VII.	Building	1	190	..	190	190	618
VIII.	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	1	209	..	209	4,143	22,450
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	1	536	..	536	154	341
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	40	14,786	..	14,786	42,136	147,479
	<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>15,969</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>15,969</i>	<i>46,907</i>	<i>172,206</i>
<i>Northern Territory.</i>							
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	24	2,770	..	2,770	5,197	18,194
	<i>Total</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>2,770</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>2,770</i>	<i>5,197</i>	<i>18,194</i>
<i>Australian Capital Territory.</i>							
VII.	Building	1	83	..	83	913	4,026
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>913</i>	<i>4,026</i>
<i>Australia.</i>							
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	61	8,281	2,930	11,211	180,382	693,262
III.	Food, Drink, etc.	48	18,075	3,049	21,124	44,236	136,503
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, etc.	3	1,717	..	1,717	3,916	11,266
V.	Books, Printing, etc.	2	1,217	..	1,217	1,234	4,092
VI.	Other Manufacturing	50	7,540	2,650	10,190	54,949	188,636
VII.	Building	81	20,764	461	21,225	68,073	259,582
VIII.	(i) Coal-mining	665	124,626	2,005	126,631	198,354	683,710
	(ii) Other Mining, Quarries, etc.	5	7,889	..	7,889	12,633	69,840
IX.	Railway and Tramway Services	40	36,322	899	37,221	33,836	101,317
X.	Air and other Land Transport	17	3,008	1,234	4,242	6,149	23,918
XI.	(i) Stevedoring	298	171,457	..	171,457	480,056	1,678,774
	(ii) Shipping, etc.	6	387	79	466	1,621	5,647
XIII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	5	2,710	86	2,796	16,342	47,564
XIV.	Miscellaneous	25	10,597	..	10,597	19,602	62,950
	<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>1,306</i>	<i>414,590</i>	<i>13,393</i>	<i>427,983</i>	<i>1,121,383</i>	<i>3,967,061</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) Two disputes in New South Wales and one in Victoria involving respectively 1,160 and 14 workers commenced in 1955 and were still in progress at the beginning of 1956. Particulars of these disputes have been included in statistics of disputes for both 1955 and 1956.

(iii) *Australia*.—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workers involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1939 and 1952 to 1956.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK) (a); AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	All Groups.
			(i) Coal- mining.	(ii) Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1952 ..	164	27	1,219	7	202	8	1,627
1953 ..	143	41	944	6	311	14	1,459
1954 ..	192	47	942	4	290	15	1,490
1955 ..	277	72	777	8	377	21	1,532
1956 ..	164	81	665	5	361	30	1,306
WORKERS INVOLVED.							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1952 ..	157,870	1,862	193,066	4,769	145,033	3,134	505,734
1953 ..	155,249	8,417	147,791	3,020	179,786	1,783	496,046
1954 ..	57,010	6,925	155,630	494	145,521	4,494	370,074
1955 ..	87,295	22,297	135,543	1,105	191,595	6,812	444,647
1956 ..	45,459	21,225	126,631	7,889	213,386	13,393	427,983
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1952 ..	572,169	20,079	286,749	19,743	261,109	3,655	1,163,504
1953 ..	351,722	67,506	378,715	18,956	222,564	11,367	1,050,830
1954 ..	244,770	31,751	255,726	7,720	352,311	9,361	901,639
1955 ..	493,075	69,443	225,336	9,106	188,532	25,392	1,010,884
1956 ..	284,717	68,073	198,354	12,633	521,662	35,944	1,121,383
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES. (£.)							
1939 ..	83,540	424	335,033	4,728	22,114	9,877	455,716
1952 ..	1,593,902	56,034	932,480	94,743	752,124	10,567	3,439,850
1953 ..	1,023,366	242,500	1,247,895	80,486	703,537	39,653	3,337,437
1954 ..	767,051	115,972	867,384	41,265	1,207,932	26,607	3,021,211
1955 ..	1,533,880	234,596	789,322	31,661	641,604	79,258	3,310,321
1956 ..	1,033,759	259,582	683,710	69,840	1,809,656	110,514	3,967,061

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

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes between industrial groups can be best made after omitting those recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII. (i)).

The latter represented 51 per cent. of the total number of disputes in each of the years 1955 and 1956 and accounted for 24 per cent. of the total working days lost in 1955 and 17 per cent. in 1956. The majority of the coal-mining disputes occurred in New South Wales, where the number of workers engaged in the industry is very much larger than in any other State.

3. States and Territories.—The number of industrial disputes in each State and Territory during the years 1939 and 1953 to 1956, together with the workers involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages, are given in the following table:—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (c)
			Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	419,330
	1953	1,080	302,007	6,375	308,382	759,391	2,403,242
	1954	1,063	217,081	5,203	222,286	501,373	1,654,814
	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
Victoria	1939	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1953	53	65,962	2,164	68,126	57,160	176,330
	1954	76	42,476	2,337	44,813	135,611	460,213
	1955	66	33,253	2,287	35,542	138,507	435,356
	1956	54	35,594	2,383	37,877	111,665	386,139
Queensland	1939	5	373	2	375	1,870	1,753
	1953	265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
	1954	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
	1955	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,006
	1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
South Australia	1939	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1953	24	18,502	190	18,692	55,476	200,610
	1954	23	7,291	45	7,336	31,207	108,100
	1955	43	23,969	129	24,098	66,881	203,182
	1956	21	18,527	..	18,527	74,666	259,636
Western Australia	1939	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1953	11	3,663	..	3,665	4,977	15,663
	1954	15	5,398	96	5,494	21,651	75,387
	1955	16	9,594	345	9,939	9,582	32,704
	1956	14	9,780	1,341	11,121	31,944	111,504
Tasmania	1939	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1953	18	5,069	6	5,075	18,441	68,259
	1954	31	5,951	136	6,087	25,915	105,042
	1955	48	13,204	240	13,444	20,387	70,927
	1956	45	15,969	..	15,969	46,907	172,206
Northern Territory	1939	2	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1953	5	535	..	535	1,807	7,161
	1954	2	239	..	239	1,452	5,082
	1955	12	1,013	2	1,015	2,740	8,551
	1956	24	2,770	..	2,770	5,197	18,194
Australian Capital Territory	1939	..	74	..	74	130	342
	1953	3	138	..	138	375	1,242
	1954	2	16	..	16	144	620
	1955	1	83	..	83	913	4,026
	1956	1	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1939	416	143,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1953	1,459	483,800	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437
	1954	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,211
	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

(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) Australia, 1939 and 1953 to 1956. Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1953 to 1956 are given in the following table:—

DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a): AUSTRALIA.

Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
			Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1953	956	340,404	4,255	344,659	259,852	812,185
	1954	890	192,933	3,688	196,621	170,415	570,562
	1955	896	263,510	6,953	270,468	217,701	740,358
	1956	778	293,244	2,823	296,067	239,142	829,035
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1953	232	62,785	1,245	64,030	99,277	318,006
	1954	267	81,644	4,148	85,792	135,493	442,133
	1955	262	85,684	1,725	87,409	139,321	490,540
	1956	208	42,610	832	43,442	73,004	246,346
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1953	66	9,274	1,245	10,518	26,874	86,691
	1954	102	23,827	705	24,532	64,744	210,434
	1955	128	27,113	1,748	28,861	78,601	252,266
	1956	72	8,749	3,768	12,517	30,197	99,208
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1953	53	10,242	940	11,182	41,007	128,450
	1954	65	11,043	1,133	12,196	44,528	152,036
	1955	72	10,479	5,152	15,631	59,399	199,667
	1956	64	12,095	465	12,560	50,269	175,032
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1953	84	17,505	3,572	21,077	115,997	351,680
	1954	86	32,471	1,920	34,391	277,144	946,314
	1955	105	18,560	1,862	20,422	124,431	403,817
	1956	108	20,377	3,008	23,385	134,678	490,327
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1953	44	11,087	92	11,179	128,668	418,510
	1954	45	8,849	1,840	10,689	74,245	249,061
	1955	42	11,812	1,937	13,749	139,652	475,476
	1956	39	34,313	837	35,350	394,049	1,371,948
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1953	11	7,139	105	7,244	74,380	278,595
	1954	23	1,267	446	1,713	40,817	153,059
	1955	17	2,713	829	3,542	93,852	282,367
	1956	30	2,231	326	2,557	60,317	212,269
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	39,453	39,089
	1953	13	25,364	793	26,157	304,775	943,320
	1954	12	3,546	594	4,140	94,253	297,612
	1955	10	4,469	96	4,565	157,927	465,830
	1956	7	771	1,334	2,105	139,727	542,896
Total	1939	416	141,228	9,602	150,830	459,154	455,716
	1953	1,459	483,806	12,246	496,046	1,050,830	3,337,437
	1954	1,490	355,580	14,494	370,074	901,639	3,021,211
	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

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

(iii) *Australia, Industry Groups.*—(a)1955.—The following table shows, for the year 1955, industrial disputes in “coal-mining”, “stevedoring” and “other industries” classified according to duration.

**DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
AUSTRALIA, 1955.**

Duration.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£.)
		Directly.	In-directly. (b)	Total.		
COAL-MINING.						
1 day and less	518	85,625	177	85,802	85,470	301,425
2 days and more than 1 day ..	138	29,267	..	29,267	46,266	164,492
3 days and more than 2 days ..	65	10,031	20	10,051	25,765	90,310
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	26	3,093	..	3,093	12,146	42,788
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	24	4,966	..	4,966	33,279	119,764
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	5	1,231	..	1,231	11,570	37,803
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over	1	1,133	..	1,133	10,840	32,740
Total	777	135,346	197	135,543	225,336	789,322
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	217	111,973	..	111,973	81,595	286,860
2 days and more than 1 day ..	66	35,148	..	35,148	50,687	177,484
3 days and more than 2 days ..	15	2,802	..	2,802	7,673	26,259
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	..	960	..	960	2,988	10,460
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	5	1,362	..	1,362	9,578	28,318
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	308	152,245	..	152,245	152,521	529,381
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	161	65,912	6,781	72,693	50,636	152,073
2 days and more than 1 day ..	58	21,269	1,725	22,994	42,368	148,564
3 days and more than 2 days ..	48	14,280	1,728	16,008	45,163	135,697
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	41	6,426	5,152	11,578	44,265	146,419
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	76	12,232	1,862	14,094	81,574	255,735
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	37	10,581	1,937	12,518	128,082	437,673
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	17	2,713	829	3,542	93,852	282,367
8 weeks and over	9	3,336	96	3,432	147,087	433,090
Total	447	136,749	20,110	156,859	633,027	1,991,618
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	896	263,510	6,958	270,468	217,701	740,358
2 days and more than 1 day ..	262	85,684	1,725	87,409	139,321	490,540
3 days and more than 2 days ..	128	27,113	1,748	28,861	78,601	252,266
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	72	10,479	5,152	15,631	59,299	198,667
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	105	18,560	1,862	20,422	124,431	403,817
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	42	11,812	1,937	13,749	139,652	475,476
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	17	2,713	829	3,542	93,852	282,367
8 weeks and over	10	4,469	96	4,565	157,927	465,830
Total	1,532	424,340	20,307	444,647	1,010,884	3,310,321

(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.

(b) 1956.—The following table shows, for the year 1956, industrial disputes in "coal-mining", "stevedoring" and "other industries" classified according to duration.

**DURATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a):
AUSTRALIA, 1956.**

Duration.	Number.	Workers Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages. (£)
		Directly.	Indirectly. (b)	Total.		
COAL-MINING.						
1 day and less	463	95,681	123	95,804	95,770	323,476
2 days and more than 1 day	100	14,354	15	14,369	26,622	90,282
3 days and more than 2 days	34	3,844	1,223	5,067	12,670	43,103
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	16	2,224	135	2,359	8,765	29,989
1 week and less than 2 weeks	36	3,996	180	4,176	23,929	87,941
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	12	4,303	326	4,629	24,902	85,576
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	4	224	3	227	5,696	18,343
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	665	124,626	2,005	126,631	198,354	683,710
STEVEDORING.						
1 day and less	214	117,352	..	117,352	71,932	251,857
2 days and more than 1 day	45	16,930	..	16,930	25,673	89,863
3 days and more than 2 days	11	1,754	..	1,754	4,550	15,928
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	11	1,478	..	1,478	5,531	19,363
1 week and less than 2 weeks	8	6,028	..	6,028	41,882	145,039
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	9	27,915	..	27,915	330,488	1,156,724
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 weeks and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	298	171,457	..	171,457	480,056	1,678,774
OTHER INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	101	80,211	2,700	82,911	71,440	248,702
2 days and more than 1 day	63	11,326	817	12,143	20,709	66,201
3 days and more than 2 days	27	3,151	2,545	5,696	12,977	40,177
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	37	8,393	330	8,723	35,973	125,680
1 week and less than 2 weeks	64	10,353	2,828	13,181	68,867	257,347
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	18	2,295	511	2,806	38,659	129,648
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	26	2,007	323	2,330	54,621	193,926
8 weeks and over	7	771	1,334	2,105	139,727	542,896
Total	343	118,507	11,388	129,895	442,973	1,604,577
ALL INDUSTRIES.						
1 day and less	778	293,244	2,823	296,067	239,142	829,035
2 days and more than 1 day	208	42,610	832	43,442	73,004	246,346
3 days and more than 2 days	72	8,749	3,768	12,517	30,197	99,208
Over 3 days and less than 1 week	64	12,095	465	12,560	50,269	175,032
1 week and less than 2 weeks	108	20,377	3,008	23,385	134,678	490,327
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	39	34,513	837	35,350	394,049	1,371,948
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	30	2,231	326	2,557	60,317	212,269
8 weeks and over	7	771	1,334	2,105	139,727	542,896
Total	1,306	414,590	13,393	427,983	1,121,383	3,967,061

(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 disputes.

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

As the items included under these headings differ somewhat from those included under the similar headings used for classifying causes of disputes in years prior to 1950, the figures for the years 1950 to 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

(ii) *Australia, 1939 and 1951 to 1956.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years 1939 and 1951 to 1956.

**CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK) (a):
AUSTRALIA.(b)**

Cause of Dispute	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	96	186	161	105	100	201	107
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	197	803	967	896	975	887	792
Trade Unionism ..	30	159	204	187	160	172	106
Other ..	73	196	295	271	255	272	301
Total ..	416	1,344	1,627	1,459	1,490	1,532	1,306
WORKERS INVOLVED.							
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	29,290	117,409	201,274	89,443	42,923	139,522	130,526
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	56,783	151,655	183,123	218,809	214,060	184,449	149,208
Trade Unionism ..	18,651	27,684	51,819	26,176	45,437	37,998	19,816
Other ..	48,106	111,844	69,518	161,618	67,654	82,678	128,433
Total ..	152,830	408,592	505,734	496,046	370,074	444,647	427,983
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
Wages, Hours and Leave ..	128,525	338,026	545,017	208,776	136,738	467,591	667,964
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy ..	189,510	359,383	444,286	657,835	413,118	398,147	295,633
Trade Unionism ..	54,749	67,280	93,133	58,038	278,332	62,103	40,844
Other ..	86,370	108,285	81,068	126,181	73,451	83,043	116,942
Total ..	459,154	872,974	1,163,504	1,050,830	901,639	1,010,884	1,121,383

(a) Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of 10 man-days or more. (b) Owing to the use of a new classification, figures for 1951 to 1956 are not strictly comparable with those for 1939.

(iii) *Australia, Industry Groups.—(a) 1955.*—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1955 classified according to cause in three industry groups.

**CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK) (a):
AUSTRALIA, 1955.**

Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	6	31	164	201
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	445	210	232	887
Trade Unionism	119	19	34	172
Other	207	48	17	272
Total	777	308	447	1,532

WORKERS INVOLVED.

Wages, Hours and Leave	7,443	49,210	82,869	139,522
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	66,934	66,498	51,017	184,449
Trade Unionism	20,488	4,910	12,600	37,998
Other	40,678	31,627	10,373	82,678
Total	135,543	152,245	156,859	444,647

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Wages, Hours and Leave	7,680	46,336	413,575	467,591
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	122,111	81,714	194,322	398,147
Trade Unionism	44,405	3,515	14,183	62,103
Other	51,140	20,956	10,947	83,043
Total	225,336	152,521	633,027	1,010,884

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

(b) 1956.—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes for 1956 classified according to cause in three industry groups.

**CAUSES OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK) (a):
AUSTRALIA, 1956.**

Cause of Dispute.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	5	21	81	107
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	375	205	212	792
Trade Unionism	66	15	25	106
Other	219	57	25	301
Total	665	298	343	1,306
WORKERS INVOLVED.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	1,467	61,288	67,771	130,526
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	57,288	52,700	39,220	149,208
Trade Unionism	11,795	3,184	4,837	19,816
Other	56,081	54,285	18,067	128,433
Total	126,631	171,457	129,895	427,983
WORKING DAYS LOST.				
Wages, Hours and Leave	1,467	392,795	273,702	667,964
Physical Working Conditions and Managerial Policy	115,804	50,259	129,570	295,633
Trade Unionism	18,053	5,672	17,119	40,844
Other	63,030	31,330	22,582	116,942
Total	198,354	480,056	442,973	1,121,383

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

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, 1952, 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 new classification is actually a refinement of the previous classification four of the six headings having been subdivided. Thus the figures for recent years in the table on page 136 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; Maritime Industry Act; and Public Service Arbitration Act).
 - (b) By intervention, assistance or advice of Commonwealth Government officials or inspectors. (Balance of (iii) above.)
- (5) By filling places of workers on strike or locked out. (Formerly (iv) above.)
- (6) By closing down establishment permanently. (Formerly (v) above.)
- (7) By resumption without negotiation. (Part of (vi) above.)
- (8) By other methods. (Balance of (vi) above.)

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

(ii) *Australia, 1939 and 1951 to 1956.* Information for Australia for the years specified is given in the following table:—

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

Method of Settlement.	1939.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
By private negotiation	294	271	368	287	293	286	245
Under State industrial legislation ..	7	48	49	70	77	87	80
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation ..	6	175	169	136	130	151	124
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
By closing down establishment permanently	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
By other methods	106	846	1,036	963	985	1,005	853
Total	416	1,341	1,623	1,456	1,487	1,529	1,304

WORKERS INVOLVED.

By private negotiation	82,684	45,691	48,289	39,369	45,053	65,305	28,195
Under State industrial legislation ..	5,354	21,786	12,385	29,957	24,169	31,148	19,780
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation ..	3,268	50,442	42,950	43,287	35,238	22,420	20,165
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	20	..	..	..	199	..	116
By closing down establishment permanently	178	29	353	..	..	..	..
By other methods	61,326	290,373	400,184	383,013	262,753	324,600	359,536
Total	152,830	408,321	504,161	495,626	367,412	443,473	427,752

WORKING DAYS LOST.

By private negotiation	298,652	126,792	271,665	125,817	130,057	295,534	157,930
Under State industrial legislation ..	39,013	133,904	98,938	246,175	118,160	163,667	66,619
Under Commonwealth industrial legislation ..	46,450	200,909	193,994	165,564	119,767	72,311	63,535
By filling places of workers on strike or locked out	20	..	..	..	460	..	364
By closing down establishment permanently	3,892	203	6,001	..	..	..	..
By other methods	71,127	390,717	585,044	500,331	508,020	468,190	831,356
Total	459,154	852,525	1,155,642	1,037,887	876,464	999,702	1,119,804

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

(iii) *Australia, Industry Groups.*—(a) 1955.—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1955 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal-mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a) : AUSTRALIA, 1955.(b)

Method of Settlement.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By private negotiation	126	20	134	280
2. By mediation not based on legislation	2	..	4	6
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation .. .. .	..	..	86	86
(b) By reference to State Government officials	1	..	..	1
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	..	33	33
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	51	..	..	51
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	12	..	12
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	4	46	5	55
7. By resumption without negotiation	592	228	183	1,003
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	2	..	2
Total	776	308	445	1,529

WORKERS INVOLVED.				
1. By private negotiation	15,187	6,601	40,784	62,572
2. By mediation not based on legislation	152	..	2,381	2,733
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation .. .. .	..	..	31,048	31,048
(b) By reference to State Government officials	100	..	..	100
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	..	4,211	4,211
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	8,437	..	..	8,437
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	770	..	770
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	1,387	7,309	306	9,002
7. By resumption without negotiation	109,147	137,391	77,888	324,426
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	174	..	174
Total	134,410	152,245	156,818	443,473

WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. By private negotiation	32,805	8,925	243,286	285,016
2. By mediation not based on legislation	351	..	10,167	10,518
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation .. .. .	..	..	163,567	163,567
(b) By reference to State Government officials	100	..	..	100
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	..	20,728	20,728
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	32,585	..	..	32,585
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	939	..	939
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	6,650	10,641	768	18,059
7. By resumption without negotiation	142,005	131,717	194,169	467,891
8. By other methods .. .. .	..	299	..	299
Total	214,496	152,521	632,685	999,702

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

(b) 1956.—In the following table particulars of industrial disputes for 1956 classified according to method of settlement are shown separately for coal mining, stevedoring and other industries.

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK)(a) : AUSTRALIA, 1956.(b)

Method of Settlement.	Coal-mining.	Stevedoring.	Other Industries.	All Industries.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.				
1. By private negotiation	121	5	113	239
2. By mediation not based on legislation	5	..	1	6
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	2	..	72	74
(b) By reference to State Government officials	2	..	4	6
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	1	23	24
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	56	..	..	56
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	5	1	6
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	1	37	..	38
5. By filling places of workers on strike or locked out .. .. .	..	..	2	2
7. By resumption without negotiation	477	249	127	853
Total	664	297	343	1,304

WORKERS INVOLVED.				
1. By private negotiation	10,968	616	16,005	27,589
2. By mediation not based on legislation	534	..	32	566
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	199	..	15,992	16,191
(b) By reference to State Government officials	1,620	..	1,969	3,589
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	26	2,674	2,700
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	7,808	..	..	7,808
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	943	42	985
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	12	8,660	..	8,672
5. By filling places of workers on strike or locked out .. .. .	..	..	116	116
7. By resumption without negotiation	105,394	161,077	93,065	359,536
Total	126,535	171,322	129,895	427,752

WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. By private negotiation	35,236	1,601	120,114	156,951
2. By mediation not based on legislation	949	..	30	979
3. State legislation—				
(a) Under State Conciliation, etc., legislation	1,086	..	53,024	54,110
(b) By reference to State Government officials	3,458	..	9,051	12,509
4. Commonwealth and Commonwealth-State legislation—				
(a) Industrial Tribunals under—				
(i) Conciliation and Arbitration Act .. .. .	..	26	22,022	22,048
(ii) Coal Industry Acts	29,271	..	..	29,271
(iii) Stevedoring Industry Act .. .. .	..	1,978	238	2,216
(b) By reference to Commonwealth Government officials	60	9,940	..	10,000
5. By filling places of workers on strike or locked out .. .. .	..	..	364	364
7. By resumption without negotiation	127,142	466,084	238,130	831,356
Total	197,202	479,629	442,973	1,119,804

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

§ 6. Industrial Accidents.

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

2. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States. Accidents occurring in crushing and ore-dressing works on mine sites are included in the figures. Similar tables for years prior to 1951 included accidents in all smelting and metallurgical works. 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.*—(a) 1955.—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Department in each State in 1955.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1955.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (c)
FATAL ACCIDENTS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 3
" " " Falls of ground	2	..	..	..	..	1	.. 3
" " " Falling down shafts, etc...	..	..	..	..	4	..	.. 4
Other Accidents	1	..	1	..	3	..	.. 5
2. Above Ground—(d)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	.. 3
Other Accidents	4	..	1	..	3	1	.. 9
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines							
.. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	.. 2
<i>Coal Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 7
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	5	2	..	..	..	..	.. 7
Other Accidents	11	..	..	..	..	..	.. 11
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	1	..	.. 2
Other Accidents	2	..	..	..	..	..	.. 2
Total	27	2	3	1	12	3	.. 48

For notes see following page.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1955(a)—
continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (c)
NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS INCAPACITATING FOR OVER 14 DAYS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	2	..	1	4	3	8
" " " Falls of ground ..	1	..	13	..	28	6	50
" " " Falling down shafts, etc. . .	1	..	..	..	19	1	21
Other Accidents	235	1	78	3	330	18	665
2. Above Ground—(d)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	24	..	10	2	33	6	75
Other Accidents	50	..	51	4	99	19	223
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines							
.. .. .	..	..	67	3	4	31	105
<i>Coal Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	14	..	3	..	..	..	17
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	11	4	51	..	2	2	70
Other Accidents	44	7	195	..	111	8	365
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	4	..	..	1	..	1	6
Other Accidents	15	..	39	1	39	1	95
Total	399	14	507	15	669	96	1,700

(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 uranium mining. (c) Excludes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc.

During the year 1955, 30 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 18 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1955 numbered 26 as against 22 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,196 and above ground 504.

(b) 1956.—The following table gives particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Department in each State in 1956.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1956.(a)

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (c)
FATAL ACCIDENTS.							
<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	11	..	..	..	1	..	2
" " " Falls of ground ..	2	1	2	2	1	..	8
" " " Falling down shafts, etc. . .	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Other Accidents	3	..	2	..	4	..	9
2. Above Ground—(d)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Other Accidents	1	..	..	1	1	1	4
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines							
.. .. .	..	2	2	..	..	3	7

For notes see following page.

MINING ACCIDENTS: CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO CAUSE, 1956.(a)—
continued.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A. (b)	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia. (c)
FATAL ACCIDENTS—continued.							
<i>Coal Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explo- sions (Fire Damp, etc.)	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth Other Accidents	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
	7	1	..	..	..	..	8
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
Other Accidents	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	25	5	9	4	9	4	56

NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS INCAPACITATING FOR OVER 14 DAYS.

<i>Metalliferous Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	3	..	4	2	10
" " Falls of ground	61	2	7	..	39	4	113
" " Falling down shafts, etc.	3	2	..	..	15	..	20
Other Accidents	133	..	48	7	306	33	582
2. Above Ground—(d)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	21	1	6	2	25	6	61
Other Accidents	68	..	61	11	100	19	259
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing Works, etc., at Mines .. .. .	..	..	102	2	6	45	155
<i>Coal Mines—</i>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explo- sions (Fire Damp, etc.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	17	1	..	..	..	..	18
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth Other Accidents	27	4	46	..	6	4	87
	45	1	150	..	124	7	327
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	2	..	2	..	1	2	7
Other Accidents	12	1	22	2	17	4	58
Total	446	12	447	24	643	126	1,698

(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 uranium mining. (c) Excludes the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. (d) Excludes quarries, brick and clay pits, etc.

During the year 1956, 37 fatal mining accidents were reported as having occurred below ground in Australia as compared with 19 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1956 numbered 36 as against 20 in coal mines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,158 and above ground 540.

§ 7. Workers' Compensation Legislation.

In the following pages is a summary of the principal provisions of Workers' Compensation Acts in force in Australia as at 30th June, 1957.

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

State.	Acts in Force.	Judicial Administration.
New South Wales	Workers' Compensation Act, 1926-1957	Workers' Compensation Commission (Judges, District Court status). In practice, Judge sits alone; four Courts sit at one time
Victoria.. ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1951-1953	County Court Judge (sitting with workers' and employers' representatives as Workers' Compensation Board)
Queensland ..	Workers' Compensation Acts, 1916 to 1956	Special Insurance Commissioner (no legal qualifications required by Statute)
South Australia ..	Workmen's Compensation Act, 1932-1956	Special Magistrates
Western Australia	Workers' Compensation Act, 1912-1956	Workers' Compensation Board of three members: Chairman, a legal practitioner, and a nominee of (a) employers' organization and (b) employees' organization
Tasmania ..	Workers' Compensation Act 1927-1957	Supreme Court Judges (sitting alone)
Commonwealth of Australia	Commonwealth Employees' Compensation Act 1930-1956	One Commissioner (Secretary to the Treasury), with power of delegation
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
Northern Territory	Workmen's Compensation Ordinance 1949-1954	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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957).

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957)—continued.

In case of Total Disablement.

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

CONSPECTUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957)—continued.

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

CONSPICUOUS OF WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAWS

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

IN AUSTRALIA (AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957)—continued.

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