

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

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

A summary of the operations of this scheme during the first four years of its existence, from 1st July, 1941, to 30th June, 1945, is set out in the two following tables:—

Child Endowment.

Year.	Endowed Families.		Approved Institutions.		Total Number of Endowed Children.
	Number of Families.	Number of Endowed Children.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Endowed Children.	
1941-42 ..	487,674	895,558	246	14,289	909,847
1942-43 ..	491,121	891,221	315	16,938	908,159
1943-44 ..	503,140	903,577	321	18,396	921,973
1944-45 ..	518,293	920,427	335	18,116	938,543

Year.	Amount Paid to Endowees and Approved Institutions.	Annual Liability for Endowment on 30th June.	Average Annual Rate of Endowment per Endowed Family on 30th June.	Average Number of Endowed Children per Endowed Family on 30th June.	Number of Endowed Children in each 10,000 of Population.
	£	£	£		
1941-42 ..	11,302,863	11,828,011	23.873	1.836	1,268
1942-43 ..	11,659,626	11,806,017	23.591	1.815	1,256
1943-44 ..	12,256,976	11,985,649	23.346	1.796	1,262
1944-45 ..	12,036,249	18,301,568	34.630	1.776	1,271

CHAPTER IV.—EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Employment.

i. Total Occupied Persons—Australia.—The following estimates of the total numbers of occupied males and females are based principally on data from the Census of 1933, the National Register of July, 1939, the Civilian Register of June, 1943, and the Occupation Survey of 1st June, 1945. These sources of information are supplemented by Pay-roll Tax returns, which first became available in July, 1941.

For convenience, estimates of employment as at the end of May, 1945, have been shown in the tables in this chapter as referring to 1st June, 1945, to correspond with the date of the Occupation Survey of the civilian population which was taken on that day.

The estimates in the first table are subdivided into three categories (1) Defence Forces; (2) all persons fully occupied as employers, or as workers in businesses or on farms on their own account; and (3) wage or salary earners fully employed, or occupied as casual, part-time, intermittent or seasonal wage earners. Wage earners who are unemployed, in the sense that they are temporarily incapacitated or have no work to which to go, are excluded. Government "relief" workers are also excluded from the figures for the earlier years.

Unpaid "helpers" in industries other than rural (i.e. agricultural, pastoral, &c.), who numbered about 6,000 males and 4,000 females in June, 1933, have been included with wage and salary earners. Male unpaid "helpers" in rural industry, who numbered about 35,000 in June, 1933, and in 1945 were in the vicinity of 38,000, have been included with employers and workers on own account, as it is considered that the majority of these are sons or other close relatives of farmers working in an unofficial partnership, or as learners, with the farm owner. Unpaid female "helpers" on farms are very numerous, but their exact number is not known. Generally, they combine part-time dairy (or other farm) work with part-time duties in the home. Like women occupied in unpaid home duties, they have been excluded from the category of occupied persons.

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

Total Occupied Persons : Australia, 1933 to 1945.
(Thousands.)

Year and Month.	Defence Forces (Net Enlistments). (a)	Employers and Workers on Own Account.			Wage and Salary Earners.			Total Occupied Civilians.	Total Occupied Persons Including Forces.
		Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.	Rural Industry.	Other Industries.	Total.		
MALES.									
1933—June..	5.8	292.4	248.3	540.7	200.0	992.1	1192.1	1732.8	1738.6
1939—July..	12.9	300.0	299.0	599.0	202.0	1293.1	1495.1	2094.1	2107.0
1941—July..	282.8b	284.0	208.0	492.0	188.0	1363.4	1551.4	2043.4	3326.2
1942—June..	617.4	256.0	137.8	393.8	145.5	1309.5	1455.0	1848.8	2466.2
1943—June..	685.0	261.8	150.2	412.0	120.2	1273.9	1394.1	1806.1	2491.1
1945—June..	603.5	286.5	188.1	474.6	129.8	1294.6	1424.4	1899.0	2502.5
FEMALES.									
1933—June..	..	15.1	56.1	71.2	3.2	447.5	450.7	321.0	321.0
1939—July..	..	16.0	62.0	78.0	4.0	561.6	565.6	643.6	643.6
1941—July..	1.8	14.0	56.8	70.8	6.0	660.5	666.5	737.3	739.1
1942—June..	16.6	12.0	51.9	63.9	16.0	684.1	700.1	764.0	780.6
1943—June..	44.0	11.7	34.4	46.1	28.0	682.2	710.2	756.3	800.3
1945—June..	45.4	16.8	43.3	60.1	23.0	667.1	690.1	750.2	795.6
PERSONS.									
1933—June..	5.8	307.5	304.4	611.9	203.2	1439.6	1642.8	2254.7	2260.5
1939—July..	12.9	316.0	361.0	677.0	205.0	1854.7	2060.7	2737.7	2750.6
1941—July..	284.6b	298.0	264.8	562.8	194.0	2023.9	2217.9	2780.7	3065.3
1942—June..	634.0	268.0	189.7	457.7	161.5	1993.6	2155.1	2612.8	3246.8
1943—June..	729.0	273.5	184.6	458.1	148.2	1956.1	2104.3	2562.4	3291.4
1945—June..	648.9	303.3	231.4	534.7	152.8	1951.7	2114.5	2649.2	3296.1

(a) Subject to revision. (b) Excludes approximately 50,000 men called up for short training courses. (c) Includes females, in thousands, in private domestic service as follows:—106.7 in June, 1933, 124.5 in July, 1939, 100.0 in July, 1941, 75.0 in June, 1942, 35.9 in June, 1943, and 47.6 in June 1945.

From June, 1933, to July, 1939, the number of occupied persons of both sexes increased by 490,100, due partly to normal increase in the number of available breadwinners and partly to the decrease of 265,400 in the number unemployed from 563,400 to 298,000.

During the war years from July, 1939, to June, 1943, the number of males occupied as civilians decreased by 288,000, while females occupied as civilians increased by 112,700, representing a net decrease of 175,300 persons in civil occupations. Nevertheless, in order to provide manpower for Australia's Defence Forces, while expanding essential production, by June, 1943, 178,000 persons had been recruited to the working population (including forces) who, but for the war, would not have been in paid occupations. Together with the normal increase of available breadwinners of 91,000, and the absorption into employment of 272,000 unemployed persons, the net result was equal to the intake of persons into the Defence Forces. Changes between July, 1939, and June, 1943, may be summarized as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	'000	'000	'000
Defence Forces, July, 1939	13	.. .. .	13
Decrease in numbers in civilian work ..	288	113(a) ..	175
Decrease in unemployment	244	28 ..	272
Normal increase in available breadwinners(b)	61	30 ..	91
Abnormal (war-time) increase in available breadwinners	79	99 ..	178
Total of above = Net Enlistments in Forces June, 1943	685	44	729

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

Estimates of the normal increase in numbers of breadwinners available and, by deduction, the abnormal increase under war conditions, are necessarily tentative because complete data has not been available since the 1933 Census. Approximate calculations suggest that in respect of males there was a decrease of 15,000 between June, 1943, and June, 1945, in the abnormal, or war-time, increase in available breadwinners while in respect of females there was a decrease of some 11,000.

Net enlistments of males in the Defence Forces of the Commonwealth (excluding enlistments of residents of New Guinea, Papua and oversea countries) reached a maximum of 687,600 in August, 1943. Net enlistments of females reached a maximum of 48,700 in February, 1944.

Male employers and workers on own account decreased heavily in the first three years of war, especially in industries other than rural. There was a substantial return of men to these categories between June, 1943 and June, 1945. The number of male wage and salary earners in rural industry, which had not changed appreciably since 1933, fell heavily throughout the four years ended June, 1943, and increased only slightly between 1943 and 1945. In other industries male wage and salary earners increased by over 70,000 during the first two war years although over 300,000 men were in the Forces full-time, or in training camps, in July, 1941. The net increase in male civilian wage earners (including rural) was

56,000 between July, 1939, and July, 1941, resulting from transfers of employers and persons working on their own account to wage and salary earning and absorption of some 180,000 unemployed men and the counteracting effect of enlistments in the Forces. The entry of Japan into the war at the end of 1941 led to heavy demands for man-power for the Defence Forces and caused employment of male wage and salary earners in rural industry to decrease by 67,800 and in industries other than rural by 89,500 in the two years ended June, 1943. There was an increase of 30,300 in the next two years in numbers of male wage and salary earners in employment.

Females occupied full-time in rural work, who have never been numerous in Australia, increased from 20,000 to nearly 40,000 in the four years ended June, 1943. In other industries, female employers and workers on own account decreased by 27,600, or 45 per cent., during the period 1939 to 1943 and the estimated decrease was specially heavy in the year 1942-43, when special measures were adopted to divert women to employment in essential industries. Females engaged as employees in domestic work in private homes had decreased by June, 1943, to less than one-third their numbers at the outbreak of war. An increase between June, 1939 and 1943, of 209,200 in female wage and salary earners employed in industries other than rural and private domestic service brought their number to 646,300 in June, 1943, and there was a decline of 26,800 in the following two years. The war-time increase was due to great expansion of female employment in munition and other essential factory production, and the replacement of men by women in a wide range of essential occupations, many of which were not normally followed by females.

2. **Total Occupied Persons—States.**—The following table shows total occupied males and females in each State in July, 1939, and June, 1945, divided into Defence Forces, Rural Industry and Other Industries.

Total Occupied Persons—July, 1939 and June, 1945.(a)
(Thousands)

State.	Defence Forces. (Net Enlistments.)		Rural Industry.		Other Industries.		Total Occupied Persons including Forces.	
	1939.	1945.	1939.	1945.	1939.	1945.	1939.	1945.
MALES.								
New South Wales ..	5.7	229.1	161.1	132.5	651.3	608.7	818.1	970.3
Victoria ..	5.0	168.8	124.0	102.3	438.5	411.6	567.5	682.7
Queensland ..	0.5	82.5	102.8	93.6	210.9	196.5	314.2	372.6
South Australia ..	0.4	50.9	50.3	38.6	132.0	125.1	182.7	214.6
Western Australia ..	1.0	53.0	41.3	29.2	105.8	87.0	148.1	160.2
Tasmania ..	0.3	17.1	21.5	19.0	46.9	45.5	68.7	81.6
Australia(b) ..	12.9	603.5	502.0	416.3	1592.1	1482.7	2107.0	2502.5

(a) Estimates for 1st June, 1945, are subject to slight revision.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Total Occupied Persons—July, 1939 and June, 1945(a)—continued.
(Thousands)

State.	Defence Forces. (Net Enlistments.)		Rural Industry.		Other Industries.		Total Occupied Persons Including Forces.	
	1939.	1945.	1939.	1945.	1939.	1945.	1939.	1945.
FEMALES.								
New South Wales	16.6	5.6	12.4	243.6	282.7	249.2	311.7
Victoria	12.0	6.3	10.8	194.4	218.3	200.7	241.1
Queensland	6.4	4.6	9.5	77.7	90.0	82.3	105.9
South Australia	4.2	1.8	3.4	51.6	50.7	53.4	64.3
Western Australia	4.8	1.1	2.4	36.9	40.9	38.0	48.1
Tasmania	1.3	0.6	1.3	17.9	19.6	18.5	22.2
Australia (b)	45.4	20.0	39.8	623.6	710.4	643.6	795.6
PERSONS.								
New South Wales	5.7	245.7	166.7	144.9	894.9	891.4	1067.3
Victoria	5.0	180.8	130.3	113.1	632.9	629.9	768.2
Queensland	0.5	88.9	107.4	103.1	288.5	286.5	396.5
South Australia	0.4	55.1	52.1	42.0	183.6	181.8	236.1
Western Australia	1.0	57.8	42.4	31.6	142.7	127.9	186.1
Tasmania	0.3	18.4	22.1	20.3	64.8	65.1	87.2
Australia (b)	12.9	648.9	522.0	456.1	2215.7	2193.1	2750.6

(a) Estimates for 1st June, 1945, are subject to slight revision.

(b) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Between July, 1939, and June, 1945, the occupied population of Australia (including Defence Forces but excluding unemployed, pensioners, retired, independent persons and dependants) increased by approximately 20 per cent. The proportionate increase in each State was very close to the Australian average except in Western Australia which showed the smallest increase (16.8 per cent.).

During the war, males occupied in rural industry decreased substantially in all States, but particularly in Western Australia. From July, 1939, to June, 1943, the decrease in Australia was 120,000. In the following two years there was an increase of 34,000 spread over all States. The numbers of female rural workers increased in all States between 1939 and 1943 from 20,000 to 39,700 and was 39,800 in June, 1945.

In June, 1943, the numbers of male and female employers and workers on own account in industries other than rural were little more than half the pre-war level but there was an increase of some 47,000 between June, 1943 and June, 1945. Increases occurred in all States. Wage earners in these industries showed only a small increase for Australia as a whole, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania showing increases while Victoria and South Australia showed decreases.

3. Wage and Salary Earners in Employment—Australia—Estimates are made monthly of wage and salary earners in employment (excluding rural employment and domestic work in private homes), based on Pay-roll Tax returns and statistics of Commonwealth Government employment. Pay-roll Tax returns cover only a small proportion of wage earners on rural holdings, and practically no private domestic servants. It has not been possible, therefore, to obtain numbers of farm employees, and private domestic servants, except when a Census or quasi-Census such as Occupation Survey (1st June, 1945) is taken. Statistics of employers and persons

working on their own account likewise are obtainable only from a Census or quasi-Census. The next two tables show the trend in that section of wage and salary earning employment which it is possible to measure monthly. Estimates are given as at June, 1933 (last Census) and July, 1939 (based on National Register). From July, 1941, (commencement of Pay-roll Tax returns) the estimates are available for each month, and the tables show the level at November, 1941 (just before the Pacific War commenced and when the number of male wage and salary earners in civilian work, excluding rural, had reached a maximum), at mid-1942, mid-1943, mid-1945, and at the end of 1945. (Current figures are published each month in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.)

The table immediately below shows the total male and female wage and salary earners in civil employment (excluding rural and private domestic employment) subdivided to show the extent of employment provided by Governmental authorities and by private employers respectively. Some principal industrial groups included in the total are shown separately and include both Governmental and private employees.

Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment: Industrial Groups 1933 to 1945.

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

(Thousands)

Year and Month.	Total Employment.			Employment in Certain Industrial Groups.				
	Governmental. (a)	Private Employers.	Total.	Mining and Quarrying.	Factories.	Transport and Communication.	Retail Trade.	Other Commerce and Finance.
MALES.								
1933—June ..	252.2	729.9	992.1	36.3	251.7	164.5	212.3	
1939—July ..	349.8	943.3	1293.1	52.2	391.5	193.6	259.7	
1941—November	581.5	999.8	1381.3	53.9	509.8	207.3	101.9	117.9
1942—June ..	420.9	858.6	1309.5	48.0	509.0	205.6	81.2	98.5
1943—June ..	412.5	851.4	1273.9	45.0	520.7	205.1	71.4	88.8
1945—June(b)	399.7	894.0	1294.6	44.2	513.2	202.6	75.9	94.2
December (c)	395.5	899.2	1294.7	42.8	476.7	228.2	89.1	105.7
FEMALES.								
1933—June ..	46.5	294.3	340.8	0.2	103.1	11.0	87.3	
1939—July ..	55.2	381.9	437.1	0.3	148.2	12.6	114.9	
1941—November	76.3	508.4	584.7	0.5	198.2	22.0	106.4	47.4
1942—June ..	100.8	508.3	609.1	0.6	206.0	25.6	104.1	51.6
1943—June ..	129.2	517.1	646.3	0.5	228.6	34.5	98.2	52.5
1945—June(b)	121.6	497.9	619.5	0.6	207.6	38.1	99.1	53.0
December (c)	101.7	494.7	596.4	0.6	185.1	37.3	108.0	52.6
PERSONS.								
1933—June ..	308.7	1024.2	1332.9	36.5	354.8	175.5	299.6	
1939—July ..	405.0	1325.2	1730.2	52.5	539.7	206.2	374.6	
1941—November	457.8	1508.2	1966.0	54.4	708.0	229.3	208.3	165.3
1942—June ..	521.7	1396.9	1918.6	48.6	715.0	231.2	185.3	150.1
1943—June ..	541.7	1378.5	1920.2	45.5	749.3	239.6	169.0	141.3
1945—June(b)	521.3	1392.8	1914.1	44.8	720.8	258.7	175.0	147.2
December (c)	497.2	1393.9	1891.1	43.4	661.8	265.5	197.1	158.3

(a) Includes employees of Australian Government Authorities (Commonwealth, State and Local) and of Allied Governments. (b) Estimates for end of May, 1945, shown for 1st June, subject to revision. (c) Subject to revision.

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

Wage and Salary Earners in Civil Employment : States, 1933 to 1945.

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

(Thousands.)

Year and Month.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia (a)
MALES.							
1933—June ..	380.7	288.6	139.8	80.5	70.1	29.0	992.1
1939—July ..	529.9	357.6	172.8	106.7	82.9	37.4	1293.1
1941—November ..	556.3	405.1	167.9	121.9	83.2	39.4	1381.3
1942—June ..	534.5	375.5	165.7	116.9	71.7	37.5	1309.5
1943—June ..	524.5	355.3	167.5	110.7	70.4	36.9	1273.9
1945—June(b) ..	534.2	359.1	168.3	109.6	75.6	39.6	1294.6
December(c)	522.1	366.5	171.1	107.6	81.4	40.2	1294.7
FEMALES.							
1933—June ..	125.8	118.2	40.5	26.0	20.5	9.1	340.8
1939—July ..	168.0	142.8	53.2	34.0	26.2	11.6	437.1
1941—November ..	230.1	194.5	63.9	46.5	32.7	15.3	584.7
1942—June ..	236.1	200.2	68.8	52.4	33.8	16.3	609.1
1943—June ..	255.5	207.1	75.6	53.8	35.3	16.8	646.3
1945—June(b) ..	247.5	193.8	74.9	48.9	35.6	16.6	619.5
December(c)	239.8	186.2	71.9	45.7	34.8	16.1	596.4
PERSONS.							
1933—June ..	506.5	406.8	180.3	106.5	90.6	38.1	1332.9
1939—July ..	697.9	500.4	226.0	140.7	109.1	49.0	1730.2
1941—November ..	786.4	599.6	231.9	168.4	116.0	54.6	1966.0
1942—June ..	770.6	575.7	234.5	169.3	105.5	53.8	1918.6
1943—June ..	780.1	562.4	243.1	164.5	106.2	53.7	1920.2
1945—June(b) ..	781.8	552.9	243.7	158.5	111.2	56.2	1914.1
December(c)	761.9	552.7	243.0	153.3	116.2	56.3	1891.1

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. (b) Estimates for end of May, 1945, shown for 1st June, subject to revision. (c) Subject to revision.

In all States, employment of male wage and salary earners in civilian work, excluding rural and private domestic, was higher in November, 1941, than at the outbreak of war, except in Queensland where there was a slight fall. After that date, the male employment level fell in all States (only slightly in Queensland), changed little in 1943-44 and showed a slight upward trend in 1944-45 (except in South Australia).

After the outbreak of war, female employment (excluding rural workers and domestics in private homes) increased in all States, but at a slower rate during the last half of 1943. The peak level (about 657,000) was reached in December, 1943, but female employment in South Australia had passed its peak slightly earlier. After December, 1943, female employment began to decline slowly.

5. Index of Employment in Factories.—The index is based on the results of annual factory censuses. For the purposes of these censuses "factories" include all industrial establishments in which four or more hands are employed, or in which power other than hand is used. The index of factory employment refers to employees (including managers, overseers, clerks, etc., but not sales and delivery staffs) who are on factory pay-rolls at the middle of each month. In anticipation of the results of the annual factory censuses, estimates of employment based mainly on Pay-roll Tax returns, are made monthly, and are revised as the results of the factory censuses become available. A provisional index of factory employment is therefore available for recent months and the latest figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*. The estimated numbers of persons employed in factories in each State are also shown.

Detailed statistics of factory employment derived from the annual factory censuses are published in the *Production Bulletin* issued by this Bureau.

6. **Index of Employment in Retail Stores.**—Index numbers are available for each State and the Commonwealth and are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*. Pay-roll Tax returns, on which the index numbers are based, commenced in July, 1941, and cover all stores engaged principally in retail trade and paying £20 per week or more in wages and salaries.

§ 2. Unemployment.

1. **Total Persons Unemployed.**—The total number of persons unemployed has been recorded only at the dates of the various censuses. The Census records include all persons who state that they are unemployed, and distinguish between unemployment on account of sickness, accident, scarcity of work, industrial dispute, and all other causes combined. The following table sets out the number of unemployed at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933, the National Register, 1939, the Civilian Register, 1943, and the Occupation Survey, 1945, together with the percentage which the unemployed bore at each time to all wage and salary earners of the same sex comprising those estimated to be in employment and those unemployed. Of the total wage and salary earners shown below as being unemployed at the Census of 30th June, 1933, 1.4 per cent. was on account of sickness and accident.

Unemployment (all causes): Australia.

Year and Month.	Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.			Percentage of Wage and Salary Earners Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	'000.	'000.	'000.	%	%	%
1911—April (Census)	48.0	8.3	56.3	4.3	2.7	4.0
1921—April ..	139.4	21.5	160.9	10.7	5.7	9.6
1933—June (a) ..	460.3	103.1	563.4	27.9	19.1	25.8
1939—July (b) ..	264.0	34.0	298.0	15.0	5.7	12.6
1943—June (c) ..	19.5	6.3	25.8	1.4	0.9	1.2
1945—June (d) ..	39.9	16.2	56.1	2.7	2.3	2.6

(a) The figures shown for 1933 are in excess of those actually recorded at the Census through an allowance having been made for a number of youths and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners, but who, on account of the economic depression, having never been employed, were not classed as wage and salary earners. (b) Derived from National Register, 1939. (c) Derived from Civilian Register, 1943. See comment below. (d) Derived from Occupation Survey, 1945.

In 1939, the National Register recorded men aged 18 to 64 years who were unemployed, but the numbers of these were adjusted on account of men who failed to make National Register returns. This information, in conjunction with other data available from various sources, provided an estimate of the total number of males and females unemployed in July, 1939.

The unemployed have been estimated to be approximately 12½ per cent. in July, 1939, 4 per cent. in July, 1941, 1 per cent. in June, 1943, and 2½ per cent. in June, 1945, calculated as a proportion of all available wage and salary earners excluding those absent in the defence forces, but including persons who have become wage and salary earners as a result of war conditions. Under conditions of intensive mobilization of man-power resources for war-time purposes, involuntary unemployment in 1943 and 1945 was practically nil, and unemployment then existing was almost entirely due to sickness, accidents, etc. Owing to absence of specific definition on the civil registration card, the numbers unemployed, as recorded and stated above, cannot be regarded as comparable with Census figures.

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

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

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

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1945 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1945 (June Quarter) in respect of:—

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

Unemployment: Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 (end of year) ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " " ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906 " " ..	47	11,299	753	6.7
1911 " " ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1916 (average for year) ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1921 " " ..	449	361,744	49,549	11.2
1922 " " ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " " ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " " ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " " ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8
1926 " " ..	374	415,397	29,726	7.1
1927 " " ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " " ..	375	423,422	45,069	10.8
1929 " " ..	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " " ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " ..	394	415,395	104,035	25.1
1934 " " ..	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
1935 " " ..	396	435,938	71,823	16.5
1936 " " ..	392	441,311	53,992	12.2
1937 " " ..	387	449,588	41,823	9.3
1938 " " ..	390	466,325	40,138	8.7
1939 " " ..	396	476,918	45,967	9.7

Unemployment : Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1940	394	491,352	39,116	8.0
1941	395	536,660	20,013	3.7
1942	394	613,534	9,754	1.6
1943	390	678,713	7,545	1.1
1944	389	681,689	8,073	1.2
1943 March Quarter	391	665,334	8,021	1.2
June	390	680,292	7,423	1.1
September	390	682,557	7,356	1.1
December	390	686,667	7,381	1.1
1944 March	390	688,381	6,987	1.0
June	389	683,463	9,433	1.4
September	389	680,218	7,947	1.2
December	389	674,695	7,925	1.2
1945 March	388	683,632	7,616	1.1
June	388	679,227	7,795	1.1

(iii) *Australia, by Industries, 1943 and 1944.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries or occupations in which employment is stable, such as railways, and those which are subject to exceptional fluctuations, such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are not included. Other occupations—domestic, hotel employees, etc.—are included in the "Other and Miscellaneous" group, as their returns are not sufficiently representative.

Unemployment in Industrial Groups : Australia, 1943 and 1944.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.				Unemployed.			
	Unions.		Members.		Number.		Percentage.	
	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.
Manufacturing—								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	16	16	16,196	16,691	166	167	1.0	1.0
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	62	62	207,384	206,365	1,103	2,319	0.6	1.1
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	54	54	40,532	41,693	1,248	984	3.1	2.3
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	22	22	59,043	61,921	517	563	0.9	0.9
V. Books, Printing, etc.	12	12	23,175	23,679	44	76	0.2	0.3
VI. Other Manufacturing	64	64	81,719	71,406	775	777	0.9	1.1
VII. Building	46	46	62,590	61,746	849	857	1.3	1.4
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . .	22	22	28,538	28,153	1,006	844	3.5	3.0
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	13	13	22,703	23,105	319	376	1.4	1.6
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous	79	78	136,833	146,925	1,518	1,110	1.1	0.7
All Groups	390	389	678,713	681,684	7,545	8,073	1.1	1.2

(iv) *Australia, by Industries, September Quarter 1939, and Quarterly, 1943 to June, 1945.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups

the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed from the September quarter of 1943 to the June quarter of 1945. The percentage of unemployed in the September quarter 1939 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment : Percentages by Industries, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1939.	1943.		1944.				1945.	
	Sept. Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	18.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	8.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	18.4	3.1	2.4	2.3	3.0	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	13.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	3.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	9.9	0.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.8
VII. Building . . .	9.3	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	12.8	1.3	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0
X. Other Land Transport . . .	8.7	3.5	3.3	3.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	7.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5
AUSTRALIA . . .	10.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1

(v) *States, 1943 and 1944.*—In making interstate comparisons of unemployment percentages, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States, and that for some States the returns are a more representative sample than for others. The State percentages shown below, therefore, should not be read as indicating the relative degree of unemployment amongst unionists in the individual States but as an indication of the trend of unemployment as reported by the Trade Unions. The figures in the following table show the position in each State for 1943 and 1944 :—

Unemployment : 1943 and 1944.

State.	Unions Reporting.				Unemployed.			
	Number.		Members.		Number.		Percentage.	
	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.	1943.	1944.
New South Wales . .	112	111	291,827	291,683	3,951	4,608	1.4	1.6
Victoria . .	77	77	196,784	194,387	1,356	1,634	0.7	0.8
Queensland . .	45	45	81,901	86,751	976	628	1.2	0.7
South Australia . .	55	55	61,830	60,210	585	605	0.9	1.0
Western Australia . .	67	67	32,589	33,655	504	485	1.5	1.4
Tasmania . .	34	34	13,782	14,998	173	113	1.3	0.7
Australia . .	390	389	678,713	681,684	7,545	8,073	1.1	1.2

(vi) *States, 1931 to 1944 and Quarterly 1941 to June, 1945.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1940 were published in previous issues of this Report and in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*. The following table shows for each State the

percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed for the years 1931 to 1944 and quarterly from 1941 to 1945:—

Unemployment: Percentages.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1931 Year	30.8	25.8	16.2	27.5	27.3	26.1	27.4
1932 "	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.3	25.9	29.6
1933 "	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	14.8	18.6	23.1
1934 "	34.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.4	20.5
1935 "	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	13.2	16.5
1936 "	15.4	10.7	7.8	10.8	8.1	9.8	12.3
1937 "	10.9	9.0	7.3	8.1	5.6	7.3	9.3
1938 "	9.9	8.6	6.4	8.3	5.7	7.9	8.7
1939 "	11.0	10.4	5.9	9.3	7.1	8.1	9.7
1940 "	11.0	5.8	5.5	7.0	5.6	5.4	8.0
1941 "	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.7
1942 "	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.6
1943 "	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
1944 "	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2
1941 March Qtr.	7.0	3.2	5.9	3.9	4.3	3.6	5.3
June "	4.5	2.4	4.2	2.8	3.1	2.4	3.6
Sept. "	4.0	2.2	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	3.2
Dec. "	3.5	2.1	3.8	1.8	1.8	4.5	2.9
1942 March Qtr.	2.0	1.4	3.2	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.6
June "	1.9	1.2	2.6	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.7
Sept. "	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.6
Dec. "	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.3
1943 March Qtr.	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.2
June "	1.3	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1
Sept. "	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.1
Dec. "	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1
1944 March Qtr.	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.0
June "	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.4
Sept. "	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2
Dec. "	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.2
1945 March Qtr.	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
June "	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.1

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

§ 3. Commonwealth Employment Service.

A Commonwealth Employment Service has been established under Section 47 of the Re-establishment and Employment Act, 1945. The service is a division of the Department of Labour and National Service and is under the control of a Director of Employment. The general function of the service is set out in section 48 of the Act as being to provide services and facilities in relation to employment for the benefit of persons seeking to become employed, 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, and a number of functions are mentioned specifically in connexion with the re-establishment of

ex-servicemen and war workers. The service also assists in the administration of the *Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act 1944*, and all persons who wish to claim unemployment benefits must register with the appropriate employment office which is responsible for checking the claim and arranging for payment of benefit if appropriate and if no suitable employment can be offered to the applicant.

The service has been founded on the decentralised organization built up by the Manpower Directorate during the war. The Central Office is in Sydney, and there are State Head Offices in each of the Capital Cities. Apart from these, 152 local offices have been established in suburban and country areas, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 58, Victoria, 39, Queensland, 20, South Australia, 15, Western Australia, 15, Tasmania, 5.

§ 4. State Labour Exchanges.

With the setting up of the Commonwealth Employment Service referred to in the preceding section most of the State Labour Exchange Organizations existing previously have been superseded. Details concerning the organization and administration of these exchanges in the several States are given in Labour Report No. 30, page 133.

§ 5. Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefits.

1. **General.**—A very important addition was made to Commonwealth social legislation when the Unemployment and Sickness Benefits Act received the Royal Assent on 5th April, 1944.

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

Persons eligible include all males between the ages of 16 and 65 years and all females between the ages of 16 and 60 years who have lived in Australia for the twelve months immediately preceding a claim for benefit and who are not qualified to receive a Service pension under the Soldier's Repatriation Act or an invalid, old-age or widows' pension.

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

2. **Rate of Benefits.**—The rates of benefits for both unemployment and sickness are as follows:—

Unmarried male or female—	s.	d.
16 years and under 17 years	15	0 per week.
17 " " " 18 years	15	0 per week.
18 " " " 21 years	20	0 per week.
21 years and over	25	0 per week.

A married person whether adult or minor, may receive an additional 20s. per week for a dependent spouse and 5s. per week for an unendowed child.

All benefits are subject to a means test which disregards the value of property owned by claimant and permits the possession of income up to the following amounts:—

Unmarried male and female—	s.	d.
16 years and under 17 years	5	0 per week.
17 " " " 18 years	10	0 per week.
18 " " " 21 years	15	0 per week.
In all other cases	20	0 per week.

3. **Means Test.**—In applying the means test for sickness benefit, any amount up to 20s. per week received by claimant from a friendly society or other approved benefit society is disregarded. For the purpose of calculating unemployment benefit, the income of the family group is taken into account, but in the case of sickness benefit the claimant's income only will be considered in determining whether there shall be reduction in benefit because of the possession of other income.

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

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

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

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

6. **Administration.**—For convenience of administration, National Service Officers act as Registrars and in their offices are officers of the Department of Social Services to attend to the detailed duties. Payment of benefits is made by cheque issued by the Deputy-Director of Social Services in the metropolitan areas and by Registrars in country districts.

§ 6. Relief of Unemployment.

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

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

§ 7. Industrial Disputes.

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

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 33 while particulars for the year 1944 are shown in the following table.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1944.**—The following tables deal with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1944 in industrial groups.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1944 was 941, as compared with 785 during the previous year. In New South Wales 801 disputes occurred in 1944, 648 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1944 amounted to 912,752 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 990,151 working days lost during 1943. The estimated loss of wages was £1,111,729 in 1944, as compared with £1,153,506 for the year 1943.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1944.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-vo-lved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly	In-directly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	57	60	17,495	1,647	19,142	77,556	£ 81,300
III.	Food, drink, etc.	23	23	7,528	346	8,074	24,641	21,413
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	3	3	1,896	67	1,963	2,083	1,997
V.	Books, printing, etc.	2	3	2,379	..	2,379	19,193	20,011
VI.	Other manufacturing	21	26	7,380	206	7,586	20,028	20,868
VII.	Building	3	3	218	..	218	631	711
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	648	693	151,792	3,073	155,765	378,594	560,757
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	5	34	4,400	975	5,375	15,378	18,609
IX.	Railway and tramway services	9	9	521	..	521	703	660
X.	Other land transport	4	4	10,366	..	10,366	10,422	10,830
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	10	10	3,686	..	3,686	8,479	10,547
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	2	4	114	20	134	406	650
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	5	18	2,024	741	2,765	10,019	4,039
XIV.	Miscellaneous	9	29	3,208	..	3,208	7,175	8,048
	Total	801	921	213,007	8,175	221,182	575,305	760,380
Victoria—								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	45	..	45	90	100
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	15	18	2,844	150	2,994	19,872	24,043
III.	Food, drink, etc.	13	23	4,229	84	4,313	22,508	21,222
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	7	18	848	..	848	9,474	6,885
VI.	Other manufacturing	9	9	1,473	50	1,523	5,416	5,275
VII.	Building	5	10	557	10	567	6,506	6,687
IX.	Railway and tramway services	2	2	2,752	..	2,752	2,752	3,011
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	8	600	..	600	6,000	6,000
	Total	53	89	13,348	294	13,642	72,618	73,223
Queensland—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	3	3	763	..	763	4,470	5,520
III.	Food, drink, etc.	8	10	4,604	..	4,604	30,819	35,695
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	2	6	507	..	507	776	500
VII.	Building	2	2	589	..	589	13,347	14,992
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	6	9	1,923	..	1,923	7,195	10,476
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	107	..	107	477	279
	Total	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,401
South Australia—								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	25	..	25	37	21
III.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	12	12	7,196	..	7,196	52,046	56,219
III.	Food, drink, etc.	4	45	1,258	..	1,258	3,300	3,243
VI.	Other manufacturing	4	4	590	43	633	1,107	1,227
VII.	Building	1	1	120	..	120	720	800
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	1	52	..	52	164	122
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	59	..	59	59	40
IX.	Railway and tramway services	4	4	8,767	3,187	11,954	17,648	18,285
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	57	..	57	57	61
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	126	..	126	1,008	594
	Total	30	71	18,250	3,230	21,480	76,086	80,614

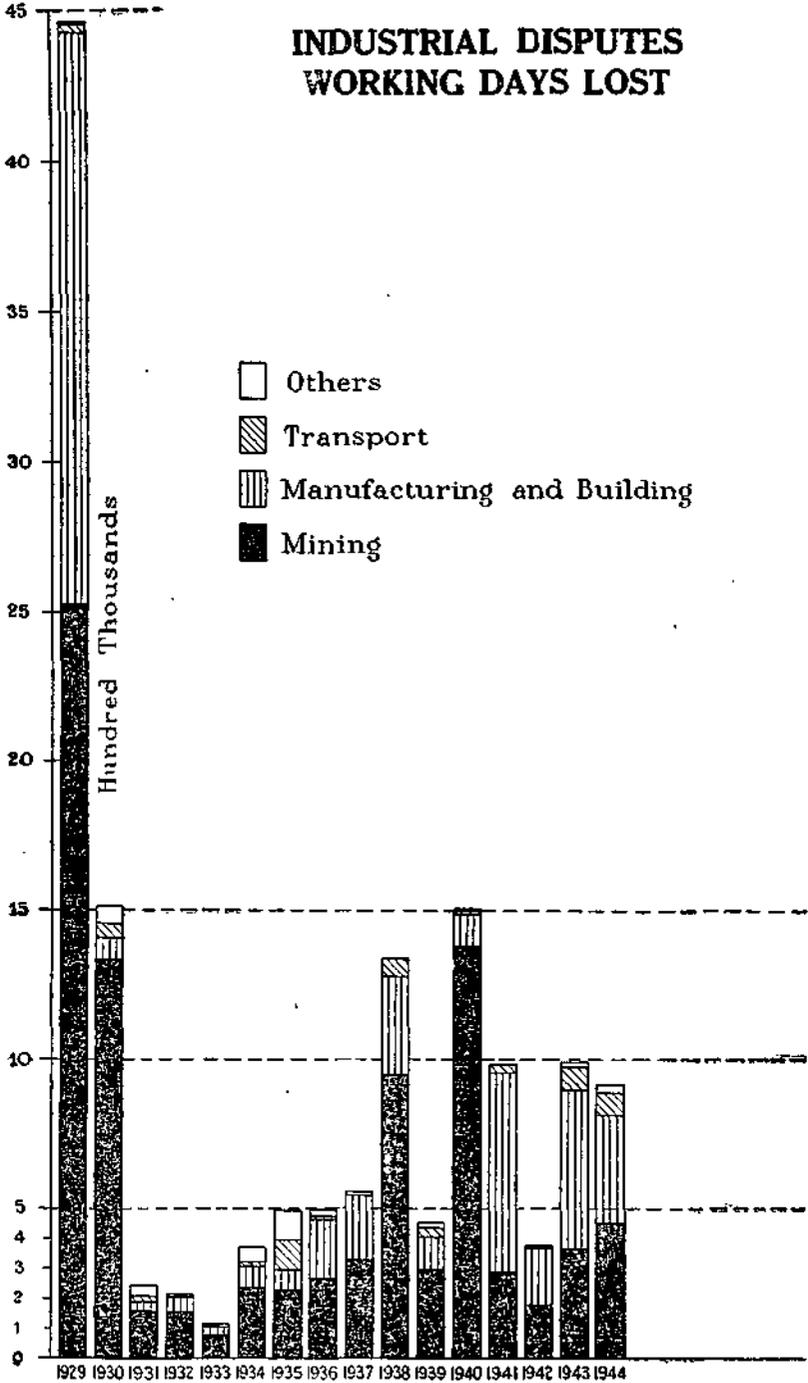
Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1944—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Western Australia—								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	2	9	444	..	444	1,484	£ 1,445
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	5	24	396	..	396	644	651
VI.	Other manufacturing	5	17	549	17	566	3,662	3,879
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	5	5	1,098	..	1,098	3,692	5,005
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	19	950	969	45,000	46,000
IX.	Railway and tramway services	5	5	2,607	2,900	3,507	8,210	5,158
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	4	11	1,516	..	1,516	26,414	30,623
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	3	532	..	532	878	840
	Total	30	75	7,161	3,867	11,028	89,984	93,601
Tasmania—								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	1	1	18	..	18	198	200
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	352	..	352	35,200	36,000
VIII.	(a) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	49	..	49	49	60
	(b) Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	114	..	114	228	250
	Total	4	4	533	..	533	35,675	36,510
Australia—								
I.	Wood, furniture, etc.	5	12	532	..	532	1,609	1,766
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	93	118	29,046	1,797	30,843	189,788	203,733
III.	Food, drink, etc.	48	101	17,619	630	18,249	87,268	81,573
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc.	12	27	3,251	67	3,318	12,333	9,382
V.	Books, printing, etc.	2	5	2,370	..	2,379	19,193	20,111
VI.	Other manufacturing	39	56	9,992	316	10,308	30,213	31,189
VII.	Building	11	16	1,484	10	1,494	21,204	23,129
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	660	708	154,865	3,973	158,838	389,582	576,360
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	8	37	4,527	1,925	6,452	60,486	64,709
IX.	Railway and tramway services	20	20	14,647	6,087	20,734	29,313	27,114
X.	Other land transport	4	4	10,366	..	10,366	10,422	10,830
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	16	23	5,373	..	5,373	35,178	41,481
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	2	4	114	20	134	406	650
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	6	19	2,150	741	2,891	11,027	4,633
XIV.	Miscellaneous	13	42	4,447	..	4,447	14,530	15,167
	Total (a)	941	1,192	260,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	1,111,729

(a) The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at, the end of the year 1943, and in respect of "Number of Disputes", and "Establishments Involved" are duplicated in the figures for 1944.

State.	Number of Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Number of Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales	1	1	149	..	149
Western Australia	1	1	19	950	969

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES WORKING DAYS LOST



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

3. Industrial Disputes, 1939 to 1944.—(i) *Australia*.—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1939 to 1944, and the aggregate for the period 1940-44:—

Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Year.	Mang- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Build- ing. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- mining.	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1939 ..	20	3	362	4	6	21	416
1940 ..	36	10	286	3	10	5	350
1941 ..	135	12	395	4	18	3	567
1942 ..	120	13	447	1	12	9	602
1943 ..	179	13	550	4	22	17	785
1944 ..	199	11	660	8	40	23	941
1940-44 ..	669	59	2,338	20	102	57	3,245
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
1939 ..	8,818	57	137,792	900	2,017	3,246	152,830
1940 ..	15,986	2,447	167,840	492	3,514	2,318	192,597
1941 ..	96,999	2,294	141,235	2,266	5,188	125	248,107
1942 ..	47,689	1,900	112,031	306	6,468	869	169,263
1943 ..	106,943	19,976	148,640	1,865	12,293	6,377	206,103
1944 ..	65,629	1,494	158,838	6,452	36,473	7,472	276,358
1940-44 ..	333,246	28,111	728,593	11,381	63,936	17,161	1,182,428
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1939 ..	108,709	563	291,067	3,805	35,016	19,994	459,154
1940 ..	81,799	32,746	1,371,382	5,068	10,705	5,552	1,507,252
1941 ..	647,730	18,123	275,605	12,882	29,711	123	984,174
1942 ..	187,049	6,450	177,565	1,224	3,924	1,983	378,195
1943 ..	407,524	125,247	326,231	39,764	79,529	11,856	990,151
1944 ..	340,604	21,204	389,582	60,486	74,913	25,963	912,752
1940-44 ..	1,664,706	203,770	2,540,365	119,424	198,782	45,477	4,772,524
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.							
1939 ..	£ 83,540	£ 424	£ 335,033	£ 4,728	£ 22,114	£ 9,877	£ 455,716
1940 ..	75,108	27,491	1,595,234	6,146	8,333	3,809	1,716,121
1941 ..	616,621	20,238	320,945	15,381	26,795	122	1,000,102
1942 ..	179,880	7,193	260,868	1,400	5,289	1,460	456,090
1943 ..	385,348	149,344	480,008	46,000	82,941	8,465	1,153,506
1944 ..	347,656	23,129	576,360	64,709	79,425	20,450	1,111,729
1940-44 ..	1,605,113	227,395	3,233,415	134,536	202,783	34,306	5,437,548

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the year 1944 these disputes represented 70 per cent. of the total for the year.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 2,540,365, representing 53 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any other State.

(ii) *States*.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1939 and 1941 to 1944, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given in the following table :—

Industrial Disputes: States.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1939	386	460	139,301	9,230	148,531	410,183	£ 419,330
	1941	513	773	213,440	6,671	220,111	778,079	809,879
	1942	552	573	148,203	2,892	151,095	320,135	401,613
	1943	689	2,771	250,754	5,023	255,777	796,511	971,069
	1944	801	921	213,007	8,175	221,182	575,305	760,380
Victoria	1939	10	10	1,989	180	2,169	27,313	19,946
	1941	22	595	19,806	311	20,117	139,167	121,193
	1942	20	26	11,979	140	12,119	35,648	31,009
	1943	40	1,070	19,042	217	19,259	76,686	65,409
	1944	53	89	13,348	294	13,642	72,018	73,223
Queensland	1939	5	6	373	2	375	1,870	1,751
	1941	17	113	3,392	280	3,672	47,826	48,574
	1942	6	6	370	52	422	2,702	2,145
	1943	20	114	8,990	302	9,292	58,895	62,629
	1944	23	32	8,493	..	8,493	63,084	67,401
South Australia	1939	2	2	170	5	175	1,880	1,416
	1941	11	31	3,704	..	3,704	17,656	18,700
	1942	13	52	3,617	..	3,617	10,494	11,056
	1943	24	442	7,602	841	8,443	19,420	13,490
	1944	30	71	18,250	3,230	21,480	76,086	80,614
Western Australia	1939	7	7	1,108	145	1,253	14,100	9,578
	1941	3	7	303	..	303	846	931
	1942	8	85	1,797	12	1,809	8,855	9,872
	1943	10	82	1,594	950	2,544	38,438	40,733
	1944	30	75	7,161	3,867	11,028	89,984	93,601
Tasmania	1939	4	4	53	..	53	166	93
	1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1942	2	2	51	..	51	31	45
	1943	2	2	46	142	188	201	176
	1944	4	4	533	..	533	35,675	36,510
Northern Territory	1939	2	16	234	40	274	3,642	3,600
	1941	1	1	200	..	200	600	825
	1942	1	1	150	..	150	300	350
	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aust. Cap. Territory	1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1944	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1939	415	505	143,228	9,602	152,830	450,154	455,716
	1941	567	1,540	240,845	7,263	248,107	984,174	1,000,102
	1942	602	745	166,167	3,096	169,263	378,195	456,000
	1943	785	4,481	288,028	8,075	296,103	990,151	1,153,506
	1944	941	1,192	260,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	1,111,729

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

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

(ii) *Australia—1939 to 1944.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1939 and 1941 to 1944 are given in the following table:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Limits of Duration	Year.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1939	230	96,184	1,191	97,375	97,375	106,970
	1941	318	131,628	4,117	135,745	135,545	164,328
	1942	401	108,798	1,514	110,312	106,450	148,757
	1943	461	167,539	1,855	169,394	168,220	211,654
	1944	524	136,497	9,856	146,353	143,859	170,389
2 days and more than 1 day	1939	60	16,398	872	17,270	34,540	35,648
	1941	90	30,018	387	30,405	60,728	68,961
	1942	76	21,567	38	24,635	47,633	58,023
	1943	107	32,337	312	32,649	64,278	78,876
	1944	136	39,276	1,994	41,270	77,704	97,995
3 days and more than 2 days	1939	38	10,103	1,374	11,477	34,431	36,427
	1941	34	8,230	337	8,567	25,701	26,198
	1942	29	7,885	31	7,916	23,634	28,287
	1943	50	18,445	1,666	20,051	59,864	73,869
	1944	67	21,949	772	22,721	67,140	86,073
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1939	34	7,540	404	7,944	36,387	37,056
	1941	39	16,200	319	16,519	71,577	74,172
	1942	38	8,133	689	8,822	38,518	44,733
	1943	64	28,159	2,507	30,666	137,010	175,932
	1944	87	23,961	6	23,967	105,599	142,327
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1939	34	6,864	2,169	9,033	75,323	67,736
	1941	51	23,291	557	23,848	191,604	180,351
	1942	39	13,837	342	14,179	113,870	116,591
	1943	52	15,041	419	15,460	130,791	141,057
	1944	90	27,819	826	28,645	250,148	282,699
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1939	10	5,002	3,224	8,226	116,182	116,882
	1941	21	28,269	851	29,120	374,942	352,918
	1942	17	2,450	482	2,932	36,790	44,852
	1943	30	23,767	403	24,170	264,312	290,058
	1944	29	10,298	1,137	11,435	195,609	253,177
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1939	6	618	307	925	25,463	15,908
	1941	11	2,682	..	2,682	88,053	101,627
	1942	2	467	..	467	11,300	14,843
	1943	7	1,330	23	1,353	41,369	52,675
	1944	7	973	25	998	27,693	33,669
8 weeks and over	1939	4	519	61	580	30,453	30,089
	1941	3	527	694	1,221	36,024	31,347
	1942	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1943	5	1,410	950	2,360	124,307	129,485
	1944	1	19	950	969	45,000	46,000
Total	1939	416	133,228	9,602	152,830	459,154	455,716
	1941	567	240,845	7,262	248,107	984,174	1,000,102
	1942	602	166,167	3,096	169,263	378,194	456,090
	1943	785	288,028	8,075	296,103	900,131	1,153,506
	1944	941	260,792	15,566	276,358	912,752	1,111,729

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

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1938 to 1944.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	43	10	13	16	46	8	27	18
(b) Against decrease ..	4	2	4	1	4	2	1	1
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	67	58	54	102	107	132	134
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	2	12	..	2	1	5	1
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	1	9	20	10	8	11	16
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	5	1	2	8	9	6	13
(b) Other union questions ..	5	43	48	34	28	24	30	32
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	106	107	80	154	139	194	230
5. Working conditions ..	51	73	90	46	81	132	200	266
6. Sympathy ..	5	4	1	7	15	14	21	19
7. Other causes ..	8	63	73	90	117	158	158	211
Total ..	208	376	416	350	567	602	785	941

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	967	4,382	4,242	12,157	2,150	10,441	4,440
(b) Against decrease ..	503	914	279	296	818	957	44	300
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	21,399	17,094	17,841	32,403	32,025	52,055	33,566
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	4,050	4,150	..	1,432	85	6,905	24
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	56	3,383	7,635	3,720	1,630	5,430	7,912
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	1,659	21	254	912	1,797	2,944	3,788
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	13,241	16,030	10,314	10,392	5,302	10,799	7,091
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	30,020	28,621	28,955	43,889	41,407	60,391	59,576
5. Working conditions ..	10,735	40,206	28,092	14,614	30,051	29,908	45,698	73,733
6. Sympathy ..	947	1,260	2,600	4,973	10,855	7,077	11,593	11,118
7. Other causes ..	1,758	30,202	48,106	103,473	101,448	46,030	89,803	74,810
Total ..	50,283	143,954	152,930	192,597	248,107	169,263	296,103	276,358

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

Causes of Industrial Disputes: Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1915.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	32,390	24,115	25,590	106,518	7,403	44,079	14,630
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	7,340	4,472	591	1,368	13,991	44	450
(c) Other wage questions ..	28,183	116,468	67,550	92,473	111,258	98,669	154,339	124,256
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	34,300	21,636	..	4,232	83	13,248	72
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	900	10,752	20,977	12,781	2,607	27,351	30,444
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	2,906	63	1,866	5,852	5,583	49,308	10,118
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	80,180	52,086	15,553	62,870	9,179	43,851	29,203
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	104,454	81,101	105,166	112,360	98,658	274,102	179,521
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	744,147	108,400	33,709	122,279	66,348	90,171	215,546
6. Sympathy ..	24,066	4,440	2,600	16,196	18,850	12,593	36,436	81,533
7. Other causes ..	5,212	210,369	86,370	1,195,130	425,826	63,079	271,132	226,979
Total ..	623,528	1,337,994	459,154	1,507,252	984,174	378,195	990,151	912,752

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

The number of disputes concerning "wages" in 1944 was 153, representing 16 per cent. of the total. The heading "Employment of particular classes or persons" includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over "Employment" questions in 1944 numbered 230, or 24 per cent. of the total, and over "Working Conditions" 266, or 28 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 649, or 68 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

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

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

Disputes are considered to result:—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers; (b) In favour of employer, when the demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1944.*—The following tables show the industrial disputes in 1944, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes: Results 1944(a).

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	196	553	1	51	54,609	142,987	248	23,338	159,015	280,523	1,488	134,279
Victoria ..	21	22	2	7	3,830	5,596	986	3,206	28,076	29,664	9,555	4,727
Queensland ..	13	7	..	3	4,658	2,677	..	1,158	26,925	31,289	..	4,870
South Australia ..	15	11	..	3	3,408	17,227	..	825	6,102	54,381	..	5,283
Western Australia	12	10	..	7	6,623	2,860	..	405	59,621	7,729	..	2,114
Tasmania ..	5	..	..	1	515	..	..	18	35,477	..	..	198
N. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A. C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. ..	260	603	3	72	73,643	171,347	1,234	28,950	315,216	403,606	11,043	151,471

(a) The following particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1944, should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables:—

State.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.	Working Days Lost.
Victoria ..	1	1	34	576
South Australia ..	1	1	20	320
Western Australia	1	1	1,140	20,320
Total ..	3	3	1,184	21,416

(iii) *Australia, 1944.*—The following tables show the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia for the year, 1944, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes: Causes and Results, Australia, 1944.(a)

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase	8	8	..	2	1,797	2,551	..	92	8,090	6,034	..	506
(b) Against decrease ..	1	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	450	..	..	..
(c) Other Wage questions ..	36	79	1	17	7,259	21,328	798	4,157	28,040	71,536	8,991	15,113
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	72
(b) Other disputes re hours	5	9	..	2	1,139	3,290	..	3,483	15,548	6,967	..	7,929
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	10	2	..	1	3,332	376	..	80	6,589	3,209	..	320
(b) Other union questions ..	5	22	..	5	921	5,088	..	1,082	2,871	9,383	..	16,949
Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	68	150	..	10	16,401	40,083	..	1,932	49,891	105,323	..	3,467
Working conditions ..	108	146	2	10	35,603	31,441	436	6,253	95,526	100,940	2,052	17,028
Sympathy ..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	11,118	..	..	..	81,533
Other Causes ..	19	187	..	5	6,891	67,190	..	729	108,211	110,214	..	8,554
Total(a) ..	260	603	3	72	73,643	171,347	1,234	28,950	315,216	413,606	11,043	151,471

(a) See note to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1939 to 1944.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the six years 1939 to 1944, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes : Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1939 ..	75	302	19	20	22,517	117,445	6,233	6,635	104,192	256,602	43,569	54,791
1940 ..	99	313	12	24	36,303	128,874	1,800	25,092	162,662	443,682	6,635	885,041
1941 ..	225	287	24	29	74,826	146,031	11,438	15,662	271,539	522,837	93,424	94,464
1942 ..	166	393	9	28	48,848	107,656	2,517	8,013	114,540	291,331	13,041	36,973
1943 ..	202	497	10	74	72,116	190,668	4,481	27,720	279,440	569,522	36,966	74,382
1944 (a) ..	260	603	3	72	73,643	171,347	1,234	28,950	315,216	493,606	11,043	131,471

(a) See note to table on page 116.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in earlier years, but since 1916 the position has been reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1944 was 64. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

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

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

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

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1938 to 1944*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	245	277	192	345	233	356	387
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	17	17	12	22	117	100	130
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	3	3	6	9	9	13	19
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	9	2	7	36	16	30	25
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	9	6	25	57	43	38	72
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	13	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
By other methods ..	13	92	106	105	173	178	246	304
Total ..	308	375	416	348	563	596	783	938

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	29,357	70,481	80,195	55,084	72,865	57,556	101,169	87,122
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	4,845	2,489	3,320	5,757	42,072	43,556	34,942
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	1,844	4,925	2,766	3,336	2,259	4,583	12,684
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	5,519	429	2,617	21,788	4,642	15,096	10,970
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	21,289	3,268	35,203	55,019	14,873	12,251	27,966
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	658	..	20	..	340	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	..	178	13	..	..	..	..
By other methods ..	2,988	38,313	61,326	92,866	88,282	46,532	118,330	101,471
Total ..	50,283	142,291	152,830	192,069	247,387	167,934	294,985	275,174

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944. (a)
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	293,175	245,709	152,848	159,347	98,650	244,920	176,569
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	64,220	52,943	21,018	42,563	115,727	246,334	150,431
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	11,796	35,647	8,665	14,259	10,112	19,430	46,132
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	516,881	3,366	30,420	107,051	18,761	82,112	78,431
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	2,105	629,075	46,450	1,032,801	510,277	69,441	53,330	197,599
By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	..	20	..	5,248	..	..	..
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	..	3,892	377	..	..	..	209
By other methods ..	56,509	72,913	71,127	252,813	143,519	53,244	314,184	241,965
Total ..	623,528	1,308,060	459,154	1,498,940	982,264	365,935	960,310	891,336

(a) See note to table on page 116.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 43 in 1925 and 78 in 1937. In 1944 the percentage was 41. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods", stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

§ 8. Industrial Accidents.

1. Source of Information.—The following tables have been compiled from returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1939 and 1941 to 1944 :—

Industrial Accidents, 1939 and 1941 to 1944.

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A. (b)	Tas.	Aus- tralia.	
No. of Fatal Accidents	1939 ..	53	26	20	14	43	5	161
	1941 ..	73	22	10	7	32	6	150
	1942 ..	66	16	8	5	25	7	127
	1943 ..	(a) 71	18	9	3	19	8	128
	1944 ..	54	19	6	4	17	11	111
No. of Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days	1939 ..	9,774	976	684	178	1,662	106	11,400
	1941 ..	14,503	1,971	743	245	1,656	92	19,210
	1942 ..	17,867	1,835	1,126	341	1,517	100	22,786
	1943 ..	20,781	2,143	921	285	1,268	90	25,488
	1944 ..	20,710	2,019	879	224	1,097	104	25,033

(a) See remarks below.

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

Fatal accidents in Australia reported in 1944 were slightly less than in the previous year and 31 per cent. less than in 1939. Non-fatal accidents, which were practically the same as in 1943, were however 87 per cent. more than in 1939.

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

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1944 compared with 1939.

Industrial Accidents: Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1939 and 1944.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.		Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)	
	1939	1944.	1939.	1944.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	5	7	664	718
II. Engineering, etc. (a) ..	15	11	4,343	11,464
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	10	6	1,295	2,785
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	1	1	627	1,092
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	1	480	627
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	17	10	3,100	6,287
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	7	4	23	19
VIII. Mining ..	93	51	2,552	1,588
IX. Lifts ..	3	..	6	18
X. Miscellaneous ..	9	20	310	435
Total ..	161	111	13,400	25,033

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

(b) See remarks above.

In 1939 and 1944 the largest number of fatal accidents occurred in the mining industry, representing 58 and 46 per cent. respectively. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in engineering, etc.—46 per cent. in 1944 compared with 32 per cent. in 1939.

In 1944 four fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding and twenty deaths resulted from other accidents. Thirty-six fatal and 22,973 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, 11,464 of the total occurring in the engineering and metal-working group.

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

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State in 1944.

Mining Accidents: Classification according to Causes, 1944.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " Falls of Ground ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	2	..	1	1	1	..	5
Other Accidents	1	..	2	..	3	..	6
2. Above Ground(b)—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Accidents	3	..	..	..	..	4	7
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other Accidents	12	..	..	..	1	..	13
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	5	1	..	..	..	..	6
Total	32	2	4	1	8	4	51

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

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

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
" " " Falls of Ground	27	..	2	..	26	1	56
" " " Falling down shafts, etc.	3	..	1	..	11	..	15
Other Accidents ..	77	..	62	1	370	21	531
2. Above Ground— (c)							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	..	..	3	2	10	2	17
Other Accidents ..	33	3	22	38	116	31	243
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc. (b)..							
..	..	..	66	95	24	10	195
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	18	..	1	..	2	..	21
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth Other Accidents ..	14	8	40	..	29	1	92
..	26	1	141	..	172	4	344
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5
Other Accidents ..	4	..	22	3	35	1	65
Total ..	203	12	361	139	802	71	1,586

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

Thirty-four fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year 1944, as compared with 17 above ground. Fatal accidents in metalliferous mines in 1944 numbered 22, as against 29 in coalmines. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,063 and above ground 525.

CHAPTER V.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since 1939. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1941 to 1944 in comparison with 1939. Particulars for earlier years will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.