

The following are some details as to the numbers and proportions of the various classes, etc., of assisted immigrants in the two years, 1914 and 1915:—

	1914.	1915.
Total number of Assisted Immigrants .. .. .	20,805	5,796
Number of Dependants .. .. .	9,364	3,197
Percentage of Dependants .. .. .	45%	55%
Number of Adult Workers, Selected Males .. .. .	5,930	532
"    "    "    "    Females .. .. .	1,823	986
"    "    "    "    Nominated Males .. .. .	2,354	508
"    "    "    "    Females .. .. .	1,334	573
Number of Selected Adult Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. .. .	5,731	499
Percentage of Selected Adult Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. .. .	96%	94%
Number of Selected Adult Females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. .. .	1,788	981
Percentage of Selected Adult Females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. .. .	98%	99%
Number of Nominated Adult Male Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. .. .	480	94
Percentage of Nominated Adult Male Workers in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.) .. .. .	20%	18%
Number of Nominated Adult Female Workers in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. .. .	799	357
Percentage of Nominated Adult Female Workers in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) .. .. .	60%	62%

#### SECTION XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigation.**—It has been found impracticable at the present stage to extend the scope of these investigations to all industrial accidents sustained by workmen in the course of their employment, and the particulars given in this section relate only to such accidents as are reported to various State authorities under the provisions of Acts relating to factories, mines, boilers, scaffolding and lifts. Since statutory provisions do not exist in all the States for the reporting of accidents of the nature indicated, and even in those States in which such provisions exist they do not in all cases extend to the whole State, the following tabular statement has been compiled in order to shew the localities to which these provisions apply in the several States:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Localities in each State to which Statutory Provisions relating to the Reporting of Accidents apply.**

STATE.	COMPULSORY REPORTING OF ACCIDENTS—				
	In Factories.	In Mines	Other Machinery and Boilers.	Scaffolding	Lifts.
N S W. . .	Metropolitan, Newcastle, Western, Goulburn, Albury and Broken Hill Districts.	(Applies to all Miners coming under Provisions of Miners' Accident Relief Act—about 30,000 out of 37,000 Miners included).	*	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.	Metropolitan and Newcastle Districts.
Victoria ..	Whole State.	Whole State.	Boilers, Whole State. Machinery, no provision.	*	Whole State.
Queensland ..	Metropolitan and 12 other proclaimed towns.	Whole State	Whole State.	Whole State.	*
S Australia ..	Metropolitan Area.	Whole State.	Boilers, Whole State, Machinery, no provision.	Metropolitan Area.	Metropolitan Area.
W. Australia ..	Central and South Western Divisions.	Whole State.	Same as Factories.	*	*
Tasmania ..	Whole State.	Whole State.	Northern, North-Eastern, North-Western, Western and Southern Districts	*	*

\* No provision for compulsory reporting of accidents.

**2. Number of Accidents Reported in each State during the years 1914 and 1915.**—The following table shows the number of fatal accidents and of accidents causing incapacitation for work for over 14 days, in each State under the Acts referred to in the preceding paragraph:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during 1914 and 1915.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth
No. of Fatal Accidents	1914 61 1915 53	26 23	25 17	3 9	31 31	13 11	159 144
No. of Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days	1914 3,238 1915 2,811	367 401	384 517	84 97	763 980	76 77	4,912 4,833

It will be seen that the largest number of accidents—both fatal and other—occurred in New South Wales; 38 per cent. of the fatal, and 66 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents having taken place in that State in 1914, and 37 and 57 per cent., respectively, in 1915.

**3. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during the years 1914 and 1915.**—The following table gives similar particulars regarding accidents in various industrial groups:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during the years 1914 and 1915.**

Industrial Group	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.
1914.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3	280	VII. Building and Scaffolding	14	27
II. Engineering, etc. . .	5	253	VIII. Mining . . . . .	112	3,937
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	6	116	IX. Lifts . . . . .	5	4
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. . .	..	37	X. Miscellaneous . . . . .	2	21
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	90			
VI. Other Manufacturing	11	147			
			TOTAL . . . . .	159	4,912
1915.					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	5	224	VII. Building and Scaffolding . . . . .	8	15
II. Engineering, etc. . .	5	296	VIII. Mining . . . . .	104	3,878
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	5	113	IX. Lifts . . . . .	8	9
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. . .	..	96	X. Miscellaneous . . . . .	1	8
V. Books, Printing, etc.	..	79			
VI. Other Manufacturing	8	165			
			TOTAL . . . . .	144	4,883

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, which was responsible in 1914 for 112, or 70 per cent., of the fatal, and 3937, or 80 per cent., of the non-fatal accidents, and in 1915 for 104, or 72 per cent., of the fatal, and 3878, or 79 per cent., of the non-fatal accidents.

**4. Mining Accidents.—Sources of Information.**—The particulars regarding mining accidents in the different States are obtained from various sources, a brief summary of which follows:—(a) *New South Wales*.—Returns of all accidents to persons employed in or about mines subject to the Miners' Relief Act are furnished by the Secretary of the Miners' Accident Relief Board. The Chief Inspector of Factories also furnishes returns of accidents occurring in smelting works (other than those directly connected with mines), which are registered as factories. (b) *Victoria*.—Returns of accidents are furnished by the Mines Department, with the exception of those occurring in a few metallurgical works, which are registered as factories, and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspector of Factories. (c) *Queensland*.—In this State returns are furnished by the Chief Inspector of Mines. (d) *South Australia*.—All particulars as to accidents in and about mines are furnished by the Chief Registrar of Mines. (e) *Western Australia*.—The State Mining Engineer sends particulars, and in cases of accidents occurring with machinery or boilers, the Chief Inspector of Machinery also furnishes returns. (f) *Tasmania*.—All information is obtained from the Chief Inspector of Mines.

**5. Classification of Mining Accidents.**—In the following tables are given particulars of mining accidents occurring in each State during 1914 and 1915, shewing in which class of mining (metalliferous or coal) they occurred, also the causes of such accidents:—

## Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State.\*

1914.

## A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	9	..	..	..	2	11
" " Falls of Ground	10	2	4	..	8	4	23.
" " Falling down Shafts, etc.	7	..	4	1	3	1	16
Other Accidents .. .. .	3	2	1	..	..	1	16
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	2	2	..	..	4	..	8
Other Accidents .. .. .	3	..	..	..	2	2	7
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.—	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	12	2	..	..	..	..	14
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	..	3	..	..	..	5
1. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL .. .. .	42	17	12	1	23	12	112

## B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
2. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	7	3	4	..	10	8	27
" " Falls of Ground	62	8	15	1	79	8	173
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc. ..	17	1	1	1	3	5	23
Other Accidents .. .. .	460	8	92	..	328	25	913
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	15	5	2	..	22	2	46
Other Accidents .. .. .	179	1	13	..	111	20	324
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	29	2	97	..	90	..	218
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	6	1	1	..	..	..	8
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	376	11	12	..	11	..	410
Other Accidents .. .. .	1,305	31	20	..	66	2	1,426
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	17	5	..	..	..	..	22
Other Accidents .. .. .	319	4	7	..	11	..	341
TOTAL .. .. .	2,792	80	264	2	734	65	3,937

\* The figures relating to Mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the Mines Departments of the various States, the discrepancies being due partly to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Department, and partly to the fact that there is apparently lack of uniformity in the nature of the non-fatal accidents reported to, and by, the various authorities.

## Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State—continued.

1915.

## A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>Below Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	1	2	1	5	..	10
"    "    Falls of Ground	5	2	3	..	8	3	20
"    "    Falling down	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Shafts, etc.	3	..	1	2	4	1	11
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	1	3	..	5	2	13
<b>Above Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	1	1	..	1	2	7
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.</b>							
	1	1	2	..	4	..	8
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	12	1	2	..	1	..	16
Other Accidents .. .. .	7	..	..	..	1	..	8
<b>2. Above Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>104</b>

## B.—Non-Fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 Days..

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	4	4	9	..	17	1	35
"    "    Falls of Ground	55	15	8	..	100	8	186
"    "    Falling down	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    "    Shafts, etc	27	..	1	..	7	..	35
Other Accidents .. .. .	396	10	211	..	505	31	1,153
<b>2. Above Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	6	1	4	..	4	1	16
Other Accidents .. .. .	153	6	81	..	111	25	376
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.</b>							
	10	2	61	..	127	..	200
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	4	1	1	..	15	..	21
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	364	9	7	..	1	..	381
Other Accidents .. .. .	1,034	8	13	..	58	2	1,115
<b>2. Above Ground.</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
Other Accidents .. .. .	322	4	10	..	16	..	352
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>2,381</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3,878</b>

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that in 1914, 90 of the fatal, and 1729 of the non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with metalliferous mining, as against 22 fatal and 2208 non-fatal accidents in connection with coal mining. In the year 1915, the number of fatal accidents in connection with metalliferous mining was 71, and non-fatal accidents 2001, as against 33 fatal and 1877 non-fatal accidents, in connection with coal-mining.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1914 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year 1914 being 91 fatal and 2986 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 21 fatal and 951 non-fatal accidents above ground. The corresponding figures for 1915 were 82 fatal and 2927 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 22 fatal and 951 non-fatal accidents above ground.

#### 6. Number of Accidents per 1000 Persons Employed in Mining.—

In the following table particulars are given for the year 1914 of the number of persons who met with accidents per 1000 persons employed. Comparative figures for 1915 are not yet available.

#### Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1914.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales ..	1.48	0.85	43.96	101.26	1.12	74.51
Victoria .. .. .	1.41	1.42	2.62	37.01	1.41	6.62
Queensland .. ..	1.14	1.35	28.52	17.96	1.19	26.19
South Australia ..	0.24	..	0.47	..	0.24	0.47
Western Australia ..	2.21	..	50.83	173.83	2.13	55.71
Tasmania .. .. .	2.61	..	13.72	13.16	2.53	13.71
COMMONWEALTH ..	1.57	0.91	30.06	90.92	1.86	48.13

### SECTION XV.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

1. **General.**—The particulars given in this section embody the most recent information available for various countries in regard to—(i) Trade Unionism, (ii) Unemployment, (iii) Price-indexes, and (iv) Industrial Disputes. As will appear from the following paragraphs, any comparisons which can be made between the various countries are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as there is ordinarily a considerable lack of uniformity in the methods adopted for collection, and in the field covered by the returns. It is now becoming more widely recognised that in certain questions of this nature—such for example as variations in prices and unemployment—underlying causes and events in one country are reflected in other countries, and that these questions can be studied adequately only on an international basis. Hence it follows that a greater degree of co-ordination in these matters is necessary before any wholly satisfactory examination can be made as to industrial activity and economic conditions, either relative or absolute. In this connection the efforts of the International Unemployment Association and the proposals for an International Commission to investigate the question of prices and cost of living may be mentioned.