

CHAPTER XIII.—LABOUR, WAGES, AND PRICES.

A.—PRICES.

§ 1. Wholesale Prices.

1. General.—The results of an investigation into wholesale prices in Melbourne from 1871 to the end of September, 1912, were given in some detail in Report No. 1 of the Labour and Industrial Branch, while summarized results for later years are included in subsequent Reports.

2. Index-Numbers.—Index-numbers have been computed for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups together. The index-numbers for the several groups, and for all groups together, are shown in the following table, and in each case were computed with the prices in the year 1911 as base. They show, for each of the years specified, the expenditure necessary—if distributed in purchasing the relative quantities (indicated by the mass-units) of the several commodities concerned—to purchase what would have cost £1,000 in 1911.

INDEX-NUMBERS.—WHOLESALE PRICES, MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1930.

(Base 1911 = 1,000.)

Year.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, Wool, etc.	III. Agri- cultural Produce, etc.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mate- rials.	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Com- modities together.
1861	1,438	1,881	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,229
1881	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1902	1,007	756	1,193	1,215	945	1,447	837	881	1,051
1903	923	884	1,209	1,059	936	1,443	875	921	1,049
1904	821	885	754	876	916	1,427	845	875	890
1905	772	850	894	980	942	1,209	801	859	910
1906	882	978	916	972	923	1,110	896	864	948
1907	1,037	1,017	973	1,020	948	1,294	968	961	1,021
1908	1,038	901	1,312	1,198	968	1,335	935	891	1,115
1909	1,014	907	1,000	1,119	978	1,088	911	815	993
1910	1,004	1,032	969	1,100	999	1,008	996	898	1,003
1911	1,060	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,172
1913	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,086
1914	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,233	1,149
1915	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916	1,695	1,423	2,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,955
1920	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,065	1,758
1923	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,570	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832
1927	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
1930	1,866	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,025	1,875	1,982	1,596

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

The index-numbers up to the year 1911 are based on the prices of eighty commodities, but since that year the number has been increased to ninety-two.* The methods followed for the computation of the wholesale price index-numbers are similar to those adopted in regard to retail prices. The commodities included, the units of measurement

* In the computation of the index-numbers for years prior to 1911, the aggregate expenditure on 80 commodities in 1911 is taken as base (= 1,000), while for later years the aggregate expenditure on 92 commodities is taken.

for which the prices are taken, and the mass-units indicating the relative extent to which each commodity is used or consumed, are shown in a tabular statement in Labour Report No. 20 for 1929 (page 11).

3. Fluctuations, July, 1914, to July, 1930.—Since the outbreak of war, prices of many commodities have increased considerably. This is shown in the following table, in which the index-numbers are given for each group for the months of July, 1923, to July, 1930, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1,000) for each group:—

INDEX-NUMBERS.—WHOLESALE PRICES, MELBOURNE, JULY, 1914, TO JULY, 1930.

Particulars.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Jute, Leather, Wool, etc.	III. Agricultural Produce, etc.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Mate- rials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
July, 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" 1923 ..	1,858	1,876	1,691	1,668	1,698	2,229	1,780	1,923	1,799
" 1924 ..	1,666	2,119	1,525	1,431	1,677	1,281	1,666	1,743	1,626
" 1925 ..	1,663	1,744	1,643	1,404	1,667	1,492	1,605	1,716	1,618
" 1926 ..	1,741	1,456	1,860	1,514	1,686	1,248	1,557	1,798	1,615
" 1927 ..	1,789	1,503	1,674	1,606	1,677	1,390	1,518	1,826	1,607
" 1928 ..	1,738	1,650	1,618	1,477	1,654	1,217	1,593	1,862	1,578
" 1929 ..	1,741	1,381	1,755	1,559	1,634	1,346	1,598	1,894	1,590
" 1930 ..	1,869	1,031	1,468	1,415	1,625	1,307	1,722	1,920	1,441

§ 2. Retail Prices and House Rents.

1. Introduction.—(i) *General*: In Labour Report No. 1, issued in December, 1912, the results of certain investigations into the subjects of Prices, Price-Indexes and Cost of Living in past years were published, and some account was given of the methods employed for the collection of the data and of the technique adopted in the computation of the results. A detailed examination of the theory upon which the calculation of the index-numbers is based was given, but being necessarily too technical for inclusion in the general chapter, was relegated to Appendixes. The results of further investigations are included in the annual Labour Reports and Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics issued by this Bureau.

(ii) *Computation of Index-Numbers*. Numerical examples of the technique and methods adopted for the computation of index-numbers were given in Report No. 2 (pp. 44 and 45), and in Report No. 9 Appendixes I. to IV., pp. 174 to 229.

2. Scope of Investigation.—As noted in Report No. 1, distinction must be drawn between (a) Variations in the *purchasing-power* of money, and (b) Variations in the *standard of living*, and in Report No. 2 attention was directed to the factors which must be taken into consideration in dealing with these matters in order to arrive at a satisfactory aggregate expenditure. The various Reports deal with the list of the commodities selected and the reasons for their adoption, while § 3 of this Chapter deals with the extension of the inquiry to cover all ordinary household expenditure.

3. Variations in Index-Numbers for Retail Prices and House Rents, Capital Cities, 1907 to 1930.—(i) *General*. In Labour Reports and Bulletins, and in recent issues of the Quarterly Summaries of Statistics, index-numbers were given for each of the four groups of commodities and for all groups combined for each capital city since 1901, the expenditure in 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1,000). In this sub-section summarized results only are given, firstly, for food and groceries; secondly, for house rent; and thirdly, for the groups combined—the weighted average expenditure for all capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923–1927 being taken in each case as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in each table are fully comparable with one another, since they show not only the variations from year to year in each capital, but also the relative cost as between the cities.

Attention is directed to the base period to which the index numbers in the following tables have been computed. In tabulations of retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing prior to and including December, 1929, the base (1,000) to which the index numbers were computed was the weighted average aggregate cost in the year 1911 for

the six capital cities. The desirability of computing retail price indexes on a post-war period was considered by a Conference of Statisticians and it was resolved that the period of five years—1923–1927—should be adopted as base for retail price indexes as from January, 1930.

(ii) *Food and Groceries.* The index-numbers thus computed for the three groups comprising groceries and food are shown in the following table for 1907, 1911, 1914, 1921, and for the last five years:—

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES.—CAPITAL CITIES, 1907 TO 1930.

City.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Sydney	523	553	646	1,062	1,044	1,032	1,021	1,000	984
Melbourne	517	523	610	1,063	992	969	942	1,004	913
Brisbane	530	569	603	1,014	1,000	940	935	951	844
Adelaide	532	570	679	1,066	1,045	1,030	993	1,055	937
Perth	670	753	728	1,116	1,043	1,004	1,053	1,084	961
Hobart	665	692	678	1,133	1,045	1,000	966	1,025	952
Weighted Average (a) ..	533	550	640	1,064	1,023	1,000	985	1,044	941

(a) For all capital cities.

The figures quoted are directly comparable in every respect; thus, the same quantity of food and groceries, which cost £1,000 in the capital cities considered as a whole in the base period, 1923–1927, would have cost £646 in Sydney in 1914, £753 in Perth in 1911, or £913 in Melbourne in 1930.

In 1930 decreases were experienced in all the capital cities. Comparing the results for 1930 with those for 1911, the extent by which prices increased varied from 78 per cent. in Sydney to 28 per cent. in Perth. Prices, however, were abnormally high in Perth in 1911. The average retail prices in the six capitals considered as a whole in 1930, compared with prices in 1911, were 68 per cent. higher, and compared with 1914 prices, 47 per cent. higher.

(iii) *Housing.* In issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 19, the computations of index-numbers of housing accommodation were based upon the rentals of all houses from under 4 rooms to 7 rooms and over. In the following tables that basis has been altered, to accord with a resolution adopted by the Conference of Statisticians of Australia and New Zealand to the following effect: "that for purposes of computing price levels in respect of rent, it is desirable that houses of four and five rooms only be taken into account." The retail price index numbers (food, groceries and rent—all houses) used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the determination and adjustment of rates of wage are available and are computed to the original base, viz., year, 1911 = 1,000. These figures are published in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics and in the Annual Labour Reports. Tabulations covering the five years, 1926–1930, are given in the Appendix to this issue of the Year Book.

The following table gives index-numbers computed for the weighted average house rent of 4 and 5 roomed houses in each of the capital cities from 1907 to 1930, taking the average rent for the six capitals in the five-yearly period—1923–1927—as the base (= 1,000). The average rent has been obtained for each city separately by multiplying the weighted average rent for each class of house (*i.e.*, wooden houses of 4 rooms and of 5 rooms and brick houses of 4 rooms and of 5 rooms) by a number ("weight") representing the relative number of houses of that class in the particular city. The sum of the products thus obtained divided by the sum of the weights, gives the weighted average for 4 and 5 roomed houses combined. The number of houses in each class for each city was obtained from the results of the 1921 Census, and the index-numbers are based on the weighted average rents for 4 and 5 roomed houses combined, and do not refer to any particular class of house. The weighted average rents for each class are given in

appendixes to Labour Reports, and an examination of these figures shows that for some classes of houses the increase has been greater, and in some less, than the general increase indicated in the following table.

INDEX-NUMBERS.—HOUSING, CAPITAL CITIES, 1907 TO 1930.

City.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Sydney	593	701	760	989	1,117	1,109	1,143	1,162	1,197
Melbourne	455	569	628	820	1,037	1,046	1,087	1,094	1,011
Brisbane	283	373	466	630	815	832	839	841	775
Adelaide	510	706	655	809	927	942	1,022	986	916
Perth	453	524	589	739	898	922	941	955	979
Hobart	405	452	518	881	996	966	939	932	914
Weighted Average (a) ..	497	612	662	862	1,025	1,030	1,066	1,073	1,047

(a) For all capital cities.
NOTE.—The above figures are directly comparable in every respect.

(iv) *Food, Groceries, and Housing (4 and 5 roomed Houses) combined.* The weighted averages for all groups are of importance, as indicating the general results of this investigation so far as the purchasing-power of money is concerned. The following table shows the index-numbers for groceries, food, and house rent (4 and 5 roomed houses) for each capital city, the weighted average cost for the six capitals in the five-yearly period 1923-1927 being taken as base (= 1,000):—

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS(a)—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.—
CAPITAL CITIES, 1907 TO 1930.

City.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Sydney	548	606	687	1,036	1,070	1,060	1,064	1,115	1,059
Melbourne	495	539	616	977	1,008	996	993	1,036	948
Brisbane	442	500	554	877	934	902	901	912	819
Adelaide	524	618	671	975	1,003	999	1,003	1,030	929
Perth	594	672	679	982	992	975	1,013	1,038	968
Hobart	508	542	621	1,044	1,027	988	956	992	939
Weighted Average (b) ..	520	578	648	992	1024	1011	1014	1054	978

(a) As the price index-number increases, the purchasing-power of money diminishes.
(b) For all capital cities.

NOTE.—The above figures are directly comparable in every respect.

The combination of housing with prices of food and groceries has had the effect of considerably modifying the index of prices, or, in other words, the purchasing-power of money, as compared with the similar index based on food and groceries only. In 1921 prices of food and groceries and housing increased considerably, the combined results for the six capital cities for 1921 being an increase of 53.2 per cent. over 1914, and 71.7 per cent. over 1911. The increase in the index-number between 1914 and 1921 varied between the capital cities from 45 per cent. in Perth to 68 per cent. in Hobart, while between 1911 and 1921 it varied between 46 per cent. in Perth and 93 per cent. in Hobart. In 1923 there was an increase in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing in all the cities. The index-number for 1924 showed a decline of 1.3 per cent. on that for 1923, that for 1925 showed an increase of 2.6 per cent. from 1924, food and groceries having increased 3 per cent., and housing increased 2 per cent., while that for 1926 disclosed a rise of 2.3 per cent. over 1925, both food and groceries and housing again showing increases. The index-numbers for 1927 disclosed a decrease on 1926 prices of 1.3 per cent., the drop in prices of food and groceries of 2.2 per cent. more than outweighing the slight increase in rents. The combined index-number for 1928 showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. on 1927. Food and groceries declined 1.5 per cent., but housing increased by 3.5 per cent. During 1929 prices of food increased nearly 6 per cent. over those ruling in 1928; rents, however, only increased 0.6 per cent. The combined index-number for 1929 was 3.9 per cent. higher than that for the year 1928. The retail price of food and groceries and the cost of housing declined during 1930, as compared with 1929. Food prices showed a fall of 9.9 per cent., cost of housing, 2.4 per cent., while the combined index number fell 7.2 per cent.

4. Retail Price Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.—The tables in sub-section 3 give the relative cost in the six capital cities of food, groceries, and housing from 1907 to 1930 in the form of index-numbers. The figures have been converted into a monetary basis in the next table, and show the sums which would have to be paid in each city and in each year in order to purchase such relative quantities (indicated by the mass units) of the several commodities, and to pay such sums for housing as would in the aggregate cost £1, according to the weighted average prices and rents in the six capitals in the five-yearly base period—1923-1927.

RETAIL PRICES.—AMOUNTS NECESSARY ON THE AVERAGE IN EACH YEAR FROM 1907 TO 1931 TO PURCHASE IN EACH CAPITAL CITY WHAT WOULD COST ON THE AVERAGE £1 IN THE FIVE-YEARLY BASE PERIOD—1923-1927 IN THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS REGARDED AS A WHOLE.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).							
	<i>s. d.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1907	10 6	10 4	10 7	10 8	13 5	11 4	10 8
1911	11 1	10 6	11 5	11 5	15 1	11 10	11 2
1914	12 11	12 2	12 1	13 7	14 7	13 7	12 10
1921	21 3	21 3	20 3	21 4	22 4	22 8	21 3
1926	20 11	19 10	20 0	20 11	20 10	20 11	20 5
1927	20 8	19 5	18 10	20 7	20 1	20 0	20 0
1928	20 5	18 10	18 8	19 10	21 1	19 4	19 8
1929	21 10	20 1	19 0	21 1	21 8	20 6	20 11
1930	19 8	18 3	16 11	18 9	19 3	19 1	18 10
{ 1st Quarter..	20 5	18 10	18 0	19 11	20 4	19 8	19 7
{ 2nd " ..	20 3	18 9	17 2	19 8	20 3	19 8	19 5
{ 3rd " ..	19 6	18 4	16 8	18 3	19 0	19 1	18 8
{ 4th " ..	18 6	17 1	15 8	17 1	17 4	17 9	17 6
1931	18 0	16 8	16 0	16 8	17 7	17 3	17 2
{ 1st Quarter..	17 9	15 10	15 9	16 2	17 4	16 6	16 9

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION (WEIGHTED AVERAGE—4 AND 5 ROOMED HOUSES).							
1907	11 10	9 1	5 8	10 2	9 2	8 1	9 11
1911	14 0	11 5	7 6	14 1	10 6	9 0	12 3
1914	15 2	12 7	9 4	13 1	11 9	10 4	13 3
1921	19 9	16 5	12 7	16 2	14 9	17 7	17 3
1926	22 4	20 9	16 4	18 6	18 0	19 11	20 6
1927	22 2	20 11	16 8	18 10	18 5	19 4	20 7
1928	22 10	21 9	16 9	20 5	18 10	18 9	21 4
1929	23 3	21 11	16 10	19 9	19 1	18 8	21 6
1930	23 11	20 3	15 6	18 4	19 7	18 3	20 11
{ 1st Quarter..	24 11	21 0	16 7	19 5	20 0	18 6	21 10
{ 2nd " ..	24 3	20 10	15 8	18 11	19 10	18 3	21 4
{ 3rd " ..	23 6	20 1	15 1	18 2	19 10	18 3	20 8
{ 4th " ..	23 1	19 0	14 7	16 10	18 7	18 3	19 11
1931	22 2	18 1	13 10	16 2	18 6	18 4	19 1
{ 1st Quarter..	21 2	17 6	13 9	15 2	18 0	18 6	18 4

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS ONLY) COMBINED.							
1907	11 0	9 11	8 10	10 6	11 11	10 2	10 5
1911	12 1	10 9	10 0	12 4	13 5	10 10	11 7
1914	13 9	12 4	11 1	13 5	13 7	12 5	13 0
1921	20 9	19 6	17 6	19 6	19 8	20 11	19 10
1926	21 5	20 2	18 8	20 1	19 10	20 6	20 6
1927	21 5	19 11	18 0	20 0	19 6	19 9	20 3
1928	21 3	19 10	18 0	20 1	20 3	19 1	20 3
1929	22 4	20 9	18 3	20 7	20 9	19 10	21 1
1930	21 2	18 11	16 5	18 7	19 4	18 9	19 7
{ 1st Quarter..	22 0	19 7	17 6	19 9	20 3	19 3	20 5
{ 2nd " ..	21 8	19 6	16 8	19 5	20 1	19 2	20 1
{ 3rd " ..	21 0	19 0	16 1	18 3	19 4	18 9	19 5
{ 4th " ..	20 2	17 9	15 4	17 0	17 9	17 11	18 5
1931	19 6	17 2	15 2	16 6	17 11	17 8	17 10
{ 1st Quarter..	19 0	16 5	15 1	15 10	17 7	17 2	17 4

5. Variations in Index-Numbers, Retail Prices and Housing, Thirty Australian Towns, 1928 to 1930.—The index-numbers given in the preceding sub-sections show changes in the cost of food, groceries, and housing separately for each capital city during the year

1907 to 1930. The figures given in the next table show the relative cost of food and groceries, and of housing for the years 1928 to 1930 in the thirty towns for which particulars are now collected. The weighted aggregate expenditure for the six capitals for the five-yearly period—1923-1927—has been taken as base and made equal to 1,000, hence the columns are comparable both horizontally and vertically. The index-numbers in the last column are the same as in previous tables where the period and town are comparable.

INDEX-NUMBERS, THIRTY TOWNS, SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AND GROCERIES AND ON HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS) SEPARATELY, AND ON THESE ITEMS COMBINED. BASIS OF TABLE — WEIGHTED AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS) IN THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES IN THE FIVE-YEARLY BASE PERIOD—1923-1927 = 1,000.

Town.	1928.			1929.			1930.		
	Food and Groceries.	Housing, 4 and 5-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing, 4 and 5-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing, 4 and 5-roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Housing.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	659	405	1,064	703	412	1,115	635	424	1,059
Newcastle	656	387	1,043	684	384	1,068	623	370	998
Broken Hill	778	249	1,027	830	248	1,078	763	258	1,021
Goulburn	668	419	1,087	706	440	1,146	631	419	1,050
Bathurst	638	314	952	675	312	987	622	347	969
Weighted Average ..	662	399	1,061	705	405	1,110	637	415	1,052
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne	608	385	993	648	388	1,036	589	359	948
Ballarat	823	239	862	664	250	914	614	247	861
Bendigo	623	281	904	672	290	962	618	266	884
Geelong	615	347	962	651	334	985	586	314	900
Warrnambool	599	295	894	639	301	940	602	307	909
Weighted Average ..	609	374	983	649	377	1,026	591	349	940
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	603	298	901	614	298	912	544	275	819
Toowoomba	575	258	833	600	255	855	546	258	804
Rockhampton	626	232	858	652	225	877	589	243	832
Charters Towers ..	702	240	942	711	264	975	624	255	879
Warwick	600	241	841	627	240	867	566	237	803
Weighted Average ..	606	286	892	620	286	906	552	269	821
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	641	362	1,003	681	349	1,030	604	325	929
Kadina, &c.	684	170	854	734	157	891	669	141	810
Port Pirie	677	248	925	717	246	963	658	253	911
Mount Gambier	643	195	838	667	199	806	596	208	804
Peterborough	716	274	990	752	290	1,042	674	287	961
Weighted Average ..	644	348	992	685	335	1,020	609	313	922
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, &c.	679	334	1,013	699	339	1,038	620	348	968
Kalgoorlie, &c.	757	192	949	817	193	1,010	734	207	941
Northam	712	326	1,038	746	326	1,072	672	320	992
Bunbury	729	238	967	757	239	996	690	278	968
Geraldton	707	340	1,047	741	349	1,090	681	377	1,058
Weighted Average ..	690	317	1,007	715	321	1,036	636	331	967
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	623	333	956	662	330	992	614	325	939
Launceston	612	300	912	642	295	937	605	288	891
Burnie	650	276	928	695	277	972	648	268	904
Devonport	628	252	880	670	260	930	605	275	880
Queenstown	697	163	860	735	185	920	689	201	890
Weighted Average ..	624	311	935	660	310	970	615	304	919
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	638	366	1,004	676	368	1,044	610	360	970
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities	636	378	1,014	673	381	1,054	607	371	978

§ 3. Variations in the Cost of Food, Groceries, Rent, Clothing, and Miscellaneous Expenditure.

1. *General.*—The index-numbers in § 2 show the variations in the cost of food, groceries and house rent. The expenditure on these items covers approximately 60 per cent. of the total expenditure of the ordinary household. The balance is expended on clothing, boots, fuel, light, and such miscellaneous items as renewals of furniture, furnishings, drapery, crockery, lodge dues, trade union dues, recreation, newspapers, etc. The Royal Commission on the Basic Wage in 1920 recommended in its report that a method should be adopted of ascertaining from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in its relation to the total household expenditure. The Government adopted the recommendation, and the duty of carrying out the necessary investigations was entrusted to the Bureau of Census and Statistics, which adopted the methods hereunder described.

2. *Methods Adopted.*—After careful investigation it was decided to adopt for food, groceries, and house rent, the commodities, method, and weighting used by this Bureau. The commodities and quantities adopted for food and groceries conform very closely to those given in the Indicator Lists of the Commission. With regard to rent, the Commission adopted a certain type of five-roomed house as its standard for determining the amount allowed for housing. The investigations made by this Bureau are not confined to a particular type of house, but the average rentals paid for houses of four and five rooms are taken. The results can be used with safety to show the variations in the type of house described by the Commission.

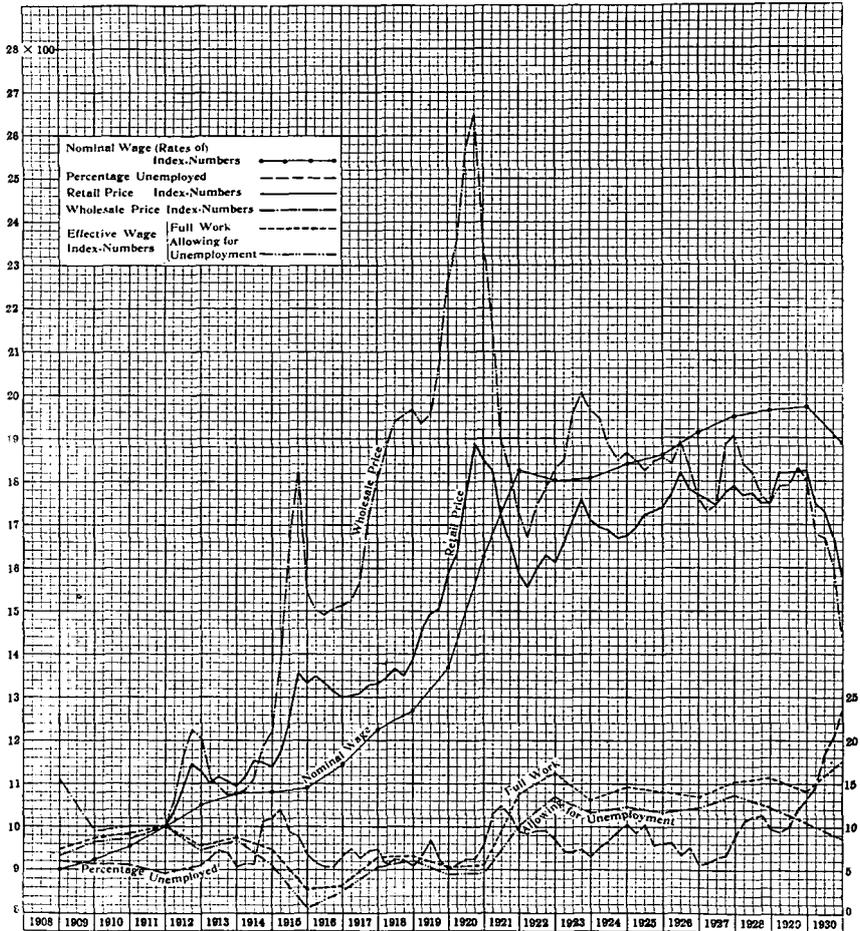
The investigations of this Bureau advisedly had been confined to food, groceries, and house rent, and it was necessary, therefore, to make investigations into the cost of clothing and miscellaneous expenditure. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to prices and life of articles, and this has been utilized in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to Miscellaneous Expenditure, which covers a very wide field, inquiries were made as to variations in cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, etc., also with regard to other items included in the Indicator Lists for Miscellaneous Expenditure, and the aggregate expenditure on these items has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

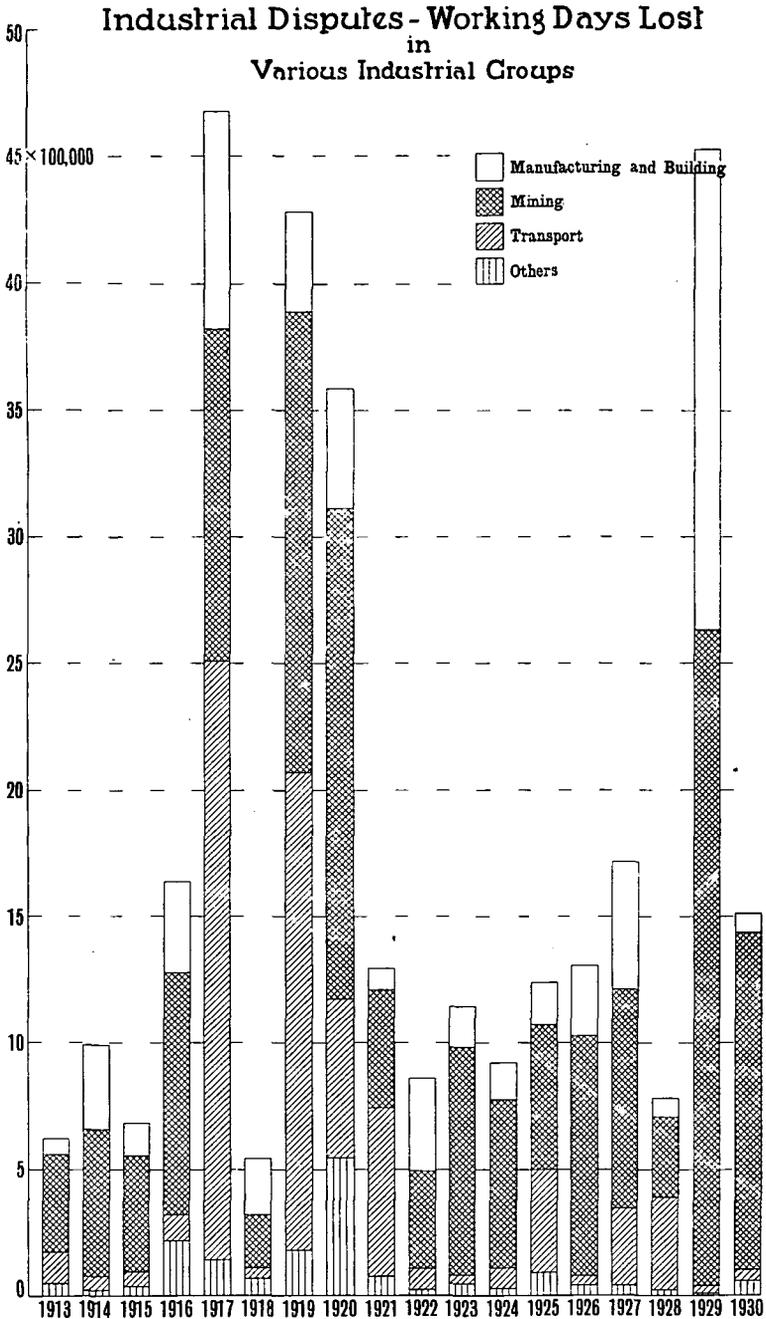
3. *Period Selected as Base.*—For the new series of index-numbers November, 1914, was adopted as base owing to the difficulty of securing information with regard to prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier years. Prior to and including the 4th Quarter, 1929, the index numbers were computed to this base, but in accordance with the decision of the Conference of Statisticians to adopt a post-war period as base, the index numbers since 1st Quarter, 1930, have been computed to the five-yearly period—1923–1927— as base (= 1,000), and the figures for past years have been re-computed to the same base.

4. *Variations in Cost in the Capital Cities.*—The index-numbers in the following table show the variations not only in each city from period to period, but also as between the various cities at any given period. The increase in cost in the six capital cities from November, 1914, was greatest in November, 1920, when it amounted to 69.7 per cent. The increase for the year 1929, compared with November, 1914, was 50.3 per cent.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGE INDEX NUMBERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED.—AUSTRALIA, 1908 TO 1930.



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

Prices declined during 1930, but compared with prices at November, 1914, showed an increase of 41.9 per cent. Further, in 1930 the cost of the commodities and services included was greatest in Sydney (1,026) and least in Brisbane (859).

INDEX-NUMBERS, TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL CITIES.—
1914 TO 1931.

(NOTE.—Weighted average cost in the five-yearly period—1923-1927—for all items in the six capital cities taken as base = 1,000.)

Cities.	November.			Year.					1st Quarter 1931.
	1914.	1921.	1922.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	
Sydney	712	1,046	1,021	1,033	1,029	1,042	1,073	1,026	954
Melbourne	671	1,003	963	998	990	992	1,017	956	878
Brisbane	811	923	877	950	922	917	923	859	814
Adelaide	699	989	954	1,026	1,018	1,027	1,037	952	875
Perth	707	1,008	931	992	984	1,012	1,026	977	920
Hobart	687	1,070	997	1,035	998	980	1,000	956	907
Weighted Average	687	1,013	975	1,011	1,002	1,009	1,033	975	905

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. General.—To supplement the information collected each month for the 30 towns specified in § 2.5 *ante*, a special investigation was initiated in November, 1913, into retail price index-numbers in 70 additional towns. This investigation was reported in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number of additional towns was further increased to 170, and it is intended to institute inquiries in November in each year, thus making information available annually for 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), where a description was given of the methods adopted in making the investigation and in computing the index-numbers. The results of the succeeding yearly investigations have appeared in the Labour Bulletins and Reports of this Bureau.

2. Detailed Results, 1928 to 1930.—The results of the investigations made in November, 1928 to 1930, are set out in the following table. The aggregate expenditure on food and groceries separately is shown in the form of index-numbers for each year in column A. In columns B and C the corresponding aggregate expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4 rooms, and food, groceries, and rent of 5 rooms are shown for each year for each individual town. The index-number 1,535 represents the weighted average expenditure in 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses, and 1,400 represents the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and rent of 4-roomed houses in November, 1930. Similarly, in column A, the index-number 932 represents the relative weighted average expenditure on food and groceries only in November, 1930. The figures given in the table are comparable throughout. Thus, taking the weighted average expenditure for all 200 towns on food, groceries, and rent of 5-roomed houses as equal to 1,535, the expenditure on the same items in Melbourne is 1,518, while if 4-roomed houses were substituted for 5-roomed the expenditure in Melbourne would be represented by 1,380.

In the table on the following pages the basis taken is the weighted average expenditure on food, groceries, and housing accommodation in the six capital cities in 1911, made equal to 1,000.

INDEX-NUMBERS.—COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS IN 1928, 1929, AND 1930, COMPARED WITH THE WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT FOR ALL HOUSES IN THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES IN 1911 AS BASE (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1928. November.			1929. November.			1930. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	1,072	1,630	1,776	1,186	1,751	1,897	980	1,537	1,682
Newcastle	1,058	1,542	1,767	1,159	1,649	1,852	956	1,453	1,602
Broken Hill	1,239	1,606	1,724	1,406	1,772	1,892	1,169	1,551	1,671
Goulburn	1,082	1,648	1,778	1,200	1,801	1,939	944	1,491	1,582
Bathurst	1,019	1,401	1,505	1,140	1,519	1,616	930	1,339	1,446
Albury	1,063	1,754	1,914	1,161	1,822	1,962	930	1,536	1,653
Armidale	1,031	1,513	1,590	1,127	1,603	1,701	937	1,375	1,463
Ballina	1,113	1,607	1,733	1,191	1,684	1,809	1,000	1,395	1,527
Bega	1,097	1,419	1,530	1,181	1,506	1,622	957	1,313	1,431
Berry	1,090	1,445	1,550	1,175	1,504	1,635	973	1,302	1,394
Blackheath	1,230	1,675	1,800	1,272	1,733	1,812	1,036	1,463	1,582
Bourke	1,257	1,550	1,613	1,374	1,611	1,684	1,089	1,418	1,484
Bowral	1,090	1,723	1,814	1,219	1,794	1,950	991	1,478	1,636
Casino	1,086	1,532	1,771	1,164	1,690	1,836	916	1,443	1,574
Cessnock	1,075	1,568	1,634	1,164	1,503	1,576	935	1,307	1,420
Cobar	1,231	1,363	1,428	1,312	1,510	1,549	1,119	1,333	1,386
Cooma	1,133	1,463	1,672	1,256	1,509	1,816	1,053	1,382	1,571
Coonamble	1,121	1,485	1,611	1,250	1,614	1,753	1,033	1,388	1,523
Cootanundra	1,049	1,548	1,782	1,166	1,712	1,866	942	1,446	1,615
Corrimal	1,096	1,539	1,671	1,150	1,613	1,751	974	1,459	1,510
Cowra	1,081	1,610	1,687	1,189	1,680	1,817	899	1,347	1,504
Cronulla	1,128	1,644	1,817	1,275	1,827	1,998	1,060	1,601	1,740
Deniliquin	1,098	1,480	1,625	1,208	1,583	1,734	1,053	1,516	1,667
Dubbo	1,139	1,760	1,834	1,196	1,854	1,941	913	1,604	1,673
Forbes	1,055	1,601	1,800	1,196	1,781	1,990	918	1,512	1,632
Gilgandra	1,184	1,477	1,546	1,268	1,643	1,692	979	1,321	1,436
Glen Innes	1,007	1,414	1,575	1,112	1,546	1,697	881	1,302	1,427
Grafton	993	1,467	1,640	1,060	1,546	1,705	876	1,404	1,574
Greenfell	1,005	1,473	1,674	1,173	1,563	1,766	961	1,395	1,553
Griffith	1,161	2,083	2,313	1,293	2,214	2,444	1,083	2,021	2,251
Gulgong	1,121	1,417	1,490	1,207	1,512	1,622	982	1,344	1,434
Gunnedah	1,046	1,445	1,593	1,131	1,567	1,684	897	1,349	1,401
Hay	1,164	1,545	1,765	1,273	1,677	1,871	1,026	1,420	1,618
Inverell	1,108	1,569	1,645	1,155	1,682	1,737	930	1,445	1,522
Junee	1,095	1,770	1,806	1,205	1,869	1,896	963	1,587	1,687
Katoomba	1,160	1,752	1,904	1,250	1,848	1,980	1,048	1,691	1,778
Kempsey	1,068	1,539	1,639	1,037	1,517	1,607	837	1,226	1,403
Kiama	1,152	1,514	1,614	1,211	1,612	1,724	1,027	1,373	1,601
Kurri Kurri	1,108	1,497	1,588	1,163	1,510	1,603	978	1,372	1,442
Leeton	1,190	1,908	1,980	1,284	2,003	2,060	1,011	1,724	1,788
Lismore	1,085	1,604	1,706	1,111	1,676	1,837	959	1,485	1,691
Lithgow	1,094	1,531	1,610	1,196	1,643	1,716	981	1,412	1,506
Maitland	1,026	1,450	1,667	1,142	1,504	1,609	919	1,331	1,441
Moree	1,149	1,617	1,872	1,243	1,712	1,973	1,004	1,596	1,793
Moss Vale	1,086	1,652	1,751	1,191	1,787	1,868	950	1,439	1,584

INDEX-NUMBERS—COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS, ETC.—continued.

State and Town.	1928.			1929.			1930.					
	November.	December.	January.	November.	December.	January.	November.	December.	January.			
NEW SOUTH WALES—contd.	A	Food and Groceries only.	B	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	C	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	A	Food and Groceries only.	B	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	C	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
	Murrumbidgee	1,108	1,626	1,720	1,190	1,701	1,802	898	1,424	1,480	1,490	1,607
	Narrabri	1,089	1,519	1,666	1,205	1,658	1,799	1,009	1,486	1,580	1,744	1,804
	Narrandera	1,122	1,677	1,908	1,205	1,730	1,961	1,061	1,446	1,571	1,719	1,827
	Nowra	1,135	1,586	1,661	1,198	1,659	1,761	1,019	1,446	1,571	1,719	1,827
	Orange	1,067	1,493	1,771	1,147	1,700	1,873	960	1,503	1,656	1,800	1,908
	Parke	1,077	1,690	1,758	1,213	1,761	1,912	916	1,436	1,549	1,702	1,810
	Perth	1,098	1,545	1,624	1,145	1,592	1,698	926	1,384	1,456	1,580	1,699
	Port Kembla	1,137	1,609	1,624	1,216	1,777	1,920	1,023	1,349	1,484	1,634	1,744
	Portland	1,112	1,560	1,658	1,234	1,641	1,768	1,024	1,418	1,541	1,684	1,800
Queanbeyan	1,141	1,600	1,700	1,235	1,690	1,781	986	1,432	1,556	1,700	1,810	
Quindri	1,075	1,420	1,599	1,169	1,493	1,686	1,046	1,352	1,506	1,656	1,800	
Richmond	1,034	1,478	1,626	1,140	1,535	1,732	944	1,372	1,519	1,670	1,820	
Some	1,050	1,488	1,636	1,077	1,576	1,765	941	1,415	1,563	1,714	1,864	
Singleton	1,096	1,508	1,611	1,148	1,543	1,694	976	1,419	1,568	1,719	1,870	
Tamworth	1,006	1,430	1,614	1,109	1,557	1,725	889	1,386	1,536	1,686	1,836	
Taree	1,103	1,621	1,772	1,149	1,652	1,833	960	1,509	1,659	1,810	1,960	
Tennant	1,120	1,664	1,827	1,222	1,762	1,913	1,005	1,565	1,715	1,865	2,015	
Fenella	1,132	1,648	1,821	1,199	1,642	1,813	954	1,408	1,558	1,708	1,858	
Tamut	1,046	1,556	1,671	1,136	1,639	1,778	938	1,465	1,615	1,765	1,915	
Umarra	1,045	1,497	1,588	1,126	1,508	1,682	973	1,427	1,577	1,727	1,877	
Wagga Wagga	1,036	1,756	1,794	1,182	1,911	1,928	937	1,627	1,777	1,927	2,077	
Walcha	1,048	1,463	1,618	1,198	1,666	1,778	962	1,392	1,542	1,692	1,842	
Wellington	1,058	1,415	1,577	1,237	1,678	1,794	945	1,274	1,424	1,574	1,724	
Weston	1,077	1,588	1,582	1,157	1,618	1,684	957	1,383	1,533	1,683	1,833	
Windsor	1,077	1,558	1,703	1,142	1,652	1,767	941	1,501	1,651	1,801	1,951	
Wollongong	1,117	1,665	1,698	1,178	1,724	1,785	982	1,508	1,658	1,808	1,958	
Wyalong	1,125	1,680	1,595	1,236	1,681	1,697	989	1,529	1,679	1,829	1,979	
Yass	1,137	1,683	1,749	1,247	1,748	1,809	1,032	1,608	1,758	1,908	2,058	
Young	1,056	1,583	1,701	1,204	1,769	1,862	1,008	1,550	1,700	1,850	1,950	
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns)	1,078	1,613	1,757	1,187	1,727	1,871	978	1,513	1,662	1,812	1,962	
VICTORIA—												
Melbourne	968	1,518	1,684	1,084	1,647	1,795	895	1,380	1,518	1,656	1,794	
Bairat	1,002	1,527	1,693	1,120	1,683	1,831	923	1,213	1,407	1,591	1,775	
Bendigo	1,002	1,535	1,697	1,120	1,683	1,831	923	1,241	1,388	1,535	1,682	
Geebung	884	1,485	1,610	1,039	1,572	1,691	903	1,341	1,488	1,635	1,782	
Warrnambool	801	1,455	1,588	1,008	1,587	1,698	928	1,368	1,515	1,662	1,809	
Ararat	1,088	1,484	1,614	1,161	1,651	1,695	969	1,360	1,506	1,652	1,798	
Bacchara Marsh	1,083	1,484	1,614	1,153	1,613	1,686	980	1,421	1,567	1,713	1,859	
Berwick	1,040	1,484	1,610	1,167	1,628	1,732	984	1,380	1,526	1,672	1,818	
Beechworth	1,047	1,484	1,610	1,178	1,641	1,717	960	1,287	1,433	1,579	1,725	
Benalla	1,057	1,483	1,604	1,151	1,646	1,752	935	1,305	1,451	1,597	1,743	
Camperdown	1,056	1,411	1,575	1,135	1,549	1,705	1,017	1,435	1,581	1,727	1,873	
Casterton	1,032	1,438	1,541	1,113	1,568	1,689	936	1,265	1,411	1,557	1,703	
Chesham	1,002	1,432	1,541	1,108	1,397	1,527	941	1,170	1,316	1,462	1,608	
Colaba	1,006	1,468	1,606	1,102	1,683	1,771	912	1,481	1,627	1,773	1,919	
Creswick	1,006	1,181	1,190	1,115	1,284	1,293	930	1,128	1,141	1,154	1,167	
Daylesford	1,034	1,383	1,429	1,076	1,372	1,381	938	1,281	1,329	1,377	1,425	
Dunolly	1,023	1,194	1,234	1,118	1,272	1,348	920	1,081	1,160	1,239	1,318	
Edenhope	1,017	1,433	1,503	1,113	1,548	1,616	924	1,294	1,362	1,430	1,498	
Eruska	1,088	1,427	1,590	1,156	1,604	1,666	1,023	1,354	1,508	1,662	1,816	
Hamilton	1,088	1,455	1,646	1,162	1,633	1,774	1,038	1,511	1,656	1,801	1,946	
Healesville	1,039	1,377	1,508	1,173	1,604	1,654	942	1,245	1,399	1,553	1,707	
Heathcote	1,117	1,644	1,832	1,218	1,731	1,885	948	1,395	1,611	1,824	2,033	
Kerang	1,001	1,562	1,714	1,155	1,748	1,879	969	1,495	1,649	1,803	1,957	
Koroit	1,008	1,388	1,388	1,102	1,282	1,448	937	1,213	1,367	1,521	1,675	
Korumburra	1,088	1,476	1,580	1,153	1,614	1,679	899	1,376	1,508	1,640	1,772	
Kyneton	1,019	1,387	1,468	1,122	1,458	1,533	947	1,341	1,444	1,547	1,650	
Lilydale	1,026	1,404	1,568	1,179	1,507	1,732	970	1,388	1,542	1,696	1,850	

INDEX-NUMBERS.—COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS, ETC.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1928.			1929.			1930.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
VICTORIA—<i>continued.</i>									
Maffra	981	1,559	1,639	1,106	1,671	1,763	959	1,520	1,670
Maldon	1,040	1,185	1,238	1,124	1,270	1,325	961	1,093	1,145
Maryborough	1,055	1,850	1,472	1,160	1,524	1,623	921	1,264	1,359
Mildura	1,106	1,698	1,873	1,217	1,843	2,000	1,000	1,584	1,804
Morwell	1,045	1,554	1,685	1,115	1,628	1,723	964	1,455	1,567
Nhill	1,089	1,582	1,697	1,248	1,748	1,906	971	1,366	1,557
Orbost	1,088	1,494	1,733	1,182	1,560	1,757	939	1,371	1,575
Portland	1,047	1,376	1,474	1,162	1,475	1,656	967	1,305	1,434
Port Fairy	1,035	1,347	1,424	1,109	1,409	1,507	948	1,211	1,333
St. Arnaud	1,107	1,462	1,699	1,206	1,535	1,812	1,033	1,357	1,538
Salé	984	1,342	1,545	1,110	1,450	1,661	960	1,266	1,507
Seymour	1,105	1,433	1,532	1,186	1,581	1,673	969	1,371	1,479
Shepparton	1,022	1,582	1,756	1,172	1,785	1,874	960	1,502	1,659
Stawell	1,132	1,459	1,602	1,232	1,550	1,721	993	1,305	1,414
Swan Hill	1,074	1,732	1,837	1,139	1,819	1,929	937	1,521	1,792
Terang	1,023	1,417	1,536	1,137	1,480	1,633	934	1,340	1,537
Traralgon	1,011	1,450	1,597	1,082	1,489	1,643	931	1,322	1,483
Wangaratta	1,087	1,511	1,630	1,195	1,636	1,832	967	1,461	1,592
Warracknabeal	1,067	1,587	1,743	1,210	1,676	1,838	947	1,332	1,495
Warragul	994	1,496	1,672	1,075	1,573	1,746	922	1,428	1,633
Wonthaggi	1,028	1,404	1,568	1,088	1,468	1,614	922	1,323	1,442
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns)	981	1,497	1,658	1,096	1,623	1,770	905	1,366	1,507
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	997	1,892	1,528	1,010	1,400	1,542	818	1,164	1,281
Toowoomba	943	1,252	1,410	1,010	1,310	1,475	835	1,112	1,297
Rockhampton	1,046	1,931	1,440	1,074	1,355	1,474	880	1,195	1,310
Charters Towers	1,163	1,510	1,598	1,122	1,521	1,561	945	1,311	1,360
Warwick	998	1,344	1,400	1,042	1,392	1,452	856	1,185	1,262
Ayr	1,183	1,643	1,775	1,197	1,688	1,771	996	1,404	1,522
Barcaldine	1,253	1,582	1,678	1,265	1,669	1,728	1,062	1,447	1,569
Bowen	1,130	1,531	1,697	1,197	1,592	1,731	1,002	1,355	1,490
Bundaberg	1,030	1,329	1,441	1,011	1,384	1,478	877	1,203	1,298
Cairns	1,115	1,656	1,773	1,192	1,766	1,904	947	1,483	1,698
Charleville	1,139	1,578	1,812	1,181	1,604	1,839	1,005	1,487	1,742
Chillagoe	1,236	1,490	1,552	1,270	1,542	1,595	1,168	1,379	1,431
Cloncurry	1,253	1,648	1,779	1,310	1,705	1,836	1,141	1,540	1,658
Cooktown	1,193	1,286	1,351	1,240	1,446	1,499	1,169	1,367	1,452
Cunnamulla	1,180	1,647	1,706	1,251	1,711	1,803	1,054	1,501	1,580
Dalby	1,009	1,362	1,454	1,099	1,415	1,570	872	1,227	1,464
Gayndah	1,142	1,438	1,537	1,161	1,477	1,556	960	1,262	1,361
Gladstone	1,052	1,341	1,440	1,105	1,414	1,499	948	1,245	1,369
Goondiwindi	1,094	1,501	1,574	1,187	1,608	1,648	990	1,385	1,425
Gympie	1,074	1,412	1,528	1,100	1,464	1,525	886	1,234	1,362
Hughenden	1,239	1,719	1,844	1,287	1,748	1,868	1,082	1,516	1,595
Innisfail	1,255	1,848	2,054	1,323	1,940	2,118	1,017	1,544	1,708
Ipwich	1,089	1,394	1,524	1,027	1,357	1,457	855	1,159	1,246
Longreach	1,228	1,561	1,762	1,166	1,375	1,776	1,066	1,371	1,607
Mackay	1,103	1,637	1,730	1,147	1,707	1,851	956	1,412	1,547
Maryborough	1,050	1,319	1,461	1,106	1,413	1,619	876	1,238	1,428
Mount Morgan	1,111	1,243	1,295	1,139	1,321	1,387	970	1,102	1,168
Nambour	1,098	1,470	1,572	1,120	1,485	1,610	923	1,289	1,406
Roma	1,091	1,459	1,610	1,145	1,531	1,705	941	1,321	1,461
Stanthorpe	1,036	1,395	1,517	1,135	1,531	1,595	935	1,369	1,461
Townsville	1,191	1,677	1,763	1,153	1,631	1,730	917	1,372	1,456
Winton	1,265	1,725	1,822	1,286	1,746	1,834	1,064	1,380	1,498
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns)	1,040	1,415	1,542	1,057	1,439	1,564	863	1,211	1,330

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS, 200 TOWNS.

INDEX-NUMBERS.—COST OF FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING IN 200 TOWNS, ETC.—continued.

State and Town.	1928.			1929.			1930.			
	November.	December.	Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	November.	December.	Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	November.	December.	Weighted Average for State (200 Towns) ..	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	
	Adelaide ..	1,097	1,599	1,673	1,124	1,619	1,740	894	1,323	1,443
	Kadina, etc. ..	1,098	1,326	1,422	1,233	1,432	1,475	998	1,186	1,256
	Port Pirie ..	1,023	1,452	1,564	1,192	1,569	1,673	986	1,361	1,490
	Mount Gambier ..	1,023	1,479	1,581	1,102	1,560	1,465	902	1,160	1,281
	Peterborough ..	1,161	1,672	1,936	1,238	1,664	1,780	977	1,389	1,491
	Freeling ..	1,008	1,892	1,507	1,112	1,441	1,556	892	1,207	1,310
	Gawler ..	1,040	1,284	1,471	1,124	1,428	1,520	882	1,177	1,264
	Keppinda ..	1,007	1,439	1,455	1,172	1,453	1,485	937	1,247	1,352
	Koona ..	1,060	1,890	1,402	1,164	1,493	1,559	957	1,275	1,384
	Millicent ..	968	1,340	1,402	1,052	1,417	1,539	875	1,270	1,358
	Murray Bridge ..	1,036	1,456	1,560	1,128	1,506	1,613	899	1,250	1,340
	Port Augusta ..	1,243	1,630	1,710	1,322	1,100	1,720	1,085	1,503	1,633
	Queen Victoria ..	1,060	1,391	1,445	1,267	1,461	1,584	1,005	1,294	1,378
	Victor Harbour ..	1,084	1,561	1,758	1,153	1,424	1,598	922	1,252	1,346
Renmark ..	1,207	1,657	1,900	1,287	1,780	1,928	972	1,377	1,476	
Weighted Average for State (16 Towns) ..	1,011	1,492	1,645	1,136	1,601	1,717	907	1,317	1,431	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—	Perth and Fremantle ..	1,126	1,585	1,718	1,095	1,567	1,721	902	1,363	1,502
	Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	1,271	1,652	1,652	1,270	1,619	1,657	1,050	1,398	1,483
	Northam ..	1,196	1,642	1,735	1,188	1,580	1,803	987	1,434	1,545
	Perth ..	1,201	1,541	1,695	1,229	1,677	1,677	985	1,416	1,502
	Geraldton ..	1,162	1,669	1,839	1,198	1,578	1,881	969	1,541	1,700
	Albany ..	1,282	1,611	1,693	1,195	1,513	1,616	983	1,337	1,409
	Beverly ..	1,189	1,486	1,548	1,187	1,483	1,549	937	1,307	1,382
	Bridgetown ..	1,272	1,692	1,867	1,266	1,649	1,683	1,072	1,427	1,516
	Broom ..	1,580	1,926	2,015	1,456	1,932	2,114	1,325	1,601	1,760
	Garnarvon ..	1,321	1,795	1,963	1,347	1,808	1,956	1,138	1,325	1,383
	Goolie ..	1,244	1,704	1,764	1,234	1,712	1,817	999	1,462	1,568
	Greenbushes ..	1,266	1,477	1,559	1,234	1,477	1,550	1,046	1,250	1,332
	Kalamunda ..	1,154	1,562	1,614	1,173	1,565	1,775	1,028	1,323	1,464
	Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,869	1,566	1,632	1,412	1,609	1,675	1,247	1,444	1,510
	Mecherharra ..	1,867	1,630	1,715	1,378	1,642	1,734	1,229	1,466	1,604
Narrogin ..	1,185	1,759	1,843	1,173	1,711	1,820	943	1,491	1,601	
Wagin ..	1,182	1,544	1,636	1,124	1,535	1,606	1,007	1,434	1,484	
York ..	1,124	1,460	1,562	1,130	1,466	1,568	940	1,275	1,377	
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	1,155	1,596	1,713	1,132	1,576	1,719	937	1,378	1,508	
TASMANIA—	Hobart ..	1,016	1,487	1,658	1,096	1,573	1,712	932	1,390	1,557
	Launceston ..	982	1,386	1,573	1,067	1,492	1,692	911	1,308	1,474
	Burnie ..	1,047	1,496	1,596	1,163	1,586	1,731	994	1,355	1,489
	Devonport ..	1,016	1,430	1,603	1,116	1,495	1,633	935	1,379	1,492
	Queenstown ..	1,130	1,394	1,407	1,215	1,527	1,557	1,068	1,387	1,444
	Ramscroft ..	939	1,094	1,120	1,032	1,144	1,183	919	997	1,050
	Campbelltown ..	975	1,163	1,212	1,079	1,315	1,375	974	1,183	1,288
	Deloraine ..	953	1,295	1,348	1,019	1,393	1,440	881	1,213	1,279
	Franklin ..	1,024	1,255	1,288	1,118	1,328	1,381	950	1,187	1,266
	New Norfolk ..	995	1,317	1,403	1,067	1,382	1,461	928	1,292	1,318
	Scottsdale ..	980	1,205	1,379	1,054	1,374	1,466	913	1,209	1,266
	Ulverstone ..	1,000	1,315	1,421	1,080	1,409	1,511	883	1,217	1,348
	Zeeland ..	1,189	1,387	1,430	1,293	1,490	1,523	1,103	1,301	1,334
	Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	1,013	1,434	1,583	1,102	1,529	1,666	935	1,340	1,492
	Weighted Average for Australia (200 Towns) ..	1,040	1,536	1,633	1,133	1,634	1,773	932	1,400	1,535

By deducting the index-number in column A from those in column B or C, the relative aggregate expenditure on housing accommodation can be ascertained. Thus for November, 1930, the index-number for food and groceries in Melbourne (column A) is 895. Subtracting this from 1,380 (column B) gives a difference of 485, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 4 rooms, and from 1,518 (column C) gives a difference of 623, which is the relative cost of house rent for houses of 5 rooms. Similarly the relative cost of housing accommodation can be ascertained for each of the towns included.

A table showing the retail price index-numbers (food and groceries) for each of the thirty towns for various months since July, 1914, appeared in previous issues, but consideration of space precludes its repetition in the present issue. This table is, however, given in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics issued by the Bureau.

B.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations under Wages Board and Industrial Arbitration Acts.

1. General.—Particulars of the operations of Wages Boards and Industrial and Arbitration Courts under the Commonwealth and State Acts for the regulation of wages, hours, and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in Labour Reports and Quarterly Summaries to the 31st December, 1930.

2. Awards, Determinations. Industrial Agreements.—The following table gives a summary for each of the years 1926 to 1930 :—

AWARDS AND DETERMINATIONS MADE AND INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS FILED 1926 TO 1930.

State.	1926.		1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements Filed.								
New South Wales	151	51	163	33	93	36	55	27	31	16
Victoria	106	..	74	..	73	..	46	..	83	..
Queensland	90	27	56	18	34	27	21	16	14	44
South Australia	14	7	15	4	14	4	13	9	17	1
Western Australia	10	37	6	57	19	23	15	29	5	83
Tasmania	7	2	4	..	10	3	4	2	10	1
Commonwealth Court	50	30	34	25	40	30	29	26	17	10
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator	10	..	1	..	6	..	4	..	5	..
Total	433	154	353	137	289	128	187	109	185	110

3. Boards Authorized, Awards, etc., in Force.—(i) *Totals for Australia.* The following table gives particulars at the dates specified for all States of Boards authorized, and including operations under the Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts, of the number of awards, determinations, and industrial agreements in force:—

BOARDS AUTHORIZED, AWARDS, ETC.—AUSTRALIA, 1913 TO 1930.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations In Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements In Force.
31st December, 1913	505	387(b)	575(c)	401
31st December, 1915	573	498	663	546
31st December, 1920	475	440	1,041	972
31st December, 1925	575	524	1,181	607
31st December, 1930	644	582	1,285	601

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator. (b) Owing to the fact that a number of awards under the New South Wales Industrial Disputes Act (1908) were still in force, the Boards constituted for such industries under the Industrial Arbitration Act (1912) had not made any awards. (c) Excluding awards or determinations which expired in New South Wales (under the Act of 1908) on 31st December, 1913.

Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of a legal minimum rate^of wage and of working conditions took place during the period under review. At the end of 1930, the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements* in force had increased by 710 and 200 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

(ii) *Summary for States.* The following table gives particulars for each State and the Commonwealth of the number of Boards authorized, etc., for the years specified:—

BOARDS AUTHORIZED, AWARDS, ETC.—SUMMARY, 1913, AND 1930.

Particulars.	At 31st. Dec.	Commonwealth		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
<i>Industrial and Wages—</i> Boards authorized	{ 1913 .. .. .	..	..	216	135	75	56	..	23	505
	{ 1930 .. .. .	..	..	(a) 308	188	2	76	16	54	644
Boards which have made Determinations	{ 1913 .. .. .	..	..	123	123	74	47	..	19	386
	{ 1930 .. .. .	..	..	277	175	2	66	11	51	582
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i> In force	{ 1913	17	..	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	{ 1930	134	42	465	179	265	72	78	50	1,285
<i>Industrial Agreements—</i> In force	{ 1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	{ 1930	143	..	117	..	122	29	187	3	601
<i>Commonwealth Court Awards—</i>										
Number in force in each State	{ 1913 .. .. .	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
{ 1930 .. .. .	..	..	..	82	97	26	68	30	57	..
<i>Commonwealth Agreements—</i>										
Number in force in each State	{ 1913 .. .. .	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
{ 1930 .. .. .	..	..	..	42	59	14	23	11	33	..
<i>Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—</i>										
Number of Determinations in force in each State ..	1930 .. .. .	..	..	38	34	30	31	30	29	..

(a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act, (1926), Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1930, 267 Committees were in force.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. *General.*—The collection of information respecting the current rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries was first undertaken by the Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. The particulars are obtained primarily from

* The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the Victorian Act, but such agreements may be registered and filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and are operative within the State.

awards, determinations and agreements, under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts, and therefore are the minimum rates prescribed. They refer generally to the capital city in each State, but in industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, agriculture, etc., the rates in the more important centres are taken. In cases where no award, determination, or agreement is in force, particulars are taken of the ruling union or predominant rate. During recent years the number of predominant rates of wage included in the tabulations has been reduced considerably, since most of the industries and occupations are now covered by awards, determinations, or industrial agreements.

The index-numbers for male adult workers are computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail price index-numbers (food, groceries and rent—all houses) which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

An extensive tabular presentation of the minimum rates of wage for adult male and female workers in the main occupations in the capital city of each State is given each year in the Annual Labour Reports.

2. Weekly Rates of Wage, 1926 to 1930.—(i) *General*. The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the Appendix referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in the different States and industrial groups.

(ii) *Adult Males—States*. The following table gives the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers at the dates specified.

WAGES.—ADULT MALES—WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS, 1926 TO 1930.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia. (a)
No. of Occupations included	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1926	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4	
31st December, 1927	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2	
31st December, 1928	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5	
31st December, 1929	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2	
31st March, 1930	103 2	101 1	100 2	97 1	100 6	95 0	101 1	
30th June, 1930	102 3	99 11	100 0	95 10	100 3	94 1	100 3	
30th September, 1930	102 0	99 2	96 5	95 2	100 6	93 9	99 5	
31st December, 1930	99 1	96 11	92 5	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9	

INDEX-NUMBERS.

31st December, 1926	1,959	1,941	1,952	1,867	1,927	1,851	1,938
31st December, 1927	1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1,832	1,955
31st December, 1928	2,001	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,959
31st December, 1929	2,007	1,972	1,975	1,896	1,933	1,848	1,974
31st March, 1930	2,013	1,973	1,954	1,894	1,961	1,853	1,973
30th June, 1930	1,995	1,949	1,952	1,870	1,956	1,836	1,956
30th September, 1930	1,990	1,935	1,881	1,858	1,961	1,829	1,939
31st December, 1930	1,933	1,891	1,803	1,807	1,943	1,797	1,887

(a) Weighted average.

The results show that at the 31st December, 1930, the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage was highest in Western Australia, followed in the order named by New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania. Little movement in wages occurred in the first quarter of 1930 as compared with the previous quarter. The average rates of wage decreased in all States during the second quarter, and the decline in the average wage continued during the succeeding quarters. The weighted average nominal rate for Australia at the end of the year was 96s. 9d. as compared with 101s. 2d. at 31st December, 1929, a reduction of 4s. 5d. per week. The greatest fall in the average rate during the year occurred in Queensland where the wage declined 8s. 9d. per week. The highest weighted average rate for Australia was recorded during the third quarter of 1929 when the average wage was 101s. 5d. per week.

(iii) *Adult Males—Industrial Groups.* The following table shows the average weekly rates of wage and index numbers in each industrial group, and for all groups at the periods specified.

WAGES.—ADULT MALES—WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATES FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1926 TO 1930.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Industrial Group.	Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wage, and Index-Number at—							
	31st Dec., 1926.	31st Dec., 1927.	31st Dec., 1928.	31st Dec., 1929.	31st March, 1930.	30th June, 1930.	30th Sept., 1930.	31st Dec., 1930.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	Wage . . .	104.5	104.6	103.11	104.10	104.11	102.7	102.8
	Index-No.	2,037	2,039	2,026	2,046	2,047	2,022	2,003
II. Engineering, etc.	Wage . . .	102.0	102.10	102.1	103.6	103.5	101.8	100.11
	Index-No.	1,991	2,006	1,993	2,019	2,018	1,984	1,968
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Wage . . .	98.9	99.8	99.9	100.10	100.11	100.0	98.8
	Index-No.	1,926	1,944	1,947	1,967	1,969	1,951	1,925
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Wage . . .	96.6	98.3	99.4	99.6	100.2	100.2	99.5
	Index-No.	1,883	1,917	1,939	1,942	1,954	1,954	1,940
V. Books, Printing, etc.	Wage . . .	111.5	113.7	117.10	119.1	119.0	116.9	116.5
	Index-No.	2,173	2,216	2,299	2,323	2,322	2,322	2,278
VI. Other Manufacturing	Wage . . .	100.6	101.4	100.8	102.2	102.3	100.8	99.8
	Index-No.	1,961	1,977	1,964	1,994	1,996	1,964	1,945
VII. Building	Wage . . .	110.9	112.10	112.4	113.0	113.9	112.7	111.0
	Index-No.	2,160	2,202	2,191	2,205	2,219	2,196	2,180
VIII. Mining, etc.	Wage . . .	109.6	109.9	109.10	110.7	110.8	109.1	108.10
	Index-No.	2,137	2,142	2,143	2,157	2,159	2,128	2,124
IX. Railways, etc.	Wage . . .	102.6	103.1	102.2	105.2	104.11	103.4	102.2
	Index-No.	2,001	2,012	1,994	2,052	2,047	2,016	1,993
X. Other Land Transport	Wage . . .	95.6	97.4	96.3	96.9	96.9	95.4	94.6
	Index-No.	1,863	1,900	1,878	1,888	1,888	1,861	1,843
XI. Shipping, etc. (a)	Wage . . .	103.7	103.7	103.3	107.0	107.0	104.0	102.11
	Index-No.	2,020	2,021	2,014	2,087	2,087	2,029	2,009
XII. Agricultural, etc. (b)	Wage . . .	93.5	94.3	95.9	95.6	95.0	95.0	94.8
	Index-No.	1,823	1,839	1,869	1,863	1,854	1,854	1,847
XIII. Domestic, etc. (b)	Wage . . .	90.10	93.3	93.3	92.6	92.6	92.6	91.11
	Index-No.	1,772	1,820	1,820	1,804	1,805	1,805	1,793
XIV. Miscellaneous	Wage . . .	95.6	96.0	96.1	96.8	96.8	96.0	94.10
	Index-No.	1,863	1,872	1,874	1,886	1,886	1,873	1,850
All Industrial Groups (c)	Wage . . .	99.4	100.2	100.5	101.2	101.1	100.3	99.5
	Index-No.	1,938	1,955	1,959	1,974	1,973	1,956	1,939

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. (b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. (c) Weighted average.

The foregoing table shows that the highest average weekly wage at 31st December, 1930, was recorded in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.), 116s. 5d. per week, followed by Group VII. (Building), 109s. 8d. per week, Group VIII. (Mining) 107s. 10d. per week, and Group I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.), 100s. 3d. per week. The lowest average rate was recorded in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), 87s. 5d. per week. During the year rates of wage declined in all groups, the greatest decreases occurring in the following groups:—Agricultural, etc., 8s. 1d. per week; Shipping, etc., 7s. 6d. per week; Railways, etc., 5s. 0d. per week, and Wood, Furniture, etc., 4s. 7d. per week. The decrease during the

year in the weighted average rate for all groups was 4s. 5d. per week. Compared with the average rates at 31st December, 1926, wages at the end of the year 1930 were lower in eleven industrial groups and higher in three groups. The weighted average rate for all groups showed a decrease of 2s. 7d. per week.

(iv) *Adult Females—States.* The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the dates specified.

WAGES.—ADULT FEMALES—WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS, 1926 TO 1930.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at the 30th April, 1914, (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.(a)
No. of Occupations Included ..	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	<i>s. d.</i>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
31st December, 1926 ..	50 8	51 11	52 10	50 0	58 6	51 8	51 8
31st December, 1927 ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
31st December, 1929 ..	53 11	54 1	54 10	51 4	58 10	53 9	54 1
31st March, 1930 ..	54 0	54 3	55 0	51 6	58 10	54 0	54 2
30th June, 1930 ..	54 0	54 3	55 0	51 6	58 10	53 11	54 2
30th September, 1930 ..	53 8	53 9	53 9	51 3	60 2	53 9	53 9
31st December, 1930 ..	53 8	53 6	52 11	51 2	60 1	53 8	53 7

INDEX-NUMBERS.

31st December, 1926 ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902
31st December, 1927 ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
31st December, 1929 ..	1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990
31st March, 1930 ..	1,987	1,996	2,027	1,895	2,165	1,986	1,995
30th June, 1930 ..	1,986	1,996	2,027	1,895	2,165	1,985	1,994
30th September, 1930 ..	1,976	1,977	1,977	1,886	2,214	1,978	1,979
31st December, 1930 ..	1,974	1,968	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971

(a) Weighted average.

During 1927 rates of wage for female employees increased in all States, with the exception of South Australia, and the average rate for Australia rose from 51s. 8d. to 52s. 10s. per week.

There was a further increase in the nominal rates of wage in all States during 1928, with the result that the average wage for females for Australia increased from 52s. 10d. at 31st December, 1927, to 53s. 10d. by the end of 1928. Wages for female employees remained stationary during the first and second quarters of 1929. Increases were recorded in four States during the third quarter, raising the average nominal wage for Australia to 54s. 2d. per week, the highest average rate recorded. There was very little movement in the average rates of wage for female employees during 1930, the average nominal rate at the end of the year being 53s. 7d. as compared with 54s. 1d. per week at the end of the year 1929.

(v) *Adult Females—Industrial Groups.* The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined.

WAGES.—ADULT FEMALES—WEIGHTED AVERAGE NOMINAL WEEKLY RATE PAYABLE FOR A FULL WEEK'S WORK, AND WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS IN EACH INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1926 TO 1930.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	Industrial Group.						All Groups (b).
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI., All Other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(a).	XIV. Miscellaneous.		
RATES OF WAGE.							
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
31st December, 1926 ..	47 8	51 7	52 10	52 0	52 0	51 8	
31st December, 1927 ..	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10	
31st December, 1928 ..	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	53 10	
31st December, 1929 ..	49 4	54 4	53 11	54 9	53 10	54 1	
31st March, 1930 ..	49 4	54 7	53 11	54 9	53 9	54 2	
30th June, 1930 ..	49 3	54 7	53 10	54 9	53 9	54 2	
30th September, 1930 ..	48 11	54 2	52 11	54 7	53 3	53 9	
31st December, 1930 ..	48 4	54 2	52 7	54 2	52 10	53 7	
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
31st December, 1926 ..	1,754	1,900	1,943	1,912	1,914	1,902	
31st December, 1927 ..	1,793	1,936	1,958	2,001	1,937	1,945	
31st December, 1928 ..	1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	1,980	
31st December, 1929 ..	1,815	1,999	1,984	2,015	1,982	1,990	
31st March, 1930 ..	1,817	2,010	1,984	2,015	1,979	1,995	
30th June, 1930 ..	1,814	2,010	1,982	2,015	1,979	1,994	
30th September, 1930 ..	1,799	1,995	1,948	2,007	1,961	1,979	
31st December, 1930 ..	1,777	1,994	1,934	1,994	1,945	1,971	

(a) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied.

(b) Weighted average.

During the year 1930 rates of wage for female employees in all industrial groups showed a decline as compared with those for the previous year. The decrease in the rates in the All Other Manufacturing Group was 2.5 per cent., and in the Food and Drink Group, 2.1 per cent. The smallest decrease was in Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.). The weighted average for all groups decreased by 1 per cent.

3. Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1926 to 1930.—(i) *General.* The rates of wage referred to in preceding paragraphs relate to the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, it is desirable to reduce the comparison to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour. Particulars are given in the following table classified according to States, for male and female occupations separately, at the end of the years 1926 to 1930. These particulars relate to (a) the weighted average nominal weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial groups combined, and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied in land occupations, and the value of victualling in marine occupations, whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial groups other than Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour in the agricultural and dairying industry are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

The general effect of reducing the rates of wage to a common basis (*i.e.*, per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.

(ii) *Adult Males and Females.* Particulars of the weekly and hourly wages and hours of labour for adult males and females for the last five years are given in the table hereunder :—

WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.—ADULT WORKERS, 1926 TO 1930.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus.
MALE WORKERS.								
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage (a)	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
	Working Hours (b)	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.67
	Hourly Wage (b)	2/3½	2/2	2/4	2/0½	2/2½	2/0½	2/2½
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage (a)	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
	Working Hours (b)	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
	Hourly Wage (b)	2/3½	2/2½	2/4	2/1½	2/2½	2/0½	2/2½
31st Dec., 1928	Weekly Wage (a)	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
	Working Hours (b)	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
	Hourly Wage (b)	2/4	2/2	2/4	2/1	2/2½	2/0	2/3
31st Dec., 1929	Weekly Wage (a)	102 11	101 7	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
	Working Hours (b)	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
	Hourly Wage (b)	2/4	2/2½	2/4	2/1½	2/2½	2/0½	2/3
31st Dec., 1930	Weekly Wage (a)	99 1	96 11	92 5	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
	Working Hours (b)	45.64	46.86	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
	Hourly Wage (b)	2/2½	2/1½	2/1½	2/0	2/2½	1/11½	2/1½
FEMALE WORKERS.								
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage	50 8	51 11	52 10	50 0	58 6	51 8	51 8
	Working Hours	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage	1/1½	1/1½	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1	1/1½
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
	Working Hours	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/1½	1/2½	1/1	1/3½	1/1½	1/2
31st Dec., 1928	Weekly Wage	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
	Working Hours	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2½	1/3	1/1½	1/3½	1/2	1/2½
31st Dec. 1929	Weekly Wage	53 11	54 1	54 10	51 4	58 10	53 9	54 1
	Working Hours	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
	Hourly Wage	1/2½	1/2½	1/3	1/1½	1/3½	1/2	1/2½
31st Dec., 1930	Weekly Wage	53 8	53 6	52 11	51 2	60 1	53 8	53 7
	Working Hours	45.85	45.44	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	45.48
	Hourly Wage	1/2	1/2	1/2½	1/1½	1/3½	1/2	1/2½

(a) Weighted average weekly rate in all industrial groups combined. (b) Weighted average working hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in industrial groups XI, and XII.

(iii) *Index-numbers.* The tendency in a majority of the States during the years 1924 to 1928 has been towards a slight reduction in hours of labour, particularly in Queensland and New South Wales, where a 44-hour week became operative on 1st July, 1925, and on 4th January, 1926, respectively. Further decreases were recorded in the hours of work per week for male employees during 1927 in all States excepting Queensland, where hours remained stationary. The decline in the other States was due mainly to the reduction of the standard hours of labour in Group II. (Engineering, etc.) from 48 to 44 hours per week, as awarded by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The decline in the weekly hours in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania in 1928 was due mainly to the reduction of the standard hours of labour in Group V. (Books, Printing, etc.). During 1929 the hours of work per week for timber workers in certain States were increased by the Commonwealth Court, with the result that the weighted average hours for Australia were slightly increased. The repeal of the Acts in New South Wales and Queensland providing for a 44 hour week tended

to increase the average number of hours of labour per week in those States during the year 1930. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily seen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table :—

WEEKLY AND HOURLY WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS.—ADULT WORKERS, 1926 TO 1930.

NOTE.—Weighted average for Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
MALE WORKERS.								
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage ..	1,821	1,805	1,815	1,735	1,791	1,721	1,802
	Hourly Wage (a) ..	1,914	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage ..	1,848	1,819	1,816	1,753	1,792	1,703	1,817
	Hourly Wage (a) ..	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
31st Dec., 1928	Weekly Wage ..	1,860	1,808	1,835	1,745	1,805	1,692	1,821
	Hourly Wage (a) ..	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
31st Dec., 1929	Weekly Wage ..	1,866	1,834	1,836	1,763	1,825	1,718	1,835
	Hourly Wage (a) ..	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
31st Dec., 1930	Weekly Wage ..	1,797	1,758	1,677	1,681	1,807	1,671	1,755
	Hourly Wage (a) ..	1,912	1,813	1,846	1,724	1,922	1,708	1,851
FEMALE WORKERS.								
31st Dec., 1926	Weekly Wage ..	1,865	1,911	1,944	1,839	2,152	1,902	1,902
	Hourly Wage ..	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,939	2,319	1,952	2,078
31st Dec., 1927	Weekly Wage ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
	Hourly Wage ..	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,938	2,327	1,985	2,125
31st Dec., 1928	Weekly Wage ..	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
	Hourly Wage ..	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
31st Dec., 1929	Weekly Wage ..	1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990
	Hourly Wage ..	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
31st Dec., 1930	Weekly Wage ..	1,974	1,968	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971
	Hourly Wage ..	2,113	2,127	2,172	2,011	2,383	2,105	2,128

(a) See footnote to following table.

4. Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Hours of Labour, Adult Males.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 31st December, 1926 to 1930.

HOURS OF LABOUR.—WEEKLY INDEX-NUMBERS, ADULT MALES, 1926 TO 1930.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout. Overtime is excluded.

Date.	Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
31st Dec., 1926	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
	Index-numbers ..	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
31st Dec., 1927	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
	Index-numbers ..	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
31st Dec., 1928	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
	Index-numbers ..	903	954	898	954	926	957	925
31st Dec., 1929	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
	Index-numbers ..	902	957	898	957	932	962	927
31st Dec., 1930	Weighted average weekly hours of labour (a) ..	45.64	46.86	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
	Index-numbers ..	933	958	908	957	931	962	940

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

During the four years, 1926 to 1929, the average number of hours of labour per week showed little variation, the figure at the end of the year 1926 being 45·57 as compared with 45·34 at 31st December, 1929. In 1930, however, increases were recorded in New South Wales and Queensland, but in the other States the hours remained practically constant. The effect of the increased hours in New South Wales and Queensland was to cause the weighted average hours of labour per week for all States to increase from 45·34 to 45·98 equal to 1·4 per cent.

5. *Nominal and Effective Wages, 1901 to 1930.*—(i) *Nominal Weekly Wage Index numbers—States.* The following table shows the progress in nominal weekly rates of wage for all industries in each State, the weighted average rate for Australia in 1911 being taken as the base (= 1,000). These results are based generally upon rates of wage prevailing in the capital city of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, rates necessarily are taken for places other than the capital cities. For the year 1914 and subsequent years the index-numbers in the following table are based on the average wage for the four quarters of each year.

NOMINAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS, ADULT MALES, 1901 TO 1930.

(WEIGHTED AVERAGE WAGE FOR AUSTRALIA IN 1911 = 1,000.)

States.	Number of Occupations Included.		1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	1901 to 1912.	1913 to 1930.												
New South Wales ..	158	874	858	1,003	1,093	1,862	1,807	1,832	1,846	1,909	1,974	2,003	2,012	1,988
Victoria ..	150	909	796	985	1,062	1,803	1,812	1,868	1,873	1,926	1,951	1,956	1,964	1,937
Queensland ..	87	627	901	997	1,035	1,879	1,833	1,856	1,905	1,955	1,958	1,971	1,976	1,898
South Australia ..	134	567	819	1,013	1,061	1,697	1,730	1,779	1,819	1,871	1,869	1,884	1,891	1,857
Western Australia ..	69	489	1,052	1,152	1,223	1,832	1,833	1,834	1,878	1,910	1,925	1,938	1,960	1,955
Tasmania ..	54	482	719	799	1,027	1,745	1,756	1,805	1,815	1,844	1,835	1,825	1,840	1,829
Australia (a) ..	652	3,948	848	1,000	1,081	1,827	1,805	1,840	1,861	1,914	1,946	1,963	1,972	1,939

(a) Weighted average.

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are comparable both horizontally and vertically.

During the period 1911 to the end of the year 1929 the average weekly rate of wage increased in New South Wales and Victoria, 100 per cent., in Queensland, 98 per cent., in South Australia, 87 per cent., in Western Australia, 70 per cent., and in Tasmania 130 per cent., while the weighted average weekly rate for Australia increased 97 per cent. Comparing the yearly average rates for 1929 and 1930 nominal wages declined in all States during 1930, Queensland showing the greatest fall with 4·0 per cent., followed by South Australia, 1·8 per cent., and Victoria, 1·4 per cent. The weighted average weekly rate for Australia declined 1·7 per cent. Compared with 1911 the average yearly nominal wage for Australia was 94 per cent. higher in 1930.

(ii) *Effective Weekly Wage Index-numbers—States.* In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i) hours worked per day or week, and (ii) the cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48s. per week for 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250, then 60s. per week (the index-number being 1,250) is effectively equal only to 48s. (when the index-number was 1,000). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750, then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750, would have the same purchasing power as 80s. when the index-number was 1,000. Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their

purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1930.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers for the respective years, the nominal wage index-numbers given in the preceding table have been divided by the retail price index-numbers, food, groceries and rent (all houses) for the capital cities. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for the early years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, while those in the preceding sub-sections relate to the December quarter. However, so far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, the December figures may stand for the yearly average without appreciable error.

EFFECTIVE WEEKLY WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS.—ADULT MALES, 1901 TO 1930.(a)

States.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
New South Wales	961	973	906	1,079	1,040	1,069	1,048	1,035	1,079	1,089	1,050	1,107
Victoria	915	1,037	961	1,038	1,036	1,097	1,073	1,069	1,095	1,120	1,084	1,158
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,038	1,244	1,214	1,232	1,241	1,183	1,222	1,236	1,220	1,317
South Australia	948	957	929	1,027	1,036	1,051	1,053	1,076	1,073	1,089	1,067	1,166
Western Australia	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,139	1,192	1,161	1,162	1,165	1,199	1,156	1,143	1,229
Tasmania	827	838	942	977	1,000	1,017	1,044	1,037	1,072	1,099	1,064	1,111
Australia (b)	964	1,000	948	1,076	1,062	1,095	1,081	1,072	1,102	1,115	1,082	1,152

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Labour Report No. 6, pp. 20-2, Section IV., par. 3.

(b) Weighted average.

In the table above the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over a period of years. Thus, comparing 1930 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the effective wage in all States.

(iii) *Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort.* In the preceding table particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in retail prices of commodities, though not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment (*vide* Employment—sub-section 2, p. 400) are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in prices of commodities and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the next table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment in Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For 1914 and subsequent years the wages index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail prices index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed. Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then re-computed with the year 1911 as base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the retail prices index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly, allowing for lost time. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV. respectively by the

corresponding figure in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages, or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."*

A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. gives the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in purchasing power of money, but for the relative extent of unemployment also.

WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE, 1901 TO 1930.(a)

Year.	I.	II.	Rate of Wage Index-Numbers, Allowing for Lost Time.		V.	Effective Wage Index-Numbers.	
	Nominal Wage Index-Numbers.	Percentage Unemployed.	III. Actual.	IV. Re-computed. (1911 = 1,000).	Retail Price Index-Numbers. (Food, groceries, rent—all houses.)	VI. Full Work.	VII. Allowing for Unemployment.
1901 ..	848	6.6	793	832	880	904	945
1906 ..	866	6.7	808	848	902	960	940
1907 ..	893	5.7	842	884	897	996	986
1908 ..	900	6.0	846	888	951	946	934
1909 ..	923	5.8	870	913	948	974	963
1910 ..	955	5.6	901	945	970	985	974
1911 ..	1,000	4.7	953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912 ..	1,051	5.5	993	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913 ..	1,076	5.3	1,021	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914 ..	1,081	8.3	991	1,040	1,140	943	912
1915 ..	1,092	9.3	990	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916 ..	1,144	5.8	1,078	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917 ..	1,226	7.1	1,139	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918 ..	1,270	5.8	1,196	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919 ..	1,370	6.6	1,280	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920 ..	1,627	6.5	1,521	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921 ..	1,826	11.2	1,621	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922 ..	1,801	9.3	1,634	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923 ..	1,805	7.1	1,677	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924 ..	1,840	8.9	1,676	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925 ..	1,861	8.8	1,697	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926 ..	1,914	7.1	1,778	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
1927 ..	1,946	7.0	1,810	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075
1928 ..	1,963	10.8	1,751	1,837	1,760	1,115	1,044
1929 ..	1,972	11.1	1,753	1,839	1,822	1,082	1,009
1930 ..	1,939	19.3	1,565	1,642	1,683	1,152	976

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

NOTE.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures, in addition to those for retail prices, are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year—than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915, when the full time index-number was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than.

* This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 4), that is, a change in the nature, or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort" merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, result in, or be accompanied by, a change in the "standard of living."

or the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment increased considerably during 1921. Effective wages for full work were highest in the year 1922. Allowing for unemployment the effective wage index-number for 1927 was 1,075, the highest recorded during the period under review.

There was a rise in the effective wage index-number for full work during the year 1928. Unemployment, however, increased, and the effective wage index-number, after allowing for unemployment, declined to 1044. The increase in prices during 1929 was greater than the increase in the nominal wages, with the result that the effective wage index-number declined from 1115 to 1082, and as unemployment increased also during the year the index-number allowing for unemployment declined sharply from 1044 to 1009, the lowest point recorded since 1921. Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full time work was 8.2 per cent., and allowing for unemployment, 0.9 per cent. higher during 1929.

Retail prices fell rapidly during the year 1930, particularly during the last six months. Nominal wages declined but not to the same extent as prices, with the result that the effective wage index number for full work increased from 1,082 to 1,152, the highest point recorded in the investigation. As unemployment increased considerably, the index number allowing for unemployment declined to 976, the lowest point recorded since the year 1921. Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full-time work was 15.2 per cent. higher, but allowing for unemployment was 2.4 per cent. lower during 1930.

§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. The Basic Wage.—(i) *General.* The "basic wage" in Australia is understood to mean the lowest wage which can be paid to an unskilled labourer on the basis of "the normal needs of an average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community."* This wage is fixed by various industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Federal and State Arbitration Acts, and is varied from time to time according to changes in cost of living, constitution of the family unit, etc. In addition to the "basic" wage, these tribunals also determine what is known as the "secondary" wage—"the extra payment to be made for trained skill or other exceptional qualities necessary for an employee exercising the functions required."†

(ii) *History in Australia.* The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite, however, of these pronouncements and the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five." The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The above rate has been varied from time to time in accordance with the retail price index-numbers (food, groceries and rent (all houses)) prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for the city or town in which the persons affected are employed and the rate so obtained has been taken by the Commonwealth Court of

* Mr. Justice Higgins—*A New Province for Law and Order.*

† *Ibid.*

Conciliation and Arbitration as the minimum rate of wage for an unskilled male worker. The weekly wage rates (at 1st May, 1931) for the various capital cities as so varied are as follows :—

						£	s.	d.
Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	0
Brisbane	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	6
Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	6
Perth	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	0
Hobart	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	6
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	0

The above amounts include the sum of 3s. per week known as the "Powers' three shillings", which was added in 1921 for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. The weekly rates given in the above table are the "Harvester" equivalents plus the "Powers' 3s." per week, but in accordance with the judgment of the Full Arbitration Court, such rates are subject to the ten per cent. reduction referred to in the following paragraphs.

The adequacy or otherwise of the amount allotted under the "Harvester" judgment has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several subsequent occasions the need for its review. Frequent references as to the desirability of an investigation have been made by Judges of the Court, but it was not decided to hold an inquiry into the method of determining the basic wage until the latter portion of the year 1930.

On 15th August, 1930, application was made by the Victorian and New South Wales Railways Commissioners for variation of current awards in the railway industry. The application sought variations in the basic wage as follows:—the abolition of the "Powers' 3s.", the adoption of the Statistician's "all items" purchasing power of money figures in lieu of the figures now in use (food, groceries and rent—all houses) for determining the basic wage and adjustments thereof. On 5th November, by direction of the Court, all organizations bound by awards of the Court were notified that the matters in issue affected the basic wage, and were advised that they could intervene in the hearing. Employers and employees selected representatives and the Full Arbitration Court held a Basic Wage Inquiry. The hearing commenced in November, 1930, and concluded on 19th January, 1931. Judgment was delivered on 22nd January. The Court refused to make any variations in the basic wage or in the present method of calculation thereof without further inquiry, but was forced to the conclusion, after considering the evidence relating to the decline in the national income, the reduction in spending power due to the cessation of loans, and the general depressed state of industry, that for a period of twelve months and thereafter until further order a general reduction of wages was necessary. With a few exceptions orders were made for variations of the awards covered by the applications before the Court by the reduction of all wage rates therein prescribed by ten per cent. for a period of twelve months and thereafter until further order, such variations to operate from 1st February, 1931. Additional applications for variation of awards have been largely successful, and rates of wage in practically all awards of the Court are subject to the ten per cent. reduction.

(iii) *State Basic Wage Rates in Operation.* The basic wage rates fixed by State arbitration tribunals differ from those obtaining in the Federal sphere not only as regards amount, but also in respect of constitution of family unit whose needs it purports to supply.

The awards of various State tribunals in operation at the present moment are shown in the following statement. The Industrial Commission in New South Wales and the Industrial Court in Western Australia revised the living or basic rates of wage to be paid in the respective States during 1929. Particulars of these judgments are given in Labour Report, No. 20. The pronouncements of the Industrial Commission in New South Wales are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. XXXVI., No. 6, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The living wage determined in 1929 by the Industrial Commission in New South Wales was not altered during the year 1930. The declaration and reasons for the judgment of the Industrial Court in Western Australia

are published in the *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, Vol. IX., No. 2, for quarter ended 30th June, 1929. A revision of the basic wage in this State was made in June, 1930, when the rate for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £4 6s., and for adult female employees at £2 6s. 5d. per week. These rates were reduced in March, 1931, to £3 18s. and £2 2s. 2d., respectively. The industrial tribunals in Queensland and South Australia made no alteration during 1929 in the basic rates of wage previously declared. The Industrial Court in Queensland reviewed the basic rates of wage for that State during 1930, and reduced the rate for adult males from £4 5s. to £4 per week as from 1st August, 1930. A further revision during the year reduced the rate for adult males to £3 17s. per week as from 1st December, 1930. During May, 1931, the Industrial Court fixed the basic rates as from 1st July, 1931, at £3 14s. for adult males and £1 19s. for adult females. In 1925 the Board of Industry in South Australia determined the living wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area at £4 5s. 6d. and for adult female employees at £1 19s. 6d. per week. These rates were in operation for more than 5 years. On 11th October, 1930, after a public inquiry for the purpose of assessing a living wage the Board of Industry determined the wage to be paid to adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 12s. 6d. per day or £3 15s. per week, and on the 22nd December, 1930, the Board declared the living wage for adult female employees in the metropolitan area at £1 15s. per week. A State basic rate of wage is not declared in Victoria or Tasmania. In these States the Wages Board system is in operation and each Board determines the minimum rate of wage to be paid in the industry or calling under review.

BASIC WEEKLY WAGE RATES FIXED BY STATE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS.

State.	Basic Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales ..	(a) 4 2 6	2 4 6	20.12.29	Man, wife and child
Victoria ..	(b) -	(b)		(b)
Queensland ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	1.7.31	Man, wife and three children
South Australia ..	(d) 3 15 0	(e) 1 15 0	..	"
Western Australia ..	3 18 0	2 2 2	3.3.31	(c)
Tasmania ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Plus child allowances.

(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.

(c) Although the family unit is not specifically defined in the legislation of this State, the tribunal appointed to determine the basic wage has adopted the unit of man, wife, and two children.

(d) Judgment dated 11th October, 1930.

(e) Judgment dated 22nd December, 1930.

(iv) *Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920.*—The Federal basic wage referred to in (ii) *ante* was made operative in other parts of Australia on the basis of the relative retail price index-numbers applicable to the locality, but only one comprehensive attempt has been made by the Federal authorities to ascertain specifically what the actual requirements were in the various States according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household in respect of a family consisting of a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age.

The attempt referred to was made by a Royal Commission, and its report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
Sydney
Melbourne
Brisbane
Adelaide
Perth
Hobart
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

2. Child Endowment.—(i) *General.* The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age has become very prominent in Australia in recent years, and is actually in operation in certain instances. The system has been in force in various forms in England and on the Continent as far back as 1795, the first instance occurring in England in that year.†

(ii) *The New South Wales Scheme.* The earliest attempt made in Australia to institute the system was in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease automatically when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, and the matter dropped until the Session of 1926–27, when measures providing for the payment of child allowances became law.‡ These measures provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage for a man and wife,|| and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances would be paid only to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fall short of the sum represented by the *basic wage* plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child under the age of fourteen years. Thus a worker with three dependent children receiving £5 by way of wages would not be entitled to the allowance, but would receive it in respect of a fourth child. These payments in New South Wales commenced to operate from 1st September, 1927. An amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child under the age of fourteen years except one in the family. The basic or living wage for adult male workers was determined by the Industrial Commission on the 20th December, 1929, at £4 2s. 6d. per week for a family unit consisting of a man, wife and one child. The fund from which child endowment payments are made is created by a levy on the wages bill of employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during the year 1930, was fixed at 1 per cent.

(iii) *Commonwealth Public Service.* The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service. From 1st November, 1920, child endowment at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age was paid to officers, with a limitation of salary plus allowance. Details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments under this scheme have been published in previous issues of the Official Year-Book and will be found also in the Labour Reports issued by this Bureau.

(iv) *National Scheme.* The Federal Government, in June, 1927, called a conference at Melbourne of the Premiers of the several States to consider the question from a national standpoint. The Prime Minister submitted various estimates of cost of endowing dependent children under fourteen years of age in Australia at 5s. per week. After discussion, it was decided to refer the matter to a Royal Commission, to be appointed by the Commonwealth Government.

The Commission was not unanimous in its findings, and the opinions and recommendations of the members were embodied in two separate reports, which dealt exhaustively with the constitutional aspects, existing systems, industrial legislation, the basic wage, standard of living, regulation of wages, working conditions and cognate matters.

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index-number.

† A complete survey of the systems in force in various countries is contained in Elinor Rathbone's *Disinherited Family: A Plea for the Endowment of the Family*.

‡ *Family Endowment Act 1927*; *Finance (Family Endowment Tax) Act 1927*; *Industrial Arbitration (Living Wage Declaration) Act 1927* and subsequent amendments.

|| This was subsequently declared at £4 5s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. per week for adult females. A separate rate for rural employees was declared later at £4 4s. per week.

At the conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers held at Canberra during May, 1929, the Prime Minister stated that the Commission had submitted its report. The minority report recommended a scheme of child endowment financed entirely from the proceeds of taxation. For reasons stated to the Conference the Government was not prepared to adopt this scheme. The Commonwealth Government agreed with the majority of the Commission that child endowment could not be separated from the control of the basic wage—a power which the Commonwealth did not possess and which the States were not prepared to relinquish to the Commonwealth. The Government therefore did not propose to establish any system of child endowment. It was generally agreed that any scheme which would increase the charges upon industry would be unwise at the present time. The result of the discussion was that it was agreed that the matter of child endowment was one to be dealt with as the State Governments should think proper.

The findings and recommendations in the *majority* and *minority* reports are given in Labour Report, No. 19.

§ 4. Changes in Rates of Wage.

The collection of detailed information relating to changes in rates of wage was discontinued at the end of the year 1929 owing to the difficulty of securing reliable data. Officials of employer's organizations and trade unions reported that they were unable to supply definite particulars as to the number of workpeople affected by Commonwealth and State awards and determinations. In order to secure comprehensive and reliable data it would have been necessary to extend considerably the field of collection, and after serious consideration and in view of the fact that the demand for the figures had been limited, it was decided that the additional expense and work involved were too heavy to justify the continuance of the tabulation.

C.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. *General*.—Information with regard to the collection of particulars and methods of tabulation of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work has appeared in previous issues of the Year Book, and is also given in the annual Reports of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau.

In *annual* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which either *commenced* or were *current* during the year under review. As regards "number of disputes," and "number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in and were unsettled at the end of a preceding year; the number involved will, however, be indicated in a footnote, to permit of due allowance being made in any calculations made from the tables.

2. *Industrial Disputes Involving Stoppage of Work, Classified in Industrial Groups, 1930.*^(a)—The following tables give particulars of industrial disputes which either commenced or were current during the year 1930, classified according to industrial groups. Similar information for the years 1914 to 1929 was published in previous issues of the Year Book and in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 20.

(a) Six disputes in New South Wales (involving 35 establishments and 10,732 workers) commenced in 1929 and were uncompleted at the end of that year, and in respect of number of disputes, number of establishments and workpeople involved are duplicated in the figures for 1930.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1930.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
NEW SOUTH WALES.								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	7	7	332	176	508	2,065	£ 2,241
III.	Food, drink, etc.	9	106	4,445	205	4,650	62,930	60,292
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	38	76	114	1,716	1,040
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	123	153	38,979	976	39,955	1,327,958	1,398,599
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	81	147	228	25,992	27,291
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	1	1	40	..	40	80	70
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	90	600	300	900	18,000	22,900
XIV.	Miscellaneous	12	24	1,903	271	2,174	4,625	3,893
	Total	156	384	46,418	2,151	48,569	1,448,366	1,516,296
VICTORIA.								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	152	..	152	7,448	6,850
III.	Food, drink, etc.	2	2	65	23	88	128	220
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	1	1	128	..	128	128	130
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	40	..	40	40	28
	Total	5	5	385	23	408	7,744	7,228
QUEENSLAND.								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	4	3	7	85	33
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	263	..	263	1,315	1,020
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	4	6	857	17	874	3,494	4,718
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	20	300	50	350	4,900	5,200
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	3	137	..	137	137	88
	Total	10	31	1,561	70	1,631	9,881	11,059
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.								
I.	Wood, saw-mill, timber, etc.	2	9	103	6	109	773	694
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	3	125	..	125	750	660
X.	Other land transport	1	23	800	..	800	4,300	3,440
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	11	1,542	..	1,542	16,055	17,503
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	200	300	..	300	900	690
	Total	7	246	2,870	6	2,876	22,778	22,987
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.								
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc.	1	1	18	..	18	72	76
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	25	450	..	450	27,000	34,302
	Total	2	26	468	..	468	27,072	34,378
TASMANIA.								
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	2	2	230	..	230	360	370
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	40	..	40	40	24
	Total	3	3	270	..	270	400	394
AUSTRALIA.								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc.	2	9	103	6	109	773	694
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	9	9	488	179	667	9,548	9,124
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution	13	112	4,898	228	5,126	65,123	62,192
V.	Books, printing, binding, etc.	1	1	18	..	18	72	76
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	38	76	114	1,716	1,040
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	130	162	40,194	993	41,187	1,331,940	1,403,817
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	81	147	228	25,992	27,291
X.	Other land transport	1	23	800	..	800	4,300	3,440
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	3	12	1,582	..	1,582	16,135	17,573
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	3	135	1,350	850	1,700	49,900	62,402
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	200	300	..	300	900	690
XIV.	Miscellaneous	17	29	2,120	271	2,391	4,842	4,003
	Total—Australia	183	695	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342

3. Industrial Disputes, Australia, 1926 to 1930.—The following table gives particulars of the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages caused by disputes which either commenced or were current during each of the years 1926 to 1930, classified according to industrial groups.

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924. During the year 1930 disputes classified in the Mining Group (VIII.) represented 71 per cent. of the total during the year, as compared with 79 per cent. during 1929. During the past five years working days lost through dislocations involving workpeople engaged in mining and quarrying work numbered 5,995,510, representing 61 per cent. of the total loss of working days during the period.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1930.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.						
1926 ..	60	17	227	29	27	360
1927 ..	60	19	285	41	36	441
1928 ..	28	6	194	42	17	287
1929 ..	29	8	204	9	9	259
1930 ..	27	..	130	5	21	183
1926 to 1930 ..	204	50	1,040	126	110	1,530

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.						
1926 ..	12,408	924	93,107	2,901	3,694	113,034
1927 ..	11,368	9,690	132,766	42,487	4,446	200,757
1928 ..	3,304	290	72,504	17,902	2,332	96,422
1929 ..	25,364	732	76,766	1,286	456	104,604
1930 ..	6,034	..	41,187	2,610	4,391	54,222
1926 to 1930 ..	58,478	11,636	416,330	67,276	15,319	569,039

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.						
1926 ..	271,049	10,015	950,770	36,693	41,734	1,310,261
1927 ..	168,432	342,649	868,779	304,586	29,135	1,713,581
1928 ..	71,603	3,419	316,245	307,271	18,540	777,278
1929 ..	1,896,091	4,456	2,527,776	30,237	2,918	4,461,478
1930 ..	77,232	..	1,331,940	46,427	55,642	1,511,241
1926 to 1930 ..	2,484,607	360,539	5,995,510	785,214	147,969	9,773,839

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)	Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.						
1926 ..	£ 249,712	£ 7,721	£ 1,093,111	£ 27,306	£ 32,063	£ 1,415,813
1927 ..	138,418	293,792	1,009,580	210,214	24,692	1,676,696
1928 ..	61,160	3,225	378,655	317,337	14,982	775,359
1929 ..	1,680,629	5,060	2,847,091	33,971	2,554	4,569,305
1930 ..	73,126	..	1,403,817	48,304	67,095	1,592,342
1926 to 1930 ..	2,203,045	309,798	6,737,254	637,132	142,236	10,029,515

4. Summary of Disputes (involving Stoppage of Work), 1926 to 1930.—The following table gives particulars of the number of industrial disputes in each State in various years from 1926 to 1930, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—SUMMARY, 1926 TO 1930.

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1926	256	631	68,281	28,359	96,640	1,111,220	£ 1,229,410
	1927	339	470	103,116	40,425	143,541	1,133,963	1,220,000
	1928	230	313	70,303	10,119	80,422	480,394	521,768
	1929	231	513	75,197	4,152	79,349	3,146,038	3,421,412
	1930	(a) 156	384	46,418	2,151	48,569	1,443,366	1,516,296
Victoria	1926	33	39	6,320	2,245	8,565	100,735	106,423
	1927	24	36	8,937	284	9,221	54,367	44,470
	1928	21	51	4,309	1,567	5,876	110,659	96,454
	1929	11	320	8,893	12,719	21,612	1,296,676	1,130,565
	1930	5	5	385	23	408	7,744	7,228
Queensland	1926	29	37	2,054	391	2,445	30,118	27,412
	1927	30	376	29,594	640	30,234	428,135	325,884
	1928	12	329	2,958	670	3,628	70,764	62,008
	1929	4	23	1,691	8	1,699	3,443	3,379
	1930	10	31	1,561	70	1,631	6,881	11,059
South Australia	1926	17	60	2,008	740	2,748	22,826	17,133
	1927	19	24	6,517	1,359	7,876	51,284	40,266
	1928	8	40	2,257	1,211	3,468	54,835	45,999
	1929	2	21	532	40	572	9,040	7,910
	1930	7	246	2,870	6	2,876	22,778	22,987
Western Australia	1926	9	23	523	78	601	9,031	5,998
	1927	20	25	3,345	47	3,392	23,819	19,944
	1928	11	62	2,106	422	2,528	54,896	43,472
	1929	4	8	827	50	877	2,672	2,771
	1930	2	26	468	..	468	27,072	34,378
Tasmania	1926	10	12	600	231	891	5,080	4,363
	1927	6	6	354	421	775	14,950	9,182
	1928	4	8	371	84	455	5,595	5,508
	1929	6	40	333	142	475	3,409	8,063
	1930	3	3	270	..	270	400	394
Northern Territory	1926	2	2	93	112	205	996	870
	1927	2	2	338	..	338	5,163	4,753
	1928	1	1	45	..	45	135	150
	1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fed. Cap. Territory	1926	4	4	829	110	939	30,185	24,204
	1927	1	5	380	..	380	1,900	2,137
	1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1929	1	1	20	..	20	200	260
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1926	360	813	80,768	32,266	113,034	1,310,261	1,415,813
	1927	441	944	157,581	43,176	200,757	1,713,581	1,676,696
	1928	287	804	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359
	1929	259	926	88,793	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,305
	1930	(a) 183	695	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342

(a) See footnote on page 391.

Detailed information in regard to the disputes during these and previous years is given in the Labour Reports issued by this Bureau.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1930 was 183, as compared with 259 during the previous year. In New South Wales 156 disputes occurred. Of this number 123 involved workpeople engaged in mining and quarrying. Working days lost during 1930 totalled 1,511,241 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 4,461,478 working days lost during 1929. The estimated loss of wages was £1,592,342 in 1930 as compared with £4,569,305 for the year 1929.

5. *Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1930.*—(i.) *General.*—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1930 classified according to Industrial Groups. The figures show large decreases compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The number of disputes is the lowest since 1926. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (183) which occurred in 1930 no less than 130 were in connexion with the mining industry, and of these 123 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £1,592,342. The loss through disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £1,397,838, or 88 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details regarding Principal Disputes.*—The principal disputes which occurred during the year 1930 involved slaughtermen and other employees at the abattoirs, Homebush Bay, and other slaughtering establishments near Sydney; engineers at the State Electricity Commission's works at Yallourn, Victoria; wharf labourers, carters and timber workers at Port Adelaide, South Australia; and shearers in certain districts of New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia. The dispute concerning the rates of pay at the collieries in the northern district of New South Wales, which commenced in March, 1929, was current at the end of the year and did not terminate until June, 1930. Brief particulars regarding the above-mentioned dislocations of work are given hereunder.

The most serious dislocation of work recorded during recent years in Australia commenced on 2nd March, 1929, when the principal collieries on the northern coalfields of New South Wales closed down owing to the refusal of the employees to accept reduced rates of wages. For some time prior to the closing down of the collieries, the coal position in Australia had become very serious, owing to depression in trade and the loss of oversea markets. Exports of Australian coal declined considerably during 1928, as compared with previous years, and oversea competition became so keen that coal was being imported into Australia at a lower price than locally produced coal could be sold. The New South Wales colliery proprietors were unable to quote at a profit against oversea coal, and attributed their inability to do so to the high cost of production locally.

The Premier of New South Wales proposed that the owners of the collieries should forgo 1s. per ton of their profits, on condition that the State Government reduced railway freights and other Government charges by the equivalent of 2s. per ton, and mineworkers undertook to accept reduced rates for hewing and in other wages, equivalent to 1s. per ton. These reductions represented 4s. per ton, and were considered to be the minimum that would be required to stimulate local consumption. In order to compete successfully with oversea coal it was estimated that a reduction of at least 5s. per ton was necessary, and the Commonwealth Government undertook to help the industry by paying a Commonwealth bounty of 1s. per ton on all coal shipped out of New South Wales.

These proposals were submitted to the Coal and Shale Employees' Federation, and were rejected by the officials on the ground that the employees were not prepared to accept any reduction in rates of wages. The owners thereupon withdrew their offer to forgo 1s. per ton of their profits.

Trade continued to decline, and the proprietors of the principal collieries on the Northern field decided to close the pits, owing to the lack of orders and to their inability to compete at a profit against the oversea coal. The closing of the majority of the Northern collieries, numbering about 30 with 10,000 employees, occurred on 2nd March, 1929, after a fortnight's notice of the owners' intentions had been given to the employees.

On 31st May, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into and make recommendations and report upon—(a) the present position of the coal industry, including the production, carriage, export, distribution, and sale of coal; (b) the causes which have led to the present position of the coal industry. The Commission met during June, and issued an interim report in September. The final report of the Commission was presented to the State Parliament on 29th March, 1930, and contained recommendations for the re-organization of the coal industry in the interests of the industry and of the general community. The findings of the Commission were not accepted by the parties involved in the current dispute.

During November, the State Government decided to open one of the collieries, and invited applications from men prepared to accept work at reduced rates of pay. The mine was opened in December, and serious disturbances occurred. Coal miners in Victoria ceased work for a short period in sympathy with the colliery employees in New South Wales.

Notwithstanding special efforts by the members of the Commonwealth and State Governments to effect a settlement of the dispute, the collieries remained idle. Numerous conferences were convened, including one under the provisions of the Industrial Peace Act, and two under Section 16 (a) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The dispute continued until June, 1930. The actual result of the industrial conflict was the reduction of rates of pay in the whole of the Newcastle area by 12½ per cent. on hewing rates and 6d. per day on daily rates, a reduction by the New South Wales Government of railway freightage and shipping charges on coal produced in Newcastle area by 1s. 6d. per ton, and a reduction by certain shipping companies of 3d. per ton on coal exported to other States. The selling price of coal was reduced by 3s. 3d. per ton at port of shipment or 1s. 9d. per ton at the mines as from 2nd June, 1930. The rates of pay for contract workers and day workers in the Southern and Western colliery districts of New South Wales, in Tasmania, and at the State-owned mine at Wonthaggi, Victoria, were reduced to the same extent by an award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration made on 15th August, 1930.

Two disputes involving slaughtermen and other employees at abattoirs in the County of Cumberland, New South Wales, occurred during 1930; the first dislocation occurred in June and was of short duration, while the second commenced on 8th November and work was not resumed until 8th December. The cause of the stoppage of work in June was the enforcement by the employers of the terms of the 48 Hours Act which increased the number of hours of work per week from 44 to 48, with a consequential reduction in the rates of pay for pieceworkers. After negotiations, the representatives of the parties involved were successful in terminating the dispute, the workpeople resuming work on the terms of the 48 Hours Act. The stoppage of work in November was an attempt by the employees to anticipate the proposal of the Government to reduce the working hours per week from 48 to 44 hours, and to obtain an increase in the piece-rates for mutton slaughtermen. Meat supplies were curtailed. Stock sales and the meat export trade were affected. Master butchers undertook the work of killing stock and supplies of meat were received in Sydney from the country. Notwithstanding repeated efforts to settle the dispute the men were idle for over four weeks. After a conference with the Minister for Labour and Industry the parties involved agreed to refer the strike issues to the Industrial Commission, which decided that the men should resume work on the terms of the award made in September, 1930, and on work being resumed all questions involved in the dispute to be determined by the Commission at an early date. (The hours of labour per week provided for in the award mentioned were 48 hours.)

The dispute at the State Electricity Commission's works at Yallourn, Victoria, commenced on 9th May, when the engineers stopped work as a protest against certain provisions in the Metal Trades award of the Commonwealth Court. Prior to the award coming into force engineers were receiving a camp and isolation allowance of 6s. 6d. per week. This allowance was not included in the award. An increase in the number of hours of work for certain engineers from 44 to 48 per week was a contributing cause of the dispute. Although the engineers ceased work, the management succeeded in keeping the works going, as the majority of the employees were not involved in the

dispute. Several conferences between the parties were held during the currency of the dispute but finality was not reached until the 4th July when the strike was declared off. Work was resumed on the 7th July on the terms of the award, on the understanding that the Commission would consider the possibility of making an agreement.

The employment of volunteer labour on the wharves at Port Adelaide, South Australia, was the cause of a serious dislocation of work during August and September. Waterside workers and carters and drivers were mainly affected, but other sections of workers involved in the dispute were seamen, timber workers and employees in flour mills. Coastal shipping was affected, several vessels being held up. Volunteer labourers were subjected to attacks and disturbances occurred. The State Government passed legislation for the preservation of the public safety, and shortly afterwards the trouble ended, the workpeople involved returning to work.

Shearing was delayed in three States during the year. In New South Wales and Western Australia the dispute arose out of the refusal of the shearers to abide by the variation of the award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which provided for a reduction in rates of pay. In New South Wales the rate for shearing was reduced from 41s. to 32s. 6d. per 100 sheep, and in Western Australia from 40s. to 31s. 6d. per 100 sheep. The award of the State Industrial Court in Queensland reduced rates of wage by ten per cent., the rate per 100 sheep being reduced from 40s. to 36s. These rates were not satisfactory to the shearers and in each State members of the union refused to sign on at the reduced terms although officially the awards had been accepted by the union. At some sheds the places of those who refused to work were filled by others who were prepared to accept the terms of the award, while shearing at other sheds was deferred pending the termination of the dispute. In New South Wales the dispute commenced on 15th July and continued until 12th August when the men decided to accept employment on the terms of the award as varied. In Queensland shearing was delayed at certain sheds in November, and disputes arose in various localities until February, 1931, when the men decided to accept the terms of the State award which came into operation on 1st December. In Western Australia the dispute commenced in August and continued until 14th November when the representatives of the employees, after a meeting, recommended a return to work on the terms of the award.

6. Duration of Industrial Disputes, 1930.—The following table gives particulars respecting the number of disputes, workpeople directly and indirectly involved, working days lost, and estimated amount of loss in wages respectively, consequent on the cessations of work recorded for Australia during the year 1930, classified under the adopted limits of duration :—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—DURATION, AUSTRALIA, 1930.(a)

Limits of Duration.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less	81	21,031	335	21,366	20,907	£ 22,975
2 days and more than 1 day	27	5,315	298	5,613	11,055	12,422
3 days and more than 2 days	14	2,454	18	2,472	7,398	7,760
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	15	3,233	105	3,338	14,193	16,774
1 week and less than 2 weeks	20	2,897	492	3,389	25,018	25,245
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	12	2,895	419	3,314	47,444	53,860
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	6	2,668	360	3,028	73,514	70,453
8 weeks and over	8	11,479	223	11,702	1,311,712	1,382,853
Total	183	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342

(a) See footnote (a) on page 391.

Similar figures for the years 1913 to 1929 will be found in previous issues of the Year Book and in the Labour Reports of this Bureau.

7. Causes of Industrial Disputes, 1913 to 1930.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes during the years 1913 and 1925 to 1930, classified according to principal cause :—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—CAUSES, AUSTRALIA, 1913 and 1925 TO 1930.

Causes of Dispute.	1913.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
1. Wages—							
(a) For increase ..	42	33	23	24	8	8	..
(b) Against decrease ..	4	5	5	4	3	6	9
(c) Other wage questions	31	99	67	66	39	46	44
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction ..	3	4	13	14	2	6	4
(b) Other disputes re hours	7	6	2	4	2	2	..
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	8	5	12	6	3	..
(b) Other union questions	5	27	22	24	11	12	20
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	44	113	103	152	105	87	48
5. Working Conditions ..	51	106	46	72	48	31	27
6. Sympathetic ..	5	16	8	5	9	6	11
7. Other Causes ..	8	77	61	64	54	53	20
Total ..	208	499	360	441	287	259	(a)183
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
1. Wages—							
(a) For increase ..	8,633	23,443	17,046	7,316	2,775	1,414	..
(b) Against decrease ..	563	1,123	1,275	300	1,317	10,532	12,824
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	31,387	16,883	20,297	17,057	8,742	12,686
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction ..	460	462	9,730	7,813	61	21,646	4,334
(b) Other disputes re hours	1,819	2,668	250	288	1,005	2,067	..
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	1,592	125	4,432	193	103	..
(b) Other union questions	1,418	10,957	3,790	25,848	2,311	4,367	4,160
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	11,370	36,075	25,165	55,174	35,379	22,933	7,751
5. Working Conditions ..	10,785	35,034	12,889	29,766	14,169	4,672	4,278
6. Sympathetic ..	947	5,328	3,499	1,454	6,123	11,604	4,010
7. Other Causes ..	1,758	28,677	20,342	48,039	16,032	16,524	4,181
Total ..	50,283	176,746	113,034	200,757	96,422	104,604	54,222
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1. Wages—							
(a) For increase ..	100,069	200,356	580,183	150,691	6,548	7,433	..
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	24,352	2,573	2,578	3,824	2,332,157	1,227,808
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	154,169	82,898	33,831	80,755	47,261	113,102
2. Hours of Labour—							
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	12,816	280,152	305,782	725	1,887,196	63,583
(b) Other disputes re hours	15,111	16,173	290	4,487	2,667	3,183	..
3. Trades Unionism—							
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	14,784	1,623	82,156	2,137	424	..
(b) Other union questions	32,368	105,195	15,607	204,802	8,900	49,921	50,225
4. Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	191,723	214,738	114,917	310,425	423,555	78,492	24,683
5. Working Conditions ..	73,582	150,325	123,390	303,788	98,862	8,545	8,551
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	41,046	38,381	3,573	106,358	23,482	17,648
7. Other Causes ..	5,212	185,616	70,247	261,468	42,957	23,381	5,641
Total ..	623,528	1,128,570	1,310,261	1,713,581	777,278	4,461,478	1,511,241

(a) See footnote (a), page 391.

The main causes of industrial disputes are "Wage" questions, "Working Conditions," and "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons." In each of the years 1913 to 1925, with the exception of 1922, the number of dislocations concerning wages exceeded those caused by any other question, and varied between a minimum proportion of 26 per cent. in 1922 and a maximum of 45 per cent. in 1916. During 1930 the number of disputes concerning "Wages" represented 29 per cent. of the total number for the

year. The majority of the dislocations of work classified under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of certain employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. The number of disputes over "Trade Union" questions has represented a fairly uniform proportion of the total number of disputes during the years under review, while stoppages of work concerning "Hours of Labour" increased during 1926 and 1927, but decreased during 1928 to 1930. "Sympathetic" disputes have not been numerous during the past five years.

8. Results of Industrial Disputes.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes throughout Australia during the five years 1926 to 1930, classified according to results:—
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO RESULTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1930.(a)

Year.	No. of Disputes.				Number of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total Number of Working Days Lost by Disputes.			
	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.
1926 ..	72	243	30	11	11,631	85,115	14,220	1,623	73,313	891,093	257,004	21,486
1927 ..	88	307	35	5	28,005	152,429	18,571	995	207,009	1,198,163	294,102	10,285
1928 ..	39	228	14	1	7,362	85,306	2,814	178	55,757	674,076	16,309	178
1929 ..	70	135	44	5	11,200	69,859	7,150	15,304	38,943	4,315,760	43,174	26,302
1930 a b	36	117	24	1	4,133	45,204	3,343	520	18,497	1,358,044	25,177	13,000

(a) See footnote (a), page 391.

(b) The following particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1930, should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding table :—5 disputes ; 1,022 workpeople involved ; and 101,523 working days lost.

The figures for the year 1929 in the above, and also in the following table, include the number of workpeople involved and the working days lost in 1929 in the dispute on the Northern Coalfield of New South Wales which commenced in March, 1929, and terminated in June, 1930.

9. Methods of Settlement.—The following tables show for Australia the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and number of working days lost in industrial disputes during the years 1913 and 1925 to 1930, classified according to the adopted schedule of methods of settlement :—

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.—METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1913 TO 1930.(a)

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.(b)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
Negotiations—							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	119	209	166	220	138	130	134
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	17	24	16	18	8	8	3
Under State Industrial Acts—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	19	12	8	13	10	3	6
By reference to Board or Court	22	2	10	19	8	1	2
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	4	13	13	19	6	6	..
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out	13	4	8	5	10	7	9
By Closing-down Establishment permanently	1	1	..	10	3	3	1
By Other Methods	13	226	135	122	99	90	23
Total	208	491	356	435	282	254	(b)178

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES—METHODS OF SETTLEMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1913
TO 1930(a)—continued.

Causes of Dispute.	1913.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.(b)
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.							
Negotiations—							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	23,357	76,961	44,095	94,070	37,708	32,393	40,804
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	3,172	12,767	17,072	5,839	1,242	19,161	196
Under State Industrial Acts—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	6,505	1,781	936	3,763	2,009	487	3,476
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	208	684	4,314	2,975	56	184
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	659	3,251	4,332	33,517	1,497	511	..
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out	658	160	245	533	11,047	5,411	2,940
By Closing-down Establishment permanently	170	28	..	1,104	266	144	40
By Other Methods	2,988	81,158	44,325	56,860	38,916	45,350	5,560
Total	50,283	175,314	112,589	200,000	95,660	103,513	53,200
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.							
Negotiations—							
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives	94,400	470,110	417,158	700,968	273,254	2,417,171	1,289,487
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	26,335	320,046	549,427	100,148	36,937	1,279,258	2,893
Under State Industrial Acts—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	187,871	17,650	11,281	80,815	38,878	5,201	56,648
By reference to Board or Court	221,769	4,338	8,744	60,236	29,533	56	1,272
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—							
By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference	2,105	67,272	134,841	305,303	3,962	1,882	..
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked Out	14,139	1,163	2,865	9,706	266,369	610,686	34,612
By Closing-down Establishment permanently	20,400	1,932	..	30,289	750	9,861	80
By other Methods	56,509	180,665	118,580	422,094	96,637	100,004	24,726
Total	623,528	1,063,176	1,242,896	1,709,550	746,320	4,424,179	1,409,718

(a) See footnote on page 391.

(b) See footnote (b) to previous table.

The majority of the disputes were settled by direct negotiations between employers and employees, the proportion so settled ranging between 47 per cent in 1924 and 76 per cent. in 1921. Of the 178 disputes during 1930, 134 or 75 per cent. were settled by this method. The proportion of dislocations settled by compulsory conferences or the intervention and assistance of officials under State or Commonwealth Arbitration Acts has varied considerably during the period under review, ranging from 2 per cent. in 1923 to 15 per cent. in 1920. The proportion in 1930 was 5 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes which are classified as having been settled "By other methods," many stoppages of work occur each year, principally at collieries, but the cause for such stoppages is not officially known to the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed without negotiations for a settlement of the trouble.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. General.—The particulars given in the following tables are based upon information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions. The membership of the unions regularly reporting exceeds 430,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions the members of which are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed

(wharf labourers, etc.). Very few of the unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are closely in touch with the members and with the state of trade within their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and provision is made in the rules for payment of reduced subscriptions by members out of work. In view of these facts, and of the large membership of the unions from which quarterly returns are received, percentage unemployment results based on the information supplied may be taken to show the general trend of unemployment. Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been provided for by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. Unemployment.—(i) *States.* In addition to the qualifications referred to above, 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. The results, may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally.

UNEMPLOYMENT.—STATES, 1930.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	112	189,569	41,319	21.7
Victoria	79	122,807	22,448	18.3
Queensland	47	54,922	5,847	10.7
South Australia	59	34,648	8,050	23.3
Western Australia	62	27,639	5,339	19.2
Tasmania	36	9,239	1,764	19.1
Australia	395	438,874	84,767	19.3

(ii) *Summary for Australia.* The following table gives a summary for Australia for the last five years :—

UNEMPLOYMENT.—AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1930.

Particulars.	Unions.	Membership.	Unemployed.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1926	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1929 1st Quarter	375	420,766	39,159	9.3
2nd „	376	409,503	40,996	10.0
3rd „	388	433,388	52,480	12.1
4th „	390	432,727	56,801	13.1
1930 1st Quarter	392	432,464	63,144	14.6
2nd „	394	435,239	80,595	18.5
3rd „	396	439,971	90,379	20.5
4th „	399	447,822	104,951	23.4

NOTE.—Similar figures for each of the four quarters of the years since 1912 will be found in the Labour Reports. 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 the annual figures, the average of the four quarters; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

The highest percentage of unemployed yet recorded (23.4) was reached in the fourth quarter of 1930.

(iii) *Industrial Groups.* The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is either unusually stable or exceptionally casual, such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., and domestic,

hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing:—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	16,397	4,014	24.1
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	64	81,093	17,088	21.1
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	53	36,922	5,116	13.9
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	23	39,638	7,221	18.2
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	20,183	1,472	7.3
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	63	40,214	12,866	32.0
VII. Building ..	46	54,736	12,904	23.6
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	19	22,981	4,288	17.6
X. Land Transport other than Rail- way and Tramway Services ..	12	16,315	2,494	14.9
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous ..	86	110,395	17,304	15.7
All Groups ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3

3. *Seasonal Employment in Australia.*—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made during 1929. The State Statisticians were requested to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations. From the reports received from these officials, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were compiled and published in Official Year Book, No. 22, and in Labour Report, No. 19.

§ 3. Apprenticeship.

In Year Book No. 16, pp. 602-3, information was given with regard to legislation relating to the question of apprenticeship. Tables were included showing the periods of apprenticeship fixed in the awards of the various industrial tribunals of the States and Commonwealth, also the proportion of apprentices to journeymen and journeywomen. This information has been omitted from the present issue. Reference to recent legislation covering apprenticeship will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book, No. 23.

D.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. *Registration.*—(i) *Under Trade Union Acts.* The benefits obtained by registering trade unions under the Trade Union Acts in force in the various States are not considered of much value; consequently the statistics of registered trade unions of employees do not accurately represent the position of unionism. Further, the returns for past years are so defective as to be practically valueless, inasmuch as no reliable indication is afforded of the numerical and financial position of the unions. Some of the registered unions fail to supply returns; this non-supply may lead to cancellation of the registration. Others have obtained the cancellation of their certificates of registration, the apparent reason being that they proposed to register under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act or a State Arbitration Act. In Queensland, some of the largest labour unions withdrew from registration during 1911, mainly on account of the necessity for closer restriction of their objects as set forth in their rules, consequent on legal decisions affecting trade unions. In Victoria and in South Australia very few of the existing unions are registered under the Trade Union Acts. It will be seen, therefore, that the available information under this heading is too meagre for statistical purposes.

(ii) *Under Industrial Arbitration Acts.* Information with regard to registrations of employers' associations and trade unions under the various State Industrial Arbitration Acts will be found in previous issues of the Year Book. The latest information available as to registrations is as follows:—New South Wales, 163 industrial unions of employers and 150 industrial unions of employees, the membership of the latter being 305,029; Queensland, 6 industrial unions of employers with 9,929 members and 79 industrial unions of employees with approximately 132,100 members; South Australia, 25 organizations of employees with 23,000 members; Western Australia, 36 organizations of employers with 1,053 members, and 119 organizations of employees with 39,693 members. There is no provision in the South Australian Industrial Acts for the registration of organizations of employers, and in Victoria and Tasmania, where Wages Board systems of wage fixation are in operation, organizations of employers and employees are not required to register. Registration under Commonwealth legislation began in 1906. In that and the four following years, there was but one union of employers; another was registered in 1911. The unions of employees registered were 20 in 1906, with 41,413 members. In December, 1930, there were on the register 23 organizations of employers with 18,000 persons, firms or corporations affiliated; and 136 organizations of employees with approximately 750,000 members.

2. *Particulars regarding Trade Unions.*—(i) *Types.* The trade unions in Australia are very diverse in character, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be merely a branch of a British or International union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz.:—(i) the local independent, (ii) the State, (iii) the interstate, and (iv) the Australasian or International, but a number of variations occur from each of these classes. The leading characteristics of each of these types were briefly outlined in Labour Report No. 2 (pp. 7 to 9) issued by this Bureau.

(ii) *Number and Membership.* As already stated, the figures for trade unions registered under the Acts do not represent the position of unionism in Australia. In 1912, the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics was established, and with the cordial co-operation of the officials of the labour organizations, comprehensive figures relating to the development of organized labour are now available. The following table shows the position at the end of 1930:—

TRADE UNIONS, BRANCHES, AND MEMBERS, 1930.

State or Territory.	Number of Separate Unions.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.
New South Wales	203(c)	598	343,134(c)
Victoria	151	410	229,322
Queensland	107	319	141,925
South Australia	106	173	63,318
Western Australia	127	190	60,243
Tasmania	82	71	16,831
Northern Territory	4	..	984
Total	780	1,761	855,757
Australia (a)	362(a)	2,179(b)	855,757

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and interstate groups of organizations in Australia—not the total number of organizations, which are practically independent and self-governing. (b) See remarks below. (c) Includes 13 unions with a membership of 1,042 in the Federal Capital Territory.

In the preceding table the number of separate unions in each State refers to the number of unions which are represented in each State, exclusive of branches therein, and each union is counted once only. Except in the last line, the number of branches indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an interstate or larger organization. In taking the total number of separate unions in Australia (see last line but one), it is obvious that, in the case of interstate and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures given in the last line allowance has been made for this duplication. State branches of interstate or federated unions, as

well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "Branches" in the third column—last line. The scheme of organization of these interstate or federated unions varies greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not, therefore, fairly represent the number of practically independent organizations in Australia. In some of these unions the State organizations are bound together under a system of unification and centralized control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes. There are therefore 362 distinct organizations and interstate groups of organizations in Australia, having 2,179 State branches and sub-branches, and a total of 855,757 members.

(iii) *Classification in Industrial Groups.* The following table shows the number of unions and members thereof in Australia at the end of each of the last five years. The number of unions specified refers to the number of different unions represented in each State; and, while interstate or federated unions are counted once in each State in which they are represented, sub-branches within a State are not counted.

TRADE UNIONS.—INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1930.

Industrial Groups.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.					
Manufacturing :—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . . . .	18 (a)	18 (a)	18 (a)	18 (a)	18 (a)
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	68 (22)	61 (23)	60 (23)	61 (22)	63 (22)
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	65 (35)	63 (32)	65 (33)	65 (33)	65 (32)
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	22 (9)	24 (11)	25 (12)	25 (12)	24 (12)
V. Books, Printing, etc.	14 (9)	15 (8)	14 (8)	14 (8)	15 (9)
VI. Other Manufacturing	77 (37)	80 (41)	78 (40)	79 (42)	79 (41)
VII. Building	51 (31)	49 (28)	51 (28)	50 (28)	51 (28)
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	15 (12)	15 (12)	17 (14)	18 (14)	18 (14)
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	51 (33)	51 (28)	51 (30)	52 (31)	52 (30)
X. Other Land Transport	13 (8)	13 (8)	12 (5)	11 (5)	12 (5)
XI. Shipping, etc.	54 (26)	54 (24)	58 (29)	50 (28)	59 (26)
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)	8 (3)
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	23 (16)	23 (10)	24 (20)	24 (10)	20 (15)
XIV. Miscellaneous :—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	29 (19)	29 (19)	29 (19)	30 (20)	30 (20)
(ii) Public Service	139 (53)	143 (53)	144 (54)	143 (50)	143 (45)
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	9 (6)	9 (7)	9 (7)	9 (7)	9 (7)
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring	14 (12)	14 (13)	14 (13)	14 (13)	14 (13)
(v) Other Miscellaneous	98 (37)	92 (36)	91 (37)	91 (35)	100 (36)
Total	768 (372) ^a	759 (369) ^a	768 (379) ^a	771 (374) ^a	780 (362) ^a

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

Manufacturing :—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	35,315	37,110	35,740	35,898	30,944
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	79,201	82,720	87,417	85,425	79,081
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	67,255	70,012	71,994	71,948	71,437
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	47,932	53,641	56,874	56,300	50,025
V. Books, Printing, etc.	18,592	19,214	19,771	19,817	19,822
VI. Other Manufacturing	44,605	47,671	46,779	44,033	44,742
VII. Building	53,881	57,234	60,416	61,191	59,620
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	46,014	49,179	43,044	43,038	42,405
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	114,899	121,300	116,061	112,281	108,968
X. Other Land Transport	20,844	22,137	20,632	18,817	18,211
XI. Shipping, etc.	40,594	42,702	38,361	38,308	38,050
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	54,173	60,394	55,547	50,266	43,639
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	25,760	23,318	30,488	29,767	25,504
XIV. Miscellaneous :—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	28,053	31,343	28,371	30,440	31,140
(ii) Public Service	72,941	76,225	79,175	79,773	81,275
(iii) Retail and Wholesale	23,374	30,685	31,034	31,887	28,859
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring	40,009	42,811	48,691	46,577	41,027
(v) Other Miscellaneous	38,036	38,961	41,146	43,682	42,399
Total	851,478	911,652	911,541	901,168	855,757

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication.

(iv) *Trade Unions—Numbers and Percentages of Male and Female Members.—Australia.* The Census of 1921 gives the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons in "receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at the end of each year, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in the year is obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of each year, 1926 to 1930. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union, such as certain persons employed in professional occupations, as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has also been added showing the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

TRADE UNIONS—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF MALE AND FEMALE MEMBERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1930.

Particulars.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
MALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,240,914	1,267,636	1,288,200	1,302,400	1,313,000
No. of Members of Unions	745,681	793,131	785,189	774,031	735,767
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total					
Number of Employees	60.1	62.6	60.9	59.4	56.0
Junior Workers (under 20)	230,003	234,994	239,050	241,000	243,400
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	293,594	299,205	304,000	308,200	311,600
No. of Members of Unions	105,797	118,521	126,352	127,137	119,990
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total					
Number of Employees	36.0	39.6	41.5	41.3	38.5
Junior Workers (under 20)	129,540	132,015	134,200	136,000	137,500

(v) *Interstate or Federated Unions.* The following table gives particulars as to the number and membership of interstate or federated unions in 1930 :—

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED UNIONS.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Particulars.	Unions Operating in—					Total.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States. (a)	
Number of Unions	18	15	16	19	43	111
Number of Members	24,699	63,103	99,861	183,309	357,469	728,441

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and the Federal Capital Territory.

It appears, therefore, that 111 out of the 362 separate associations and groups of associations in Australia are organized on an interstate basis. The membership of these 111 unions reaches 728,441, or 85 per cent. of the membership (855,757) of all unions.

3. **Central Labour Organizations.**—In each of the capital cities, and in a number of industrial centres elsewhere, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organizations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or the Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State. In this State there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other five States, however, the organization is not so close, and, while provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils or for the representation of the central council on the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies.

A new Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State, such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. The Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils are the branches of the Australasian Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution, and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:—(a) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australasian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (b) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; (c) the centralized control of industrial disputes.

The table below shows the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated thereto in each State at the end of the year 1930:—

CENTRAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS.—NUMBER, AND UNIONS AFFILIATED, 1930.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Total.
Number of Councils	3	5	5	2	9	2	..	26
Number of Unions and Branch Unions affiliated ..	84	188	68	65	237	59	..	701

The figures given in the preceding table as to number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated to the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines, and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupation of their members. Delegate councils of bakers, bread carters, and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel, or brass trades, or with the building trades may be so classed.

4. **Laws relating to Conditions of Labour.**—In Official Year Book No. 16, pp. 538 to 566, a conspectus was given of Labour Laws in force in Australia at the end of the year 1922, and of Acts and Regulations relating to Factories and Shops.

Information was contained in the same issue with regard to employment under Mining Acts, followed by a brief reference to Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts and miscellaneous legislation relating to conditions of labour enacted by the States. A conspectus of the Tribunals for the Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Labour was also included. Owing to considerations of space these references have been omitted from the present issue.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. **General.**—Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and organizations of these bodies may be registered.

The year 1922 was the first for which information was collected, and detailed particulars for that and subsequent years will be found in previous issues of the Official Year Book and in the Labour Reports.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1926 to 1930 :—

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.—STATES, 1926 TO 1930.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.							
1926	136	143	72	52	50	25	478
1927	141	136	77	52	52	27	485
1928	146	140	76	56	59	28	505
1929	146	154	80	56	62	29	527
1930	146	152	83	58	66	29	534
NUMBER OF BRANCHES.							
1926	464	617	183	..	16	..	1,280
1927	825	483	109	..	281	1	1,699
1928	907	525	188	13	301	1	1,935
1929	921	526	191	12	301	6	1,957
1930	930	495	197	12	297	7	1,938
MEMBERSHIP.							
1926	42,666	32,386	21,113	6,572	8,356	2,481	113,574
1927	53,715	31,629	18,381	6,361	10,190	2,464	122,740
1928	55,353	33,626	18,393	6,751	10,390	2,668	127,181
1929	57,839	36,357	20,113	6,871	11,410	2,752	135,342
1930	56,430	37,790	18,791	7,218	11,723	2,717	134,669

The large increase shown for "Number of Branches" since the year 1926 is due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.—The figures in the following table refer to Australia at the end of the years 1929 and 1930.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.—INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1929 AND 1930.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Manufacturing:—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	20	19	3	3	1,740	1,607
II. Engineering, etc. ..	16	16	12	12	3,271	3,352
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	111	113	82	91	19,603	20,585
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	18	20	2	2	2,323	2,147
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	43	45	2	2	3,453	2,970
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	51	51	3	3	3,722	3,847
VII. Building ..	27	27	17	17	3,795	3,311
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	13	12	..	..	245	247
X. Other Land Transport ..	18	19	21	21	2,836	2,798
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	16	16	6	6	241	240
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	44	45	1,785	1,750	74,592	74,409
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	21	20	..	..	1,869	1,756
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	129	131	24	31	17,652	17,400
Total	527	534	1,957	1,938	135,342	134,669

The female membership of these associations was 5,282 for 1929, and 5,072 for 1930.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter, the number of small shops purveying foodstuffs of which the proprietors are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations accounts for the large membership.

4. Federations of Employers' Associations.—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are central associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State associations are, in some cases, organized on a federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, or a Central Council of Employers, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, of a very loose nature when compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations each State body enjoys complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars, so far as can be ascertained, of interstate or federated associations having branches in two or more States from 1926 to 1930 :—

INTERSTATE OR FEDERATED EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, 1926 TO 1930.

Particulars.	Associations Operating in—					Total.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.						
1926	4	3	5	8	8	28
1927	4	1	4	9	14	32
1928	3	3	3	11	16	36
1929	3	4	4	10	16	37
1930	4	3	4	12	16	39
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.						
1926	534	432	1,861	24,118	25,950	52,895
1927	352	315	1,655	40,548	37,654	80,524
1928	205	1,126	208	59,175	41,511	102,225
1929	201	1,066	594	60,729	43,166	105,756
1930	1,169	339	975	61,327	43,303	107,113

The above table shows that associations having 80 per cent. of the total membership (134,669) of employers' organizations are grouped together on an interstate basis.