

Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group, 1913.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	92	..	92	238	..	238
II. Engineering, Metals, etc.	327	..	327	610	13	623
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	124	14	138	217	29	246
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	139	32	171	186	402	588
V. Books, Printing, Binding, etc.	62	2	64	96	9	105
VI. Other Manufacturing	56	9	65	216	69	285
VII. Building	161	..	161	697	1	698
VIII. Mining	56	..	56	214	..	214
IX. Rail and Tramway Transport	45	..	45	117	..	117
X. Other Land Transport	113	..	113	151	..	151
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.	17	..	17	21	..	21
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	4,345	19	4,364	966	12	978
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	107	2,318	2,425	67	1,680	1,747
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	1,109	0	1,118	1,500	229	1,729
Dependants, Adults	173	889	1,062	637	6,795	7,432
" Children under 12 years	642	726	1,368	5,214	5,473	10,687
TOTAL	7,568	4,018	11,586	11,147	14,712	25,859

It will be seen that of the total number (37,445) of assisted immigrants, no fewer than 20,549, or nearly 55 per cent., were dependants, leaving a balance of 16,896 adult workers, of whom 6753 were selected males, 2403 selected females, 5296 nominated males, and 2444 nominated females. Of the selected males 4345, or 64 per cent., were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 1109, or 16 per cent., in Group XIV. (General Labour, etc.), the balance being distributed over the other groups. The number of selected females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.) was 2318, or 96 per cent., of the whole number of selected female workers. Of the nominated male workers the greatest number (1500, or 28 per cent.) were in Group XIV. (General and Miscellaneous), while 966, or 18 per cent., were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.). Of the nominated female workers 1680, or nearly 69 per cent., were in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), the only other groups containing any considerable number being IV. (Clothing, etc.), with 402, or 16 per cent., and XIV. (General and Miscellaneous), with 229, or 9 per cent.

SECTION XIV.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

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

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

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

* No provision for compulsory reporting of accidents.

Arrangements are being made to extend the investigation on a more comprehensive basis by the collection of periodic returns in regard to accidents coming within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the various States.

2. Number of Accidents Reported in each State during the year 1913.—The following table shews the number of fatal accidents, and of accidents causing incapacitation for work for over 14 days, in each State under the Acts referred to in the preceding paragraph:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during 1913.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with
No. of Fatal Accidents	82	24	33	5	34	*7	185
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 Days	3,427	308	286	117	813	79	5,030

* Figure amended since publication of Labour Bulletin, No. 4.

It will be seen that the largest number of accidents—both fatal and other—occurred in New South Wales; 44 per cent. of the fatal, and 68 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents having taken place in that State.

3. Number of Accidents Reported in each Industrial Group during the year 1913.—The following table gives similar particulars regarding accidents in various industrial groups:—

Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during the Year 1913.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	14	242	VII. Building and Scaffolding	5	31
II. Engineering, etc. . .	5	251	VIII. Mining . . .	131	4,045
III. Food, Drink, etc. . .	8	129	IX. Lifts . . .	8	12
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	1	51	X. Miscellaneous . . .	2	3
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	122			
VI. Other Manufacturing	10	144	TOTAL . . .	185	5,030

The largest number of accidents occurred in the mining industry, which was responsible for 131, or 71 per cent., of the fatal, and 4045, or 80 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents.

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

5. Classification of Mining Accidents.—In the following tables are given particulars of mining accidents occurring in each State during 1913, shewing in which class of mining, metalliferous or coal, they occurred, also the causes of such accidents:—

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes in each State, 1913.*

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with
(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosions	10	1	2		1		14
" " Falls of Ground	14	4	4	2	9		38
" " Falling down Shafts, etc.	4		2		5		11
Other Accidents	4	3	3		7	1	18
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion					1	2	3
Other Accidents	7	1	1		4	2	15
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.—							
	6		3		4	1	14
(b) COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)							
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)							
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	9	1					10
Other Accidents	3		1				4
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	1	1				3
Other Accidents	6						6
TOTAL	64	11	17	2	31	6	131

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

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with
(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosions	7	7	2	1	18		35
" " Falls of Ground	81	11	20	3	63	4	182
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc.	23	3		2	2	6	36
Other Accidents	562	24	25		387	20	1,018
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	33	3	1	1	36	1	75
Other Accidents	266	6	13	1	117	23	426
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.—							
	37	6	66		68	8	185
(b) COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	1				9		10
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	6	1	1		3		11
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	369	19	17		9		414
Other Accidents	1,225	21	16		36	1	1,299
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	11	1	3		13		28
Other Accidents	296	8	5		17		326
TOTAL	2,917	110	169	8	778	63	4,045

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

It will be seen from the foregoing table that 108 of the fatal, and 1957 of the non-fatal accidents occurred in connection with metalliferous mining, as against 23 fatal and 2088 non-fatal accidents in connection with coal mining. The number of accidents occurring below ground was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures being 90 fatal, and 3005 non-fatal, accidents below ground, and 41 fatal and 1040 non-fatal accidents above ground.

6. Number of Accidents per 1000 Persons Employed in Mining.—In the following table particulars are given for the year 1913, of the number of persons who met with accidents per 1000 persons employed.

Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1913.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales	2.26	1.00	50.87	100.60	1.64	75.03
Victoria	0.73	2.18	4.88	36.31	0.87	8.05
Queensland	1.49	0.86	12.62	18.01	1.37	13.64
South Australia	0.34	..	1.35	..	0.34	1.35
Western Australia	2.18	..	48.58	155.63	2.10	52.64
Tasmania	1.02	..	10.62	7.35	0.92	10.31
COMMONWEALTH	1.57	1.07	28.46	89.34	1.43	43.84

SECTION XV.—INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STATISTICS.

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