

(iii) *Commonwealth Public Service*.—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service and was made from 1st November, 1920, when the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limit of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. As the result of proceedings before the Public Service Arbitrator in 1923, this allowance was confirmed as a permanent payment to officers, and the necessary fund to meet it was created by deducting the average value of the payment from the basic wage of all adult officers, so that the officers are themselves providing the fund from which the allowance is paid. The deduction was originally £11 per annum, but is now £12. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary and allowance an amount not greater than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in Labour Report No. 17, and later Reports.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

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

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 23 while particulars for the year 1933 are furnished in the present Report.

2. *Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1933*.—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1933 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1933 was 90, as compared with 127 during the previous year. In New South Wales 54 disputes occurred, 42 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1933 amounted to 111,956 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 212,318 working days lost during 1932. The estimated loss of wages was £95,048 in 1933, as compared with £165,582 for the year 1932.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1933.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Num-ber.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
	New South Wales—							£
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	150	..	150	450	375
III.	Food, drink, etc.	3	85	1,685	..	1,685	1,485	1,000
VI.	Other manufacturing	3	10	1,120	40	1,160	15,501	11,391
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	42	42	9,388	1,568	10,956	27,438	27,793
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	908	55	963	7,913	7,958
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	3	155	..	155	317	243
	Total	54	143	13,406	1,663	15,069	53,104	48,760
	Victoria—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc.	1	1	60	..	60	120	104
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	196	..	196	980	843
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	17	795	162	957	10,456	7,581
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc.	1	1	133	132	265	265	100
VIII.	Coal-mining	5	5	5,150	..	5,150	14,050	11,300
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	3	822	..	822	822	486
	Total	12	28	7,156	294	7,450	26,693	20,416
	Queensland—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	48	..	48	48	34
III.	Food, drink, etc.	2	2	820	..	820	1,200	1,130
VIII.	Coal-mining	1	1	71	..	71	71	74
	Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	1,269	873	2,142	9,972	7,293
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	1	180	..	180	180	163
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	4	248	11	259	2,405	1,381
	Total	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
	South Australia—							£
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
	Western Australia—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	2	2	19	1	20	1,120	847
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	3	3	1,169	40	1,209	5,769	4,710
XIV.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	2,080	230	2,310	9,100	8,430
	Miscellaneous	3	3	376	5	381	907	543
	Total	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,896	14,530
	Tasmania—							
VIII.	Coal-mining	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
	Northern Territory—							
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	21	3	29	87	125
	Australia—							
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc.	1	1	60	..	60	120	104
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	5	5	413	1	414	2,598	2,101
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufac-turing and distribution	6	104	3,300	162	3,462	13,141	9,711
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc.	1	1	133	132	265	265	100
VI.	Other manufacturing	3	10	1,120	40	1,160	15,501	11,391
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	52	52	15,853	1,608	17,461	48,528	44,927
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	6	6	4,257	1,158	5,415	26,985	23,683
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	1	180	..	180	180	163
XIV.	Miscellaneous	14	14	1,622	24	1,646	4,538	2,778
	Total—Australia	90	195	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048

3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1933.—(i) General.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1933 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 recorded

for any year during the period covered by the investigation. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (90) which occurred in 1933, no less than 52 were in connexion with the coal mining industry, and of these, 42 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £95,048. The loss through 42 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £27,793, or 29 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details regarding Principal Disputes.*—There were no disputes of outstanding magnitude in 1933.

The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 111,956, the lowest figure recorded for any year since the matter has been a subject of investigation. Previous to 1933 the lowest figure was recorded in 1932 when the number of working days lost was 212,318. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1933 are given below :—

New South Wales.—A demand for the immediate restoration of the 10 per cent. "cut" was the reason given for a stoppage of work in September, 1933. Several firms engaged in the wool and basil industry were involved and after a stoppage of about three weeks, the members of the unions concerned were instructed by their executives to return to work pending a compulsory conference ordered by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

A dispute involving persons engaged in metalliferous mining occurred at Broken Hill in October, 1933. The employees demanded increased rates for breaking and filling ore underground. Negotiations between the parties concerned resulted in a resumption of work on the old conditions after a stoppage of about two weeks.

Victoria.—Operations in the meat export industry were held up by a dispute which occurred in Victoria in September, 1933. Several firms in various parts of the State were involved, the cause of the trouble being the inability of the employees to agree to certain clauses in a new agreement between employers and employees which was being drafted.

The principal matters in dispute were the "institution of the 'team' system of killing", and "a reduction of approximately 10 per cent. in wages". Negotiations between the parties having failed to effect an amicable settlement of the dispute, the employers decided to employ non-union labour; and operations were resumed under these conditions, a number of unionists being ultimately re-engaged.

A dispute involving coal-miners occurred at the State coal mine, Wonthaggi, in December, 1933, owing to the objection of the miners to certain working conditions. Negotiations between the management and representatives of the miners resulted in work being resumed after a few days' stoppage.

Queensland.—A demand that two men who had been suspended for an infringement of the rules should be reinstated caused a stoppage of metalliferous mining operations at Mount Isa in October, 1933.

Negotiations having failed to effect a settlement, the operations of the company concerned were suspended indefinitely.

Western Australia.—Alleged misinterpretations of clauses of an award caused a stoppage of work at the Lake View and Star Gold Mine, Boulder, in September, 1933. Negotiations between employers and employees resulted in a general agreement on all points, and work was resumed after a stoppage of about one week.

Operations at two collieries in the Collie district were suspended for several days in September, 1933, owing to a dispute. The cause of the stoppage was a demand by the employees for increased pay for "dip work". The dispute was referred to the Board of Reference constituted under the Coal Mining Award, with the result that an extra payment of sixpence per ton was granted on coal won from developmental headings worked to the dip of the seam.

4. **Industrial Disputes, 1929 to 1933.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1929 to 1933, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia.

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.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1929 ..	29	8	193	11	9	9	259
1930 ..	27	..	126	4	5	21	183
1931 ..	15	4	79	8	10	18	134
1932 ..	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1933 ..	16	..	52	6	1	15	90
1929-33 ..	107	16	527	37	30	76	793

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1929 ..	25,364	732	68,751	8,015	1,286	456	104,604
1930 ..	6,034	..	40,336	851	2,610	4,391	54,222
1931 ..	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1932 ..	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1933 ..	5,361	..	17,461	5,415	50	1,826	30,113
1929-33 ..	50,000	1,011	169,439	18,898	6,642	13,533	259,523

Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

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.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1929 ..	1,896,091	4,456	2,496,028	31,748	30,237	2,918	4,461,478
1930 ..	77,232	..	1,328,142	3,798	46,427	55,642	1,511,241
1931 ..	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,038	6,471	212,318
1933 ..	31,625	..	48,528	26,985	100	4,718	111,956
1929-33 ..	2,084,672	7,023	4,127,941	119,945	97,663	105,740	6,542,934

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1929 ..	1,680,629	5,060	2,810,623	36,468	33,971	2,554	4,569,305
1930 ..	73,126	..	1,398,706	5,111	48,304	67,095	1,924,342
1931 ..	28,694	901	126,535	29,249	13,553	28,799	227,731
1932 ..	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,691	720	4,279	165,582
1933 ..	23,407	..	44,927	23,683	90	2,941	95,048
1929-33 ..	1,829,907	7,395	4,496,198	114,202	96,638	105,668	6,650,008

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII). For the year 1933 these disputes represented 58 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 61 per cent. in 1932.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work, involving employees in coal-mining numbered 4,127,941, representing 63 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class, it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States.

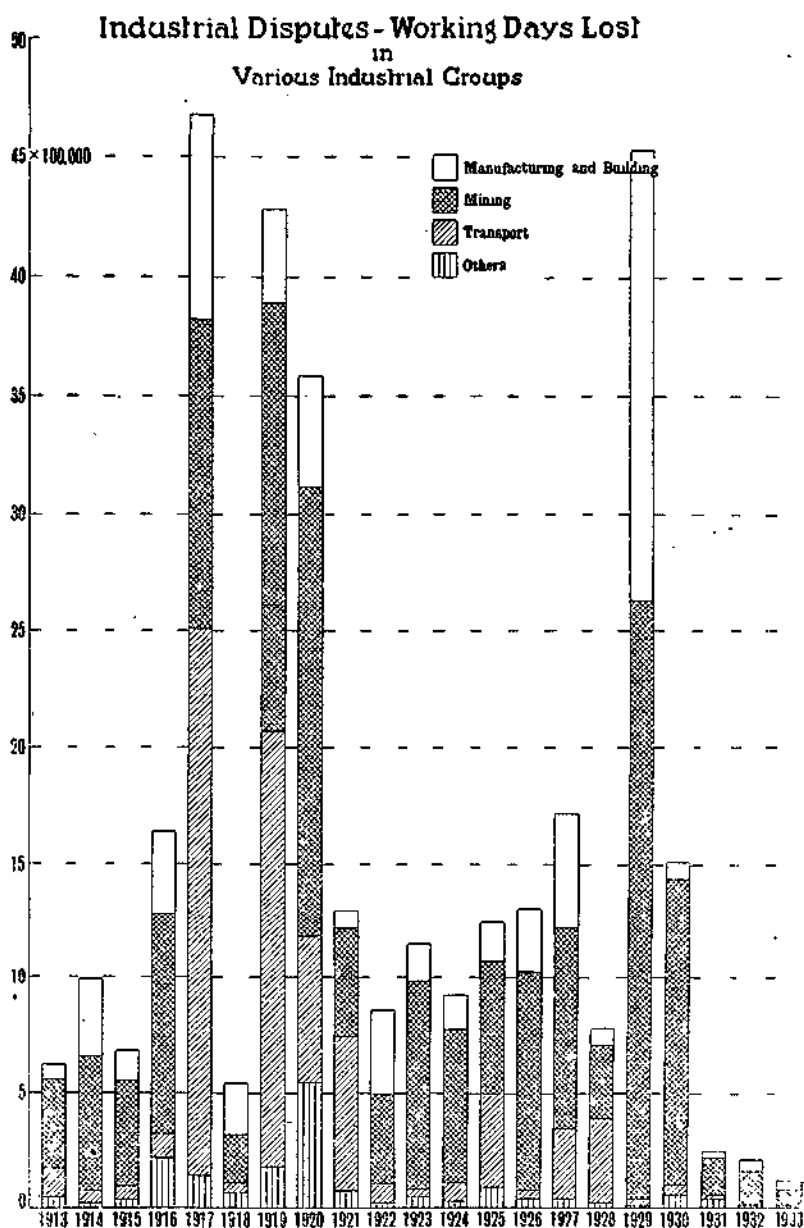
A serious dispute, involving timber workers in the States of New South Wales and Victoria, was responsible for the higher figures relating to working days and wages lost in the Manufacturing Group during the year 1929.

(ii) *States*.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1929 to 1933, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1929	231	513	75,197	4,152	79,349	3,146,038	£ 3,421,412
	1930	156	384	46,418	2,151	48,569	1,443,366	1,516,296
	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	133,068
	1932	92	99	17,813	2,136	19,949	63,425	64,420
	1933	54	143	13,406	1,663	15,069	53,104	48,760
Victoria	1929	11	320	8,893	12,719	21,612	1,296,676	1,130,565
	1930	5	5	385	23	408	7,744	7,128
	1931	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
	1932	12	37	6,475	170	6,645	99,638	65,599
	1933	12	28	7,156	294	7,450	26,093	20,416
Queensland	1929	4	23	1,691	8	1,699	3,443	3,379
	1930	10	31	1,361	70	1,431	9,881	11,059
	1931	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	31,096	47,453
	1932	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
	1933	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
South Australia	1929	2	21	532	40	572	9,040	7,910
	1930	7	246	2,870	6	2,876	22,778	22,987
	1931	5	5	160	6	166	655	581
	1932	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
	1933	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
Western Australia	1929	4	8	827	50	877	2,672	2,771
	1930	2	26	468	..	468	27,072	34,378
	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	15,820
	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
	1933	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,896	14,530
Tasmania	1929	6	40	333	142	475	3,400	3,068
	1930	3	3	270	..	270	400	394
	1931	2	2	155	6	161	5,400	5,278
	1932	2	4	1,163	..	1,163	15,561	6,516
	1933	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
Northern Territory	1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	2	2	245	..	245	910	675
	1932	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	1933	1	1	21	8	29	87	125
Fed. Cap. Territory	1929	1	1	20	..	20	200	200
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1929	259	926	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,395
	1930	183	695	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,311,241	1,592,342
	1931	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	372	29,320	3,588	32,907	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	195	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,043

5. *Duration of Industrial Disputes*.—(i) *General*.—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.



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.

(ii) *Australia—1929 to 1933.*—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1929 to 1933 are given in the table appended :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less	1929	127	41,299	828	42,127	47,869	55,514
	1930	81	21,031	335	21,366	20,907	22,975
	1931	45	12,776	1,234	14,010	13,810	14,791
	1932	48	11,516	708	12,224	12,149	13,643
	1933	43	10,465	1,202	11,667	11,467	10,664
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1929	31	7,942	528	8,470	15,697	16,631
	1930	27	5,315	298	5,613	11,055	12,422
	1931	16	3,940	102	4,042	8,054	7,305
	1932	22	4,185	392	4,577	9,114	8,166
	1933	11	3,812	270	4,082	8,158	7,220
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1929	21	5,217	300	5,517	16,327	18,865
	1930	14	2,454	18	2,472	7,398	7,700
	1931	13	4,122	7	4,129	12,373	7,295
	1932	9	2,431	491	2,922	8,681	7,397
	1933	14	4,820	930	5,750	15,550	14,073
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1929	31	7,721	799	8,520	34,049	38,949
	1930	15	3,233	105	3,338	14,193	16,774
	1931	18	4,615	233	4,848	21,786	22,173
	1932	18	2,884	1,079	3,963	16,298	15,347
	1933	4	667	22	689	3,435	3,320
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1929	23	5,540	201	5,741	47,784	51,893
	1930	20	2,897	492	3,389	25,018	25,245
	1931	19	4,352	683	5,035	40,782	37,469
	1932	11	4,599	500	5,099	33,342	29,594
	1933	9	5,296	501	5,797	41,762	36,648
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1929	11	1,506	239	1,745	27,752	28,454
	1930	12	2,895	419	3,314	47,444	53,860
	1931	11	2,997	509	3,506	48,940	42,522
	1932	11	2,124	330	2,454	36,063	25,747
	1933	6	1,883	199	2,082	29,762	21,771
4 weeks and less than 6 weeks ..	1929	5	154	37	191	5,262	5,812
	1930	6	2,668	960	3,628	73,514	70,453
	1931	8	907	233	1,140	38,373	34,840
	1932	5	891	41	932	11,199	10,211
	1933	1	26	..	26	792	505
6 weeks and over	1929	10	18,114	14,179	32,293	4,266,738	4,353,187
	1930	8	11,479	223	11,702	1,311,712	1,382,853
	1931	4	632	125	757	60,921	61,278
	1932	3	1,199	47	1,246	85,472	65,347
	1933	2	39	1	40	1,120	847
Total	1929	259	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,395
	1930	183	51,972	2,350	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
	1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,584
	1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048

6. Causes of Industrial Disputes.—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or

partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz. :—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) trade unionism; (4) employment of particular classes or persons; (5) working conditions; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes.* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1927 to 1933.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	24	8	8	..	4	5	1
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	3	6	9	17	11	4
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	66	39	45	44	16	26	14
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	24	2	6	4	2	2	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	4	2	2	..	..	..	7
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	12	6	3	..	1	2	1
(b) Other union questions ..	5	24	17	12	20	4	3	3
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	152	105	87	48	50	50	35
5. Working conditions ..	51	72	48	31	27	22	11	9
6. Sympathetic ..	5	5	9	6	11	5	2	..
7. Other causes ..	8	64	54	53	20	13	15	16
Total ..	208	441	287	259	183	154	127	90

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	7,316	2,775	2,414	..	2,053	1,295	29
(b) Against decrease ..	563	300	1,317	10,532	12,824	7,108	7,327	2,178
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	20,797	17,057	8,742	12,686	3,999	5,417	4,336
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	7,813	61	21,646	4,334	192	198	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	288	1,005	2,067	..	..	..	2,620
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	4,452	193	103	..	9	17	89
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	25,848	2,311	4,367	4,160	2,240	501	795
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	55,174	35,379	22,933	7,751	12,023	12,556	11,803
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	29,766	14,169	4,672	4,276	6,659	2,804	4,503
6. Sympathetic ..	947	1,484	6,123	11,604	4,010	1,053	316	..
7. Other causes ..	1,758	48,039	16,032	16,524	4,181	2,331	2,486	3,850
Total ..	50,283	200,757	96,422	104,604	54,222	37,667	32,917	30,113

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

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	130,691	6,548	7,433	..	15,425	5,990	87
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	2,578	3,824	2,332,157	1,227,868	111,258	123,571	17,431
(c) Other wage questions	76,183	83,831	80,755	47,261	113,102	43,746	17,631	18,736
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	305,782	725	1,887,196	63,583	152	2,894	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	4,487	2,667	3,183	..	..	..	8,895
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	91,002	82,156	2,137	424	..	90	59	89
(b) Other union questions	32,388	204,802	8,900	49,924	50,223	11,752	6,261	1,421
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	310,425	423,553	78,492	24,683	38,567	36,054	31,799
5. Working conditions ..	73,362	303,788	98,852	8,545	8,551	17,106	14,902	22,865
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	3,573	106,358	23,482	17,648	4,070	1,096	..
7. Other causes ..	5,212	261,468	42,957	23,381	5,641	3,816	3,860	10,633
Total ..	623,528	1,713,581	777,278	4,461,478	1,511,241	245,991	212,318	111,956

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

The number of disputes concerning "wages" in 1933 was 19, representing 21 per cent. of the total. The heading "Employment of particular classes or persons" includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over "Employment" questions in 1933 numbered 35, or 39 per cent. of the total, and over "Working Conditions" 9, or 10 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 63, or 70 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

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

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

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (b) In favour of employer, when the

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

(ii) *Results in each State, 1933.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1933, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—Results, 1933(a).

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	10	36	6	1	2,325	11,154	1,313	213	3,368	47,771	1,475	426
Victoria ..	1	9	2	..	590	5,595	1,265	..	590	22,838	3,265	..
Queensland ..	5	5	1	..	1,293	1,847	380	..	3,213	9,903	760	..
South Australia ..	..	1	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	100	..	..
Western Australia	1	6	3	..	570	2,022	1,328	..	5,130	3,998	7,768	..
Tasmania ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	75	..	..	..	1,200	..
N. Territory ..	..	1	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	87	..	..
F.C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. (a)	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1933, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables:—

State.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.
New South Wales ..	1	1	64	64
Total ..	1	1	64	64

(iii) *Australia, 1933.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1933, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1933.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase	..	1	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	87	..	..
(b) Against decrease	..	2	2	..	..	1,838	340	..	..	15,966	1,465	..
(c) Other Wage questions	2	10	2	..	892	2,747	697	..	5,452	12,207	1,077	..
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	..	4	1	1	..	2,300	43	213	..	8,200	205	426
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	1	..	..	..	89	..	..	..	89	..	..	..
(b) Other union questions	..	3	..	..	..	705	..	..	..	1,421	..	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons	8	25	2	..	2,606	8,854	343	..	4,526	26,930	343	..
Working conditions	1	4	4	..	187	1,558	2,758	..	368	11,739	10,758	..
Sympathetic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	5	9	2	..	1,004	2,666	180	..	1,866	8,147	620	..
Total(a)	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426

(a) See note to table on page 96.

(iv) *Australia, 1929 to 1933.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1929–1933, classified according to results:—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1929..	20	135	44	5	11,200	69,859	7,150	15,304	38,943	4,315,760	43,174	26,302
1930..	36	117	24	1	4,133	45,204	3,343	520	13,497	1,358,044	25,177	13,000
1931..	27	80	25	..	5,917	26,182	3,406	..	47,191	142,006	49,222	..
1932..	29	77	21	..	5,432	17,518	9,962	..	33,572	48,893	239,853	..
1933 (a)	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426

(a) See note on page 96.

The figures for the year 1929 in the table above and 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.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but later the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1933 was 65. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

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

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

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

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1927 to 1933 (a)*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder:—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.(a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	229	138	130	134	88	87	64
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	18	8	8	3	3	4	1
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	13	10	3	6	11	3	3
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	19	8	1	2	1	2	3
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	19	6	6	..	4	3	5
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	13	5	10	7	9	8	7	4
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	10	3	3	1	2	1	3
By other methods ..	13	122	99	90	23	21	18	11
Total	208	435	282	254	178	132	127	(a) 89

(a) See note on page 96.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933 (a)
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,337	94,070	37,708	32,393	40,804	22,292	22,393	29,703
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	5,839	2,242	19,161	196	1,885	1,800	1,100
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	3,763	2,009	487	3,476	3,871	1,640	1,490
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	4,314	2,975	56	184	42	416	1,390
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	639	33,517	1,497	311	..	1,083	1,839	1,096
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	638	533	11,047	5,411	2,040	222	460	986
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	1,104	266	144	40	32	11	1,271
By other methods ..	2,988	56,860	38,916	45,350	5,560	8,058	4,156	3,213
Total	50,283	200,000	95,660	103,513	53,200	37,305	32,917	(a) 50,049

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	700,968	273,254	2,417,171	1,289,487	109,601	87,650	34,774
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	100,148	36,937	1,279,258	2,893	2,623	79,872	6,600
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	80,813	38,878	3,261	36,648	25,257	7,423	3,510
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	60,236	29,533	56	1,272	252	3,408	6,330
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	305,303	3,962	1,882	..	30,317	18,596	13,437
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	9,706	266,369	610,686	34,612	27,042	6,874	10,549
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	30,289	750	9,861	80	5,353	44	8,627
By other methods ..	56,509	422,094	96,637	100,004	24,726	37,970	8,451	6,071
Total	623,528	1,709,359	746,320	4,424,179	1,409,718	238,419	112,318	(a) 111,892

(a) See note on page 96.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 72 in 1933. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," stoppages of work frequently

occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

9. Interstate Disputes.—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases of large dimensions, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section. During the year 1933 there were no stoppages of work which could be considered as interstate disputes.

Particulars of interstate disputes during past years have been published in Labour Report, No. 20, and in previous issues.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. General.—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

From 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the relative intensity of unemployment from time to time. It is believed that they can be taken as a rough index of the percentage of workers unemployed at any time.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. Unemployment.—(i) *States, 1933.*—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. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs :—

Unemployment—1933.

State	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	114	186,202	53,839	28.9
Victoria	81	115,096	25,726	22.3
Queensland	46	50,395	7,705	15.3
South Australia	58	29,370	8,799	29.9
Western Australia	61	25,278	6,257	24.8
Tasmania	34	8,964	1,709	19.1
Australia	394	415,305	104,035	25.1

(ii) *Australia*, 1891 to 1934 (3rd Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1934 (3rd Quarter) in respect of :—

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

Unemployment—Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

Unemployment—Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1926 (average for year) ..	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
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " ..	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1931 1st Quarter ..	397	440,234	113,614	25.8
2nd " ..	397	429,637	118,424	27.6
3rd " ..	396	426,603	120,694	28.3
4th " ..	396	423,493	118,732	28.0
1932 1st " ..	395	425,094	120,366	28.3
2nd " ..	396	413,742	124,068	30.0
3rd " ..	395	412,997	122,340	29.6
4th " ..	392	409,902	115,042	28.1
1933 1st " ..	394	412,674	109,182	26.5
2nd " ..	394	415,559	106,652	25.7
3rd " ..	394	416,426	104,560	25.1
4th " ..	394	416,560	95,745	23.0
1934 1st Quarter ..	394	422,056	92,297	21.9
2nd " ..	394	422,113	88,413	20.9
3rd " ..	394	425,104	86,652	20.4

3. Unemployment by Industries.—(i) *Australia, 1933.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, 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, 1933.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,580	6,466	34.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	63	71,640	20,517	28.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	51	35,777	6,076	17.0
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	22	32,957	5,743	17.4
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	18,582	2,798	15.1
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	65	38,038	13,039	34.3
VII. Building ..	47	48,879	17,412	35.7
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	21	25,901	7,459	28.8
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	12	17,738	4,446	25.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	84	107,213	20,079	18.7
All Groups	394	415,305	104,035	25.1

(ii) *Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1932 to 1934.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed in the fourth quarter of 1932 up to the third quarter of 1934. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

Industrial Group.	1912. End of Year.	1932.	1933.				1934.		
		4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3.7	38.4	36.2	35.3	34.8	32.9	31.7	31.1	29.3
II. Engineering, Metal Works . .	7.4	31.6	30.2	30.0	28.6	25.8	24.8	24.2	22.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. .	7.3	18.4	16.6	16.7	18.1	16.5	15.5	17.1	17.9
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. .	6.3	17.8	17.1	17.4	19.1	16.1	16.0	12.5	13.8
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2.8	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.5	13.2	11.8	11.7	10.3
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	6.9	39.8	37.8	35.9	32.9	30.4	26.8	24.7	24.1
VII. Building . . .	5.1	40.2	38.7	36.6	35.1	32.2	30.8	28.2	26.0
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	5.6	33.7	29.1	28.1	29.0	29.1	27.9	28.3	30.3
X. Other Land Transport . .	1.1	28.0	27.1	25.4	24.8	23.0	22.1	21.1	20.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .									
	3.4	21.1	19.9	19.2	18.8	17.1	16.7	16.5	15.9
AUSTRALIA . . .	3.6	28.1	26.3	25.7	25.1	23.0	21.9	20.9	20.4

(iii) *Australia and States, 1933.*—The following table shows for Australia and for each State the percentage of unemployed in each industrial group for the year 1933:—

Unemployment—Percentages by Industries, 1933.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Manufacturing—							
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	30.1	37.1	20.9	48.9	38.0	22.4	34.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	39.4	29.1	16.8	36.4	26.8	16.5	28.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	29.0	12.0	19.1	14.7	13.0	17.8	17.0
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	26.4	12.1	8.2	21.6	28.2	6.3	17.4
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	27.3	10.0	6.5	19.9	21.1	10.8	15.1
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	45.0	25.0	8.6	26.4	22.5	29.8	34.3
VII. Building . . .	32.0	35.2	32.6	51.5	35.1	50.2	35.7
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	29.0	23.3	18.3	69.5	18.4	21.8	28.8
IX. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services . . .							
	32.0	20.5	10.9	41.1	31.1	32.0	23.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .							
	23.5	16.8	10.3	12.4	15.5	16.2	18.7
All Groups . . .	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1

4. **Unemployment.—States.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1919 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 11, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. The

following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1922 to 1934 (3rd Quarter):—

Unemployment—Percentages—Yearly and Quarterly.

Period.			N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1922	Year	..	11.5	6.7	10.0	5.7	10.0	8.7	9.3
1923	"	..	9.2	5.4	7.1	4.6	5.7	3.8	7.1
1924	"	..	12.6	7.1	6.4	4.6	5.5	3.8	8.9
1925	"	..	11.0	8.6	6.6	4.3	6.1	7.8	8.8
1926	"	..	7.4	6.4	8.4	5.2	7.1	13.9	7.1
1927	"	..	7.0	7.4	5.9	7.2	5.4	11.1	7.0
1928	"	..	11.3	10.9	7.0	15.0	8.2	10.6	10.6
1929	"	..	11.5	12.1	7.1	15.7	9.9	13.4	12.1
1930	"	..	21.7	18.3	10.7	23.3	19.2	19.1	19.3
1931	"	..	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	27.4	27.4
1932	"	..	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0
1933	"	..	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1
1930	1st Quarter	..	16.3	14.1	8.4	18.6	15.1	7.5	14.6
	2nd "	..	21.0	17.6	10.1	21.4	18.7	18.9	18.3
	3rd "	..	23.3	19.4	11.6	24.7	18.4	23.4	20.3
	4th "	..	26.3	21.9	14.3	28.5	24.6	26.5	23.4
1931	1st "	..	29.2	24.4	14.1	30.6	26.1	26.6	25.8
	2nd "	..	30.7	26.3	16.1	32.4	27.1	27.3	27.6
	3rd "	..	31.6	26.8	16.9	33.3	27.9	27.3	28.3
	4th "	..	31.5	25.6	17.3	33.7	28.1	28.4	28.0
1932	1st "	..	31.8	26.0	18.2	33.1	28.6	27.3	28.1
	2nd "	..	33.2	27.7	19.9	35.2	30.3	27.4	30.0
	3rd "	..	33.0	27.0	19.3	35.4	30.1	26.9	29.6
	4th "	..	31.9	25.2	17.9	32.2	28.9	25.8	28.1
1933	1st "	..	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.3	27.1	19.8	26.5
	2nd "	..	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0	25.7
	3rd "	..	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	19.2	25.1
	4th "	..	27.0	19.9	13.8	28.9	20.5	18.2	23.0
1934	1st "	..	25.8	18.6	13.7	28.5	19.5	17.7	21.9
	2nd "	..	25.0	18.0	12.7	25.4	18.3	17.9	20.9
	3rd "	..	24.5	17.5	11.4	25.4	17.2	18.9	20.4

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

6. **Seasonal Employment in Australia.**—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Labour Report, No. 19.

7. **Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.**—(i) *General.*—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious in 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and

sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1932 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in the two preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report.

Unfortunately, the provision made proved inadequate to meet the situation, as the number of unemployed increased in 1931 and 1932. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force in 1932, 1933 and 1934 are briefly reviewed.

(ii) **COMMONWEALTH.**—(a) *General.*—The *Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act*, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The money was to be free of interest, and the amounts allotted to the States were as follows:—New South Wales, £600,000; Victoria, £475,000; Queensland, £310,000; South Australia, £195,000; Western Australia, £145,000; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments are conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. The total expenditure up to 31st July, 1933, was £1,367,638. In December, 1932, the Government allocated a further £100,000 to the States' for expenditure on Commonwealth works, in order to mitigate the condition of the workless at the Christmas season. The Commonwealth Government proposes to make available to the States on a population basis during 1934–35 the sum of £2,000,000 to be expended on public works.

(b) *Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment.*—An Advisory Committee, consisting of five members, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932.

One of the functions of the Committee is the preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings. The operations of the committee do not interfere with or hamper State activities, but render all possible assistance to the States. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development stated that the Premiers' Conference decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

(iii) *New South Wales.*—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 was as follows:—*Unemployment Relief Tax Act*, No. 16 of 1932; *Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Acts*, Nos. 5, 15, 22, and 56 of 1932; *Finances Adjustment Act*, No. 27 of 1932; *Finances Adjustment (Relief of Unemployment and Public Service Salaries) Act*, No. 3 of 1933; *Unemployment Relief Tax Act*, No. 4, 1933; *Taxation Reduction Act*, No. 11, 1933; *Special Income and Wages Tax (Management) Act*, No. 13, 1933; *Housing of the Unemployed Act*, No. 4, 1934; *Housing of the Unemployed (Grant) Act*, No. 5, 1934; and *Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act*, No. 25, 1934.

The Unemployment Relief Tax was discontinued on 30th November, 1933, and replaced by a Wages Tax on income from employment and a Special Income Tax on income from other sources.

The Wages Tax is as follows :—40s. and under, Nil ; over 40s. to 50s., 9d. ; over 50s. to 60s., 1s. 3d. ; over 60s. to 70s., 1s. 9d. ; over 70s., 1s. on first £2, plus 1d. on each 2s. 6d. of next £2, plus 1d. on each 2s. of the balance.

The rate of Special Income Tax on five-twelfths of the income earned in 1933-34 is 12d. in the £, and on seventh-twelfths 6d. in the £ on first £60; 8d. in the £ on second £60; and 10d. in the £ on the balance. Where the income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources the rate is calculated in regard to total income. Persons residing in Australia whose income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum are not required to pay the tax.

(iv) *Victoria*.—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—The *Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts*, Nos. 4026 and 4027 of 1932 ; the *Unemployment Relief Tax Acts*, Nos. 4023, 4053, 4057, 4059 and 4097 of 1932 ; *Unemployment Relief (Administration) Act*, No. 4135, 1933 ; *Unemployment Relief Tax (Assessment) Act*, No. 4171, 1933 ; *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act*, No. 4172, 1933 ; *Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act* No. 4173, 1933 ; and *Unemployment Relief Tax (Rates) Act*, No. 4242, 1934.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 1.2d. in the £ for incomes of £52 to £103 per annum ; 3.24d. from £104 to £207 ; 4.05d. from £208 to £312 ; and so on up to a maximum rate of 14.20d. for incomes in excess of £3,000.

(v) *Queensland*.—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1933-34, but in the Order-in-Council extending the Acts for a further period of twelve months to 30th June, 1935, provision was made for rebate of tax where amount of income received over maximum specified for each grade involved the payment of more tax than the actual amount of increased income received by the individual.

The existing rates of taxation are 3d. in the £ up to £104 per annum; 6d. over £104 to £208 ; 9d. over £208 to £499 ; and 1s. over £499. Flat rates also apply in certain cases, e.g., 9d. in the £ in respect of seasonal workers, and 6d. in the £ for casual workers, &c.

(vi) *South Australia*.—Legislation covering special taxation for unemployment relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) *Western Australia*.—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1932 to 1934. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purpose being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £1 applicable to all incomes over £1 per week, and a Financial Emergency Tax of 4½d. in the £1 from 1st December, 1932, similar to the Hospital Tax.

(viii) *Tasmania*.—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 comprised the *Unemployment Relief Tax Acts*, Nos. 4 and 27 of 1932 ; the *Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Act*, No. 409 of 1932 and No. 2 of 1933 ; the *Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act*, No. 4 of 1933 ; the *Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Execution Act*, Nos. 2 and 3, Nos. 11 and 53, 1933 ; *Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act*, No. 10, 1933 and *Unemployment Relief (Appropriation) Act*, No. 6, 1934.

The rates of special taxation for unemployed relief are—4d. in the £ on the first £312; 5d. on £313 to £519; 9d. on £520 to £1,500; 1s. over £1,500. Although this tax is nominally an Income Tax, the receipts are largely utilized for unemployment relief purposes.

8. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.—(i) *New South Wales.*—The Unemployment Relief Council formulates schemes for the absorption of persons out of work and allocates the moneys to be expended therefor. The labour for relief works is engaged usually through the Labour Exchanges organized in the Department of Labour and Industry. The distribution of food relief and other charitable assistance is undertaken by the Department of the Chief Secretary under the supervision of the Director of Charitable Relief. The method of distributing food relief by means of orders to suppliers introduced in 1932-33 is still in operation.

The following statement shows the value of food relief orders for the various family units, and the working time and wages in respect of emergency relief work which is substituted for sustenance where practicable:—

Family Unit.	Scale.	Per fortnight.			
		Limit of Income.	Value of Food Relief. (Metropolitan).	Emergency Relief Work.	
				Work Time.	Earnings.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Hrs.	£ s. d.
Single Adult	A	1 5 0	0 13 0	14	1 1 10
Married Couple	B	2 0 0	1 1 6	24	1 17 5
Married couple, 1 child ..	B1	2 10 0	1 13 6	30	2 6 9
Married couple, 2 children ..	B2	3 0 0	1 19 6	32	2 9 10
Married couple, 3 children ..	B3	3 5 0	2 5 6	36	2 16 1
Married couple, 4 children ..	B4	3 10 0	2 11 6	40	3 2 4
Married couple, 5 children ..	B5	3 15 0	2 17 6	44	3 8 6
Married couple, 6 children ..	B6	4 5 0	3 3 6	48	3 14 9
Married couple, 7 children ..	B7	4 15 0	3 9 6	52	4 1 0
Each Additional Unit .. ..	..	0 10 0	0 6 0	4	0 6 3

The foregoing scales date from 3rd May, 1934, when the rates were increased. Where there are unemployed children between the ages of fifteen and twenty years in a family the parents' working time may be extended by eight hours per fortnight. The emergency relief work to which the foregoing scale of working time and wages applies is undertaken by the councils of the municipalities and shires.

The Unemployment Relief Council provides the moneys for the payment of wages and subsidizes the councils at the rate of 10 per cent. of the wages and the councils pay all other costs. Works for the purposes (usually drainage work) have been undertaken also by the Department of Public Works; and in such cases the Unemployment Relief Council provides all the moneys.

(ii) *Victoria.*—Sustenance payments are distributed by relief committees approved by the Charities Board of Victoria, and with the assistance of the police. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933.

The maximum income and allowance at 28th August, 1933, under the system are as follow:—

Family Unit.	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds per week.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.		Family Unit.	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds per week.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.	
		Persons not working in Return for Sustenance.	Persons working in Return for Sustenance.			Persons not working in Return for Sustenance.	Persons working in Return for Sustenance.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Itinerant unemployed male ..	10 0	5 9	10 0	Man, wife and 3 children ..	30 0	16 6	27 6
Individual residing with relatives or strangers (other than parents) unable to support him or her ..	12 0	6 0	12 0	Man, wife and 4 children ..	32 6	19 0	30 0
Man and wife ..	20 0	9 0	20 0	Man, wife and 5 children ..	35 0	21 6	32 6
Man, wife and 1 child ..	25 0	11 6	22 6	Man, wife and 6 children ..	37 6	24 0	35 0
Man, wife and 2 children ..	27 6	14 0	25 0	Man, wife and 7 children ..	40 0	26 6	37 6
				Man, wife and 8 or more children ..	42 6	29 0	40 0

Note.—An additional 2s. 6d. is granted for each unemployed child of 16 and over residing with the applicant working for sustenance, provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 42s. 6d. Total family income plus sustenance must not exceed 57s. per week.

To conform to the table indicated above, the number of hours to be worked by the applicant is computed by dividing the amount of sustenance he is entitled to receive per week by the hourly basic wage prevailing in the municipality in which he resides. With the exception of four or five industrial municipalities in the metropolitan area, all male applicants in receipt of sustenance are employable within their own municipalities on municipal work that would not ordinarily be undertaken as part of the municipal programme. The performance of work in return for sustenance must not entail the dismissal of any person ordinarily employed by the municipality.

In both municipal and governmental work in return for sustenance, the usual arrangement provides for the employment of the men for continuous periods equivalent to the amounts they are entitled to receive for two weeks' sustenance. For instance, an applicant with a classification of man, wife and three children, is entitled to sustenance, if working in return therefor, at the rate of 27s. 6d. per week. He would thus be employed for a period which would enable him to earn 55s., representing two weeks' sustenance. If the basic wage were 10s. per day he would work for five and one-half days and would again be called up at the expiration of the period which the amount of wages represented in weeks at the sustenance rates he is entitled to receive.

At the lower rates, applicants receive orders on tradespeople ranging from 6s. per week to 29s. per week in accordance with their family unit.

(iii) *Queensland.*—The Intermittent Relief Scheme, which is operative in all the larger towns of the State, provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. Destitute persons in centres where Intermittent Relief work is not operating draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table.

Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as from 15th September, 1933.

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided.
s. d.			s. d.
10 0	One person	1	13 6
14 6	Man and wife	1½	20 3
18 0	Man, wife and 1 child	2	27 0
21 6	Man, wife and 2 children	2	27 0
25 0	Man, wife and 3 children	2½	33 9
28 6	Man, wife and 4 children	3	40 6
32 0	Man, wife and 5 children	3	40 6
35 6	Man, wife and 6 children	3½	47 3
39 0	Man, wife and 7 children	4	54 0
42 6 (maxi.)	Man, wife and 8 children	4	54 0

The above rates of pay, when work is provided, are increased in the northern and western parts of the State by the addition of the parities provided in the basic wage declaration.

(iv) *South Australia*.—Food relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is as follows :—

Family Unit.	Per Week. s. d.
Single person	5 3
Man and wife	10 6
Man, wife and one child	13 1
Man, wife and two children	15 8
Man, wife and three children	18 3
Man, wife and four children	20 10

The above rates are based on weekly average. The approximate amount granted for each child is 2s. 7d. per week.

Married men are granted 1 cwt. of firewood weekly—an extra ½ cwt. per week being allowed during the winter months. Infants not naturally fed are supplied with fresh milk and special foods.

(v) *Western Australia*.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are given part-time employment enabling them to earn 30s. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted in approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week, and are required to work one day per week at a sewing centre.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment upon relief works was placed on a rotary basis, which provides four weeks' full-time work followed by further full-time work equal to the value of periods of sustenance, as set out hereunder :—

Rate of Sustenance per week.	Period of Rotation.	Employment on Relief Work.		" Standing Down " Period.(b)
		Full-time work (a)	Further full-time work (a) equivalent to value of the under-mentioned.	
		" A."	" B."	
s. d.	weeks.	weeks.	weeks' sustenance.	weeks.
14 0	11	4	7	11
21 0	10	4	6	10
28 0	9	4	5	9
35 0	8	4	4	8
42 0	7	4	3	7
49 0	7	4	3	7

(a) At Arbitration rates.

(b) After completion of " A " and " B " no further work or sustenance is available until the elapse of the periods shown dating from commencement of " A ".

(vi) *Tasmania*.—The following scale of sustenance rates came into operation on 16th July, 1934 :—

Family Unit.	Cities and Suburbs.			Country Districts.(a)		
	Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.		Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.	
	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Single person	10 0	10	13 4	10 0	9	12 0
Married couple	18 0	18½	24 3	14 0	12	16 0
Married couple with 1 child ..	21 3	21½	28 1	17 0	15	20 0
Married couple with 2 children	24 6	24½	35 0	20 0	18	24 0
Married couple with 3 children	27 9	28	37 4	23 0	21	28 0
Married couple with 4 children	31 0	31½	41 8	26 0	24	32 0
Married couple with 5 children	34 3	34½	46 0	29 0	27	36 0
Married couple with 6 children	37 6	37½	50 4	32 0	30	40 0
Married couple with 7 children	40 9	41	54 8	35 0	32	42 8
Married couple with 8 children	44 0	44	58 8	35 0	32	42 8
Married couple with 9 children	44 0	44	58 8	35 0	32	42 8

(a) Excluding Glenorchy and Clarence which are treated as suburbs of Hobart.

NOTE.—When work for sustenance is performed payment is made in cash. When no work is performed sustenance orders on the various storekeepers are issued to the men.

Firewood is allowed also at the rate of ½ ton fortnightly in winter, and every three weeks in summer, at a cost of approximately 1s. 8d. per week.

In addition, 1 pint of milk per day is issued where there is a child under four years of age.

Arrangements are made with Municipal Councils whereby men in receipt of sustenance perform a certain number of hours work each week and receive payment in cash. The Council is reimbursed the wages paid by submitting a claim to the Social Services Department. The work to be provided by such Councils to be in addition to that which would ordinarily be undertaken. The Councils not to reduce the annual votes for works because of the extra items, also not to displace any permanent employees. The men to be employed at the basic rate of pay, for a sufficient number of hours each week to cover the amount of sustenance authorized by the Department. The Councils to provide supervision, tools and equipment; also material required for the work.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below :—

Family Unit.	Scale of Sustenance per week.		Maximum Earnings Allowed.*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Single person	6	5	34	0
Man and wife	9	10	80	0
Man, wife and one child	15	10	80	0
Man, wife and 2 or 3 children	20	6	104	0
Man, wife and 4 or 5 children	24	6	126	0 ^(a)
Man, wife and 6 children	24	11	172	0
Man, wife and 7 children	28	3	195	0
Man, wife and 8 children	28	8	218	0

(a) 149s. for 5 children.

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

Relief work is granted on the basis of one week in three for a married man and one in five for a single man.

(viii) *Northern Territory*.—Rations are issued only to sick persons, women and children, and to the aged and infirm. Married men are required to perform work to the value of 25s. (approximately 1½ days) per week and single men to the value of 15s. (approximately 1 day) per week. Relief is restricted to persons who were residing continuously in the Territory for three years prior to the date of application. Concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of Territory, repatriation of aged Chinese, &c.

9. **Unemployment Relief Funds.**—(i) *Commonwealth*.—The Commonwealth Government made available to the States in 1929–30 from the Federal Aid Roads Account the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment; and further supplemented this amount by £750,000 in 1930–31; £304,000 in 1931–32; £1,156,000 (from Loans) in 1932–33; and £300,000 (from Loans) in 1933–34. Other references appear in section 7 (ii) *ante*.

* Per period of four weeks.

(ii) *New South Wales*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Fund in this State during the years 1930-31 to 1933-34 were as follow :—

Year.	Receipts. £	Expenditure. £
1930-31 ..	4,377,835	4,357,085
1931-32 ..	6,042,256	6,105,452
1932-33 ..	6,736,923	3,995,362
1933-34 ..	5,274,475	1,907,563

(iii) *Victoria*.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1930-31 to 1933-34 :—

Year.	Receipts. £	Expenditure. £
1930-31 ..	1,238,504	1,343,281
1931-32 ..	1,545,715	1,650,493
1932-33 ..	1,817,548	2,838,084
1933-34 ..	1,710,552	1,804,499

Allowing for adjustments in respect of earlier years, the total expenditure on Unemployment Relief to 30th June, 1934, was £9,041,053.

(iv) *Queensland*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1930-31 to 1933-34 were as follow :—

Year.	Receipts. £	Expenditure. £
1930-31 ..	702,640	700,112
1931-32 ..	1,089,645	1,200,674
1932-33 ..	1,806,010	1,771,111
1933-34 ..	1,967,942	1,903,888

(v) *South Australia*.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from General Revenue. In addition the Minister may issue licences to charitable organizations to raise money for the relief of unemployment in their districts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (excluding Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1930-31 was £716,244; during 1931-32, £852,059; during 1932-33, £622,331; and during 1933-34, £534,418.*

(vi) *Western Australia*.—Special unemployment taxation is not levied in this State. Amounts required for sustenance and general relief of destitution are provided by the Government from Consolidated Revenue. In 1930-31 sustenance payments amounted to £436,146 and expenditure on relief works to £149,455, and in 1931-32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547. In 1932-33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £346,956 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work to £775,131. In 1933-34 the expenditure from Revenue was £232,192, representing £176,203 for rations and lodging; £49,239 on sustenance work; £2,274 for grants to institutions; and £4,476 on firewood and miscellaneous.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—Receipts for the relief of unemployment are now obtained from a special tax and a tax on wages, the amount received in

* Expenditure of £108,980 by Public Relief Department on Sustenance to Destitute, probably also Unemployment Relief.

1933-34 being £215,000. An estimate of the amounts expended for the last four years on relief work and sustenance for the unemployed is given below.

	Year, 1930-31.	Year, 1931-32.	Year, 1932-33.	Year 1933-34.
	£	£	£	£
From Revenue.	51,800	70,000	69,892	168,350
From Loans	35,300	40,000	62,447	56,106

The amount of £168,350 for 1933-34 consisted of £83,639 for relief works and £84,711 for sustenance (wages and provisions).

(viii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—There is no special taxation for the relief of unemployment, but the Commonwealth Government credited a Trust Fund with £15,000 at the end of 1931-32, in addition to meeting its ordinary obligations for relief from revenue, special loans, &c. The expenditure in 1932-33 amounted to £67,580, and a substantial amount of relief was also provided from the Additions-New Works Estimates as well as the General Maintenance Estimates. The expenditure in 1933-34 amounted to £2,738 on the alleviation of distress including ration relief and £1,473 on relief works, but in addition the ordinary revenue and loan votes for Additions, New Works, Buildings, etc., provided work for the unemployed, but the amount spent in this way is not readily available.

(ix) *Northern Territory*.—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932-33 was £10,828, and for 1933-34, £7,324.

(x) *Loan Expenditure.*—In addition to expenditure from ordinary revenue, a large amount was also expended in the various States from Loan funds, but owing to the complication of moneys being advanced by the Commonwealth to the States; expenditure by the Commonwealth in the States; and the difficulty of stating the extent to which the ordinary Loan programmes of the States relieved unemployment, it is almost impossible to publish satisfactory figures for the past four years, 1930-31 to 1933-34. The total amount expended from Loan appropriations by all States for the relief of unemployment in 1933-34, has been estimated at £11,994,260, but this amount is subject to the complications mentioned above. In addition, the Commonwealth Government made available £300,000 for assistance to the States. The Gross Loan Expenditure on Works, &c., less Revenue deficits, &c., by the States amounted to £19,660,000, and the Commonwealth £224,000, but the most that can be claimed for such expenditure in this connexion is that had it been curtailed on the grounds of financial stringency, unemployment would have been greater.

10. **Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance.**—The number of persons in receipt of relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the numbers in receipt of or working for sustenance in the various States at the 30th June, 1934 :—

State.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales	..	..	..	92,092	268,848	5.6	
Victoria	..	..	..	26,966	183,960	1.4	
Queensland	..	..	..	30,592	98,974	3.1	
South Australia	..	..	..	17,994	52,340	3.0	
Western Australia	..	..	..	1,309	44,273	0.3	
Tasmania	..	..	..	1,703	27,957	0.1	
Territories	..	..	..	849			
Total	..	..	..	171,505	627,112	2.5	

The above figures are exclusive of dependants as complete figures are not available for all States and Territories.

dependants as complete figures are not available for all

June 1934

msw	40%	not receiving
hes	66%	"
ms	75%	" Sent ch.

In addition to the above, large numbers of workers were engaged on "relief" works, mostly on a "rotational" system, either directly employed by the various governments or through local government authorities. As the cost was made a charge against the ordinary votes for works and services and loan appropriations, it has not been possible to secure satisfactory information in regard to the actual numbers involved.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. General.—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the first quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

2. Applications and Positions Filled.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the State Free Labour Bureaux in the various States in the years 1929 to 1933. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia.

Year.				Applications for employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1929	..	..	..	310,752	72,721	71,806
1930	..	..	..	668,506	143,219	154,923
1931	..	..	..	838,481	104,353	129,451
1932	..	..	..	741,224	124,553	137,044
1933	..	..	..	671,175	183,052	192,772

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

3. Details for each State.—The next table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State in the year 1933 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, 1933.

State.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled.
New South Wales	197,068	131,037	130,717
Victoria	84,573	20,370	20,370
Queensland	122,487	20,117	20,117
South Australia	237,580	5,701	5,701
Western Australia	19,882	5,827	5,827
Tasmania	9,585	(a)	10,040
Total	671,175	183,052(b)	192,772

(a) Particulars not available. (b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

4. Details in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives details for the years 1932 and 1933 in industrial groups :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1932.			1933.		
	Applications for Employ- ment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.	Applications for Employ- ment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
I. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Workers, etc. . .	7,872	666	851	7,078	879	901
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	25,923	734	1,096	22,335	1,079	1,596
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	7,176	611	819	6,523	898	1,278
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	3,361	2,118	2,212	5,135	3,080	3,224
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	1,388	45	60	1,307	66	79
VI. Other Manufac- turing .. .	7,076	1,756	1,827	6,432	2,581	3,007
VII. Building .. .	50,593	3,993	5,217	45,812	5,868	7,854
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	3,252	594	731	2,995	873	922
IX. Rail and Tram Services .. .	208,455	7,755	7,715	187,603	12,397	12,508
X. Other Land Trans- port .. .	8,561	3,972	3,878	7,752	5,838	5,832
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . .	343	..	135	361	133	139
XII. Pastoral, Agricul- tural, Rural, etc. .	32,055	10,045	10,438	30,126	15,763	16,012
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	21,238	5,575	4,696	19,031	8,193	8,243
XIV. General Labour and Miscel- laneous .. .	361,731	86,689	97,369	328,683	125,404	131,255
Total	741,224	124,553	137,044	671,175	183,052	192,772

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in States which do not adopt this practice. Moreover, special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux in 1933 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 131,255, or 68 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), and pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.), were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment. The majority of the workers who apply are unskilled, although skilled workers when they find that there is no employment in their own trade register for unskilled work, and for this reason the above does not represent an unimpeachable picture of the relative position of unemployment in the various industrial groups.

5. Quarterly Applications for Employment.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment registered in each State in each of the quarters specified. A marked increase in the number of registrations occurred in 1930 and 1931. In the four quarters of 1929 the number of applications for employment remained fairly constant, but in the succeeding quarters the depressed state of trade and industry was shown by the increasing numbers of workpeople registering at the Bureaux for employment and sustenance. The number of registrations increased in each quarter of 1930 and reached its peak in the first quarter of 1931.

State Free Employment Bureaux—Registrations for Employment.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
1929.							
1st Quarter ..	18,668	8,668	23,630	16,541	3,381	534	73,442
2nd " ..	18,918	11,187	21,494	17,733	3,610	968	73,910
3rd " ..	17,901	10,731	27,200	19,801	7,131	929	83,693
4th " ..	17,137	8,955	28,233	20,574	4,006	802	79,707
1930.							
1st Quarter ..	27,715	10,180	29,120	22,009	5,263	1,111	95,398
2nd " ..	51,769	31,085	29,697	29,101	7,926	1,785	151,363
3rd " ..	82,575	32,506	28,310	43,389	14,364	5,178	206,322
4th " ..	88,069	34,085	35,665	48,832	5,229	3,543	215,423
1931.							
1st Quarter ..	84,242	36,344	40,957	62,269	6,008	3,727	233,547
2nd " ..	70,344	34,589	32,037	69,144	5,068	2,927	214,109
3rd " ..	60,367	26,140	23,981	72,307	16,937	2,501	202,233
4th " ..	54,899	21,021	30,744	74,029	4,507	3,392	188,592
1932.							
1st Quarter ..	59,723	23,458	38,637	69,349	6,154	3,905	201,226
2nd " ..	36,135	22,693	33,671	72,066	8,774	3,691	177,030
3rd " ..	44,983	17,447	35,785	72,924	21,866	3,567	196,572
4th " ..	32,850	17,724	37,141	63,328	12,529	2,824	166,396
1933.							
1st Quarter ..	59,347	21,543	34,619	61,123	..	2,131	..
2nd " ..	52,516	23,386	30,503	60,872	..	1,576	..
3rd " ..	48,458	23,071	28,400	61,299	..	2,598	..
4th " ..	36,747	16,573	28,965	54,286	..	2,260	..

§ 4. Industrial Accidents.

1. Source of Information.—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports

issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. Number of Accidents Reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1929 to 1933:—

Industrial Accident.—Number, 1929 to 1933.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents							
1929 ..	65	20	15	10	11	16	137
1930 ..	51	10	15	1	20	7	104
1931 ..	41	14	5	6	18	8	92
1932 ..	56	9	8	3	21	6	103
1933 ..	54	17	9	2	26	8	116
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days							
1929 ..	(a) 6,061	655	325	264	340	56	7,701
1930 ..	5,586	531	230	219	349	79	6,994
1931 ..	4,307	398	278	182	430	54	5,649
1932 ..	4,615	441	235	123	392	93	5,899
1933 ..	5,337	558	232	134	561	76	6,898

(a) *Vide* remarks below.

In 1933, deaths from industrial accidents exceeded those for the previous year in all States with the exception of New South Wales and South Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, but decreased in the other States.

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

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1933.

Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1933.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	8	376
II. Engineering, etc. ..	6	991
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	2	701
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	1	423
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	265
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	8	1,622
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	3	11
VIII. Mining ..	(a) 82	(a) 2,335
IX. Lifts ..	4	9
X. Miscellaneous ..	1	165
Total ..	116	6,898

(a) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows:—5 fatal, 1339 non-fatal in New South Wales, 1 non-fatal in Western Australia and 3 non-fatal in Tasmania.

(b) *Vide* remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 71 for fatal and 34 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Three fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and four deaths were due to lift accidents. Twenty-six fatal, and 4,378 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 991 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

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

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1933.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1933.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	1	..	..	11	..	14
" " Falls of Ground ..	8	4	3	..	1	3	19
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	1	2	..	..	2	..	5
Other Accidents	1	2	1	..	7	..	11
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	5	..	..	1	..	1	7
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	5	..	1	1	..	1	8
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
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 ..	7	..	2	..	1	1	11
Other Accidents .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	34	11	7	2	22	6	82

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

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1933—continued.

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

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total (b)
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
2. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	1	..	11	1	14
" " Falls of Ground ..	7	2	4	..	14	1	28
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	4	..	..	..	4	1	9
Other Accidents	3	1	27	1	233	28	293
3. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	4	..	..	2	13	1	20
Other Accidents	13	1	16	8	55	9	103
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	1,339	1	42	84	28	7	1,501
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..	..	6	..	3	..	..	9
COAL MINES.							
2. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	7	2	1	..	1	..	11
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	15	6	24	..	37	3	85
Other Accidents	23	10	56	..	134	2	225
3. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	..	2	..	1	..	4
Other Accidents	12	..	3	..	17	..	32
Total	1,429	29	178	98	548	53	2,335

(a) Complete reports not available. (b) Inclusive of 1,343 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Sixty-one fatal accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 12 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1933 numbered 8, as against 57 in metalliferous mines, 16 in coal mines and 1 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 1,501. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 667 and above ground 158. Nine non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.