

3. **Classification of Industries.**—For the purpose of tabulating and publishing the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to labour organisation, unemployment, rates of wage, industrial disputes, etc., the following industrial classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco, Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

SECTION II.—LABOUR ORGANISATIONS.

1. **General.**—In Report No. 2 the method adopted in ascertaining the number of members in labour organisations throughout the Commonwealth was outlined, and the results, tabulated up to the end of 1912, were given. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns have been obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and this was supplemented at the end of the year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages shew the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in the Commonwealth at the present time, and also its development since the year 1906. It is now fully recognised by all concerned that the affairs of no single union are disclosed in the published results. It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to add that the investigations are based upon an impartial review of the evidence, and are used solely for general statistical purposes. The wide recognition of this has led to a more cordial readiness to assist the Bureau in securing complete information, and the thanks of the Bureau are again due to the Secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in this matter.

2. **Development of Trade Unions in Australia, 1906 to 1918.**—

The following table shews for the years specified the total number of trade unions in the Commonwealth, and the number and membership of those unions for which membership is available. The estimated total membership of all unions for years prior to 1912 is shewn in the last line of the table.

Number and Membership of Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of each Year Specified, 1906 to 1918.

Particulars.	1906.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Total Number of Unions	302	482	573	621	710	712	713	705	747	767
No. of Unions for which membership available	253	442	542	621	710	712	713	705	747	707
Membership of these Unions	147,039	277,047	341,909	433,224	497,925	523,271	528,031	546,536	564,187	581,755
Estimated Total Membership of all Unions	175,529	302,119	364,732	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

These figures shew that the number of unions in 1918 was more than double the number in 1906. The estimated membership during the same period increased nearly four-fold. The estimated increase in membership in any one year was greatest in 1912, when it amounted to 68,492, and least in 1915, when it was only 4760. The increase in the year 1914 was 25,346; in 1915 4760, in 1916 18,525; in 1917 17,631, and in 1918 17,568.

3. Number and Membership of Trade Unions and Branches, 1912 to 1918.—The following table gives particulars of the number of trade unions, the number of branch unions, and the number of members in each State and the Commonwealth at the end of the years 1912 to 1918.

Number of Trade Unions, Branch Unions and Membership, at end of Years 1912 to 1918.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern Territory.	Total.	C'wth.
NO. OF SEPARATE UNIONS.									
1912	177	151	67	78	97	51	..	621	*408
1913	201	162	94	86	107	60	..	710	*432
1914	197	170	86	87	107	62	3	712	*430
1915	203	161	89	87	104	66	3	706	*415
1916	199	151	83	86	107	66	3	705	*392
1917	229	176	95	95	108	71	3	747	*389
1918	217	153	102	101	111	74	4	707	*391
NO. OF BRANCHES.									
1912	453	241	226	62	177	33	..	1,192	†1,405
1913	555	292	230	74	174	60	..	1,385	†1,663
1914	598	314	224	85	214	62	..	1,497	†1,779
1915	721	312	246	94	203	63	..	1,639	†1,937
1916	790	361	230	102	170	72	..	1,785	†2,008
1917	765	353	291	93	195	76	..	1,778	†2,136
1918	785	346	298	137	195	75	..	1,836	†2,200
NO. OF MEMBERS.									
1912	192,626	116,557	44,768	37,336	33,282	8,655	..	433,224	433,224
1913	230,677	130,176	51,633	40,061	35,317	10,011	..	497,925	497,925
1914	240,023	138,810	55,580	40,956	38,106	9,149	647	523,271	523,271
1915	241,929	141,993	58,310	39,264	35,980	9,346	1,759	528,031	528,031
1916	244,074	147,014	66,807	42,537	38,900	10,268	1,361	546,556	546,556
1917	248,851	148,730	75,393	45,400	33,263	10,886	1,664	564,187	564,187
1918	243,176	152,061	87,737	51,559	33,761	11,900	1,559	581,755	581,755
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.									
1913	12.0	11.2	11.5	10.7	10.6	11.6	..	11.5	11.5
1914	4.1	6.6	7.5	2.2	7.9	18.6	..	5.1	5.1
1915	0.8	2.3	4.9	14.1	15.6	2.2	79.1	0.9	0.9
1916	0.9	4.0	11.6	8.3	15.8	9.8	17.4	3.5	3.5
1917	2.0	0.8	12.9	6.7	11.9	6.1	22.3	3.2	3.2
1918	2.3	2.2	16.1	13.6	1.5	9.9	10.3	3.1	3.1

* Allowing for inter-State excess. The figures represent the number of distinct organisations and inter-State groups of organisations in the Commonwealth. They do not represent the total number of organisations which are practically independent and self-governing (see remarks below). † Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. ‡ Decrease.

In the above table, under heading the "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted only once, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In taking the total number of separate unions in the Commonwealth (see last column

but one), it is obvious that, in the case of inter-State and similar unions, there will be duplication, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it has any branches. In the figures given in the last column, deduction is made for this duplication:

Except in the last column, the "Number of Branches" indicates the number of branches of State head offices, which may, of course, themselves be branches of an inter-State or larger organisation. State branches of inter-State or federated unions, as well as sub-branches within a State, are included under the heading "branches" in the last column. It should be observed that the schemes of organisation of these inter-State or federated unions vary greatly in character, and the number of separate Commonwealth unions does not fairly represent the number of practically independent organisations in Australia. In some of these unions the State organisations are bound together under a system of unification with centralised control, while in others the State units are practically independent and self-governing, the federal bond being loose and existing only for one or two specified purposes.

The increase in membership in 1913 was equal to 11.5; in 1914 to 5.1; in 1915 to 0.9; in 1916 to 3.5; in 1917 to 3.2; and in 1918 to 3.1 per cent. The increase in population from 1912 to 1913 amounted to 1.02 per cent., and from 1913 to 1914 to 1.4 per cent. Comparing the year 1918 with the first year for which information is given in the table, viz., 1912, it will be seen that there has been an increase in membership of trade unions of no less than 34.3 per cent. The increase in population during the same period amounts to 6.3 per cent.

There has been an increase in membership in Victoria and Queensland in each of the years 1913 to 1918 inclusive, and in New South Wales and the Northern Territory in each year except 1918. In South Australia there was a decrease in membership in 1915, and in Tasmania in 1914, but both States shew increases in the remaining years. In Western Australia there was a decrease in each of the years 1915, 1916, and 1917, and an increase in 1913, 1914, and 1918.

It may be stated that the comparatively large increase in membership in Queensland and South Australia is mainly the result of the operations of recent industrial legislation, under which organisations of Government servants may make application for awards. Consequently, such employees have availed themselves of the provisions of this legislation, and thus increased the aggregate total membership in those States.

4. Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups, 1918.

—The following table gives the number of unions and membership in Industrial Groups in each State. The number of unions specified for each State refers to the number of different unions represented in each State; that is to say, inter-State or federated unions are counted once in each State in which they are represented, but sub-branches within a State are not counted. In order to avoid disclosing the affairs of individual unions, in cases where there are only either one or two unions in any group in a State, the membership is not given separately, but is included in the total figures for the State and Commonwealth.

Number of Unions and Membership in Industrial Groups in each State,
December, 1918.

Industrial Groups.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thn. T'ory.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	4	3	2	3	4	4	..	20
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	21	19	11	11	8	6	1	77
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	23	18	7	10	14	8	..	80
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	9	7	2	3	3	4	..	28
V. Books, Printing, etc.	8	10	3	2	5	2	..	30
VI. Other Manufacturing	28	20	9	14	8	5	..	84
VII. Building	14	13	9	8	9	4	1	58
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc.	14	3	1	2	4	2	..	26
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	11	6	4	6	9	4	..	40
X. Other Land Transport	9	5	3	2	2	2	..	23
XI. Shipping, etc.	19	8	18	10	7	10	..	72
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	3	2	1	1	1	1	..	9
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	8	4	1	2	5	..	..	20
XIV. Miscellaneous	46	40	31	27	32	22	2	200
Total	217	158	102	101	111	74	4	767

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.								
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	7,536	5,446	*	1,163	1,708	1,213	..	17,066
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	23,685	11,140	4,977	4,545	2,317	471	*	47,135
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	16,523	12,251	6,518	2,778	1,426	1,457	..	40,953
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	9,542	17,288	*	1,823	813	462	..	129,008
V. Books, Printing, etc.	5,283	3,007	1,269	*	468	*	..	11,972
VI. Other Manufacturing	15,570	10,132	1,247	2,057	1,427	240	*	80,673
VII. Building	15,377	11,548	4,553	2,531	1,164	648	*	35,761
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc.	21,695	3,126	2,975	*	4,278	*	..	35,519
IX. Railway and Tramway Services	30,974	18,337	11,307	6,387	6,712	956	..	74,813
X. Other Land Transport	6,143	3,313	2,297	*	*	*	..	14,487
XI. Shipping, etc.	24,042	12,938	5,546	5,809	1,206	892	..	50,433
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	15,060	§	*	*	1,306	..	..	44,176
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	5,975	2,499	*	*	..	..	..	11,169
XIV. Miscellaneous	45,791	39,568	32,148	15,947	9,209	2,229	*	133,855
Total	243,176	152,063	87,737	61,559	33,761	11,900	1,559	581,755

* Not available for publication separately; included in State and Commonwealth totals.
 † Incomplete, see footnote *. ‡ Membership of Groups II., VII. and XIV. included in the South Australian numbers. § Membership included in total for Group XIV.

5. Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions, 1918.

The results of the Census taken in 1911 shew the percentage of male and female employees (i.e., persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population. Applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population in 1918, the estimated number of adult employees of each sex in 1918 is obtained. This is, of course, subject to some measure of uncertainty at a point of time—like the present—viz., 7-8 years after the date of the Census.

The following table shews separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions, (b) the estimated total number of employees of each sex, 20 years of age and over, in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b). It should be pointed out that the

estimated total number of employees comprises all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed; the estimate therefore includes a large number of adults who are either not eligible at all for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) or who, while eligible for membership in so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union embracing their particular trade or occupation. It is also proper to observe that the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and the sum of the groups 20 years of age and over is taken as more closely approximating to the average age of admission to membership than that of any other groups.

Percentage of Male and Female Members of Unions on Estimated Total Number of Male and Female Employees, 20 years of Age and over, in all Professions, Trades, and Occupations, at end of Year 1918.*

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nth. Territory.	C'with.
MALES.								
No. of Members of Unions	227,097	130,704	81,385	48,010	31,416	10,971	1,507	531,090
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	377,510	248,025	135,682	75,914	73,190	35,897	2,011	948,239
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	60.2	52.7	60.0	63.2	42.0	30.6	74.9	56.0
FEMALES.								
No. of Members of Unions	10,979	21,359	6,352	3,519	2,345	923	52	50,665
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	88,189	81,044	27,943	19,802	13,343	7,824	96	238,301
Percent. of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	12.2	26.4	22.7	17.9	17.6	11.9	54.2	21.3

* Corresponding figures for 1912 will be found in Report No. 2, page 12; for 1913, in Report No. 5, page 10; for 1914 and 1915 in Report No. 6, page 11; for 1916 Report No. 7, page 343, and for 1917 Report No. 8, page 13.

It may be seen that the male membership in 1918 was 531,090, and female membership 50,665, representing percentages upon the total membership of 91.3 and 8.7 respectively. Of the 50,665 female members of trade unions in 1918, 19,213, or 37.9 per cent., are included in Groups IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), and 11,916, or 23.5 per cent., in Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.).

6. **Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members, 1912 to 1918.**—The following table shews the number and membership of all trade unions in the Commonwealth in 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 respectively, classified according to size. In this table inter-State unions are, of course, only counted once:—

Classification of Trade Unions in Commonwealth according to Number of Members at end of Years 1912 to 1918.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5000 and under 10,000.	2000 and under 5000.	1000 and under 2000.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1912 ..	7	15	26	43	32	32	39	67	72	75	493
1913 ..	9	17	26	35	45	47	26	81	84	62	432
1914 ..	9	17	20	39	52	45	32	72	67	69	435
1915 ..	9	16	30	41	44	33	34	69	63	74	415
1916 ..	11	16	35	33	47	43	25	53	59	70	392
1917 ..	9	19	27	30	48	44	28	48	63	67	389
1918 ..	11	15	33	39	51	34	19	66	65	57	394

MEMBERSHIP.											
1912 ..	132,335	99,718	79,614	60,558	22,583	12,234	9,483	9,323	5,106	2,268	433,224
1913 ..	176,188	121,719	78,357	48,938	32,154	17,994	6,408	11,326	5,914	1,938	497,325
1914 ..	176,157	125,021	84,359	59,350	37,141	16,439	7,898	10,141	4,572	2,193	523,271
1915 ..	186,755	122,009	89,275	61,264	30,651	13,403	8,308	9,408	4,657	2,399	528,931
1916 ..	219,990	118,587	95,143	49,170	32,429	16,657	6,003	7,091	4,326	2,160	546,556
1917 ..	217,002	144,198	78,019	52,258	34,914	17,333	7,932	6,742	4,550	2,400	564,187
1918 ..	259,821	103,132	91,656	51,179	37,784	14,810	4,599	9,502	4,023	1,650	621,755

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1912 ..	30.5	23.0	18.4	14.0	5.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.5	100.0
1913 ..	35.4	24.4	15.1	9.8	6.6	3.6	1.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	100.0
1914 ..	33.6	23.9	16.1	11.4	7.1	3.2	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.4	100.0
1915 ..	35.3	23.1	16.9	11.6	5.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.5	100.0
1916 ..	40.3	20.8	17.4	9.0	5.9	3.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.4	100.0
1917 ..	38.5	25.6	13.8	9.1	6.2	3.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	100.0
1918 ..	44.7	17.7	13.8	8.3	6.5	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.3	100.0

It will be seen that at the end of the year 1912 the seven largest unions (in the group 10,000 and over) comprised 132,335 members, or no less than 30.5 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In 1913 there were nine unions; in 1914 eight unions, and in 1915 nine unions, in this group. In each of the years specified their membership comprised over 30.0 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. In 1916 the 11 unions in this group comprised no less than 40.3 per cent.; in 1917 the 9 unions comprised 38.5 per cent.; and in 1918 the 11 unions comprised 44.7 per cent. of the total membership of all unions.

The membership of the unions in the next group (5000, and under 10,000) comprised in each year specified, excepting 1918, over 20 per cent. of the total membership of all unions. The percentage in these two groups together amounted to 53.5 in 1912; 59.8 in 1913; 57.5 in 1914; 58.4 in 1915; 61.1 in 1916; 64.1 in 1917; and 62.4 in 1918 of the total membership in those years.

7. Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth at end of Years 1912 to 1918.—The following table gives particulars of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures given include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered:—

**Number and Membership of Interstate or Federated Trade Unions in Commonwealth
at the end of Years 1912 to 1918.**

PARTICULARS.	UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	*5 States.	†6 States.	
Number of Unions, 1912	20	.11	17	14	10	72
" " 1913	16	.11	16	18	17	78
" " 1914	18	9	14	16	22	79
" " 1915	17	11	14	16	23	81
" " 1916	15	11	12	18	25	81
" " 1917	18	11	18	14	33	94
" " 1918	14	17	13	18	33	95
Number of Members, 1912	31,858	18,147	55,517	43,548	131,201	279,771
" " 1913	31,083	18,389	73,186	54,202	180,597	352,437
" " 1914	26,423	7,853	64,040	67,427	190,034	355,827
" " 1915	21,709	10,425	73,760	76,633	197,310	379,837
" " 1916	18,185	12,739	56,717	101,848	222,794	412,283
" " 1917	18,286	18,649	76,981	90,068	252,319	456,303
" " 1918	14,709	35,835	58,376	95,042	285,135	469,147

* One union in this group has, in addition to branches in each of five States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

† Three unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, a branch in the Northern Territory.

The development of trade union organisation of an inter-State character is reflected in the figures given in the above table. The number of organisations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 95 in 1918, and the percentage of the membership of such organisations on the total membership of all organisations has increased from 64.6 per cent. to over 80 per cent. during the same period.

8. **Central Labour Organisations.**—In each of the metropolitan towns, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organisations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In most of the towns where such central organisations exist, the majority of the local unions are affiliated with the central organisation, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organisation extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Federation, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils, to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organisation is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council at the capital town of each State for the organisation of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table shows the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith, in each State at the end of the years 1914 to 1918.

Central Labour Organisations—Number and Unions Affiliated at the end of the Years 1914 to 1918.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.	
No. of Councils	1914	4	5	1	4	11	1	26
	1915	3	5	1	4	10	1	24
	1916	4	5	4	4	10	1	28
	1917	4	5	2	4	11	1	27
	1918	4	5	5	3	10	1	28
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1914	164	196	18	84	182	24	668
	1915	150	193	26	80	183	22	668
	1916	160	205	67	90	181	20	782
	1917	163	192	46	82	171	18	672
	1918	143	188	58	80	159	13	646

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

Between the trade union and the central organisation of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions; the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

The Brisbane District Council of the Australian Labour Federation ceased to exist when the Australian Labour Federation became absorbed in the Australian Workers' Union. A new Labour Council, however, has been organised, to which 58 trade unions are now affiliated.

9. Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year, 1918.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.† The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1918. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1918.

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions	Mem-ber-ship.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions	Mem-ber-ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3	17,352	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	3	4,152
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	12	41,351				X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	3	6,835
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	12	30,442	XI. Shipping, etc.	3	43,274
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	5	29,583	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . . .	2	*
V. Books, Printing, etc.	3	6,179	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	3	5,582
VI. Other Manufacturing	19	21,857	XIV. Miscellaneous	23	157,260
VII. Building	6	27,427			
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. . . .	3	31,493	TOTAL	110	422,787

* Not available for publication separately, included in Group XIV. † Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation, provided its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the service.

The figures given in the above table regarding unions registered under the Commonwealth Act are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 8 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 8 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organisations registered under the Act are, of course, not included in the table in paragraph 8.

SECTION III.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

1. **General.**—In Section X. of this Report, the method of index numbers is applied to trace variations in rates of wages in the Commonwealth since 1891, while in Sections IV., V., VII., and VIII. variations in retail prices and purchasing-power of money, and in wholesale and import and export prices are shewn by a similar method. In order to elucidate further the progress of events, it is desirable to supplement that information, so far as practicable, by furnishing index-numbers which disclose the fluctuations in employment and unemployment.

Employment index-numbers serve not only to throw light upon the figures shewing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, inasmuch as they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, but also to furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. In this connection, it may be said that while export statistics relate only to the margin of national production which is sent overseas, statistics of employment measure, on the other hand, the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they relate, including, that is, production for the home market as well as for export.

2. **Number Unemployed in Various Industries, 1908 to 1918.**—The table herewith shews for the end of each year specified:—

- (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 the number of members unemployed (c) on the total membership (b).