of 30.3 per cent. The retail prices index-number for the twelve months ending June 1922 was 1845, as compared with 1591 for 1921-22, the percentage decrease being 13.8, while the wholesale price index-number decreased by 23.2 per cent., from 2253 to 1730.

In making comparisons between these three sets of index-numbers, it is to be borne in mind that the figures do not, of course, indioate the relation between the different prices themselves, that is, between retail and wholesale prices, etc., for the reason that the weighted average prices are in each case made equal to 1000 for the year 1911. The figures show the relative increase or decrease in each set of price-indexes.

## CHAPTER X.-RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

1. General.-The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of the capital city in each State. However, in order to make the inquiry a comprehensive one, it was necessary to include certain industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant, rate of wage being paid was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wage were adopted, though in many instances the wages were actually based on daily or hourly rates as specified in awards, determinations, or agreements, in view of the fact that it is often in those industries and occupations in which employment is of an exceptionally casual or intermittent nature that wages are fixed and paid at a daily or hourly rate. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in

- The following industrial claselfication of industrles was adopted:-

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

| 1 | Wood, Faralture, Sawmith, Timber- | VII. | Ditaiag, de. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1II. | Engineering, Metal Works, *e. | IX. | Railway and Tramway Services. |
|  | Food, Drink, sad Tobacco, de., Manufacture and Distribution. | X. | Other Land Transport. |
| IV. | Clothing, Hats, Boots Textil \&c. | XI. | Shipping, Whart Labour, 80. |
|  | Booke, Printing, Bookbtudiag, eso. | XIL | Pastoral, Agricultural, Hural, Hoiti- |
| VI. | ther Manafucturing. |  |  |
| VII. | Butiding. | XIV. | Domestie, Hotela, ato Miscellaneons. |

each State and all States. The average rate of wage thus computed represented the arithmetical average* of the rates of wage payable in all classified occupations. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining any satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detaited system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of ocoupations in the various industries, as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each Stato and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. $\dagger$

The whole question of weighting was referred to in some detail in Report No. 1 (Prices, Price Indexes and Cost of Living) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Bureau. With the necessary verbal modifications, many of the statements there made and the problems there considered in regard to the subject of prices, refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4256 adult

- The guramation of the weeliy rate of wage divided by the number of occupationa lacluded.
$\dagger$ The wetghts used in-the computation of the average wage in mate occupations were as follow: -
Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations.-Weights used for each Industrial Group.

| Particulars. | I. | II. | III. | IV. | $v$. | VI. | VII. | VIIE. | IX. | X. | XI. | XII. | XIII. | XIV. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N.S.W. | 136 | 298 | 199 | 84 | 65 | 162 | 252 | 343 | 187 | 74 | 137 | 704 | 134 | 002 |
| Victorio .. | 118 | 195 | 180 | 95 | 68 | 141 | 190 | 157 | 136 | 54 | 65 | 455 | 85 | 794 |
| Oueensland | 67 | 62 | 108 | 23 | 20 | 34 | 70 | 133 | 73 | 22 | 45 | 952 | 45 | 302 |
| S. Australa | ${ }_{65}^{24}$ | 71 38 | ${ }_{32}$ | 16 7 | 13 8 8 | ${ }_{16}^{40}$ | 88 | 142 | 48 | 17 9 | 4 | 182 | ${ }_{31}^{24}$ | 1229 |
| Tasmania | 25 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 49 | 10 | 8 | 12 | 104 | 10 | 80 |
| Australia .. | 435 | 608 | 561 | 231 | 169 | 400 | 632 | 853 | 494 | 182 | 385 | 1,915 | 330 | 2,909 |

occupations ( 3948 male, and 308 female)* were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, owing, in many instances, to a different number of working hours constituting a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, what for some purposes may be considered a more adequate standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendixes IV. and V. to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to that date by industrial tribunals or from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or as a result of direct inquiry.

In order to supplement the results thus obtained, investigations have been made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652 . The methods adopted for the collection of the data and computation of the results were explained in Report No. 2 (see pages 23-4), and will not be repeated here. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.
2. Adult Male Weekly Wages-Each State, 1914-22.-The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in

\footnotetext{

* The weigghtelued in the computation of the average wage in temale occupations were as follow :-

Current Rates of Wage for Adult Female Occupations,-Weights used for each Industrial Group.

different industrial groups and States. In the following table particulars are given of the results thus obtained of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 3lst December, 1922, for a full week's work, in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base ( $=1000$ ) :-

## Wages-Adult Males-Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Funs Week's Work, and Wage Index-nambers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1922.

Note, -Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (5ls. 3d.) as base ( $=1000$ ). The index-numbers in this table are oomparable throughout.

| Particulars. | N,S. ${ }^{\text {N }}$ | Vie | Q'land | S.A. | W.A | Tiss. | ${ }^{*}$ Atis. tralin. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Occupations Inchadex. | 874 | 909 | 027 | $567{ }^{\circ}$ | 189 | 482 | 3,048 |

lates or wacie.

[NDEX-NUALBERS.


[^0]From the preceding table it.will be seen that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th June, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia, exeeeded the weighted average wage for Australia. This feature remained constant in varying degrees of excess throughout the period under review until the end of September, 1917, when the index-number representing the average wage for Queensland was also higher than the weighted average wage index-number for Austrälia.

At the end of the year 1918, the index-number for New South Wales wis lower than that for Australia, while those for Queensland and Western Australia were higher. During 1919, the average rates of wage in New South Wales and Queensland increased more rapidly than in the other States, and at the end of the year the index-numbers for these States and also for Western Australia were higher than the Australian average. The average rate of wage increased considerably in all States during the year 1920. At the close of that year the wage for Western Australia dropped, for the first time since 30th June, 1914, below that for Australia, although at the end of the following year it had regained its former position. 'loward the close of 1921, certain decreases of wages occurred, particularly in New South Wales, but the weighted average wage in each State showed an increase at the end of the period. During the year 1922 the average wage in each State suffered a reduction on account of adjustments made owing to the decrease in the cost of living. The wage for Australia fell from 94s. 6d. at the end of 1921 to 91 s . 6d. at Docember 1922. The largest decrease, 4s. 4d. per week, occurred in New South Wales, followed by Tasmania with a decrease of 3s. 3d. per woek. The rates for Queensland and Western Australia were higher at the end of 1922 than the wage for Australia as a whole, while that for New South Wales equalled it and Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia were lower.
3. Adult Male Weekly Wages-Each Industrial Group, 1914-22.The following table gives particulars in regard to (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1918 to 1922 .


[^1]The foregoing table shows that the rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage in occupations and callings classified in the fourteen industrial groups during the period 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1922, was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping), 105.4 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups XIII. (Oomestic, ete.), 74.9 per cent., and X. (Other Land Transport, 72.4 per cent. The smallest increase occurred in Group VII. (Building), 53.7 per cent. In eight of the groups the increaso was less, and in six groups more than the increase in the weighted avcrage for all groups. During 1922 decreases in average wages ocetrred in all industrial groups, the greatest being 5.7 per cent. in Group XIT. (Agricultural, ete.), followed by Groups II. (Engineering, ete.), 4.4 per cent.; [X. (Railways, etc.), 4.2 per cent.; VI. (Other Manufacturing), 33 per cent. The percentage reduction during the year was least in Group VIIl. (Mining), 1.7 per cent.
4. Adult Female Weekly Wages-Each State, 1914 to 1922.-The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers are computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base $(=1000)$. This has been done in order that comparisons may be made between these index-numbers and the retail prices index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914. For that reason the index-numbers are computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th Aprif, 1914 , as base ( $=1000$ ).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable-to-adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 3ist December, 1922. The table shows also index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base ( $=1000$ ).

It will be seen that the general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers, as given for Australia, was comparatively small, until 1916, when the average wage inoreased rapidly, the increase during the year 1920 being the largest which has been recorded. As in the case of male occupations, the increase in the wages for females in 1921 was much less than in 1920. Reductions were recorded in female wages during 1922, but the decrease over the whole of Australia was relatively much less than in the case of males. The Australian average fell from 48s. 8d. to 47s. 11d., a decrease of 9 d . per week, although in the States of Victoria and Tasmania slight increases were recorded. The largest reduction, 2s. 1d. per week, occurred in Queensland, followed by New South Wales with 1s. 4d. per week. The Western Australian average remained stationary during the period. The advance during the whole period under review was 76.3 per cent.; this increase took place since the beginning of 1916 .

Wages-Adult Females-Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1922.

Note,--Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) ns base ( $=1000$ ). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

| Partienlars. | $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{S} \mathrm{W}$ | Vie. | Q*and. | S A. | W.A | '173 | Aus. tralia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No of Occupations Includer | 87 | 87 | 37 | 17 | 24 | 28 | 308 |

hattro of wace


INDEX-NUMBERS

| 30th June, 1914 |  | , | 984 | 1,006 | 998 | 885 | 1,373 | 050 | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 1st December, 1914 |  |  | 987 | 1,024 | 096 | 885 | 1,378 | 950 | 1,008 |
| 30 th June, 1918 |  |  | 1,149 | 1,121 | 1,128 | 1,050 | 1,430 | 1,047 | 1,137 |
| 31st December, 1918 |  | . | 1,178 | 1,151 | 1,208 | 1,084 | 1,431) | 1,059 | 1,164 |
| 30th June, 101s |  |  | 1,235 | 1,184 | 1,222 | 1,089 | 1,434 | J,059 | 1,206 |
| $318 t$ Jecember, 1919 |  |  | 1,474 | 1,268 | 1,412 | 1,225 | 1,605 | 1,215 | 1,806 |
| 30 hh June, 1020 |  |  | 1,530 | 1,388 | 1.530 | 1,317 | 1,767 | 1,470 | 1,467 |
| 31 st Dectmber, 1020 |  |  | 1,695 | 1,586 | 1,652 | 1,405 | 1,947 | 1,640 | 1,637 |
| 30th June, 1021 |  |  | 1,784 | 1,700 | 1,835 | 1,605 | 2,022 | 1,721 | 1,751 |
| 31st December, 192 L |  |  | 1,803 | 1,761 | 1,849 | 1,601 | 2,074 | 1,749 | 1,700 |
| 31st Mfarch, 1922 |  |  | 1,780 | 1,769 | 1,772 | 1,030 | 2,072 | I, 740 | 1,771 |
| 30th June, 1922 | - |  | 1,778 | 1,760 | 1,771 | 1,039 | 2,079 | 1,749 | 1,771 |
| 30th September. 1922 |  |  | 1,773 | 1,756 | 1,771 | 1,639 | 2,073 | 1,749 | 1,763 |
| $318 t$ December, 1022 |  |  | 1,75.4 | 1,707 | 1,771 | 1,620 | 2,075 | 1,761 | 1,763 |

* Weighterl Averige


## 5. Adult Female Weekly Wages-Each Industrial Group, 1914-22.-

 The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weckly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June, and $318 t$ December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1918 to 1922, in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Tlaking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base ( $=1000$ ), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period indicated.
## Wages-Adult Females-Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Gronp, 30th June, 1914, to 31st December, 1922.

Noti, -Index-numbers for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, beed on the Average Wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 ( $27 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \mathrm{~d}$ ), as base $(=1000)$. The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout

kATES OF WAGE.

| 30th Jure, 1914 |  |  | 22 | ${ }_{6}^{1}$ |  | $\underset{0}{\mathrm{~d}} .$ | ${ }_{20}^{88}$ | ${ }_{11}^{\mathbf{d}}$ | ${ }_{31}^{8 .}$ | $\stackrel{t}{t}$ | $3{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\underset{2}{1}$ | ${ }_{\text {s. }}$ | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 st December, 1914 |  | : | 23 | 5 | 24 | 11 | 27 | 0 | 30 | , | 31 | 4 | 27 | ${ }_{5}$ |
| 3uth June, 1918 |  |  | 27 | 8 | 29 | 11 | 30 | 10 | 33 | ${ }^{6}$ | 31 | 5 | 30 | 1) |
| 31st December, 1018 |  |  | 20 | 3 | 30 | 9 | 32 | 0 | 34 | 1 | 82 | 4 | 31 | $\theta$ |
| 30th June, 1919 |  |  | 31 | 0 | 81 | 9 | 83 | 5 | 34 | 9 | 38 | 5 | 32 | 1 |
| 31 st December, 1918 |  |  | 34 | 8 | 37 | 4 | 36 | 9 | 38 |  | 36 | 2 | 97 | 1 |
| 30 th Junc, 1020 |  |  | 36 | 10 | 39 | 4 | 41 | 0 | 41 | 9 | 39 | 5 | 39 | 10 |
| 31 st December, 1824 |  | . | 41 | 10 | 43 | 5 | 44 | 0 | 46 | 3 | 46 | 2 | 44 | a |
| 30 th Jame, 1021 |  |  | 43 | 0 | 47 | 7 | 46 | 10 | 47 | 10 | 48 | 5 | 47 | 7 |
| 31st December, 1021 | $\because$ |  | 43 | 9 | 48 | 7 | 48 | 0 | 48 | 8 | 50 | 0 | 48 | 8 |
| 31st March, 1022 |  |  | 43 | 10 | 48 | 1 | 47 | 9 | 48 | 2 | 49 | 2 | 48 | 2 |
| 30 th June, 1022 |  |  | 43 | 10 | 48 | , | 47 | 5 | 48 | 1 | 49 |  | 48 | 1 |
| 30th September, 1922 |  |  | 43 | 5 | 48 | 0 | 47 | 6 | 47 | 10 | ${ }^{49}$ | 2 | 48 | 0 |
| 319\% December, 1029 |  |  | 43 | 3 | 47 | 10 | 47 | 4 | 48 | 3 | '48 | 9 | 47 | 11 |

INDEX-NUMPERAS.

| 3uth Jthne, 1914 | . . | . | 828 | 911 | 091 | 1,144 | 1,114 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $318 t$ December, 1914 | . | . | 802 | 917 | 994 | 1,110 | 1,153 | 1,008 |
| 30 th Junc, 1918 |  |  | 1,018 | 1,100 | 1,195 | 1,233 | 1,150 | 1,137 |
| 31st December, 1918 |  |  | 1,078 | 1,131 | 1,178 | 1,95.5 | 1,189 | 1,163 |
| 30 th Junc, 1919 |  |  | 1,142 | 1,169 | 1,230 | 1,279 | 1,229 | 1,201 |
| 31 st Wecember, 1019 |  |  | 1, 275 | 1,373 | 1,353 | 1,403 | 1,389 | 1,365 |
| 30 th June, 1920 | , |  | 1,354 | 1,449 | 1,508 | 1,537 | 1,450 | 1,467 |
| 31st Derember, 1920 |  | . | 1,538 । | 1,507 | 1,01) | 1,701 | 1,700 | 1,037 |
| 30 th June, 192 L |  |  | 1,584 | 1,752 | 1,725 | 1,761 | 1,783 | 1,751 |
| 31st Weecmber, 1021 |  | . | 1,009 1 | 1,780 | 1,764 | 1,787 | 1,841 | 1,790 |
| 31st Miareli, 1922 |  | . | 1.615, | 1,770 | 1,757 | 1,772 | 1,810 | 1,771 |
| $30 \mathrm{th} 3 \mathrm{Htce}_{+} 1922$ |  |  | 1.612 | 1,770 | 1,746 | 1,770 | 1,810 | 1,770 |
| 30th Septumber, 192: |  |  | 1,5199 | 1,767 | 1,748 | 1,700 | 1,810 | 1,766 |
| 318t Deceuber, 1922 | - |  | 1,5931 | 1,762 | 1,741 | 1,777 | 1,794 | 1.763 |

[^2]The greatest increase in the weekly rate of wage has occurred in Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 93.4 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 92.4 per cent. ; I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 75.7 per cent. ; XIV. (Miscellaneous), 61.6 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, cte.) 55.3 per cent. . The weighted average weekly rate of wage for all groups was 76.3 per cent. higher at the end of 1922 than at the 30th June, 1914.

The avorage wage for females in each industrial group suffered reduction during the year 1922 , the largest dectease being 2.6 per cent. in' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Group XIV, followed in the order named by Groups IY., 1.5 per cent., I., II., V. and VI., 1.4 per cent., III., 1.0 per cent., and XIII. 0.6 percent. The weighted average for all groups decreased by 1.5 per cent.
6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1922. -'The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Chapter rolate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitutes a full week's work differs in many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each State, but also as between the same trades and oceppations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adequate standard of comparison, the results given in the preceding paragraphs are hercin reduced to it common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour, classified according to industrial groups in each State and all States. In Appendixes IV. and V. of this Report, particulars in detail regarding tho number of hours worked per weak in the various industries in the several States are shown. It will there be seen that the specified number of hours of labour per week covers a very wide range. In the following tables the average numbei of hours per week for each State, according to industrial groups, is given.

The tables on pages 77 and 78 show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the avcrage number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and fcmale workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and that the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, the nccessary particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

The general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate on comparison any apparent difference between the several States which may be due to unequal working time.
(i.) The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1922 :--

Weelily and Hotrly Rates of Wago－Adult Males－Woighted Average Rates of Wage Payable，and Weekly Hours of Labour，31st December， 1822.

| Induatrlal Groups． | Particulars． | N 8．W | $V \mathrm{~F}$ | Q＇ld | A． | A． | s． | A．ust， |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I．Wood，Furniture，otc．$\{$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Workjing Hours | ＋453 | $96 / 3$ 46.23 | 1676 44.11 | 91／64 | 47.87 | 95．50 | $95 / 4$ 45.54 |
|  | Hourly Wage | 2／13 | $\geq / 1$ | $2 / 24$ | 2／04 | 9／－ | 2／0t | 2／1 |
| 11．Eingineerlag．Metal $\{$ | W | 63／1 | 951 |  | 91／6 | 93／9 |  |  |
|  | Working Hour | 4714 | 4800 | 44.00 | 4800 | 4565 | 47.28 |  |
|  | Hourly Waye | 1／11妟 | 1／11星 | 2／18 | 1／10s． | 2／07 | 2／－ | ／－ |
| III．Food，DrJnk，otc． | Weekly Wage |  | 92／9 | 92／10 | $90 / 2$ | 90／9 | $\rightarrow$ | 91／10 |
|  | Forking Hou | 40.55 | 47.14 | 45.43 | 46.41 | ＋7．21 | 47.94 |  |
|  | Hourly Wage | 1／11 | 1／117 | 2／0 | t／11t | 1／11， | 1／10 | 1／117 |
| 1V．Clothing，Boote，ote．\｛ | Woekly Wage | 89／3 | 91／6 |  | 93／9 | 5 | 1 | 91／1 |
|  | Workjpg Hou | 44.00 | 45.85 | 4400 | 44.00 | 44．36 | 4629 | 44 |
|  | Hourly Wage | $\cdots$ |  | $2 / \mathrm{C} \frac{1}{2}$ | 2／1数 | $2 / 2$ | 1／10 | $2 / 0$ |
| V．Books，Printing，etc． | Weokly Wage | 10 |  | 99／ | 99 | $110 / 10$ | 98／ | 602／9 |
|  | W | 43. | 44.9 | $i+$ | 47 | 4310 | 46 |  |
|  | Hourly Wage | $2 / 4$ | $2 /$ | 2／3 | 2／1 | 2／09 | 2／L | $2 / 37$ |
| VI．Other Dianufacturlog | Weekly Wage | 92 |  |  | 90／9 | 93／8 | 4 | 01／11 |
|  | Worklig Hour | 46.46 | 47.50 | 45．18 | 48 | 47.60 |  |  |
|  | Hourly Wage | ， | 1／11 | 2／03 | 1／10\％ | 1／112 | t／11 | 12 |
| VII．Butd | k | 10 | 10 | 10 | 93／ | 90／6 | 96／11． | 100／5 |
|  | Worklig Hour | 44.59 | 43.47 | 44.00 | 4400 | 45.42 | 44．15 |  |
|  | Hourly Wag＊ | 2／31 | 3／3 | 2／4 | $2 / \mathrm{t} \frac{1}{2}$ | 2／24 | $2 / 2$ | 2／3！ |
| VIIJ．Mjoing $\dagger$ | Weokly | 10 | 10 | 11 | 71 | 108 | 9 | 103／8 |
|  | Worktag Hour | 43.83 | 44.94 | 4308 | 43.79 | 43.87 | 45.42 |  |
|  | Hourly Wage | 2／4年 | 2／3 | 2／7 | 1／7 ${ }^{\text {考 }}$ | 2／5 | 2701 |  |
| 1X．Rath \＆Tram Services | W |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 |
|  | Woriting Hour | ＋662 | 4749 | 4789 | 48.50 | 48.15 | 48.00 |  |
|  | Hourly，Wago | 1／11 | 2／－ | 270 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1／10 | 1／117 | 1／11 | 118 |
| X．Other Lath Tranmport $\{$ |  |  |  | 81 |  |  | 9 | 5 |
|  | Wortlag Hou | 48.14 | 48.50 | 48.33 | 48.00 | 4800 | 4800 |  |
|  | Hourly Wage | 1／10 | 1／97 | 1／91 | 1／102 | 1／11t | 1／114 | 1／10 |
|  |  | 98 |  | 99 | 101 |  | ， | $9 / 9$ |
| F．Shippin | Worting Hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XlI．Pantoral，Agrlenitural， ote． |  |  |  |  | 80／4 | $84 / 6$ | ／－ |  |
|  | Working Hou |  |  |  | 80／4 | 84 | 88， |  |
|  | Hourly Wage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| XIII：Diomeatic，Hotels，otc． | Weekly Wage |  |  |  |  | 83 | 60／4 |  |
|  | Working Hout | 4800 | 48.48 | 48.00 | 48.00 | 4804 | 54.60 | 30 |
|  | Hourly Wage | 1／9 | 1／8t | 1／8 | 1／9 | 1／9 | 1／2 | 1／8 |
| XIV．Migcellaneous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Working Hour | 40.85 | 47.97 | 46.69 | 47.78 | 46.08 | 47.65 | 47.29 |
|  | Hourly Wage | 1／10 | 1／109 | 1／11 | 1／0 | 1／t0 | 1／9t | 1／101 |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { All Groups } & . . \\ \text { All Groups oxcepting } & \text { XI. }\{ \\ \text { and XII } & . . \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ／ 6 |
|  | Weekly wage | 93／－ | $93 / 5$ | 95／3 | 88／8 | $95 / 4$ | 88／11 | $08 / 1$ |
|  | Working Hours | 48.05 | 46.98 | 45.51 | 47.00 | 46.41 | 4693 | 46.38 |
|  | Hourly Wage | $2 / 04$ | $1 / 11 \%$ | 2／1t | 1／10 | 2／09 | 1／103 | $2 /-$ |

[^3]（ii．）The following table gives particulars in regard to the weighted average noninal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December， 1922 ：－

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage－Adult Females－Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable，and Weekly Hours of Labour 31st December， 1922.

| Industrial Groupe． | Particularn．＊ |  | A 寿 0 0 8 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 霛 } \\ & \text { 呙总 } \end{aligned}$ |  | 安 | 告 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| III．Bood，Drink，ate． | Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $42 / 7$ 46.30 -711 | $44 / 9$ 48.00 -1118 | $41 / 11$ 46.71 $-/ 12$ | $39 / 9$ 48.00 -710 | $35 /-$ 44.00 -194 | $44 / 6$ <br> 48.00 <br> $-/ 112$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43 / 3 \\ 47.14 \\ -111 \end{array}$ |
| IV．Chothing，Boots，atc．$\{$ | Weekly Wago Wotitag Houre Hourly Woga | $\underset{\substack{49 /-4.1 / 1+\\ 1 / 4}}{ }$ | 457－19． | $47 / 3$ 44.00 $1 / 1$ | $47 / 11$ 44.00 $1 / 1$ | $51 / 9$ 44.00 $1 / 2$ | $45 / 3$ 45.11 $1 / \sim$ | $\begin{gathered} 47 / 101 \\ 44.64 \\ 1 / 10 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| $\text { 1. HI. V. aVI. All othor Manu }\}$ | Weokly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $45 / 7$ 45.74 $1 /-$ | $49 / 3$ 47.17 $1 / 08$ | $4.4 / 7$ <br> 44.07 <br> $1 / 0 t$ | $45 / 9$ 47.50 -1112 | $\because$ | $45 / 2$ 48.00 $-711 t$ | $47 / 4$ 4040 $1 / 04$ |
| XIII．Domestlo，Eotela，stc．$\{$ | Weokly Wagot Worklng Hours Hourly Wage | $45 / 8$ 47.08 -711 | $48 / 1$ 47 $1 / 6$ | $46 / 8$ 47.33 -111 | $45 / 1$ 48.00 -111 | $61 / 0$ 48.00 $1 / 3 \frac{1}{2}$ | $53 / 11$ 54.00 $1 / 0$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 / 3 \\ 47.64 \\ 1 / 0 t \end{gathered}$ |
| XIV．shop Aeslatants， Cterks，otc． | Weokly Wage Workling Haurs Hourly Wage | 48／7 <br> 4.71 <br> $1 / 0 t$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 / 11 \\ 46.50 \\ 1 / 17 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 53 /- \\ 47 / 00 \\ 1 / 7 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $36 / 6$ 48.00 $-/ 91$ |  <br> $\because$ <br>  <br>  | $\ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 48/9 } \\ \mathbf{4 0 . 4 0} \\ \mathbf{i / N a} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| All Groups $\quad . .\{$ | Weekly Wage Working Hourb Hourly Wage | $47 / 8$ 45.33 $1 / 18$ | $\begin{gathered} 48 /- \\ 46.14 \\ 1 / 02 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 / 8 \\ & 45.60 \\ & 1 / 0 t \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 / 2 \\ & 46.10 \\ & -1114 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 58 / 4 \\ 45.97 \\ 1 / 25 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47 / 7 \\ 47.86 \\ 1 /- \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 / 11 \\ & 46.82 \\ & 1 / 0 t \end{aligned}$ |

The particulars relate to the Woighted Average weekly rites of wage，working hours and hourly wrge，respectively．$\dagger$ Soe fontnote $\ddagger$ to table on page 72 ．

7．Hours of Labour and Hourly Ratos of Wage， 1914 to 1922．－Particulars are given in the following table，classified according to States for male and female occupations separately at 30th April， 1914，and at the end of December， 1914 to 1922 relating to（a）the weighted average weekly wage，（b）the weighted aver－ age number of working hours constituting a full week＇s work，and（c） the weighted average hourly wage．It should be observed that the weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial classes combined， and includes the value of board and lodging where supplied in land occupations and the value of victualling in marine occupations，＊whereas the number of working hours and the hourly wage relate to all industrial classes other than Groups XI．（Shipping），and XII．（Agricultural， Pastoral，ete．）．Owing to the fact that many of the occupations included in these two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature，and that the hours of labour in these occupations are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise，the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available．

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage-Adult Workers-Weighted Average 'Rates of Wage payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, and at the end of the years 1914 to 1922 .


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 30th April, } \\ & \text { 1914. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weekly Wage } \\ \text { Working Fours } \\ \text { Hourly Wage }\end{array}\right.$ | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{cc}6 . & 4 \\ 26 & 9 \\ 49.34 \\ -76 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | 8. 27 48.54 -76 8. | $\begin{gathered} 8.81 \\ 26 \\ 49.32 \\ -701 \\ 6 \end{gathered}$ | 8. 24.1 49.88 -758 8 | 8. 37 48.89 -79 8. | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 \\ 25 & 10 \\ 50.76 \\ -16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 . \\ 27 \\ 49.08 \\ -163 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (Weekly Wage | * |  | $\begin{array}{cc}5 \\ 27 & d .\end{array}$ | 名 ${ }^{2} 1$ | \%. ${ }_{\text {sta }}$ | 8.4 | ${ }_{25}^{5} 10$ |  |
| 315 BE 19., | $\{$ Working Hours |  | 49.34 | 48.54 | 49.8\% | 49.33 | 49.44 | 50.76 | 49.11 |
|  | Hourly Wrge | ** | $-761$ | $-76$ | $-10 \mathrm{l}$ | $-75$ | $-79$ | $-76$ | -/6 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cta }}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | $B_{+}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 8. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 8. 4. |  |  | *. ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ |
|  | ¢ Weekiy Wage |  | 275 | 2611 | 2611 | 246 | 37.5 | 280 | 274 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { CDec. } \\ & 1915 . \end{aligned}$ | Workjng Hours |  | 49.45 | 48.48 | 49.84 | 49.35 | 49.86 | 50.14 | 49.12 |
|  | Hourly Wage | + | $-76$ | $-/ 6$ | -/61 | $-/ 6$ | $-79$ | -/6 | -76\% |
|  |  |  | $8_{+}{ }^{-1}$ | \%. d. | ${ }_{8}{ }^{-1}$ | $8_{*}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 6. d. | 8.4. | 8.1 |
|  | $\{$ weekly |  | 287 | 28.5 | 273 | 2410 | 3810 | 283 | 285 |
| $10819$ | $\{$ Working Hours |  | 49.44 | 48.36 | 49.85 | 49.02 | 49.03 | 4983 | 49.04 |
|  | Hourly Wage |  | $-77$ | $-77$ | $-163$ | $-76$ | $-70$ | -/6 | $-/ 7$ |
|  |  |  | $8_{+}{ }^{3}$ |  | $3_{+}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 8.4 | $8^{5}$ c. | - d. | E. ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | Weekly Wage |  | 305 | 30 | 305 | 279 | 3810 | 285 | 30.6 |
| $\begin{gathered} 31 s t \text { Dec } \\ 1917 . \end{gathered}$ | Workiog Hours |  | +8.98 | 4832 | 48.99 | 48.73 | 48.78 | 49.83 | 48.71 |
|  | Hollrly Wate |  | $-771$ | -171 | -77 | $-763$ | $-19 \frac{1}{3}$ | $-16$ | $-178$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{8}$ d. | s+ d+ | s. d. | b. d. | $s_{+}$d. | s. $d$. | S. di. |
|  | f Weekly Wage |  | 3110 | 318 | 3210 | 295 | 3810 | 289 | 319 |
| $319 t$ Dec. 1918. | , Vorking Hours |  | 4335 | 48.32 | 48.37 | 48.73 | 48.78 | 49.93 | 48.42 |
|  | (Honr)y Wage |  | $-/ 8$ | $-17 \frac{8}{7}$ | $-78 \frac{1}{4}$ | -/77 | -791 | $-17$ | -773 |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{40}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | 8. d. | ${ }_{+}^{*}$ d. | 8. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | 8. 6 . |  | 8. |
|  | Weakly Wage |  | 400 | 345 | 384 | 33 3 | 43.7 | 330 | 7 |
| $1919 .$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Werking Eriurs }\end{array}\right.$ | , | 47.58 | 47.63 | 46.76 | 47.67 | 48.12 | 49.88 | 47.54 |
|  | ( Houriy Wage |  | $-710$ | -/83 | -198 | - ${ }^{8}$ | -/I 1 | $-/ 8$ | -/ |
|  | \% |  | 4. |  | 8. 44 |  |  |  |  |
| $3188 \mathrm{DB6}$ | $\{\text { Working Hours }$ |  |  |  | 46.0 |  |  | 47 |  |
| 1920. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Horking Hour wage }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 46.83 -1118 | 46.23 | 46. | 46.51 -7101 | 46.20 | 47 | 6.47 |
|  | Hoirly trage |  | -/1 | 1 | - 1 | -/1 |  | - | -/11\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8 .} 4$. | 8. | 8. |
| 31st Dec | Vorking Hours |  | 49. | 4710 46.04 | 50 | $\begin{array}{cc}45 & 2 \\ 46\end{array}$ |  |  | 48 |
| 1921. | Working Hours Hourly Wage |  | 45.00 $1 / 1$ | 40.04 $1 / 0$ | $1 / 1 \frac{1}{4}$ | 46.10 -711 | 1/24 | 17. | 15.69 |
|  |  |  | 8 d. | 8. 4. | $s$ d. | 8. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 8.3 | e. d. | 8.1 |
|  | W |  | 478 | 480 | 48 2 | 440 | 504 | $47 \quad 7$ | 4711 |
| $1922$ | Working Hotts |  | 45.33 | 40.14 | 45.60 | 46.10 | 45.97 | 47.86 | 5.82 |
| 1922. | (Hovrly Winge |  | 1/91 | (1/0) | 1 f04 | -1112 | 1/2管, | 1/- | 1/01 |

[^4]There was a diminution in each of the States, during the period 1914 to 1921 , in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male and female occupations, but during 1922 certain increases in hours of labour were recorded, principally in New South Wales. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared with the general increase in the weekly wage is readily scen from the comparative index-numbers given in the following table. In each instance (male and female occupations separately) the basis taken is the weighted average for Australia at the 30th April, $1914(=1000)$.

Index-numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914 to 1922.
Nore.-Weighted Average for Australit at 30th April, 1914, as base ( $=1000$ ).


FEMALE WORKERS.

| $30 t h$ A pris, | Weakly Wage |  | 984 | 1,006 | 089 | 885 | 1,373 | 980 | 1.000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1914$ | Hourly Wage |  | 980 | 1,021 | 976 | 881 | 1,386 | 020 | 1,000 |
| 31st Dec. | Weekly Wege |  | 987 | 1,022 | 990 | 885 | 1,879 | 050 | 1,008 |
| $1914$ | Hourly Wage |  | 983 | 1,035 | 983 | 881 | 1,364 | 020 | 1,000 |
| $318 t$ Dec. | Weekly Wage |  | 1.007 | 990 | 990 | 901 | 1.376 | 1,031 | 1,005 |
| 1915. | ¢ Houriy Wage |  | 1,002 | 1,005 | 976 | 808 | 1,357 | 1,011 | 1,009 |
| 918t Dec , | Weekly Wage | . | 1,050 | 1,047 | 1,004 | 915 | 1,420 | 1,041 | 1,047 |
| 1916. | ( Hourly Wage |  | 1,044 | 1,063 | 991 | 916 | 1.491 | 1,027 | 1,048 |
| 31st Dec., | Weekly Wage | . | 1,119 | 1.116 | 1,120 | 1,020 | 1,430 | 1,045 | 1,121 |
| $1917$ | 3 Hourly Wage |  | 1,122 | 1,184 | 1,124 | 1,027 | 1,440 | 1,029 | 1,139 |
| 31st Dec., | Weekly Wage | . | 1,173 | 1,151 | 1,208 | 1,084 | 1,430 | 1,059 | 1,168 |
| 1918. | ( Hourly Wage |  | 1,191 | 1,169 | 1,226 | 1,092 | 1,428 | 1,044 | 1,185 |
| 31st Dec., | (Weakly Wage |  | 1,474 | 1,298 | ],412 | 1,225 | 1,605 | 1,216 | 1,866 |
| $1919^{\circ}$ | Hourly Wage | $\ldots$ | 1,629 | 1,307 | 1,483 | 1,262 | 1,639 | 1,211 | 1,410 |
| $318 t$ Dec, | Weokiy Wage | , | 1,695 | 1,586 | 1,652 | 1,495 | 1,947 | 1.540 | 1.637 |
| 1920. | Houtly Wage | . | 1,777 | 1,685 | 1,761 | 1,578 | 2,089 | 1,680 | 1,730 |
| 318t llec, | Weekly Wage | $\cdots$ | 1,809 | 1,761 | 1,849 | 2,661 | 2,074 | 1,749 | 1,790 |
| 1921. | Hourly Wage |  | 1,965 | 1,878 | 1,989 | 1,770 | 2,215 | 1,704 | 1,923 |
| 31st Dec., | W Feekly Wago |  | 1,754 | 1,764 | 1,771 | 1,620 | 9,075 | 1,761 | 1,763 |
| 1922. | Hourly Wage | . | 1,890 | 1,881 | 1,908 | 1,720 | 2,215 | 1,797 | l. ${ }^{\text {PR4 }}$ |

8. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour.-The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1914 to 1922. There are shown also index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly hours at the end of each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914 , as base $(=1000)$.

## Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exelusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working. Week and Hours IndexNumbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914 to 1922.

Note.-Index-Numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australie at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93) as base $(=1000)$. The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

| Particulars, | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | 8,A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30th f Weighted average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A prit, \{ weekly hours of labour ${ }^{*}$ | 49.42 | 48.80 | 48.78 | 48.60 | 47.78 | 48.62 | 48.93 |
| 1914. (Intex-numbers .. | 1,010 | 997 | 997 | 993 | 976 | 994 | 1.000 |
|  | 49.35 | 48.66 | 48.64 | 48.59 | 48.18 | 48.62 | 48.87 |
| 1914. ( Index-numbers .. | 1,009 | 994 | 994 | 993 | 985 | 904 | 999 |
| 31st Dec. $^{\text {a }}$ ( $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted averige } \\ \text { weekly hours of labour* }\end{array}\right.$ | 49.28 | 48.50 | 48.56 | \$8.60 | 48.12 | 4850 | 48.77 |
| 1915. \| Index-numbers .. | 1,007 | 001 | 002 | 091 | 083 | 992 | 997 |
|  | 48.51 | 48.22 | 48.57 | 4814 | 4811 | 48.55 | 48.83 |
| 1916, ; ( Index-numbers .. | 991 | 985 | 987 | 984 | 983 | 992 | 988 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3hst } \\ & \text { Hec, }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Weighted average } \\ \text { weokly hours of labour* } \end{array}\right. \end{aligned}$ | 48.41 | 48.14 | 47.19 | 47.82 | 48.10 | 48.48 | 48.10 |
| 1917. (Index-mumbers .. | 989 | 984 | 964 | 977 | 083 | 991 | 983 |
| 3tst Dec. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weigited average } \\ \text { weakiy hours of labour* }\end{array}\right.$ | 48.10 | 47.98 | 46.00 | 47.77 | 47.69 | 48.39 | 47.88 |
| 1918. [ndex-numbers .. | 984 | 981 | 950 | 070 | 975 | 989 | 979 |
| 31st Dec. $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted average } \\ \text { weekly hours of labour* }\end{array}\right.$ | 47.77 | 47.36 | 46.10 | 47.58 | 47.60 | 47.89 | 47.41 |
| 1919. [index $n$ umbers . | 976 | 968 | 944 | 972 | 973 | 979 | 969 |
| 31st $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. },\end{aligned}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted average } \\ \text { weekly hours of labour }\end{array}\right.$ | 47.51 | 47.19 | 45.63 | 47.29 | 40.53 | 47.33 | 47.07 |
| 1920. (lndex- umbers ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 971 | 984 | 933 | 966 | 951 | 967 | 962 |
|  | 45.66 | 46.95 | 45.52 | 47.07 | 46.24 | 46.84 | 46.22 |
| 1921. ( Index-numbers ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 983 | 960 | 980 | 962 | 945 | 967 | 945 |
|  | 40.05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.05 | 40.09 | 4551 930 | 47.00 961 | 46.41 948 | 46.93 959 | 46.38 948 |

[^5]There was a considerable diminution in each State during the period 1914 to 1921 in the number of working hours constituting a full week's work for male occupations, while during 1922 in certain States, but princip ally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. The weighted average weekly hours index-number for Australia at the 31st December, 1922, was 948 , as compared with 1000 at 30 th April, 1914, a reduction of 5.2 per cent. The lowest weighted average nominal weekly hours indexnumber at the 31st December, 1922, was that for Queensland (930), followed in the order named by New South Wales (941), Western Australia (948), Tasmania (959), Victoria (960), and South Australia, (961). During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours war greatest in New South Wales (6.8), followed by Queensland (6.7), Victoria (3.7), Tasmania (3.5), South Australia (3.2), and Western Australia (2.9).
9. Average Nominal Weekly Wage-Each State, 1891 to 1922.-The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1922 . The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 83.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1822.

| Particulars. | 1891. | 1896. | 1901. | 1911. | 1912. | 1914. | 1915. | i016. | 1917. | 1018. | 1910. | 1920. | 1921. | 1922. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N. S. Wras | ${ }_{\text {8. }}^{8 .}$ |  | ctic | 5ic. ${ }_{5}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 84 & 4 \\ 54 \end{array}$ | 58 | ${ }^{1} 5$. |  | $646$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} s_{8} & d \\ 85 & 11 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3 . & d . \\ 04 & 0 \end{array}$ | $0.85$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 1 . \\ 091 & d . \end{array}$ |
| Vietoria | 40 6 | $38 \quad 9$ | 409 | 50 | 53 |  | 55 S | 5810 | 630 | 165 | I2 0 | 861 | 1037 | 7014 |
| Queenstand. . | 46 6 | 44 g | $40 \quad 2$ | 511 | $31 \quad 9$ | 536 | 54 | 004 | 65 3 | 69 | 78 | 91 6 | 696 8 | 80310 |
| S. Anstralia | 417 | 418 | 420 | 5111 | 53 O |  | 548 |  | 631 | 65 | 70 | 82 | 89 | 5876 |
| W. Australia | 524 | 537 | 5311 | 590 | 610 | 6210 | 634 | $85 \quad 26$ | 6811 | 70 | 477 |  | 95 | 083 |
| Tasmania | 388 | $35 \quad 6$ | 8610 | 410 | 4710 | 528 | 53 | 870 | 897 | (1)2 | 269 | 859 | 91 | 888 |
| Austialia. | 436 | 4110 | 435 | 51 | 5310 | $55 \quad 7$ | 50 | 608 |  | 86 | 57411 | 89 10 | $094$ | $6,91 \quad B$ |

The average weekly rate in 1922 was highest in Queensland, followed in the order named by Western Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. In each of the States of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, the rates show an increase in each of the years specified except in 1896 and in 1922. In South Australia there was an increase in each of the years specified, except 1922, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1906, and 1907, with increases in each year other than 1922. In Tasmania there was a decrease in 1896, in 1907, and in 1922, and substantial increases in 1912 and 1913. During the period 1911 to end of the year 1922, the average weekly rate of wage in New South Wales increased 78 per cent, in Victoria 81 per cent., in Queensland 84 per cent., in South Australia 69 per cent., in Western Australia 59 per cent., in Tasmania 116 per cent., and the weighted average weekly rate for Australia increased from 51s. 3d. tu 91 s .6 d , an increase of 78.5 per cent.
10. Average Nominal Weekly Wage-Each Industrial Group, 1891 to 1922.-The following table shows for each of the years indicated the average weekly wages payable in each of the fourteen industrial groups. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on page 84.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage Payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group tor the years specified from 1891 to 1922.

| Particulars. | 1891. | 1896. | 1901. | 1911. | 1912. | 1914. | 1915. | 1936. | 1917. | 1918. | 1910. | 1020. | 1021. | 1022. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Group 1. | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 . & d \\ 52 & 5 \end{array}$ | $\text { s. } d_{0}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 . & d . \\ 52 & 3 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{57}{ }_{8}^{d .}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 5 . & d . \\ 58 & 7 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{ll} s_{i} & d \\ 59 & 6 \end{array}$ | $800$ | $\left(\begin{array}{ll} b_{6} . & d . \\ 69 & 10 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 5 . & d . \\ 68 & 11 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{ll} 8 . & \boldsymbol{a} \\ 78 & 9 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 6 & d . \\ 95 & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }^{\text {s }}$ d ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $2{ }_{25}^{t_{5}}{ }^{d}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} 32 & 8 \\ 47 & 8 \end{array}$ | $37$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} 48 & 5 \end{array}\right.$ | $546$ | 56 | $579$ | 60 |  | 165 | 88 | 77 |  |  | 20310 |
| " | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 88 & 2 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 37 & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 44 & 7 \\ 08 & 7 \end{array}\right.$ | $50$ | $53$ |  | 57 | 61.2 | 63 | 86 | 75 | 818 | 0310 | 9110 |
| $\text { * } 17 .$ | $\mid 36$ | $30$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 36 & 3 \end{array}\right\|$ | $60$ | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rl} 50 & 9 \end{array}\right.\right]$ | $530$ | $\begin{cases}53 & 2\end{cases}$ | 66 | 597 | 615 | 79 | 86 | 93.9 | 911 |
|  | $1 \begin{array}{ll} 13 & 5 \\ 18 \end{array}$ | $50$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 81 & 0 \\ 16 & 6 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} 58 & 11 \end{array}\right\|$ | $6011$ | $6310$ | $64$ | $681$ | $70$ | 741 | 80 | $99$ | 104 | 71029 |
| $\Rightarrow \quad \text { VI. }$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 40 & 4 \\ 50 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 66 \\ 40 \\ \hline 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 61 & 11 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 66 & 0 \\ 65 & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $6310$ | $68 \quad 1$ | $175$ | $\left.\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 88 & 1 \end{array}\right.\right]$ | 95 | 10111 |
| $\begin{array}{ll} \text { " ViI } \\ \text { vill } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 50 & 6 \\ 58 & 3 \end{array}$ |  | $5310$ | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 62 & \frac{1}{9} \end{array}\right.$ | $0310$ | $65$ | $56510$ |  |  | $\$ 74$ | $708$ |  | 1025 | $1005$ |
| " Yili. | $\begin{array}{cc} 58 \\ 50 & 1 \end{array}$ | $1 \begin{array}{ll} 159 & 10 \end{array}$ | $54$ | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 61 & 2 \\ 67 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $68$ |  |  |  | $88$ | 10310 | $105$ | $1038$ |
| " IX | $\begin{array}{ll} 50 \\ 89 \\ 80 \end{array}$ | $5 \begin{array}{ll} 51 & 0 \\ 88 & 0 \end{array}$ | $52$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 57 & 0 \\ 16 & 0 \end{array}$ | $59$ | $59$ | $6010$ |  | $4 \mid 6511$ | $6811$ |  |  |  |  |
| $\because \quad \frac{\mathbf{x}_{1}}{\mathbf{x}}$ |  | $86$ | $40$ | $46$ | $5010$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 52 & 8 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $5710$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 63 & 5 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}\right.$ | $78$ |  |  |  |
| $\because \quad \times 1_{i}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 88 & 2 \end{array}$ | $34$ | $38$ | $44 \quad 7$ | $483$ | $49 \quad 10$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 52 & 7 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $59$ | $1613$ | $34$ | $\{7$ | $88$ | $1018$ | $89$ |
| " X11. | $\begin{array}{ll} 34 & 10 \\ 89 & 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 88 \end{aligned}$ | $32$ | $43$ |  | $495$ | $49$ | $5$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll} 63 & 1 \\ 68 \end{array}\right\|$ | $10$ | 871 |  | $11$ |
| $" \quad \text { Xily. }$ | $\begin{array}{rr} 92 & 10 \\ 39 & 7 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 30 & 6 \\ 38 & 7 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{rr} 30 & 8 \\ 38 & 10 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 45 & 5 \\ 47 & 7 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{rr} 45 & 10 \\ 52 & 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{cc} 47 & 11 \\ 54 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $0.5311$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 56 & 7 \end{array}\right.$ |  | 80 | 84 | 288 |
| xiv. |  | 387 |  | $47 \quad 7$ |  | 540 | 0.64 |  |  | 83 3, | 71 | 8411 | 91 | 188 |
| All Groups | $43 \quad 5$ | 4110 | 435 | [1 3 | $5310$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 85 & 7 \end{array}$ | 150 | 008 | 8642 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll}68 & 5\end{array}\right.$ | 7411 | 8910 | $94$ | $0$ |

It may be seen that in 1922 the weekly rate of wage was highest in Group VIII. (Mining), 103s. 8d., while the lowest average weekly rate was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 82s. 4d. The average weekly rate for all groups together increased in all the years since 1891 , except in 1896 and 1922. The rate in 1901 was the same as in 1891, (43.5d.), bat in 1919 had increased to 74 s . 11d., in 1920 to 89s. 10d., in 1021 to 04 s . 6d., while in 1922 it fell to 91 s .6 d .
11. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers-Each State, 1901 to 1922.-The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base $(=1000)$. These results are based generally upon rates of wage prevailing in the capital cities of each State, but in certain industries, such as mining, agriculture, etc., rates are necessarily taken for places outside the metropolitan areas:-

Variations in Nominal Wage Index-nambers (Adult Males), for years specified, 1901 to 1922. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in $1911=1,000$.)

| J'articulars. | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { oecy } \\ \text { tio } \\ \text { anclu } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { of } \\ & \text { pan } \\ & \text { riss } \\ & \text { ded. } \end{aligned}$ | Nominal Wage Index-Numbers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1901 40 1912. | 1913* | 1901. | 1911. | 1912 | 1914. | 1915. | 1016 | 1017 | 1918. | 1919. | 1920. | 1021. | 1922. |
| N.S. Wales.. | 158 | 874 | 858 | 1,003 | 1,058 | 1,098 | 1,124 | 1,208 | 1,257 | 1,286 | 1,498 | 1,835 | 1,869 | 1,785 |
| Vietorka | 150 | 909 | 796 | +985 | 1,958 | 1,086 | 1,078 | 1,148 | 1,229 | 1,278 | 1,404 | 1,679 | 1,828 | 1,783 |
| Gueensland | 87 | 627 | 901 |  | 1,010 | 1,0+2 | 1.060 | 1,177 | 1,273 | 1,458 | 1,534 | 1,785 | 1,886 | 1,831 |
| S. Australia | 134 | 567 | 819 | 1,013 | $1,0+8$ | 1,062 | 1,467 | 1,151 | 1,2s] | 1,278 | 1,373 | 1,613 | 1,745 | 1,708 |
| W, Australl | 69 | 489 | 1,059 | 1,152 | 1,191 | 1,228 | 1,230 | 1, 278 | 1,3+5 | 1,372 | 1,516 | 1,751 | 1,853 | 1,829 |
| Tasmania .. | 54 | 482 | 719 | 790 | 934 | 1,028 | 1,439 | 1,112 | 1,183 | 1,193 | 1,3+6 | 1,674 | 1,788 | 1,726 |
| A ustralla* | 652 | 3,943 | 848 | 1,000 | 1,05 | 1,085 | 1,102 | 1,184 | 1,202 | 1,296 | 1,482 | 1,752 | 1,844 | 1,785 |

The difference between nominal wages in the several States has decreased very considerably since 1906. Wages in Queensland have increased since 1914 at a higher rate than in any other State. In Tasmania the first determination under the Wages Boards Acts, 1910-1911, came into force in 1911, and the wages in that State increased substantially as a result. They are still; however, lower than in any other State except South Australia.
12. Nominal Wage Index-numbers-Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1922. - The following table shows variations in nominal wage index-numbers, the occupations having been classified in fourteen industrial groups. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show, not only the variations in wages in each industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups :-

## Variations in Nominal Wage Inder-numbers (Adolt Males) in Industrial Groups for years apecified, 1901 to 1922. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in $1911=1,000$.)

| Particulbre. | No. of occupathons included. | Nominal Wage Index-Numbers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1901  <br> to 1913 <br> 1912 23 | 1901. | 1011. | 1914. | 1916. 1916. | 1917. | 1018. | 1010. | 1020. | 1921. | 1028. |
| I. Wood, Furniture, otc. | 27.270 | 1,019 | 1,125 | 1,161 | 1,174 1,246 | 1,288 | 1,345, | 1,479 | 1.855 | 1,918 | 1,840) |
| I1. Engl'mering, Metal | 27.27 | 1,010 | 1,120 |  |  | 1,288 | 1,34, | 1,470 |  |  |  |
| Whorke, etc. .. | 101636 | 945 | 1,064 | 1,127 | 1,174 1,211 | 1,268 | 1,340 | 1,612 |  |  | 1,8:3) |
| III. Food, Drjak, etc. .. | 34.578 | 871 | 981. | 1,085 | 1,127 1,104 | 1,241 | 1,288 | 1.473 | 1,742 | 1,83 2 | 1,742 |
| IV. Clothing, Hate, Boote, etc. | 18124 | 708 |  |  | 1,037 1,104 |  |  |  |  | 1,81 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| V. Booke, Printing, etc. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 25. 205 | 988 | 1,149, | 1,246 | 1,259 1,328 | 1,376 | 1,446 | 1,576 | 1,041 | 2,040 | 2, 2 (6)4 |
| V1. Other Manutacturing | 102875 | 907 | 1,013 | 1,093 | 1,125 1,203 | 1,245 | 1,289 | 1,470 | 1,79 | 1,854 | 1,764 |
| VII. Buldding $\quad+\quad+$ | 67.190 | 1,050 | 1,213 | 1,270 | 1,285' 1,359 | 1,418 | 1,449 | 1,554 | 1,865 | 1,900 | 1,901 |
| VIII. Minms ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 71.161 | 1,067 | 1,194 | 1,272 | 1,299 1,420 | 1,528. | 1,532 | 1,724 | 2,029 | 2,056 | 2,02* |
| IX. Rajl 全 Tram Services | 68.824 | 1,021 | 1,113 | 1,765 | 1,187, 1,238 | 1,286 | 1,345 | 1,538 | 1,81 | 1,001 | 1,8릐 |
| X. OtherLandTransport | 9 710 | 795 | 910 | 1,026 | 1,041 1,128 | 1,210 | 1,237 | 1,481 | 1,702 | 1,760 | 1, 726 |
| XIV. Shipping, etc. Agricultural, Pastoral, | 74. 198 | 751 | 871 | 972 | 1,028 1, 158 | 1,194 | 1,257 | 1,618 | 1,716 | 1,084 | 1,047 |
| xIII etc. $\because \cdots$ | 872 | 627 | 839 | 965 | 909, 1,079 | 1,102 | 1,231 | 1,370 |  | 1,780 | 1, 6137 |
| XIII. Domestic, IIntels, otc. | 17.114 | 598 | 887 | ${ }^{9} 935$ | 948 095 | 1,052 | 1,104 | 1,338 | 1,67 | 1,042 | 1, 601; |
| XIV, Miscellaneous $\quad$. | 38.233 | 759 | 929 | 1,054 | 1,065: 1,137 | 1,185 | 1,234 | 1,389 | 1,65 | 1,778 | 1,7311 |
| All troups ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ( $\cdot$ | 052 3,048 | 848 | 1,000 | 1,085 | 1,102 1,184 | 1,252 | 1,296 | 1,462 | 1,752 | 1,844 | 1,785 |

: Welghted average.
13. Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.-The relation betwoen nominal and effective wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, Section IV., par. 3, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11, p. 95.
14. Variations in Effective Wages, 1901 to 1922.-In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per clay or week, and (ii.) the cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60 s . per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate ass 48 s . per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing incroases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1000 to 1250 , then 60 s. per week (the index-number keing 1250), is effoctively equal only to 48 s . (when the index-number was 1000 ). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1000 to 750 , then 60 s . per week, when the indexnumber is 750 , would have the same purchasing power as 80 s. when the index-number was 1000 . Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1922.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers given in paragraph 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers in Chapter $V$., paragraph 5 hercinbefore. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Austradia for the years specified the variations in effective wages.

Effeotive Wages-Aduit Males-1901 to 1922 .

| Particulars. | 1901. | 1911. | 1912. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1910. | 1020. | 1421. | 1022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N.SW. | 961 | 973 | 922 | 924 | 909. | 850 | 867 | 893 | 902. | 948 | 994 | 1,084 | 1,492 |
| Victoria $\cdot$ - | 915 | 1,037 | 981 | 1,007 | 984 | 844 | 877 | 950 | 947 | 948 | 939 | 1,05] | 1.097 |
| Queensland | 1,172 | 1,090 | 1,082 | 1,060 | 1,048 | 912 | 991 | 1,078 | 1,083 | 1,064 | 1,085 | 1,248 | 1,269 |
| S. Australia | 948. | 957 | 906 | 947 | 929 | 847 | 808 | 989 | , 957 | . 935 | ,919 | 1,056 | 1,085 |
| W. Australia | 1,024 | 1,023 | 1,032 | 1,076 | 1,078 | 1,011 | 1,005 | 1,079 | 1,107 | 1,068 | 1,083 | 1,152 | 1,023 |
| Tasmania. . | 827 | 838 | 846 | 976 | 1943 | 843 | 870 | 894 | 880 | 900 | 01. | 1,002 | 1,045 |
| Australia | 964 | 1,000 | 955 | 975 | 952 | 862 | 804. | 950 | 952 | 988 | 982 | 1,087 | 1,116 |

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are all computed to the one base, that of the Commonwealth for 1911. The index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that, comparing 1922 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.
15. Effective Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1922.--In the preceding paragraph particulars are given as to variations in effective wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, though not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unmployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, however, the percentage of unemployment for Australia at the end of the years specified has been used in order to obtain results showing the variations in unemployment upon effective wages. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year In similar tables given in preceding Reports, the wage index-number and unemployment percentages have referred to the end of all the years given. If a comparison is made with the results shown in this table, and those given in the tables appearing in previous Reports, it will be seen that they differ somewhat. The table given herewith, however; is a more accurate reflection of the position for the whole of the years 1914. to 1922 inclusive. Column I. shows the nominal rate of wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (sce Chapter WI.). Applying these percentages to the numbers. shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-mumber, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the ycar 19]J as base, and are shown in Column IV. In Column V. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns VI. and VII. the effective wage index-numbers are given, firstly, for full work, and secondly allowing for lost time These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and IV., respectively, by the corresponding figures in Column V. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."

[^6]A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and VI. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VII. (see graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but also for unemployment.

Unempioyment, and Nomidal and Effective Wage Index-numbers, for the Years spezified, 1901 to 1922. $\dagger$

|  | Yorr, |  | 1. <br> Nominal Wage IndexNuInbere. | I1. | Rate of Wage IndexNumbers, allowing for Lost Time. |  | Retanl <br> Frice IndexNumbers. | Effective Wage <br> Index-Numbers.  <br> VI. VII. <br> Fuk Work. Allowing <br> for <br> fetuploy <br> ment. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | III. Acturl. | $\begin{gathered} \text { IV. } \\ \text { Itecom- } \\ \text { puted. } \\ \text { ( } 191 \mathrm{l} . \\ =1,000 \text { ). } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| 4901 |  |  | 843 | 6.6 | 703 | 832 | 880 | 964 | 945 |
| 1906 |  |  | 866 | 6.7 | 808 | 848 | 902 | 060 | 940 |
| 1907 |  |  | 893 | 5.7 | 842 | 88. | 897 | 906 | 986 |
| 4908 |  |  | 900 | 8.0 | 8.46 | 888 | 951 | 946 | 034 |
| 1909 |  |  | 923 | 5.8 | 870 | 913 | 948 | 974 | 963 |
| 1910 |  |  | 954 | 5.6 | 001 | 945 | 970 | 085 | 074 |
| 1911 |  |  | 1,000 | 4.7 | 953 | 1.000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 1012 | . |  | 1,051 | 5.5 | 993 | 1.042 | 1,101 | 955 | 946 |
| 1918 |  |  | 1,076 | 5.3 | 1,021 | 1,071 | 1,104 | 975 | 970 |
| 1914 | . |  | 1,081 | 83 | 091 | 1,040 | 1,140 | 948 | 019 |
| 1915 |  |  | 1,092 | 0.3 | 990 | 1,039 | 1,278 | 854 | 818 |
| 1915 |  | - | 1,144 | 5.8 | 1,075 | 1,131 | 1,394 | 864 | 854 |
| 1917 | . |  | 1,226 | 7.1 | 1,139 | 3,105 | 1,318 | 930 | 007 |
| 1918 |  |  | 1,270 | 6.8 | 1,190 | 1.255 | 1,362 | 932 | 021 |
| 1919 |  |  | 1.370 | 6.6 | 1.280 | 1.343 | ],510 | 907 | 889 |
| 1020 |  |  | 1,627 | 6.6 | 1,621 | 1,500 | 1,785 | 911 | 89.4 |
| 1921 |  |  | 1,826 | 11.2 | 1.621. | 1,701 | 1,607 | 1,070 | 1.002 |
| 1922 |  |  | 1,801 | 9.3 | 1,634 | 1,715 | 1.600 | 1.123 | 1,072 |

$t$ Aa to the effact in abnormal perfods, see Section IV., par. 8, of Labour Iteport No. 0.
Noto--For soars prior to 1014 , the nomital wage Index-numbors and the porcentage unemployed relate to the end of the yar only, but [rom tol 4 onwatd these figures. in addition to thoge for retaid prises, are averages for the whole year.

The nominal wage index-number has steadily increased, and the increase has in some years been at a greater and in others at a lesser rate than the retail price index-numbers. The effective wage index numbers (both "Full Work" and "Allowing for Unemployment") do not, on the whole, show any general increase, but fluctuate between a range which reached its maximum in 1922, and its minimum in 1915. In 1907 there was a large decrease in unemployment, which is reflected in the "peak" in the effective wage index-number for that year. The rise in prices in 1908, which was a drought year, causod a considerable fall in effective wages. From that year, however, until the year 1911, the effective wage indexnumber steadily increased from 934 to 1000 , but this inercase was almost counterbalanced by the fall in 1912, which was due to the large increase in prices and the smaller increase in unemployment. In 1913 prices were on the average practically the same as for 1912, while nominal wages increased and unemployment decreased, with the result that effective wages both for full work and allowing for unemployment increased. The effective wage index-numbers for 1914 both show a decrease on the preceding year. This decrease is particularly marked in the case of the index-numbers in which allowance is made for unemployment. In 1915 :there was a decrease in unemployment when compared with the preceding year, but on the other hand the cost of food and groceries showed a very substantial increase, so that while nominal wages increased slightly,
effective wages both for full work and allowing for unemployment decreased, being in fact lower than for any other year covered by the investigation. In 1916, 1917, 1918, and again in 1919, effective wages both for full work and allowing for unemployment increased, owing to the fact that the increase in nominal wages was greater than the increase in prices. In 1920 effective wages for full workincreased, butowing to the somewhat large increase in unemployment, effective wages, allowing for unemployment, decreased. In 1921 effective wages both for full work and allowing for unemployment increased owing to the fact that while prices declined considerably, wages as a whole, and for the year, increased.

In 1922 there was a decrease in nominal wages, but also a decrease in the retail price index-number, and the percentage of unemployment. The result of these changes is shown in the effective wage index-number, which is greater both for full work and allowing for unemployment.
16. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1922.
-The preceding tables refer to variations in effective wages, having. regard to fluctuations in prices and unemployment. Another important matter is the question of relative output or production per head of population, measured quantitatively. If measured by mere valuc, increase of price would have the effect of making an equal production with that of $a$ time when prices were lower, show a fictitious increase. For example, the annual figures showing the estimated value of production from. Australian industries do not directly show whether there has been any increase in the quantity produced, since the price-level at the time is itself a factor in the determination of the values. Before, therefore, any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in production (that is, in the relative quantity of output) can be made, the variations due to the price element must be eliminated. This is done in the table on page 88, in which Column I. shows the estimated value of production (a) in the aggregate and (b) per head of mean population. In Column $\Pi$. the estimated value of production per head of population is shown in the form of index-numbers with the year 1911 as base; that is to say, the production per head in 1911 is made equal to 1000 , and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column III. wholesale and: production price index-numbers are given; it is assumed that these index-numbers reflect, with substantial accuracy, variations in wholesale and production prices in Australia. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column III. They show the estimated relative productive activity per head of population, taking the year 1911 as the basic or standard year, the fluctuations due to variations in prices having been eliminated. The results given by the application of the wholesale price-index numbers may be regarded in general as confirming the results given in the final column, which are to be taken as the best measure of the relative productive activity per head of population.

It should be observed that the index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At the beginning of that period there was a severe and extensive drought, and again in 1918 drought conditions were prevalent. Further, the enlistments for war service took from industry over 300,000 adult males in the prime of life, while the dislocation of industry owing to the altered
conditions arising out of the war must also have adversely affected the productivity of Australia. It is impossible to measure these effects quantitatively.

Estimated Value of Australian Production, 1908 to 1922.

| Year. | Agricultural. | Pastoral. | Dairy, Ponltry, and Bee Farming | Foregtry \& | Mining. | Manufacthribg. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 06 |  | $81000 .$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1907 | 30,500 | 40,660 | 15,684 | 4,819 4,826 | 26,043 | 31,172 $\mathbf{8 6 , 1 5 5}$ | 147,043. |
| 1908 | 37,150 | 47.259 | 15,045 | 4,286 | 24,557 | 36,697 | 164,994 |
| 09 | 41,056 | 50,864 | 15,064 | 4,462 | 23,086 | 39,713 | 174,195 |
| 1910 | 39,752 | 56,993 | 17,387 | 4,789 | 23,222 | 45,598 | 187,741 |
| 1911 | 38,774 | 50,725 | 19,107 | 5,728 | 23,303 | 50,767 | 188,404 |
| 12 | 45,754 | 51,615 | 20,280 | 6,432 | 25,475 | 87,028 | 206,578 |
| 1913 | 46,162 | 57,866 | 20,341 | 6,338 | 25,594 | 61,586 | 217,887 |
| 1914 | 36,052 | 61,055 | 21,562 | 6,419 | 22,053 | 62,956 | 210,097 |
| 1915 | 75,475 | 66,180 | 2¢,156 | 5,777 | 22,060 | 62,883 | 253,531 |
| 1916 | 61,255 | 76,142 | 26,949 | 5,505 | 23,192 | 64,205 | 257,248 |
| 1917 | 59,641 | 82,322 | 31,326 | 5,523 | 24,998 | 69,797 | 279.607 |
| 1918 | 59,036 | 86,793 | 33,788 | 7,187 | 35,462 | 75,362 | 287,528 |
| 1919.20 | 72,202 | 100,920 | 38,830 | 10,170 | 18,982 | 98.162 | 399,266 |
| 1930-21 | 112,801 | 86,882 | 52,613 | 10,490 | 21,618 | 109.435 | 393,834 |
| 1921-22..] | $81,3 \mathrm{~m}$ | 69,254 | 44,417 | 10,878 | 19,977 | 120,751 | 346,662 |

Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the Xeara specified, 1871 to 1922.

| Year. | - - I. <br> Eatimated Value of Production. |  | Relative Value of Production per head Year $1911=$ 1,000. |  |  | Estimate Relative Productive Activity per head Index. Numbers Year 1911 $=1,000$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (a) Wholesale Price-IndexNumber Year $1911=$ 1,000 . | (b)ProductionPrice:Index.NumberYear$1911=$$1,000$. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (a) | Per ${ }^{(b)}{ }^{\text {Head }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Total. | of Popula. |  |  |  |
|  | (060 omitted. | tion. |  |  |  |
|  | $\pm$ | $\pm$ |  |  |  | * $\dagger$ |
| 1871 | 46,700 | 27.46 | 667 | 1,229 |  | 843 |
| 1881 | 71.116 | 30.83 | 748 | 1,121 |  | 687 |
| 1891 | 96,087 | 29.65 | 720 | 945 |  | 762 |
| 2901 | 114,585 | 29.96 | 727 | 974 |  | 746 |
| 1908 | 147,043 | 35.94 | 873 | 948 |  | 921 |
| 7907 | 166,042 | 39.90 | 969 | 1,02] |  | 949 |
| 1908 | 164,934 | 38.97 | 946 | 1,115 | 1,074 | 84888 |
| 1909 | 174,195 | 40.29 | 978 | 983 | 1,000 | 98597 |
| 1910 | 187,741 | 12.43 | 1,030 | 1,003 | 1970 | 1,027 1,06 |
| 1911 | 188,404 | 41.19 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 1,00 |
| 1912 | 206,578 | 43.52 | 1,057 | 1,170 | 1,110 | 90395 |
| 1813 | 217.887 | 44.52 | 1,081 | 1,088 | 1,061 | 9941,02 |
| 4914 | 210,097 | 42.25 | 1,026 | 1,149 | 1,263 | 893812 |
| 1915 | 253,531 | 51.01 | 1,238 | 1,804 | 1,431 | 77286 |
| 1916 | 257,248 | 52.30 | 1,270 | 1,504 | 1,499 | 84484 |
| 1917 | 273,607 | 54.91 | 1,333 | 1,662 | 1,607 | 802829 |
| 1918 | 287,528 | 56.58 | 1,374 | 1,934 | 1,770 | $710 \quad 770$ |
| 1919-20 | 339,266 | 63.96 | 1,553 | 2,312 | 2,117 | 67273 |
| 1920.21 | 393,834 | 72.77 | 1,767 | 2,266 | 2,097 | 780 843 |
| 1921.22. | 346,662 | 62.01 | 1.527 | 1,741 | 1,564 | $877 \quad 970$ |

F Relative Production per head if computed by application of Whotesale Prlce Index-aumbers. - Relativa. Production per head (computed by application of Production Price Index-numbers, the basia being indileated fa Production Bultetio No l\$).


[^0]:    - Weighted average.

[^1]:    * Including the value of victualling and accomtoodation where supplied. $\dagger$ Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. ${ }^{t}$ Including the
    

[^2]:    * Sce Footnote $f$ to cable od page 72 . $\dagger$ Wetghted Av.ang.

[^3]:    －Particulare relato to the Welghted Aperage webkiy wage，morking hours and hourly wege， renpectlyoly．$\dagger$ Average rates of wage and hours prevalling at the principal mining contres in esch Stato．I Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Meatera，Officers，and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service，and Include value of victualling and accommodatlon， where prov／ded，at 81／11 per month．
    § See footnotes to table on page 72.

[^4]:    * Welghted average पeekly wage In all induetrlal groups combined.
    $\dagger$ Welgited average norking hours per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all fudustrial groups exceptimg Gioups Xl. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agriculturat, Pabtoral, etc.). Forkige bours have not been generally reduiated by Industrial tribunaie for occupations classified in Industrlal Grorpe XI, and XII.

[^5]:    - Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, de.), In which working hourg have not been generally regulated by Industrial tribunals.

[^6]:    *This expression must not be contuged with " standard of living." A change-in the standard of living necegsarily involven a clange in regomen (see Labour Report No. 1), that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantaty of commonities purchased, or both. A change in the "etandard of comfort" nierely impllee a variation in effective wages, which v,riation mas, or may not, result int. or be eccompanied by, a change in the "t standard of living."

