Malbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices-Quarterly Index-Numbers. 1923.
Particulars.

In both wholesale and retail prices there was a considerable increase during the year 1023 as compared with the year 1922.
7. Prices, 1922 and 1923.-In Appendix III. particulats are given as to the average prices of the particular brands of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1922 and 1923. Corresponding information for previous years as far back as 1871 was given in the Appendixes to previous Reports.

## CHAPTER IX-RATES OT 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 carly part of the yoar 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenite workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwiso according to increasing age or expericnce are payable from year to year, the inquiry was confinod 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 cach State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were jneluded which obviously are not carried on in the capital citics, c.g., Mining, Shipping, Agriculturel, 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 was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates because in industries and occupations in which enployment is casual or intermittent wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weelky carnings in such oceupations 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 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of

[^0]wage thus computed represented the arithnetical 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 satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a great deal of information as to the number of persons engaged in difierent 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 occupations in the various industries, as sot out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State 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 industrics 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 Iiving) of the Labour and Industrial Branch of this Burcau. 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 eariy part of the year 1914 the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weckly rates of wage in 930 specified indastries and 4,256 adult occupations $\{3,948$ male,

* The summation of the weekly tate of wage divided by the number of occupations included.
$\dagger$ The weights used in the computation of the average wage in male oce upations were as follow:--


## Current Rates of Wage for Adult Male Occupations.-Weights used for each Industrial Group.

| Particulars. | J. | TI. | III | 1V. | $v$. | VI | 'IJ | YJ31. | 12. | I | SJ. | NII. | МпII | XIV. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nsw. | 136 | 228 | 109 | 84 | 65 | 163 | 252 | 343 | 187 | 74 | 137 | 704 | 134 | 902 |
| Yetoria | 118 | 195 | 160 | 95 | 58 | 141 | 180 | 157 | 136 | 54 | 05 | 455 | 05 | 734 |
| Queensland | 67 | 69 | 108 | 23 | 90 | i4 | 70 | 133 | 73 | 22 | 45 | 359 | 45 | 309 |
| 8. Australia | 24 | 71 | 45 | 16 | 18 | 411 | 08 | 29 | 48 | 17 | 44 | 189 | 94 | $\underline{29}$ |
| W. Anstralia | 65 | 30 | 3 年 | 7 | 8 | 36 | 32 | 142 | 40 | 9 | 82 | 118 | 3 L | 158 |
| Tasinanta .. | 25 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 49 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 104 | 10 | 80 |
| Australia | 435 | 600 | 561 | 231 | 109 | 400 | 032 | 863 | 404 | 182 | 335 | 1,915 | 939 | 2,399 |

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 avorage 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, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted 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 cach industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th $A_{\mathrm{p}} \mathrm{rit}$, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wagos. contained in Appendixes IV. and V. to this Report include thoso for many additional occupations. In most instances these bave been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigetions were mado 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). The perticulars. given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are alsogiven showing variations in effective wages in each State.
2. Adnlt Male Weekly Wages-States, 1914-23.-The arithmetical average of the rates of wage given in the appendixes referred to furnisles the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage pryable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December,


1923, 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 loase ( $=1,000$ ) :-
Wages-Adult Males-Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers. 30th June, 1914, to 3lst December, 1923.
Nore.-Index-numbere based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s 3d.) ns base $(=1,000$ ). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.


- Welylited aterage.

The table shows that the average weckly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th Junc, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and Western Australia exceeded the weighted average wage for Australia. At the 31st December, 1923, the Australian average was exceeded by New South Wales, and, for the first time by Victoria. .Wages in the latter State rose during the year more than in any other State, displacing Queensland which held the premier position at the close of 1922.

During the year 1923 the average wage increased in each State. The wage for Australia rose from 91s. 6d. at the end of 1922 to 94 s . 4 d . at December. 1923. The largest increase, 4s. 3d. per week, occurred in Victoria, followed by Tasmania with an increase of 3s. 11d. per week. The smallest increase, 0 . 4d, per week, took place in Qucensland, where wages remained practically stationary since the carly part of 1922 when the last change was made in the declared living wage by the Arbitration Court.
3. Adult Male Weekly Wages-Industrial Groups, 1914-23.-The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30 th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1919 to 1923.

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

| Date. | GSTRLAL GROEf. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | I. | If. | 311 Frod. Draks, ctc. | IV. <br> Clotining Jooves, etc | V. Jooks. Printing, etc | VI. <br> Other <br> Mtann- <br> factur- <br> [12. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yit } \\ \text { Brading } \end{gathered}$ | VIII. Minnge. | $\operatorname{IX}_{\substack{\text { nitway } \\ \text { etc. }}}$ | X Other I. And Tra7s. $\mathrm{p}=\mathrm{r}$, . |  | N1I Agarcul. <br>  ete $\dagger$ | NiII. <br> Domestic, etc. $\dagger$ | XIV Miscol- <br> lancous. | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { Industrial } \\ \text { Groups. } \end{gathered}$ |
| RATES OF WAGE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 8. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | 8. d. | 8. d. | $s$ d. | b. d | s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | * d. | s. d | 8. $d$ | 5. d. | b. d. | * d. | s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |
| 30th Jume. 1914 | 59 | 578 | 5.5 | 5210 | 630 | 55. 8 | 654 | 6411 | 598 | 51 | 48 | 496 | 470 | 5310 | 55.3 |
| 31st December. 1914 | 596 | $67 \quad 9$ | 558 | 530 | 6310 | 550 | $65 \quad 5$ | $65 \quad 2$ | 598 | 598 | 4910 | 49.5 | 4711 | 540 | 557 |
| 3 th June, 1019 | 9910 | 70 9 | $67 \quad 2$ | 69' 6 | 760 | 6711 | 749 | $8 \pm 2$ | 696 | 643 | 6911 | 0510 | $59 \quad 2$ | 647 | 687 |
| 81st December, 1919 | 759 | 776 | 756 | 73 5 | 809 | 754 | 708 | 88 4 | 786 | 734 | 779 | 703 | 687 | 713 | 74 I1 |
| 30 th June, 1920 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 828 | 837 | 829 | 760 | 925 | 821 | 8510 | 8910 | 848 | 791 | 847 | 752 | 718 | 7711 | $80 \quad 7$ |
| 32st December. 1920 | 951 | $92-5$ | $89 \quad 3$ | 86 | 99 | 8811 | 057 | 10310 | 931 | $87 \quad 3$ | $88 \quad 0$ | 871 | 806 | 8411 | 8910 |
| 30 th , Tune. 1021 | 978 | 9711 | $92 \quad 7$ | $9] \quad 2$ | 1020 | 938 | 1014 | 1058 | $\begin{array}{ll}97 & 8\end{array}$ | 9010 | $95 \quad 3$ | 880 | 821 | 898 | 03 3 |
| 3tst December. 1921 . | 982 | 982 | 9810 | 938 | 1047 | 908 | 1025 | 1054 | 975 | $90-2$ | 1018 | 890 | 842 | 911 | 946 |
| 30 th June, 1929 . | $96 \quad 7$ | $95 \quad 6$ | 9210 | 926 | 1037 | 92, 5 | 1022 | 103 \% | 9510 | 897 | 998 | 88.11 | 835 | 898 | 924 |
| 3 3t Decemler, 1922 | 054 | 9310 | 9110 | 91.1 | 1029 | 91 J | 1005 | 1038 | 93.4 | 885 | 09.3 | $8: 11$ | 924 | 888 | 9 C |
| 31st M"rch, 1533 | \%\% 6 | 938 | 919 | 911 | 10 | 9111 | 1007 | 1036 | 930 | 885 | 9810 | 8311 | 824 | 886 | 914 |
| $3 \chi^{\text {th }}$ June. 1503 | 057 | 944 | 9110 | 912 | 10210 | 920 | 10010 | 1037 | 940 | 873 | 9810 | 8311 | 827 | 885 | 916 |
| 30th Septemlier, 1983 | 959 | 951 | 938 | 91.2 | 1030 | 934 | 1024 | 1046 | 058 | 901 | 1020 | 8510 | 829 | 901 | 9211 |
| 3lst December, 1925. | 992 | 974 | 942 | 0311 | 1045 | 962 | 1038 | 10* 5 | 978 | 936 | 1024 | 858 | $8 \pm 6$ | 123 | 094 |
| INDEX-XUMEEJS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3!st Deceraber. $19 \pm 4$ | 1,161 | 1,127 | 1,085 | 1,031 | 1,946 | 1,093 | 1,46 | 1.272 | t. 165 | 1,0こ6 | 972 | 965 | 935 | 1,054 | 2.070 |
| 30th June, 1919 | 1.363 | 1,381 | 1,311 | 1,210 | 1,483 | 1,326 | 1,459 | 1,643 | 1,350 | I.253 | J, 364 | 1,284 | 1,155 | 1,260 | 1.378 |
| 31 st December, 1010 | 1,479 | 1,512 | 1,478 | 1.438 | 1,576 | $1.4 \% 0$ | 1,50.4 | 1.724 | 1.532 | 1.431 | 1,518 | 1,370 | 1,3,38 | 1.389 | 1.388 |
| 30th June, 19\%0 | 1,618 | 1,631 | 1,615 | 1,484 | 1.803 | 1,602 | 1,674 | 1, $\mathrm{j}_{0} \geq$ | 1.643 | 1, 344 | 1,650 | 1,467 | 1,398 | 1,521 | 1.65 |
| 31st Deceunher. 1920 | 1.855 | 1,803 | 1,742 | 1.687 | 1,941 | 1.736 | 1,865 | 2,026 | ],816 | 1,702 | 1,716 | 1,699 | 1,571 | 1,656 | 1,763 |
| 3nth Jtne, 1921 | 1.906 | 1.911 | 1,406 | 1,770 | 1,989 | 1.828 | 1.978 | 2,061 | 1,908 | 1,772 | 1,853 | 1.717 | 1,602 | 1,742 | 1,820 |
| 31st Defember 1021 | 1,916 | 1,915 | 1,832 | 1.819 | 2,040 | 1.854 | 1.909 | 2.096 | 1,90L | 1,760 | 1,984 | 1,736 | 1,842 | 1.778 | 1.844 |
| W0th Jume, 1922 | 1,884 | 1,885 | 1,812 | 1,805 | 2.022 | 1,804 | 1,994 | 2,0이 | 1,809 | 1,748 | 1,918 | 1.638 | 1.628 | 1,750 | 1.801 |
| 31 st Decetn ber. 1022 | 1,860 | 1,832 | 1,792 | 1,753 | 2,004 | 1,793 | 1,960 | 2.092 | 2,821 | 1,725 | 1,94 | 1,637 | 1,608 | 1,730 | 1,785 |
| 31st Mirch, 1923 | 1.863 | 1,828 | 1,790 | 1.777 | $\frac{9}{2}, 004$ | 1.79 | 1,963 | 9.019 | O 1.814 | 1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,928 | ],65\% | 1,606 | $1+726$ | 1,783 |
| 30th Juge, 1923 | 1.864 | 1,841 | 1,792 | 1,788 | 2,006 | 1,797 | 1,083 | 2,022 | 1.834 | 1.202 | 1,928 | 1,637 | 1,611 | 1,7と4 | 1,785 |
| 30th September, 1923 | 1,869 | 1,856 | 1,814 | 1,779 | 2,011 | $1.8 \geq 1$ | 1,956 | 9,039 | 1,887 | 1,758 | 1,901 | 1,675 | 1,614 | 1,758 | 1,8!3 |
| 31st December, 1923 . | 1,035 | 1,960 | 1,837 | 1,833 | 2,037 | 1,876 | 2,023 | 2,037 | 1,906 | 1,800 | 1,997 | 1,671 | 1,648 | 1,800 | 1,840 |

- Includlog the value of victualing and accommodation where supplied.

[^1]The rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage was greatest in Group Xl. (Shipping), 110.7 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups X. (Other Land Transport) 81.1 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, ctc.) 79.5 per cent. The smallest increase occurred in Group VII. (Building), 58.7 per cent. In eight of the groups the increase was more, and in six groups less than the increase in the weighted average for all groups. During 1923 increases in average wages occurred in all industrial groups, the greatest being 4.7 per cent. in Groups X. (Other Land Transport) and IX. (Railways, etc.) followed by Group VI. (Other Manufacturing) 4.6 per cent., and I. (Wood, Furniture, etc.) and XIV. (Miscellaneous) each 4.0 per cent. All Industrial Groups combined incroased 3.1 per cent. The percentage increase during the year was least in Group VIII. (Mining), 0.7 per cent.
4. Adult Female Weekly Wages-States, 1914 to 1923.-The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base $(=1,000)$ in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail 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, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30 th April, 1914, as base ( $=1,000$ ).

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 30 th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1923. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated; compated with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914 , as base ( $=1,000$ ).
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, 1923.
Note.-Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.) as base $(=1,000)$. The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

| Particulars. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S.A. | W.A. | Tab. | Australid * |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Oecupations Inctured | 85 | 87 | 37 | 47 | 24 | 28 | 308 |
| RATES OF WAGE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Juth June, 1014 | ${ }_{26}^{8}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\begin{array}{cc}8 . & d \\ 27 & 4\end{array}$ | 8. 27 27 | $\begin{array}{rr}8 & d \\ 24 & \\ \\ \text { d }\end{array}$ | $s$ 37 37 | S. ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ d | s. 27 27 |
| 31st December, 1014 | ${ }^{2} 610$ | 979 | 271 | 241 | 374 | 2510 | 275 |
| 30 th June, 1919.. | 337 | 32.2 | 33 \% | 297 | 3811 | 289 | 829 |
| 31st December, 1019 | $40 \quad 0$ | 345 | $38 \quad 4$ | 33 3 | 437 | 330 | 371 |
| W0th Tune, 1920 | 419 | 379 | 417 | 359 | 48 | 3911 | 8910 |
| 31 st December, 1920 | 460 | 431 | 4411 | 407 | 5211 | 4110 | 448 |
| 30 th June, 1921 | 486 | 462 | 4910 | 437 | 5411 | 469 | 477 |
| 31st, December, 1021 | 490 | 4710 | 503 | $45 \quad 2$ | 56 | 476 | 488 |
| s0th June, 1022 | 484 | 4710 | 48 2 | $44 \quad 6$ | 50 | 476 | 481 |
| 31 st December, 1922 | 478 | 480 | 482 | 440 | 56 | 477 | 4711 |
| 81st March, 1023 | 478 | 480 | $48 \quad 2$ | 440 | 564 | 477 | 479 |
| 30 th June, 1023 | 478 | 480 | $48 \quad 2$ | 440 | 564 | 477 | 4710 |
| 30 th September, 1923 | 476 | 482 | $48 \quad 2$ | 440 | 584 | 477 | 4711 |
| 31 st Decmmber, 1923 | 498 | 495 | 50.5 | $48 \quad 4$ | 58.4 | $48 \quad 8$ | 498 |
| INDEX-NUMBERS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 thJune, 1914 | 984 | 1,606 | 093 | 885 | 1,373 | 950 | 1,000 |
| 31st Decentber, 1914 | 987 | 1,022 | 996 | 885 | 1,373 | 950 | 1,008 |
| 30 th June, 1919 . | 1,235 | 1,184 | 1,222 | 1,089 | 1,484 | 1,050 | 1,206 |
| 31st December, 1010 | 1,474 | 1,268 | 1,412 | 1,225 | 1,605 | 1,215 | 1,365 |
| 30 th June, 1920 .. | 1,536 | 1,388 | 1,530 | 1,317 | 1,767 | 1,470 | 1,467 |
| 318t Decomber, 1920 | 1.095 | 1,586 | 1,652 | 1,495 | 1,947 | 1.640 | 1,637 |
| 30 th June, 1021 | 1,784 | 1,700 | 1,835 | 1,605 | 2.022 | 1,721 | 1,751 |
| 31st December, 1921 | 1,803 | 1,761 | 1,849 | 1,661 | 2,074 | 1,749 | 1,790 |
| 30 th June, 1022 , | 1,778 | 1,700 | 1,771 | 1,639 | 2,073 | 1,749 | 1,770 |
| 31 st December, 1922 | 1,754 | 1,767 | 1,771 | 1,620 | 2,075 | 1,751 | 1,703 |
| 31矿 March, 1923 | 1,740 | 1,767 | 1,771 | 1,820 | 2,075 | 1,751 | 1,758 |
| 30th June, 1023 | 1,747 | 1,767 | 1,771 | 1,690 | 2,075 | 1,751 | 1,760 |
| 80th September, 1923 | 1,749 | 1,774 | 1,771 | 1,620 | 2,075 | 1,751 | 1,764 |
| 31st December, 1923 | 1,812 | 1,819 | 1.855 | 1,704 | 2,075 | 1,785 | 1,821 |

* Weigited A verage.

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 increased rapidly, the increase in 1920 being the largest 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. There was an increase in each State during 1923 with the exception of Western Australia where the wage remained stationary. The Australian average rose from 47 s . 11d. to 49 s . 6 d . an increase of 1s. 7 d . per week. The largest increase, 2 s . 4 d . per week, occurred in South Australia, followed by Queensland with 2s. 3d. per week. The advance during the whole period under review was 82.1 per cent.; practically the whole of this increase has taken place since the beginning of 1916
5. Adult Female Weekly Wages-Industrial Groups, 1914-23.-The following table shows the weighted average weokly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June, and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1919 to 1923 , in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30 th April, 1914, as base ( $=1,000$ ), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages-Adult Females-Weighted Average Nominal Weelly Rate payable lor a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group, 80th Jume, 1914, to 31st December, 1923.

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

| Date, |  | Industrial Ghoup. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | III. <br> Food, Drink, etc. | IV. <br> Clothing, Boots, etc. | I., $\mathrm{I}_{\text {., }} \mathrm{V}_{\text {- }}$ and VI. All Other Mantifacturing. | XII. <br> Domestle, Hotels, etc.* | XIV. <br> Miscel. <br> Jancous. | A Groups $\dagger$ |
| RATES OF WAGli. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 8. $d$. | s. $d^{\text {d }}$ | 8. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. | ${ }_{\text {s }}$ d. | 8.4. | s. $d$ |
| 30th June, 1914 |  | 220 | 249 | 2011 | 31. | $30-$ | 272 |
| Sist December, 1914 | . | 285 | 2411 | 270 | 30.2 | 314 | 27 5 |
| 30 th June, 1019 |  | 310 | 319 | 33 5 | 349 | 385 | 329 |
| 31st Docember, 1810 |  | 348 | 374 | 369 | $38 \quad 2$ | 365 | 371 |
| 30 th Jine, 1920 . | , , | 9610 | 394 | 410 | 419 | 895 | 3910 |
| 31st Docember, 1920 |  | 4110 |  | 440 | 483 | 462 | 446 |
| 80th June, 1921 .- |  | 480 | 477 | 4610 | 4710 | 485 | 477 |
| 3ist December 1021 |  | 43.9 |  | 480 | 486 | 80 | 488 |
| 80 th June, 1922 . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |  | 4810 | 481 | 476 | 481 | 492 | 481 |
| 319t Desember. 1022 |  | 433 | 4710 | 478 | 483 | 489 | 4711 |
| 818 C March, 1923 . |  | 431 | 478 | 472 | 483 | 488 | 47 ! |
| 30 th June, $1923 \ldots$ |  | 438 | 478 | 473 | 485 | 489 | 4710 |
| 80th September, 1923 |  | 438 | 478 | 479 | 488 | 489 | 4711 |
| 31st December, 1923 |  |  | 501 | 4810 |  | 488 | 49 6 |
| INDEX-NUMBRRS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soth June, 1914 | ${ }^{*}$ | 828 | 911 | 997 | $1+144$ | 1,110 | 1,000 |
| 818t, December, 1914 | . | 862 | 917 | 954 | 1,110 | 1,153 | 1,008 |
| 80th June, 1910 .. | . | 1,142 | 1,109 | 1,230 | 1,279 | 1,229 | 1,200 |
| 91st December, 1919 | $\cdots$ | 1,277 | 1,378 | 1,353 | 1,403 | 1,332 | 1,305 |
| 30th June, 1920 . . | . | 1,354 | 1,449 | 1,508 | 1,537 | 1,450 | 1,467 |
| 31st December 1920 | . | 1,698 | 1,697 | 1,619 | 1,701 | 1,700 | 1,037 |
| \%0th June, 1921 . | $\cdots$ | 1,584 | 1,752 | 1,725 | 1,761 | 1,783 | 1,761 |
| $318 t$ December, 1921 | . | 1,600 | 1,789 | 1,766 | 1,787 | 1,841 | 1,790 |
| S0th Jnne, 1922 | . | 1,612 | 1,770 | 1,746 | 1,770 | 1,810 | 1,77\% |
| 31st December, 1922 | . | 1,598 | 1,762 | 1,741 | 1,777 | 1,794 | 1,70t |
| $81 \mathrm{tt} \mathrm{March}$,1983 . | + | 1,587 | 1,754 | 1,737 | 1,777 | 1,792 | 1,758 |
| 30th June, 1023 |  | 1, 5888 | 1,755 | 1,789 | 1,783 | 1,795 | 1,760 |
| 30th September, 1023 31st Deccmber 1923 | * | 1,608 | 1,754 1,848 | 1,757 | 1,791 | 1,795 | 1,704 |
| 31st December, 1928 | $\because$ | 1,622 | 1,842 | 1,790 | 1,810 | 1.821 | 1821 |

[^2]The greatest increase occurred in Group IV. (Clothing, Boots, etc.), 102.2 per cent., followed in the order named by Groups III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 95.9 per cent.; I., II., V. and VI. (All Other Manufacturing), 81.5 per cent.; XIV. (Miscellaneous), 64.1 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 59.0 per cent. The weighted average weekly rate of wage for all groups was 82.1 per cent. higher at the end of 1923 than at the 30th June. 1914.

The average wage in each industrial group increased during the year 1923, the largest increase being 4.5 per cent. in Group IV., followed in the order named by Groups I., II., V. and VI., 3.3 per cent., XIII., 2.4 per cent., III., 1.8 per cent. and XIV. 1.5 per cent. The weighted average for all groups increased by 3.3 per cont.
6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1923.(i.) General. The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between varions trades and occupations in each State, and betwcen the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In Appendixes IV, and V. details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for cach State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage, (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, ete.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, cte.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated, cither by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary 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.
(ii.) Adule Males.-The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1923 :-

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage-Adult ratales-Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable, and Weekiy Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1823.

| Industrial Groups. | Partlculars.* | N.S.W. | Vlc. | Qld. | \$.A. | W,A | Tas. | Australla. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Wood, Furniture, \&e..$\{\{$ | Weekty Wage Working Rours Hourly Wage | $101 /-$ 45.94 $2 / 2 \frac{1}{4}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}101 / 10 \\ 40.23 \\ 2 / 24\end{gathered}$ | 96/0 4411 2/2t | $06 /-$ 45.84 $2 / 1\}$ | $94 / 8$ 47.87 $1 / 119$ | $98 / 8$ 45.60 $8 / 2$ | $99 / 2$ 45.09 $2 / 2$ |
| 1I. Englneering, Metal .. $\{$ | Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $98 / 4$ 47.91 $2 / 01$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 / 11 \\ 48.00 \\ 2 / 08 \end{gathered}$ | $\|$$93 / 7$ <br> $44+00$ <br> $2 / 1$ <br> 6 | $03 / 9$ 48.00 $1 / 114$ | $95 / 3$ $47+25$ $2 / 04$ | $101 / 0$ 48.00 $2 / 1 t$ | $\begin{gathered} 97 / 4 \\ 47,51 \\ 2 / 01 \end{gathered}$ |
| III. Food, Drink, sto. $\cdot\{\{$ | Weckly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $\begin{array}{r} 94 / 3 \\ 47+02 \\ 2 / \sim \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 90 / 2 \\ 47+11 \\ 2 / 0 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 92 / 10 \\ 45.43 \\ 2 / 0 \mathrm{~d} \end{gathered}$ | $92 / 6$ 46.41 $2 /-$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}62 /- \\ 47+21 \\ 1 / 12 \\ \\ \\ \end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}90 / 5 \\ 47.94 \\ 1710{ }^{\text {a }}\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 04 / 9 \\ 40.79 \\ 2 / 45 \end{gathered}$ |
| IV. Olothing, Boots, \&c. | Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $98 / 3$ 44.45 $2 / 1$ | [ $93 / \mathrm{c}$ | $\|$$100 / 5$ <br> 44.00 <br> $2 / 9$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 100 / 5 \\ 44+00 \\ 2 / 8\} \end{gathered}\right.$ | $00 / 5$ 44.36 $2 / 2$ | $87 / 3$ 40.29 $1 / 10{ }^{7}$ | $\begin{gathered} 93 / 11 \\ 44.00 \\ 2 / 1 \end{gathered}$ |
| Y l3ooke, Printing, sc. $\ldots\{$ | Weekly Wage Working llours Honrly Wage | $104 / 8$ 44.30 $2 / 45$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 106 / G \\ 44.90 \\ 2 / 41 \end{array}\right\|$ | 9012 44.00 $2 / 8$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 102 / 5 \\ i 7.53 \\ 9 / 13 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $110 / 10$ 43.10 $2 / 08$ | $\begin{array}{r} 08 / 8 \\ 46.00 \\ 2 / 1: \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104 / 5 \\ 44.71 \\ 2 / 4 \end{array}$ |
| Y1. Other Manufacturing $\ldots\}$ | Weekly Wage Worting Hours Hourly Wage | $90 / 2$ 47.14 $2 / 04$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 07 / 1 \\ 47.48 \\ 2701 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}93 / 8 \\ 45.21 \\ 2 / 0 z\end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}95 / 2 \\ 48.00 \\ 1 / 11 \mathrm{z}\end{gathered}\right.$ | $05 / 11$ 4760 $\approx / 0 \pm$ | $95 / 5$ 47.65 $2 /-$ | $96 / 2$ 47.21 $2 / 01$ |
| VII, Buildtug -- $\cdot$, | Weokly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $10 \pm / 4$ 44 $2 / 38$ | $\begin{gathered} 104 / 7 \\ 44.00 \\ 2 / 43 \end{gathered}$ | $104 / 11$ 44.00 $2 / 41$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 / 10 \\ 44.00 \\ 2 / 3 \end{array}$ | $100 / 3$ 40.42 $2 / 2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 104 / 6 \\ 44.15 \\ 9 / 4 \frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103 / 8 \\ 44.50 \\ 2 / 4 \end{array}$ |
| VIII. Miningt $\quad . \quad \cdots\{ \}$ | Weekly wage Working Hours Hourly Wags | 105/43.83 2/4! |  | $111 / 7$ 48.03 $2 / 7$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 / 5 \\ 43.79 \\ 1 / 74 \end{gathered}$ | $105 / 6$ 43.87 $2 / 4$ | $00 / 2$ $45+42$ $2 / 1 \frac{1}{6}$ | 104/5 44.04 $2 / 4$ |
| IX. Rail and Tram Services $\{$ | Weekly Wage Working Bours Hourly Wage | 07/2 4800 2/0! | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 100 /- \\ 47.49 \\ 2 / 1 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}\right.$ | $98 / 4$ <br> 47.89 <br> $2 / 0$ <br>  <br>  <br> 8 | ( $\begin{gathered}96 / 9 \\ 48.60 \\ 1 / 119\end{gathered}$ | $93 / 9$ 4800 $1 / 112$ | $06 /-$ 48.00 $1 / 11{ }^{3}$ | $97 / 8$ <br> 47.89 <br> 2/0d |
| X. Other Land Transport,$\{$ | Weckly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $91 / 5$ 4814 $1 / 101$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 94 /- \\ 48.47 \\ 1 / 11\} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 80 /- \\ 48: 33 \\ 1 / 01 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 95 / 10 \\ 4800 \end{array}\right.$ $8 /-$ | 09/- <br> 6/0 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 18 / 1 \\ 48.00 \\ 2 / 0 \frac{1}{4} \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 01 / 0 \\ 4824 \\ 1 / 11 \end{array}$ |
| XI. shipping, *c. | Weekly Wagat Working Hours Hourly Wage | 100/5 | 104/10 | 102/4 | 104/9 | 101/8 | 9 $7-$ | 102/4 |
| XII. Pastoral, \&c. $\qquad$ | Weekly Wage§ Working Eours Hourly Wage | 85/0 | 82/10 | 88/0 | 84/2 | 87/2 | 88/9 | 85/8 |
| XIII. Domestic, Hotels, \& c. .. $\{$ | Weekly Wages Working Holls Homrly Wage | $87 / 1$ 4814 $1 / 94$ | $84 /-$ 48.43 $1 / 84$ | $82 / 8$ 48.00 $1 / 81$ | $84 / 3$ 48.00 $1 / 9$ | $83 / 8$ 48.00 $1 / 9$ | $\begin{gathered} 68 / 4 \\ 54,00 \\ 1 / 29 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84 / 6 \\ 48.35 \\ 1 / 0 \end{array}$ |
| XIV. Miscellancous $\quad *\{$ | Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $\begin{array}{r} 02 /- \\ 47.80 \\ 1 / 11 \end{array}$ | $96 / 4$ $480 \%$ $2 \%$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 / 9 \\ 40.69 \\ 1 / 11 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 88 / 5 \\ 47.78 \\ 1 / 104 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87 / 3 \\ 48.00 \\ 1 / 93 \end{gathered}$ | $89 /-$ 48,50 $1 / 10$ | $\begin{gathered} 92 / 3 \\ 47.76 \\ 1 / 11 t \end{gathered}$ |
| All Gronipg | Weokty Wage | 94/6 | 05/7 | 04/2 | 90/9 | 94/2 | 92/4 | 04/4 |
| All Group excepting XI. $\{$ and XII. | Weokly Fage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $\begin{array}{r} 90 / 6 \\ 48_{+} 78 \\ 270 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 / \% \\ 47.06 \\ 2 / 1 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 95 / 9 \\ 45.51 \\ 2 / 14 \end{array}\right\|$ | 91/8 4700 $1 / 11$ ! | $\begin{gathered} 05 / 2 \\ 40.00 \\ 2 / 0 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93 / 3 \\ 47,27 \\ 1 / 113 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96 / 3 \\ 46.70 \\ 2 / 07 \end{gathered}$ |

[^3](iii.) Adull Females.-The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult fomale workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1923 :-

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage-Adult Females-Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Eours of Labour, 31st December, 1923.

| Industrial Groupe. | Particulars.* | N.S.w. | Vic | Qld. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas | Austratia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1TT. Food, Drink, \&c. | Weekly Wage | 49/6 | 45/9 | 41/11 | 30/9 | 36/- | 44/6 | 44/1 |
|  | Working Hours Hourly Wage | - 48.50 | $\xrightarrow{48.00}$ | ${ }^{46.17}$ | + 48.00 | 44.00 -194 | ${ }_{18} 1800$ |  |
|  | Weekly Wage | 50 |  |  | 52 |  |  |  |
| Iv. Clothing, Boots, \&c. | Worklog Hours | 44.14 | 45.29 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 44.00 | 45.11 | . 64 |
|  | Hourly Wage | 1/14 | 1/1 | 1/2t | 1/2] | 3/2 | 1/0i | 1/1 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |
| I., II. V., \& VT, An other | ${ }^{W}$ Wee | 47/2 | $\begin{array}{r} 51 / 2 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $45 / 1$ | $46 / 2$ |  |  |  |
|  | Working Hours Hourly Wage | 46.48 $1 / 0 t$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 4.97 \\ 1 / 1 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 44.07 \\ 1 / 04 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 47.50 \\ -711 t \end{gathered}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 48.00 \\ -11 i t \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96,64 \\ 1 / 04 \end{gathered}$ |
| XIII. Domestic, Hotels, \&e. .. $\{$ | Weekly Waget Working Hours | $\begin{array}{r}47 / 8 \\ 47.08 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $49 / 5$ 47.60 | 47/- | $45 / 1$ 48.00 | 61/8 | $\begin{aligned} & 53 / 11 \\ & 54.00 \end{aligned}$ | 4975 47.64 |
|  | Hourly Wage | 1/01 | 1/0¢ | 1/- | -/113 | 1/34 | 1/- | 1/0i |
| XIV. Shop Absistants, Clerke, $\{$ | Weekly Wage Working Hours Hourly Wage | $\begin{array}{r} 50 / 4 \\ 477.43 \\ 1 / 02 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 / 11 \\ 48.50 \\ 1 / 17 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{53 /-}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 30 / 6 \\ 48.00 \\ 0 / 9 t \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\because$ | $\because$ | $\begin{gathered} 49 / 6 \\ 47.10 \\ 1 / 0 \frac{1}{2} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | W | 40 | 40/5 | 50/5 | 46/4 | 56/4 | $48 / 6$ | 49/6 |
| All Groups | Worklog Hours Hourly Wage | ${ }_{1 / 1} 4$ | 46.13 | 45.60 | ${ }^{46} 10$ | 45.97 | 47.88 | 45.08 |

[^4]7. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1923.--The following table shows for male and female occupations separately at 30 th A pril, 1914, and at the end of December, 1914, to 1923 (a) the weighted average weekly wage, (b) the weighted average number of working hours constituting a full week's work, and (c) the weighted average hourly wage. The weighted average weekly wage relates to all industrial 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, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the two groups last-mentioned are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary data for the computation of the average number of working hours are not available.

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 1915 to 1828.


[^5]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 and 1923 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 seen from the comparative indexnumbers 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 ( $=1,000$ ).

## Index-Numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wages, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1915 to 1023.

Notr. Weighted Average for Austrulia at 30th April, 1914, as base ( $\quad 1,000$ ).

| Date. | Partleulars. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'and. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | Aust. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

MALE WORKERS.

| 30th April, $\{$ | Weekly Wage | $\cdots$ | 1,011 | 084 | 955 | 986 | 1,128 | 952 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1914 | Hourly Wage | . | 998 | 980 | 983 | 901 | 1,170 | 933 | 1,000 |
| 31st Dec., | Weekly Wage | $\ldots$ | 1,044 | 1,002 | 988 | 902 | 1,149 | 965 | 1,023 |
| 1915 ? | Hourly Wage |  | 1,039 | 1,006 | 1,008 | 1,001 | 1,182 | 946 | 1,030 |
| 319t Dec. | Weekly Wage | '* | 1,123 | 1,067 | 1,035 | 1,071 | 1,182 | 1,034 | 1,100 |
| 1916 \{ | Hourly Wage | ". | 1,127 | 1,074 | 1,097 | 1,075 | 1,200 | 1,011 | 1,106 |
| 319t Dec.s $\{$ | Woekly Wage | + | 1,168 | 1,143 | 1,183 | 1,144 | 1,250 | 1,081 | 1,164 |
| 1917 | Wourly Wage | . | 1.182 | 1,138 | 1,209 | 1,145 | 1,252 | 1,079 | 1,164 |
| 31st Dect, \{ | Weckly Wage | . | 1,198 | 1,189 | 1,261 | 1,188 | 1,276 | 1,110 | 1,205 |
| 1918 | Fourly Wage | . | 1,196 | 1,192 | 1,297 | 1,176 | 1,282 | 1,120 | 1,210 |
| $318 t$ Dee., f | Weekly Wage | * | 1,393 | 1,306 | 1,426 | 1,277 | 1,409 | 1,261 | 1,359 |
| 1918 , | Hourly Wage | . | 2.405 | 1,322 | 1,512 | 1,262 | 1,408 | 1,259 | 1,878 |
| 318t Dec., | Weekly Wage | + | 1.706 | 1,561 | 1,659 | 1,500 | 1,628 | 1,556 | 1,629 |
| 1020 ? | Hourly Wage | . | 1.725 | 1,570 | 1,753 | 1,492 | 1,686 | 1,587 | 1,655 |
| 31st Deec., | Weekly Wrige | . | 1,738 | 1,697 | 1,753 | 1,623 | 1,723 | 1,633 | 1,715 |
| 1021 र | Hourly Wage | . | 1,817 | 1,741 | 1,865 | 1,637 | 1,796 | 1,675 | 1,779 |
| 318t Dec, | Weckly Wage | . | 1,060 | 1,657 | 1,702 | 1,588 | 1,701 | 1,605 | 1.660 |
| 1022 | Hourly Wage | . | 1,735 | 1,709 | 1,803 | 1,621 | 1,766 | 1,628 | 1,726 |
| 31st Dec, | Weekly Wage | , | 1,714 | 1,734 | 1,708 | 1,646 | 1,709 | 1,675 | 1,711 |
| 1023 | Hourly Wage | + | 1,775 | 1,780 | 1,808 | 1,676 | 1,754 | 1,696 | 1,771 |

FEMAALE WORKERS.

| 30th Aprill , | Weekly Wage | ** | 984 | 1,006 | 989 | 885 | 1,373 | 950 | 1,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1014 \{ | Hourly Wage | . | 980 | 1,021 | 978 | 881 | 1,386 | 920 | 1,000 |
| 31st Jec., | Weekly Wage | $\ldots$ | 1,007 | 990 | 990 | 901 | 1,976 | 1,031 | 1,005 |
| 1915 | Houriy Wage | . | 1,002 | 1,005 | 976 | 898 | 1,357 | 1,011 | 1,009 |
| 31st Dec ${ }_{\text {+ }}$, | Weekly Wage |  | 1,050 | 1,047 | 1,004 | 915 | 1,429 | 1,041 | 1,047 |
| 1916 | Fourly Wage | . | 1,044 | 1,063 | 091 | 916 | 1,431 | 1,027 | 1,048 |
| 31st ]ree, \{ | Weekly Wage | * | 1,118 | 1,116 | 1,120 | 1,020 | 1,430 | 1,045 | 1,121 |
| 1917 \} | Hourly Wage | $\ldots$ | 1,122 | 1.134 | 1,122 | 1,027 | 1,440 | 1,029 | 1,180 |
| 318t lbec., | Weekly Wage | $\cdots$ | 1,173 | 1,151 | 1,208 | 1,084 | 1,480 | 1,059 | 1,168 |
| 1918 | Hourly Wage | ' | 1,191 | 1,169 | 1,226 | 1,092 | 1,426 | 1,044 | 1,185 |
| 81st Dec., | Weekly Wage | . | 1,474 | 1,268 | 1,412 | 1,225 | 1,605 | 1,215 | 1,365 |
| 1919 , | Hourdy Wage | ' | 1,523 | 1,307 | 1,483 | 1,262 | 1,680 | 1,211 | 1,410 |
| 31st Dec., | Weekly Wage | . | 1,695 | 1,586 | 1,052 | 1,405 | 1,947 | 1,540 | 1,637 |
| 1920 | Hourly Wage | - | 1,777 | 1.685 | 1,761 | 1,578 | 2,060 | 1,580 | 1,730 |
| 31st Jee., f | Weekly Wage | .. | 1,803 | 1,761 | 1,849 | 1,661 | 2,074 | 1,749 | 1,790 |
| 1021 | Hourly Wage | ., | 1,285 | 1,878 | 1,089 | 1,770 | 2,216 | 1,794 | 1,923 |
| 31 st Dee, | Woekly Wage | . | ${ }^{4} 1,754$ | 1,767 | 1,771 | 1,620 | 2,075 | 1,751 | 1,763 |
| 1022 ? | Hourly Wage | + | 1,889 | 1,881 | 1,908 | 1,726 | 2,215 | 1,797 | 1,889 |
| 31 st Dec, | Weekly Wage | . | 1,812 | 1,819 | 1,855 | 1,704 | 2,075 | 1,785 | 1,821 |
| 1923 | Hourly Wage | $\cdots$ | 1,948 | 1,987 | 1,907 | 1,815 | 2,215 | 1,881 | 1,944 |

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, 1915 to 1923 . 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 30 th April, 1914, as base $(=1,000)$, are also included.

## Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers, 30th April, 1914, and 31st December, 1914, to 1823.

Nort.-Index-numbers based on the Average Hours of Labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 ( 48.93 ), as base ( $=1,000$ ). The index-numbers in this tablo are comparable throughout.

|  | Particnlars. | N.S.W | $V \mathrm{jc}$. | Q'lund. | S.A. | W.A. | Tras. | Aust. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 30th } \\ \text { APril, } \\ \text { [914, } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weiglited a vernge whekly } \\ \text { hours of labour } \\ \text { ludex }+14 \text { miluers }\end{array}\right.$ | 49.42 1,010 | 4880 097 | 48.78 907 | 48.60 993 | 47.78 976 | 48.62 004 | 48,03 |
| $318 t$ bec., 1014. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted average weekly } \\ \text { hours of tabour**** } \\ \text { Index-numbers }\end{array}\right.$ | 49.86 1,009 | 48.66 994 | 48.64 | 48.59 983 | 48.18 088 | 48.62 984 | $\begin{array}{r} 48.87 \\ 090 \end{array}$ |
| $318 t$ Dect, 1915. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted a verage weckly } \\ \text { hours of habour** } \\ \text { Index-numbers }\end{array}\right.$ | 40,28 1,007 | 4850 891 | 48.56 902 | 48.50 090 | 48.12 | 48.56 992 | 48.77 907 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 31st } \\ & 1 \text { gec., } \\ & 1016, \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weightcd average week)y } \\ \text { hours of labour } \\ \text { Index-numbers }\end{array}\right.$ | 48.51 091 | +8822 | 48.27 087 | 48.14 984 | 48.11 083 | 48.55 | $\begin{array}{r} 4893 \\ 988 \end{array}$ |
| 31st <br> Jec., <br> 1017. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Welghted a verage weekly } \\ \text { hours of labour** } \\ \text { Index-nunbers }\end{array}\right.$ | 48.41 089 | 48.14 984 | 47.10 964 | 4782 077 | 48910 | 48.48 091 | 48.10 |
| 318t Dec, 1018. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Weightod average weekly } \\ \text { hourg of labour } \\ \text { Index-numbers } \end{array}\right.$ | 4813 984 | 47,98 981 | 46.80 059 | 47.77 976 | 4760 075 | 48.39 080 | $\begin{array}{r} 4788 \\ 079 \end{array}$ |
| 31et Dec., 1019. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Welghted average weekly } \\ \text { hours of labour } \\ \text { Index-numbers }\end{array}\right.$ | 47.77 976 | 4736 968 | 46.19 044 | 47.58 972 | 47.60 973 | 47.80 079 | $47+4$ 000 |
| 31 st <br> 1)ec., <br> 1020 . | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted average weekly } \\ \text { hours of labour*** } \\ \text { Index-numbers }\end{array}\right.$ | 47.51 971 | 47.19 964 | 45.083 983 | 47.29 966 | 4963 051 | 47.38 987 | 47,07 $\mathbf{0 6 2}$ |
| 3lst Dec., 1021. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted average weekly } \\ \text { hours of labour* } \\ \text { Index-numbers }\end{array}\right.$ | 4586 983 | 46.05 880 | 45 982 | 47.07 062 | 40.24 945 | 46.84 $\mathbf{9 5 7}$ | 1022 945 |
| 318t Dec., 1922. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted average weekly } \\ \text { hours of labour* } \\ \text { Index-numbers }\end{array}\right.$ | 48,05 | 46.99 060 | 45.51 0.50 | 47.00 081 | 46.41 948 | 40.03 | $\begin{array}{r} 40.38 \\ 048 \end{array}$ |
| 31st Doc., 1923. | $\left\{\begin{array}{cr}\text { Weighted average weekiy } \\ \text { hours of labour* } & \cdots \\ \text { Index-numbers } & \cdots\end{array}\right.$ | 46.73 955 | 47.08 $\mathbf{9 8 2}$ | 4551 080 | $\mathbf{4 7} \mathbf{8 0}$ $\mathbf{9 6 1}$ | 46.66 954 | 47.97 906 | $\mathbf{4 0 . 7 0}$ $\mathbf{9 5 4}$ |

[^6]There was a considerable diminution in eagh 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 and 1923, in certain States, but principally in New South Wales, hours of labour were increased. The weighted average weekly hours index-number for Australia at the 31st December, 1923, was 954, as compared with 1,000 at 30 th April, 1914, a reduction of 4.6 per cent. During the period under review the percentage reduction in hours was greatest in Queensland (6.7), followed by New South Wales (5.4), Victoria (3.5), South Australia (3.2), Tasmania (2.8), and Western Australia (2,3).
y. Average Nominal Weekly Wage-States, 1891 to $1923 .-T h e$ following table shows the averago weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1923 . The wages given in this table are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the table on p. 74, and relate to the 31st. December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers for the years specified from 1891 to 1928.


In 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 Sonth Australia there was an increase in each year, except in 1922, while in Western Australia the average rates remained constant in 1906 and 1907, with increases in cach other year with the exception of 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 1923 the average weekly rate of wage in New South Wales increased 84 per cent., in Victoria 89 per cent., in Queensland 84 per cent., in South Australia 75 per cent., in Western Australia 60 per cent., in Tasmania 126 per cent., while the weighted average weekly rate for Australia increased from 57s. 3d. to 94 s .4 d ., an increase of 84 per cent.
10. Average Nominal Weekly Wage-Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1923.The following table shows for various ycars the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages are relatively identical with the index-numbers shown in the tabie on page 74, and relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group for the years specified from 1891 to 1923.


At the close of 1923 the weekly rate of wage was highest in Groups VIII. (Mining) and V. (Books, Printing, etc.) 104s. 5d., while the lowest was in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), where the rate was 84s. 6d. The average for all groups increased in all the years since 1891, except in 1896 and 1922.
11. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers-States, 1901 to 1923.-The following table shows, by means of index-numbers, the variations in wages for all industries in each State at the close of the years specified, the weighted average wage for Australia in 1911 being taken as base ( $=1,000$ ) :-
Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males), for years specifled, 1901 to 1023. (Weighted Average Wage for Australia in $1811=1,000$. )

| Partioularg. | No. occu tion includ | of <br> pa- <br> n9 <br> ded. | Nomidal Wage Index-pumbers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1001 \\ 10 \\ 1912 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1913 \\ 23 . \end{gathered}$ | 1901 | 1011. | 1914 | 1915. | 1016. | 1817. | 1018. | 1919. | 1820. | 1921. | 1922. | 1023. |
| N.S. Wales | 158 | 874 | 858 | 1,003 | 1.090 | 1,184 | 1,208 | 1,257 | 1,288 | 1,498 | 1,885 | 1,869 | 1,785 | 1,844 |
| Victorla .. | 159 | 909 | 796 | 985 | 1,065 | 1,078 | 1,148 | 1,229 | 1,278 | 1,401 | 1,679 | 1,820 | 1,788 | 1,805 |
| Queensland.. | 87 | 627 | 001 | ${ }^{697}$ | 1,042 | 1,060 | 1,177 | 1,273 | 1,356 | 1,584 | 1,786 | 1,836 | 1,880 | 1,887 |
| S. Australla | 184 | 567 | 819 | 1,013 | 1,089 | 1,017 | 1,151 | 1,231 | 1,978 | 1,373 | 1,819 | 1,745 | 1,708 | 1,770 |
| W. Australla | 69 | 489 | 1,052 | 1,1520 | 1,226 | 1,230 | 1,272. | 1,345 | 1,372 | 1,616 | 1,751 | 1,853 | 1,829 | 1,838 |
| Tasmania .. | 54 | 482 | 719 | 709 | 1.028 | 1,029 | 1.112 | 1,168 | 1,109 | 1,340 | 1,674 | 1,788 | 1,726 | 1,802 |
| Australla* | 652 | 3,948 | 848 | 1,000 | 1,085 | 1,102 | 1,184 | 1,252 | 1,296 | 1,482 | 1,752 | 1,844 | 1,785 | 1,840 |

* Weigitoit average.

12. Nominal Wage Index-Numbers-Industrial Groups, 1901 to 1923.The following table shows the variations in nominal wage index-numbers for the 14 industrial groups, based on rates of wage at the end of the years specified. As already pointed out, these index-numbers are comparable throughout, and show, not only the variations in wages in cach industrial group, but also the relative wages as between the several groups :-
Variations in Nominal Wage Index-Numbers (Adult Males) in Industrial Groups for years specifled, 1801 to 1923. (Weighted Average Wage for all Groups in 1911 $=1,000$.)

| Partieulars. | No. occu tion inclut | of pas ded. | Nominal Wage Index-Numbers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1001 \\ t 0 \\ 1912 . \end{gathered}$ | 1913- | 1901. | 1911. | 1914. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. | 1019. | 1020. | 1921. | 1022. | 1023. |
| I. Wood, Furniture, etc. | 27 | 270 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| II. Enginecring, Metai | 281 | 270 | 1,02, | 1,126 | 1,181 | 1,24, | 1,288 | 1,345 | 1,479 | 1,855 | 1,916 | 1,800 | 1,035 |
| Works, etc. | 101. | 636 | 045 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,832 | 1,000 |
| IIT. Food, Drink, etc. .. | 84 | 576 | 871 | 091 | 1,085 | 1,194 | 1,24] | 1,288 | 1,473 |  | 1,832 | 1,792 | 1,887 |
| IV. Clothing, Hats, Boote, | 13. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.198 | 1,433 |  |  |  |  |
| V. Books, Printing, etc, | 25 | 205 | 996 | 1,149 | 1,246 | 1,328 | 1,976 | 1,446 | 1,676 | 1,941 | 2,040 | 2,004 | 2,037 |
| VI. Other Manufacturing | 102 | 875 | 007 | 1,013 | 1,093 | 1,203 | 1,245 | 1,289 | 1,470 | 1,736 | 1,854 | 1,703 | 2,870 |
| VII. Butiling + .. | 67 | 190 | 1,050 | 1,213 | 1,276 | 1,359 | 1,413 | 1,440 | 1,554 | 1,865 | 1,909 | 1,060 | 2,023 |
| VIII, Bliping $\cdots$ - | 71 | 101 | 1067 | 1,194 | 1.272 | 1,420 | 1,528 | 1,532 | 1,724 | 2,026 | 2,060 | 2,022 | 2,037 |
| IX. Rail and Tram Services | 68 | 224 | 1,021 | 1,113 | 1,165 | 1,236 | 1,286 | 1,345 | 1.532 | 1,816 | 1,901 | 1,821 | 1,006 |
| X. Other Land Transport | ${ }^{9}$ | 70 | 795 | 910 | t,026 | 1,128 | 1,210 | 1,937 | 1,431 | 1,702 | 1,700 | 1,725 | 1,806 |
| XI. Shipping, etc. <br> X1I. Agricultural. Pastorai, | 74 |  | 751 | 871. | 972 |  | 1,104 |  | 1,518 |  |  | 1,047 | 1,007 |
|  | 8 | 72 | 627 | 839. |  | 1,073 |  |  | 1,370 |  | 1,796 | 1,037 | 1.671 |
| XITI. Domestic, 耳otels, etc. | 17 | 114 | 698 | 887 | 935 | , 005 | 1,052 | I,104 | 1,938 | 1,571 | E, 1242 | 1,606 | 1,048 |
| XIV, Miscellaneous | 36 | 233 |  | 929 | 1,054 | 1,137 | 1,185 | 1,234 | 1,980 | 1,650 | 1,778 | 1,7301 | L,800 |
| All Groups $\dagger$ | 652 | 3,948 | 848 | $1,030$ | $1,085$ | $1,184$ | $1,252$ | 1,2961 | 1,462 | 1,752 | 1,844 | 1,785 | 1,940 |

13. Nominal Wages and Effective Wages,-The relation between 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 1923.-In comparing wages, two elements are of obvious importance, viz., (i.) hours worked per day or week, and (ii.) cost of commodities and housing. Thus 60s. per week of 60 hours represents the same hourly rate as 48 s. per week of 48 hours. Similarly, if the cost of commodities and housing increases 25 per cent., e.g., if the prices index-number rises from 1,000 to 1,250 , then 60 s . per week (the indexnumber being 1,250 ), is effectively equal only to 48 s . (when the index-number was 1,000 ). Or, again, if the prices index-number falls from 1,000 to 750 , then 60s. per week, when the index-number is 750 , would have the same purchasing-power as 80 s. when the index-number was 1,000 . Ignoring for the present the number of hours worked, and assuming that the real value of the average wages is to be measured by their purchasing power, the actual average wages paid may be reduced to their effective value by applying the prices index-numbers to the nominal wages index-numbers. The following table shows the effective wage index-numbers so ascertained in each State for each of the years indicated from 1901 to 1923.

In computing these effective wage index-numbers, the nominal wage index-numbers for years prior to 1914 given in paragraph 11 hereof have been divided by the price index-numbers in Chapter V., paragraph 5 hereinbefore. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in effective wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for these years are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four guarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901, 1911 and 1913 are concerned, as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was very slight, it is possible even if the wage data were available in quarters, that the index-numbers used would approximate very closely to those based on averages for the year.

Effective Wages-Adult Males-190I to 1923.

| 1'articulard. | 1901. | 1911. | 1013. | 1914. | 1015.1 | 96.6. | 1917. | 1918. | 191\% | 1990. | 1921. | 1022. | 1923. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N.S.W, | 961 | 973 | 924 | 906 | 838 | 835 | 882 | 890 | 875 | 911 | 1,079 | 1,113 | 1.040 |
| Victoria :- | 015 | 1,037 | 1,007 | 961 | 839 | 868 | 929 | 025 | 904 | 875 | 1,038 | 1,102 | 1,036 |
| Queensland | 1,172 | 1,090 | 1,060, | 1,098. | 902. | 944 | 1,041 | 1,042 | 990 | 1,036 | 1,244 | 1,273 | 1,214 |
| S. Australia | 948 | 957 | 247 | 020 | 842 | 868 | 961 | 934 | 901 | 883. | 1,027 | 1,090 | 1,036 |
| W. Australa | 1,024 | 1,023 | 1,070 | 1,070 | 1,009 | 985 | 1,051 | 1,095 | 1,008 | 1.012 | 1,139 | 1,226 | 1+102 |
| Tasmanla .. | - 827 | 888 | . 976 | 942 | 836 | 839 | 875 | 869 | 840 | 880 | 977 | 1,053 | 1,000 |
| Anstralut | 064 | 1,000 | 975 | $9+8$ | 8.4 | 861 | 9.30 | 982 | 907 | 911 | 1.076 | 1.126 | 7,062 |

In the preceding table the effective wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911. Subject to the qualification already referred to, which, as has been pointed out, does not materially affect the figures, the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, and comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the effective wage indexnumber for any State over any period of years. Thus it will be seen that: comparing 1923 with 1901, and also with 1911, there has been an increase in the index-numbers in all States.
15. Effective Wages and Standard of Comiort, 1901 to 1823 .- 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 pur-chasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913 the data available as to unemployment are so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasingpower of money and in unemployment cannot be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage indexnumbers relate to the end of the year. 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. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). Applying these percentages to the numbers shown in Column I., and deducting the results from each corresponding index-number, so as to allow for relative loss of time, the figures in Column III. are obtained. These figures are then recomputed with the year 1911 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., rêspectively, 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."* 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.

[^7]Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective Wage Indes-Numbers, for the years specified, 1901 to 1923.*


* As to the effect in abnormal periorls, bee Section IY., par. ${ }^{\text {F }}$, of Labour Report No. 6.

Note,-For yeara prior to 1914, the nominal wage Index-numbers and the percentage unemploved relate to the end of the year only, but from 191\& onward these figures in addition to those for retail priees are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the effective wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VII., unemployment was less in 1911-the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing-power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911, the lowest point reached being in 1915 when the full time indexnumber was 14.6 per cent. less, or, allowing for unemployment, 18.7 per cent. less than for the base year. The first occasion on which the effective wage was higher than in 1911 was in 1921, when wages increased considerably while prices declined, the increase in effective wages being 7.6 per cent., but only 0.2 per cent. allowing for unemployment. Unemployment reached its "peak" during 1921. Both wages and prices fell in 1922, but the former less than the latter, resulting in a further increase in the effective wage.

The average nominal wage index-number for 1923 was practically the same as the average for 1922. Prices on the other hand increased appreciably, and in consequence the cffective wage index-number declined both for full time and allowing for unemployment. As unemployment was less than in 1922, the effective wage index-number allowing for this factor fell less than that for full tame. In 1923 the effective wage was 6.2 per cent (full time) and 3.6 per cent. (ailowing for unemployment) higher than in 1911.
16. Relative Productive Activity and Effective Wages, 1871 to 1923.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 value alone, a rise in prices would Lave the effect of making an equal production with that of a time when prices were lower show a fictitious increase. Any estimate of the relative increase or decrease in quantity of production must therefore allow for the variations in prices. This is done in the table on the next page, in which Column 1. shows the estimated value of production ( $a$ ) in the aggregate and (b) per head of mean population. In Column II. 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 1,000 , and the values for the other years computed accordingly. In Column 1II. price index-numbers are given. Production price index-numbers are available only from 1908. For carlier years the wholesale price index-numbers have becu used. The figures in Column IV. are obtained by dividing the figures for each year in Column II. by the corresponding figures in Column JII. 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 index-numbers for the years from 1914 to 1922 cover a period which in several respects was abnormal. At tho beginning of that period there was a widespread drought, and again in 1918 dry conditions prevailed. 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.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :-

Estimsted Value of Australian Production, 1908 to 1923.


The table hereunder shows the value of production as affected by the factors previonsly indicated.
Estimated Relative Productive Activity in Australia for the years specified, 1871 to 1823.


[^8]
## CHAPTER X.-NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES—AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND.

1. General-In an endeavour to secure comparable information with regard to rates of wage in various countries, copies of a statement showing the rates payable in a number of occupations in Australia have, since 1922, been forwarded twice yearly to the most important countries of the world. At the same time a request has been made that similar information as to rates payable in those countries should be forwarded to this Bureau. The response has not been sufficiently complete to enable comparisons to be made for all the countries, the reason given for inability to comply with the request being generally that such statistics are not readily available.

In this connexion mention may be made of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians held at Geneva in October, 1923, for the purpose of discussing methods of facilitating the exchange between countries of data relating to labour conditions. Particular attention was given to the question of wage statistics, and resolutions were passed to provide for greater uniformity and more frequent collection.

In the previous issue of the Labour Report (p. 89), a comparison was given of wages in Australia (Sydney), New Zealand (Auckland), and Canada (Montreal). Through the courtesy of the Minister of Labour (Intelligence


[^0]:    - The indubtrial clarsification of indugiries adopled is shown on page 3.

[^1]:    f Including the value of boand and lodging where supplied.

[^2]:    - Inclnding the value of board and lodging where supplied. Weightest A verage.

[^3]:    * Particulars relate to the average weighted weekly waige, working hours, and hourly wage, respectively, $t$ Average rates of wage and houss prevailing at the primepal mining centres in ench State. $\ddagger$ Averagi rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Ofteers, and Eiginecrs fit the Merchant Mfarduc Servioe, and inclede value of vistualling aud necotumodatlon, where providet, at 00s. Gil per month. § Including the estimated value of board and lodging, where sitpplied

[^4]:    * Particulars relate to the anerage weiahted weckly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly winge respectivety. $\dagger$ Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

[^5]:    * Weighted average weekly wage in ald industrind groups combined. t felghted averago workigg hourg per week, and computed hourly rates of wage for all Industrlıl groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipplng, etc.), and XiI. (Agricuttural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not becn genorally regulated by industrial trjbinals for ocpupatlons classjfed In Induatris Grouns XI. and XII,

[^6]:    * Weightod average working hours per week for all industrial groupg excepting oroups XI. (Shlpping), aad XIL. (Agrlculturat, Pastoral, etc., ) in whtch working hours have not been gencrally regulated by industrial tribunals.

[^7]:    *This expression must not be confused with "standard of llving." A change in the standard of living neressarily in volves a cloange in regimen (ece Latour lieport No. 1), that is. a cliange ab the nature or th the rclative quantity of commodities purehased. or both. A change in the it standard of comfort," merely imp'ie, a variation in effective wages, which variation may, or may not, reault In or bo accompan leal ty a change in the "standard of diving."

[^8]:    * The Index-numbers for years prior to 1908 are wholesale jurices index-numbers; from 1908 onward projuction pilee Index-uimbers (the hasis being Inciented in Prodiction Isultetin No. 17).

