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Ьу

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PREFACE:

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the twenty-eighth of the series and deals chiefly with the year 1937. The tabulations, however, include particulars relating to the first half of 1938 as well as for earlier years, in most cases back to 1933.

The synopsis immediately following shows the general arrangement of the work, while an index has been inserted at the end of the volume to facilitate reference.

The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into five Chapters, covering information in regard to Retail Prices and Price Indexes; Wholesale Prices and Price Indexes; Wages; Employment (Employment, Unemployment and Industrial Disputes); and Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations). The Report follows the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement.

Chapter I. (Retail Prices and Price Indexes) has been rewritten and rearranged to facilitate reference; a bistory of the various index-numbers has also been incorporated together with the purposes for which they have been used.

In Chapter III., Section 3, a comprehensive review is given of the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration of the 23rd June, 1937, by which "prosperity loadings" were added to the basic wage of all workers whose wages and working conditions are controlled by that Court. A table of the "Court" Series of Index Numbers created by the Court for the adjustment of its basic wage appears in Appendix IV.

A brief review has been included in Chapter IV. "Employment", of the legislation in force for the relief of unemployment. Tables are also published herein embodying data on "Direct Measures of Employment" by way of supplementing the information in regard to unemployment provided by the percentages reported by trade unions. 'The field of inquiry covered by this investigation has been limited for the time being to employment in factories and retail stores.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted :---

1.	Wood. Furniture, Sawmill, Timber- works, &c.	vm.	Mining. Quarries, &c.				
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Ser- vices.				
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco-Manu- facture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.				
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.				
v.,	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.				
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	xm.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.				
VЦ.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.				

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. G. Downing, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and for seeing the matter through the press. My thanks are also due to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

ROLAND WILSON,

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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra: A.C.T., March, 1939.

SYNOPSIS

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Page.
	CHAPTER IRETAIL PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.		
ş	1. Collection of Returns of Retail Prices and Rents	••	I
Ş	2. Compilation of Indexes of Retail Prices and Rents—		
	1. General		1
	2. The Regimen	••	2
,	3. The Mass Units	••	5
	4. Relative Importance of the Items and Groups	••	7
	5. Base Periods of the Indexes	••	7 8
	7. Relative Population Weights for Towns	•••	š
8	3. The Food and Rent ("B" Series) Index of Retail Prices-	•••	-
3	. I. General		ų
	2. Retail Price Index numbers Capital Cities, 1907 to 1937		ģ
	3. Retail Price Index-numbers-Thirty Towns, 1933 to 1938	• •	õt
ş	4. The All Items ("C" Series) Index of Retail Prices-		
۰	1. General		14
	2. Retail Price Index-numbers-Capital Cities, 1914 to 1920	• •	14, 24
	3. Retail Price Index-numbers—Thirty Towns. November, 1914 to Ma	rch	
	Quarter, 1938	••	14
	Relative Cost of Each Group of Items, 1936 and 1937		21
	4. Retail Price Indexes in Terms of Currency-Capital Cities, 1932 to Ma	ren	22
	Quarter, 1938	•••	22
ş	5. Retail Price Index-numbers, 200 Towns-		
	2. Retail Price Index-numbers—200 Towns, 1933 to 1937	• •	25 25
	3. Comparison of Capital Cities with Other Towns		30
ş	6. Publication of Prices and Price Index-numbers	•••	31
-		••	-
Ş	7. Royal Commission on the Basic Wage, 1920	••	31
ş	8. Changes in the Regimen	• •	33
Ş	9. Retail Price Index-numbers and Wage Variations-		
	(1) " A " Series	••	- 36
	(ii) $^{\circ}$ Series	••	36
	(iv) "Court" Series	••	36 37
	(v) "D" Series		37
	(vi) Food and Groceries	••	38
	• (vii) The " 200 Towns " Series	• •	38
	(iii) "C" Series	••	38
ş	10. International Comparisons-Retail Price Index-numbers	••	39
	CHAPTER II.—WHOLESALE PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES.		
ş	1. General	•••	41
ş	2. The Grouping of the Commodities		4I
ş	3. Index-numbers—Melbourne, 1861 to March, 1938	• •	44
ş	4. Variations since Outbreak of War		45
ş	5. Prices of Commodities, 1936 and 1937		45
3 §	6. International Comparisons—Wholesale Price Index-numbers		
3	o. International Comparisons- wholesale Frice Index-numbers	••	46
	CHAPTER III.—WAGES.		
ş	1. Operations under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legi	sla-	
	tion		
			47
	2. Acts Regulating Industrial Matters		-17 47
	4. Awards and Determinations made and Industrial Agreements Filed		48
	5. Awards. Determinations and Agreements in Force	••	49
	6 New Legislation and Special Reports		51
	- •		

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER III.---WAGES-continued.

8	2.	Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour-					Page.
2					••		55
		 General Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914 Adult Mole Weekly Wages—Industrial 	to 1937		· •		57
		3. Adult Male Weekly Wages-Industrial	Groups, 1	914 to 1	937		57
		4. Adult Female Weekly Wages-States, 19	14 to 193	37			59
		5. Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industria	l Groups,	1914 to	1937	• •	60'
		6. Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of V	Vage, 318	t Decem	ber, 1937		60
		 Adult Male Weckly Wages-States, 1891 	to 1937		••	• •	63
		8. Adult Male Weekly Wages-Australia-	Industria	l Groups,	. 1891 to 1	937	63
		9. Adult Male Hourly Wages, 1914 to 1937		••			64
		10. Adult Female Hourly Wages, 1914 to 19	37	••	••		. 65
		11. Nominal Hours of Labour-Adult Males,	1914 to	1937	•• .	• •	66
		12. Nominal Hours of Labour-Adult Femal	es, 1914 i	to 1937	•• '	••	67
		13. Nominal and Effective Wages	••	••	• •	••	68
	_	14. Productive Activity	••	••	••	••	71
ş	3.	The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in	Australia				
		1. The Basic Wage	••	••	••	••	74
		2. The Commonwealth Basic Wage-			•		
		(i) General	••	••	••	••	75
		(ii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934	••	••	••	••	77
		(iii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937	••		·· ·	••	77
		 (ii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934 (iii) Basic Wage Inquiry, 1937 3. State Basic Wages 4. Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920 	••	·· •	••	••	87
		4. Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920 5. Child Endowment		••		••	93
		3. Onnu ishudowinento		••	<i>:</i> .	••	93
		CHAPTER IVEMPI	OVMEN	P.		•	
ş	1.	Industrial Disputes—					
·		1. General •	••	••			94
		2. Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups,	1937		••	- •	95
		3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1937	••	••		••	96
	,	4. Industrial Disputes, 1933 to 1937		••	••		- 98
		5. Duration of Industrial Disputes	••	- •	••	••	- 99
		6. Causes of Industrial Disputes	••	••	••	••	101
		7. Results of Industrial Disputes	••	••	• •	••	102
		8. Methods of Settlement	••	••	••	••	104
ş	2.	Fluctuations in Employment—					
		1. General	••	••		••	106
		2. Unemployment—					
		(i) States, 1937	• •	••		••	107
		(ii) Australia, 1891 to 1937	••	••	••	••	107
		3. Unemployment by Industries—			•		308
		(i) Australia, 1937		••	••	••	100
		4. Unemployment, Quarterly-States, 1926		••			109
		5. Causes of Unemployment		••	•••		110
		6. Seasonal Employment in Austrália					110
§	2	Direct Measures of Employment				-	
ð	υ.	1. General					110
		2. Index of Employment in Factories					111
		3. Index of Employment in Retail Stores	••				1112
		4. General Employment Indexes of New So			censland		112
ş	4	Relief of Unemployment-		•			
3		1. Special Legislation for the Relief of	Unemplo	vment a	nd Rates	of	
		Taxation		-		, ,	117
		2. Unemployment Relief-Sustenance Rates	з	••			120
		3. Unemployment Relief Funds			••		129
		4. Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance			· ••	••	134
ş	5.	State Free Employment Bureaux					
•2		I. General		••	s	••	134
		2. Applications and Positions Filled	••		••		134
ş	6.	Industrial Accidents-					
3		1. Source of Information	••		••		135
		2. Number of Accidents Reported	••				135
		3. Accidents in Industrial Groups	••			• •	136
		4. Mining Accidents		••			136

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER V.-ASSOCIATIONS.

ş	1. Labour Organizations—	Page.
	1. General	138
	2. Trade Unions and Branches-Number and Membership, 1933 to 1937	
	3. Trade Unions-Industrial Groups, 1933 to 1937	139
•	4. Trade Unions-Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage	
	to Total Employees	140
	 Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1933 to 	, ⁻
	1937	142
	6. Interstate or Federated Trade Unions	143
	7. Central Labour Organizations	143
	8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and	
	· Arbitration Act	144
ş	2. Employers' Associations-	•
	I. General	145
	2. Employers' Associations in each State	145
	3. Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups	146
	4. Employers' Associations in Membership Groups	146
	5. Federations of Employers' Associations	147
ŝ	3. International Comparisons-	
•	1. The International Labour Conferences	148
	2. Unemployment	149
	3. Retail Prices of Food-Various Countries	150

APPENDIX.

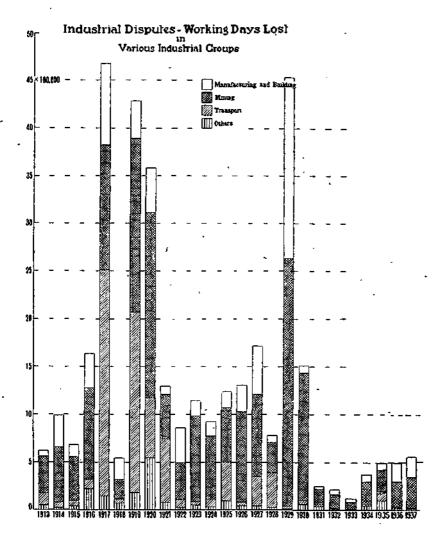
Section	1.	Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items, Capital Cities, during each month of 1937	153
,,	II.	Weekly House Rents in Metropolitan and Country Towns, 1933 to	
		1937	159
	III.	Retail Price Index-numbers, 1911 base-	
		Food and Groceries only, quarterly, 1933 to 1938	160
		Rent (All Houses), quarterly, 1933 to 1938	162
		Food, Groceries and Rent (All Houses), quarterly, 1933 to 1938	164
		Food, Groceries and Rent (All Houses), Capital Citics, 1901 to	
•		1937	166
**	IV.	Retail Price Index-numbers-The "Court "Series Index	167
,,	V.	Wholesale Prices, 1936 and 1937	168
,,	VI.	Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Male	
		Workers, 31st December, 1937	169
,,	VII.	Minimum Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour for Adult Female	
,,		Workers, 31st December, 1937	183
,,	VIII.	Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour, Australia and other countries	186
**	IX.	Comparative Index-numbers, Six Capital Cities (1911 Base)	189

GRAPHS.

Industrial DisputesWorking Days Lost in Indu Retail Prices, Wholesale Prices and Nominal					vii
numbers, and Percentage of Unemployed	••	••	- •	••	viii

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EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 7,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

vii

