$\therefore$ The fact that house-rent in the Australian results continuously increased from 1901 to 1914 , has had the result of increasing the general upward tendency of the purchasing power of money index-numbers, while at the same time it has diminished the magnitude in the aggregate results (food, groceries, and house-rent)' of the fluctuations which have occurred in the index-numbers for food and groceries only.

In each set of index-numbers the effect of the drought years, 1902, 1908, 1912, and 1914 is clearly seen, the increases being greatest in the wholesale-price results.

## SECTION VII.-CURRENT RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

1. General. -The collection of material respecting the current rates. of wages payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State of the Commonwealth was first undertaken $\mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{y}}$ this Bureau, in the early part of the year 1913. The inquiry, which was confined to the rates of wages payable to adult workers only,* was further limited in a degree to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of the capital town in each State. $\dagger$ 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, detormination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage lieing paid wäs ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison, weekly rates of wages were adopted, though in many instances they were actually based on dàily or hourly rates, as specified" in awards, determinations, or agreements. $\ddagger$

The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rates of wage in upwands of 400 industries, and related to 1569 male occupations or callings. .These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wages in various industrial groups, and in

[^0]each State and all States.* The, average rate of wage thus compuited represented the arishmetic average $\dagger$ of the rates of wages payable in all classified occupations. It was not claimed that results obtained by this method are procisely correct, but owing to the difficulty in obtaining any satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wages had been obtained, no detalled system of weights could be applied. $\ddagger$. 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 industries in the particular State. The, sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the relative aggregate average wage for that State for the particular year. §

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, etc., refer equally to the question of weighting in other investigations, such as the present. Any inquirer wishing to thoroughly, undorstand the subject may refer to that Report.

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 wages in 930 specified industries and 4256

* The following industrisl classif fication of industries was adopted :-

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

| I. | $\dot{\text { Wrood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber- }}$ workers, |
| :---: | :---: |
| II. | Englneering, Shipbuilding, Smelting, Metal Works, \&c. |
| III. | Food, Drink, and Tobacco, \&e., Manufacturing. |
| IV. | Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textıles, \& C. <br> Books, Printing, Bookbinding, \&c. |
| I. | Other Manufacturing. |
| VII. | Bulding: |

> | VII. | Mining, Quarrying, ©c. |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\mathbf{I X .}$ | Rajlway and Tramway, Services. |
| $\mathbf{X .}$ | Other Land Transport. |
| XL | Slipping, Wharf Labour, ©c. |

- XII.
XIII.
XIV.

Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horti; cultural, $\alpha$.c.
Domestic, Hotels, etc.
Miscellaneous.

The summation of the weekly rates of wages divided by the number of occupations included,
$\ddagger$ Though a great deal of information as to the number of persous engaged ta different industries and occupations was available from the Census (1911) results, it was found impracticable to bríng the classificstion of these results into Ine with the detialed classification of occupations in the various induatries, as set out in the awards, determinntions, etic.
s The weights used tu the computation of the drerage wage wers as follows :-
Carrent Rates of Wages for Adult Male Occupations, Weights used for each Industrial Group.

| Particulars, | I. | 11. | II. | IV. | $v$. | VI. | VII. | VIII. | IX. | $\mathbf{X}$. | XI. | XII. | XIII. | X1V. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N.S.W. | 136 | 228 | 199 | . 84 | 65 | 182 | 252 | 343 | 187 | 74 | 137 | 704 | 134 | 002 |
| Vletorin | 118 | 195 | 160 | 95 | 58 | 141 | 190 | 157 | 188 | 54 | 65 | 455 | 95 | 784 |
| Queensland | 67 | 62 | 108 | 23 | 20 | 34 | 70 | 183 | 73 | 22 | 45 | 352 | 45 | 302 |
| S. Australia | 24 | 71 | 45 | 16 | 13 | 40 | 68 | 29 | 48 | 17 | 44 | 182 | 24 | 223 |
| W.A ustralia | 05 | 36 | 32 | 7 | 8 | 16 | 32 | 142 | 40 | 9 | 32 | 118 | 31 | 158 |
| Tagmania | 25 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 20 | 49 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 104 | 10 | 80 |
| C'wealtlı | 435 | 606 | 561 | 281 | 169 | 400 | 632 | 853 | 494 | 182. | 335 | 1,815 | 389 | 2,399 |

adult 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. $\dagger$ These results were further analysed, and the number of working hours, which constituted a full week's work in each occupation, was averaged and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wages. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wages 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 have been kept constant, but the particulars of wages contained in Appendixes VI. and VII 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 State Acts, or as a result of direct inquiry.
2. Relative Weekly Wages and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and for all States, 1914-15. -The arithmetic average of the rates of wages given in the appendixes referred to furnish the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groupe and States. In the following tables particulars are given of the results thus obtained of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wages payable to adult workers, male and female, separately, at the 30 th April, 1914, and approximately at the end of each subsequent quarterly period to the 31st December, 1915, for a full week's work, in each State and for all States. In addition index-numbers for each State at each period are given, based on the weighted average for all States as the base $(=1000)$.
(i.) Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages Payable to Adult. Male Workers in each State, 1914-15.-The following tables shew the weighted average nominal weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers for a full week's work, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval (a) based on the average wage at

- The weights used in the computation of the average wage in female occupatione were as follows:

Current Rates of Wages for Adult Female Occupations. Weights used for each Industrial Group.

| Particulars. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fim, } \\ \text { Drink, eote. } \end{gathered}$ | IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. | I. II. V. VL. Other Manufactures | XIII. <br> Domestic, Hotels, etc. | XIV. <br> Miscellaneous Shop Abslstants, Clerks, etc. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Now South Wales | 23 | 228 | 44 | 104 | 124 |
| $V$ Vetoria | 28 | 320 | 57 | 80 | 111 |
| Queensland .. | 5 | 80 | 8 | 47 | 40 |
| South Augtralta, | 8 | 56 | 7 | 22 | 82 |
| Western Australia | 1 | 18 |  | 29 | .. |
| Tagmania | 1 | 18 | 2 | 8 | . |
| Commonwealth | 61 | 731 | 118 | ' 290 | 307 |

$\dagger$ In Appendixes IV. and $V$. of that Report, particulare were given of the weekly ruling rates of wages at the 30 th September, 1914, in the pumber of occupations mentioned.
the end of that period for all States as base ( $=1000$ ), and (b) indexnumbers for each State at each specified interval based on the average for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base ( $=1000$ ).
Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Male Workers,
for a Full Week's Work and Wage Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1915.
(Note,-Index-number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the end of each period $(=1000)$. The index-numbers in this table are comparable horizontally but are not directly comparable vertically.

| Particulars. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | C'wlth. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Occupations Included | 87 | 909 | 627 | 507 | 489 | 482 | 3,948 |
| $\text { 30th A pril, }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Welglited average } \\ \text { weegly rate of wage: } \\ \text { fndex. } 914 . \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{cc} g_{1} & d . \\ 1,01, \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 . \\ 54 \\ 984 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} s . \quad d, \\ 52 \\ 955 \end{gathered}$ | $A_{986}^{4}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \hline g_{8} & d . \\ 62 \\ 1,128 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{8 .} a_{6} a_{6}^{6}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 . d_{1} \\ & 55,000 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\text { 30th Jone, }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Welghted ave rage } \\ \text { weekly rate of wage. } \\ \text { 1914. } \end{array}\right.$ | $R$, 55 1,011 $i, 011$ |  | $\stackrel{s}{5} \underset{956}{d i}$ | ${ }_{083}^{x_{5}+}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 . \quad \boldsymbol{d}_{9} \\ & 82 \\ & 1,135 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{052}^{8.0 .}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 30th Sept., }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Weighted average } \\ \text { weekly rate of wage. } \\ \text { 1914. } \end{array}\right. \text { index-munnbers. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & x \\ & x . \\ & 56 \\ & 51,011 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} y \\ 54 \\ 58 \\ \\ 982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \quad{ }_{9}^{4} \\ 53 \quad 4 \\ 960 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{s .}{5 i} \quad d .$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ 62 \\ 1,10 \\ 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 . & d . \\ 54 \\ 949 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\text { 31Bt Dec., }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Weighted average } \\ \text { weekly rate of wage. } \\ \text { Index-numbers. } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $53$ |  | $\begin{array}{ll} s . \\ 62 \\ 1,132 \\ 10 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5 . \\ 54 \\ 98 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} s_{3}^{\prime} \quad d_{4} \\ 5959 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{54}^{f .}{ }_{976}^{d}$ | $\begin{gathered} s+d_{.}^{s} \\ 63 \\ 1,135 \end{gathered}$ | $5{ }_{949}^{s .}{ }_{9}^{d .}$ |  |
| $\text { 30th Jume, }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Weighted average } \\ \text { weekly rate of rage. } \\ \text { wis. } \\ \text { Index-numbers. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} s . \\ 56 \\ 5,016 \\ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll} s . & d . \\ 53 & & d \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8_{0} \quad d_{3} \\ 54 \\ 978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} k_{0} & A_{1} \\ B 3 \\ 1,132 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 . \\ 52 \\ 52 \\ \\ 046 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 1,016 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} s . d . \\ 5.411 \\ 981 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 8 \\ 5 s_{3} & d \\ 958 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 . \\ 970 \\ 970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 . \\ & 83 \\ & 63 \\ & 1,128 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 . \\ & 56 \\ & 1,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\text { 31st Dec., } \text { t915. }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Weighted average } \\ \text { weekly rateof wage. } \\ \text { Index-numbers. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 8 . & d . \\ 57 \\ 1,010 \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\stackrel{8}{8 \cdot}{ }_{960}^{d .}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8 . \\ 54 \\ 968 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 . & d . \\ 63,121 \\ 1,121 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{042}^{s} \frac{d}{3}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8, \quad d . \\ 56 \\ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ |

Note.-Index-numbers based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, $1914(55.12 \mathrm{~s}$ ), as base ( $=1000$ ). The index-numbers in. this iable are comparable throughout.


From the first portion of the immediately preceding table it will be seen that the average weekly wage for adult male workers, as indicated by index-numbers at the 30th April, 1914, in two States, viz., New South Wales and. Western Australia, exceeded the weighted average wage for the Commonwealth. This feature remained constant in varying degrees of excess throughout the whole period for which results have, been computed.

The second portion of the above table relates to a comparison of the weighted average weekly wage index-number for each State and all States, at each different period, with that for the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, as base ( $=1000$ ). It will be seen that the movement in wages since this date has been greatest in New South Wales, followed in the order named by Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia. In New South Wales and Queensland the increase in the weighted average weekly wage has been upwards of 3 per cent., in Westorn Australia 2.1 per cent., in Victoria 1.8 per cent., in Tasmania 1.3 per cent., and in South Austraiia 0.6 per cent.
(ii.) Weighted Average Weekly Rates of Wages Payable- to AdultMale Workers in each Industrial Group, 1914-1915.-The following tablegives particulars in regard to (a) the average weekly rates of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, as at 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st-December, 1915. . Index-numbers for each industrial group and all groups, based on the average wage at 30 th April, $1914(=1000)$ are given.

## Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Adult Male Workers. for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Gronp 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1915. <br> Nore.-Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based. on the average wage at 30 th April, 1914, as base $(=1000)$.



[^1]7.8 per cent. This was brought about mainly by substantial increases granted to seamen and stewards and pantrymen in the Inter-state merchant service, in the last quarter of the year 1915. The groups next in order according to percentage of increase in weekly wage are Groups II. (Engineering, Metal Working, etc.), 5.6 per cent., III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 5.0 per cent., VI. (Other Manufacturing), 4.6 per cent., down to Group XII.' (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.), 0:5 per cent.' It may be seen that in seven of the industrial groups the increase was less than that for the whole fourteen groups combined.
(iii.) Weighted Averaqe Rates of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers in each State, 1914-15.-The first part of the following joint table shews the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1915. Taking the weighted average wage for all States at the end of each period as the base ( $=1000$ ) index-numbers for each State are shewn. The second part of the table shews indexnumbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed from the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base ( $=1000$ ). See note to tables on page 59.
Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wages payable to Adult F'emale Workers for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each State and Commonwealth, 30th April, 1814, to 31st December, 1915.
Note.-Index number based on the average wage for the Commonwealth at-the end of each period $\{=1000$ ).

| Par | N.S. | ic. | Qian | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | C'w(t) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of Occupations | 85 | 87 | 37 | 47 | 24 | 28 | 308 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Oth April,. }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Weightell A verage } \\ \text { weekly rate of wage. } \\ \text { Index-No. } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\frac{9}{27} \frac{d}{4}$ |  | ${ }_{24}^{8 .}$ | ${ }^{9} \frac{d}{d i}$ | ${ }_{25}^{56}{ }_{9}^{\text {di }}$ | ${ }^{8}$ |
| June, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weilighted average } \\ \text { Wede }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1914. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { weerly rate of wage. } \\ \text { Index- No }\end{array}\right.$ | $26$ | ${ }^{27} 1,006$ | ${ }^{27} 904$ |  |  | 10 |  |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Welggitell average } \\ \text { weekly rate of wage. }\end{array}\right.$ | ${ }_{26}{ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{2 i}^{8}{ }^{\frac{1}{d}}{ }_{i}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Index-No. |  | 1,015 |  |  | 1.366 |  |  |
| st Dec.., $\begin{aligned} & \text { Weighted averag } \\ & \text { weekly rate of wa }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{26}^{86}{ }_{26}^{8}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{*}$ |  |  | ${ }_{25}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |
| 1914. Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| t Mar., $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Welghted } \\ \text { weekly }\end{array}\right.$ |  | S. |  | ${ }_{24}^{24}{ }_{2}{ }_{0}$ |  |  |  |
| 1915. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{24}{ }_{2}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |
| 1915. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Index-No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30th Sept., $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weighted average } \\ \text { weekly rate of wage. }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ghted average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{27,003}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 2611 \\ 985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2611 \\ 985 \\ 985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ \\ \hline 996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37 \\ \hline 1,369 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 1,020 \end{array}$ | 27 |

Nore.-Index-numbers based on Weighted Average Wage for Commonwealth at 30th April, 1914 ( 27 19s.) as base ( $=1000$ ).

| Dates. |  |  | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'lankl | si. | W.A. | Tas. | C'with, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 30 th April, 1914 | . | $\cdots$ | 984 | 1,006 | 989 | 885 | 1.373 | 950 | 1,000 |
| 30 th June, 1914 |  | $\cdots$ | 988 | 1,000 | 993 | 885 | 1.373 | 750 | 1,000 |
| 30th September, 1914 | $\therefore$ | $\because$ | 987 987 | 1,022 | ${ }_{996}^{990}$ | 8888 | 1, | 950 | 1,006 1,008 |
| 315 C March, 1915 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 987 | 980 | 909 | 883 | $1 \cdots 70$ | 964 | 996 |
| 30th June, 1915 |  | $\ldots$ | 998 | 989 | 999 | 883 | 1,776 | 964 | 1,000 |
| $30{ }^{3}$, September, 1915 | $\cdots$ |  | 1,003 | 990 | 990 | 883 | 1,376 | 1,031 | 1,002 |
| $318 t$ December, 1915 | . |  | 1,007 | 900 | 990 | 901 | 1,370 | 1,031 | 1,005 |

From the foregoing tables it will be seen that the general upward movement in the average weekly wage for adult female workers, as indicated for the whole Commonwealth, has been comparatively small.
(iv.) Weighted Average Rates of Wages Payable to Adult Female Workers in Industrial Groups, 1914-15.--The following table gives particulars of the weighted average weekly rates of wages payable to adult female workers at the 30th April, 1914, and at approximately quarterly periods to the 31st December, 1915, in the industrial groups in which they are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage in each industrial group and for all groups, at the 30th April, 1914, in each instance, as base ( $=1000$ ), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period indicated.

## Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate of Wages payable to Adult Female Workers for a Fall Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers in each Industrial Group, 30th April, 1914, to 31st December, 1915.

Note.-Index-number for each Industrial Group and all Industrial Groups, based on the Average Wage at 30th April, 1914, as base ( -1000 ).


* Including the value of Board and Lodging (estimated at 15s. per week) for Sylney, Briabane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, and (estimated at 14 s . per week) for Melbourne, where supplied, in ordor that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries.
$\dagger$ Weighted average.

3. Relative Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wages, 1914 and 1915.-The rates of wages referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this Section relate to the minimum rates payable for a full week's work. It should be observed, however, that the number of hours which constitute a full week's work differs im many instances, not only as between various trades and occupations in each individual State, but also as between the same trades and occupations in the several States. In order to secure what may be for some purposes a more adejuate standard of comparison, it is therefore desirable to reduce the data given in Appendixes VI. and VII, to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour. Particulars are given in the following table, classified according to States for male and female occupations separately at,. 30 th

April, 1914, at 31st December, 1914, and at 31st December, 1915. $\ddagger$ These particulars relate to (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. 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. (Snipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, 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 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.

The general effect of reducing the rates of wages to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to decrease the amount of the difference shewn when comparing the weekly wage in the several States. In Western Australia, however, the fact that the average working hours per week in male occupations is less than in any other State causes a corresponding increase in the hourly rate of wage as compared with the other States.
Weighted Average Nominal Weekly and Honriy Rates of Wages payable to Adult Workers, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914, and 31st December, 1915.

| Date. | Particulars. | N.S.W. | Vic. | Q'land. | S. | W. | Tas. | C'with. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALE WORKERS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 30th April, } \\ 1914 . \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Weekly Wage* } \\ \text { Working Hourst } \\ \text { Hourly Waget } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ccc}8 . & d . \\ 65 & 9 \\ 49.4 \\ 13.42 \\ 13.93 . \\ 8 . & d .\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 31et Dec.,1914. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weekly Wage* }{ }^{\text {Working Hourst }} \text {. } \\ \text { Hourly Wage }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | s. <br> 5 <br> 58 <br> 48.64 <br> 48. | 8. 54. 54 48.59 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & s, d . \\ & 55 \\ & 58.87 \\ & 48.87 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 14.11a. | $19.82 d$. | 13.750 | 13.868 | $16.37 d$. | ${ }^{13.07 d .}$ |  |
| 31st Dec., 1915. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weekly Wage** } \\ \text { Working Hourat } \\ \text { Hourly Wagef }\end{array}\right.$. |  |  |  | 3.8. 5. 58.50 $48.98 d$. | $\begin{array}{cc}{ }^{5} . & d . \\ 68 & 4 .\end{array}$ <br> 48.12 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8 . \quad d \\ & 56 \\ & 48.77 \\ & 14.78 d \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 14.50 d . |  |  | 13.98d. |  |  |  |
| FEMALE WORRERS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30th April, 1914 , | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weekly Wage } \\ \text { Working Hours }\end{array}\right.$ | s. 26. 26.9 $49.3+$ $6.51 d$. | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 8+\quad d . \\ 27 \\ 48.54 \\ 4.78 d . \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{cc}8 . & d . \\ 87 & 4 \\ 48.69 \\ 9.00 d . \\ s . & d .\end{array}$ |  | s. $\cdot d$. 27.2 49.08 $6.64 d$. s. $d$. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 31st Dee., } \\ \text { 1914. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weekly Wage } \\ \text { Worklng Hosirs } \\ \text { Hourly Wage }\end{array}\right.$ | 2610 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2} 70$ | 27. | 24. | 374 | 2510 |  |
|  |  |  | 48.54. ${ }^{6.87 d .}$ |  | ${ }^{49.83} 5.85$. | ${ }_{9}^{49.44} 9$. |  | ${ }_{6}^{49.11}$ 6.70d. |
| 81st Dec., 1915. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Weekly Wage } \\ \text { Working Hours } \\ \text { Hourly Wage }\end{array}\right.$ |  | ${ }^{8 .}{ }^{\text {cos. }}$ | s. d. | ${ }^{\text {s. }}$. d. ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ |  | ${ }_{28}{ }^{\text {d }}$ d. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6.65d. | 6.67d. | 6. | $5.96 d$. | 9.01 d . | 6.71 d . | 6.68d. |

*Weighted average weekly wage in all industrial classee combined.
$\dagger$ Welghted a verage working hours per week, and compnted hourly rates of wage for all industrial clasges excepting Classes XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XHI. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Workdag hours have not been generally regulated by indugtrial trlbunale for occupations classified in induetrial Clagses XI. and XII.

I Detaila with respect to particulars in industrial classes have been published as followe:-To 30th Aprit, 1914 (Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-6; to 91 st December, 1914 (Labour Bulletin No. 8 . pp. 256-8: to 3 ist March, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 9, pp. 68-71); to 30th June, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 10, pp. 170-6); to 30th September, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 11, pp. 284.5; and to 318t December, 1915 (Labour Bulletin No. 12, pp, 413-4).
§ In Sydaey, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart the value of Board and Lodging has been assessed by Awards and Determinationat, $16 s$. per week. In Melbourne it has been determined by a Wages Board at 143 . per week. The value of victualling in ships has been assessed by the Commonweaith arbitration Corrtt at 45 s . per month.

From the foregoing table it may be seen that with the exception of Western Australia, there has been a steady diminution in the number of working hours, constituting a full week's work in male occupations. On the other hand, excepting in Victoria and Tasmania, the hours of work in female occupations have shewn a slight increase. The effect of these changes on the hourly rate of wage as compared to 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 the Commonwealth at the 30th April, 1914, as base ( $=1000$ ).
Relative Index-numbers for Weekly and Hourly Weighted Average Wage, 30th April, 1914, 31st December, 1914, and 31st December, 1915.
Nore.-Weighted Average' for the Commonwealth at 30th April, 1014,' ae, base (=1000).

| Date. | Particulare. | N.S.w. | vie. | Q'land. | S.A. | W.A. | Tas. | C'with |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MALE WORKERS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 th April, | ) Weekly Wage | 1,011 | ${ }_{980}^{984}$ | ${ }_{983}^{955}$ | ${ }_{991}^{986}$. | 1,128 | ${ }_{053}^{95}$ | 1.000 |
| 31st Dec., | 受Ourly Wage | ${ }^{1,019}$ | -980 | ${ }_{969}^{983}$ | ${ }_{988}^{991}$ | 1,170 | ${ }_{956}^{938}$ | ${ }^{1,000}$ |
| 31 st 1914., | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hourly Wage } \\ \text { Heg }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,019 | 990 | ${ }_{085}^{8085}$ | ${ }_{993} 9$ | 1,173 | ${ }_{930}^{930}$ | 1,009 |
| Slst <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Deec. } \\ \text { 1915. }\end{array}$ | J Weekly Wage . ${ }^{\text {Hourly Wage }}$ | 1,044 | - 1,002 | (\%986 | (1,001 | li, $\begin{aligned} & 1,189 \\ & 1,182\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{946}^{965}$ | (1,023 |
| Femais wokkers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 th April, |  | ${ }_{980}^{984}$ | ${ }^{1} 1,008$. | ${ }_{976}^{989}$ | 888 | 1,373 | ${ }_{990}^{950}$ | 1,000 |
| ${ }_{3150}^{1914 .}$ Deci, | Hourly Wage | ${ }_{887} 980$ | 1,021 | - ${ }_{\text {976 }}^{976}$ | 881 <br> 885 | ${ }_{1}^{1,373}$ | ${ }_{950}^{980}$ | 1,000 |
| 1914.' | Hourly wage | ${ }^{983}$ | 1,035 | 983 | 881 | 1,364 | 920 | 1,009 |
| 31st pec., 1915. | W Weekly Wage | - ${ }^{1,007}$ | 1,990 | ${ }_{976}^{990}$ | ${ }_{8}^{901}$ | 1, 1,376 | ${ }_{1}^{1,011}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 1,005 \\ & 1,006\end{aligned}$ |

It may be seen that the effect of the shorter working hours for male workers in each week as between the 30th April, 1914, and the 31st December, 1915, equals an increase of 0.8 per cent. on the relative hourly rate in New South Wales and Victoria, 1.4 per cent. in Queensland, 0.1 per cent. in South Australia, and 0.7 per cent. for the whole Commonwealth. In Tasmania conditions remained normal, whereas in Western Australia the increase in working hours made a difference of 0.9 per cent. depreciation in the relative hourly wage.

## SECTION VIII-VARLATIONS IN NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE WAGES.

1. General.-From the beginning of the year 1913; records have been kept of all changes in rates of wages and hours of labour, the number of workers affected, and the methods by which such changes are brought about. The results of these records have been published in the quarterly Labour Bulletins and in Labour Report No. 5. In order to supplement the results thus obtained, investigations have been made regarding rates of wages in past years with a view to shewing their general trend in. each State and in various industrial groups. '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 Section shew variations

[^0]:    - This limitation wae neceseary owing to the dimiculty of ascertaining reltable particulare of the numbers of apprenticea, improvers and other juvenile workers, to whom progrespive rates of wage fixed or otherwise, according to increasing age or experience, are payable from year to year.
    $\dagger$ In order to make the inquiry a comprehenslve one, it was necessary to include certain industries which obviously are not carried on in the capital towns, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agricultural, and Partocal.
    $\ddagger$ This precaution was necessary, in vjew of the fact that it is oftess in those industries and occupations in which employment ts 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 conslderably short of the computed weekiy rates.

[^1]:    *The value of Board and Lodging (estmated at 158 , per week for \$ydney, Brisbane, Adelajde, Perth and Hobart, and at 14 s . per week for Melbourne) 18 included where supplsed. in order that the results may be comparable with the rates paid in other industries. $\dagger$ Weiglited average.

    FThe value of victualting and accommodation (estimated at 458 . per month) inciuded where supplied.

    In the foregoing table it may be seen that the rate of increase in the weighted average weekly wage in occupations and callings classified is the fourteen industrial groups was greatest in Group XI. (Shipping),

