

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 22 while particulars for the year 1932 are furnished in the present Report.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1932.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1932 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1932 was 127, as compared with 134 during the previous year. In New South Wales 92 disputes occurred, 71 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1932 amounted to 212,318 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 245,991 working days lost during 1931. The estimated loss of wages was £165,582 in 1932, as compared with £227,731 for the year 1931.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1932.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Estab-lish-ments In-volved	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Esti-mated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	7	14	588	100	688	2,112	£ 1,860
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	2	565	160	725	4,060	2,080
VII.	Building	3	3	60	..	60	121	138
VIII.	(a) Coal mining	71	71	15,510	1,870	17,380	54,443	57,734
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	631	17	648	1,968	1,792
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	14	..	14	14	19
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	2	54	..	54	54	37
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	4	391	9	400	953	760
	Total	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,445	64,420
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	80	..	80	120	44
III.	Food, drink, etc.	4	17	741	50	791	4,763	3,371
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc.	3	15	4,411	..	4,411	21,527	8,639
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	1	8	..	8	88	70
VIII.	(a) Coal mining	2	2	1,175	..	1,175	73,020	53,405
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	1	1	60	60	120	120	70
	Total	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
Queensland—								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	201	130	300	430	2,380	1,550
VIII.	(a) Coal mining	2	2	48	4	52	1,192	1,228
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	3	3	582	852	1,434	15,980	14,968
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	4	301	..	301	1,414	795
	Total	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1932—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
X.	South Australia—							
	Other land transport ..	1	1	78	4	82	164	£ 100
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	1	2	31	..	31	806	564
	Total	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
	Western Australia—							
VII.	Building	1	6	60	..	60	1,440	1,296
	(a) Coal mining	2	2	933	..	933	2,799	3,040
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	298	162	460	3,334	2,852
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	6	1,240	..	1,240	3,630	2,350
	Total	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
	Tasmania—							
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	3	1,103	..	1,103	15,442	6,437
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	60	..	60	120	79
	Total	2	4	1,163	..	1,163	15,562	6,516
	Northern Territory—							
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	Australia—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	80	..	80	120	44
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution ..	12	232	1,459	450	1,909	9,455	6,781
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	4	18	5,514	..	5,514	36,969	15,076
VI.	Other manufacturing	3	3	573	160	733	4,148	2,150
VII.	Building	4	9	120	..	120	1,561	1,434
	(a) Coal mining	77	77	17,666	1,874	19,540	131,154	115,407
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	8	8	1,571	1,031	2,602	21,402	10,691
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	14	..	14	14	19
X.	Other land transport	1	1	78	4	82	164	100
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	3	4	85	..	85	860	601
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	60	60	120	120	70
XIV.	Miscellaneous	12	17	2,109	9	2,118	6,351	4,209
	Total—Australia*	127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582

* The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of the year 1931, and in respect of "Number", "Establishments" and "Workpeople" are duplicated in the figures for 1932. viz. —

State.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Queensland	1	1	59	43	102
Western Australia	1	6	60	..	60
Total	2	7	119	43	162

3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1932.—(i) General.—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1932 classified according to Industrial Groups. The figures show large decreases compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The number of disputes is the lowest recorded for any year during the period covered by the investigation. The tables

show that of the total number of disputes (127) which occurred in 1932, no less than 85 were in connexion with the mining industry, and of these, 73 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £165,582. The loss through 71 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £57,734, or 35 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details regarding Principal Disputes.*—There were no disputes of outstanding magnitude in 1932.

The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 212,318, the lowest figure recorded for any year over the period covered by the investigation. Previous to 1932 the lowest figure was recorded in 1931 when the number of working days lost was 245,991. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1932 are given below :—

New South Wales.—A dispute at Newcastle Victoria Tunnel Colliery in February, 1932, arose from an objection by the employees to the working of an afternoon shift. The dispute remained unsettled at the close of the year and the mine was sub-leased to a party not connected with the old employees.

At Richmond Main Colliery there was a stoppage of work in February, 1932, owing to notice of dismissal having been given to four clippers who had reached the age of 21 years. A section of the clippers refused to work, and later on all hands ceased duty. Negotiations between the parties concerned resulted in a compromise whereby two notices of dismissal were withdrawn. The mine was idle for about a fortnight.

Refusal by the management to pay "water money" was the cause of a stoppage of work at the Wallsend Colliery in July, 1932. The first conference between the parties failed to effect a settlement, but after a further conference the management agreed to pay the amount in dispute, and work was resumed after a stoppage of more than a month.

An inter-union dispute in November, 1932, caused a stoppage of work for two weeks at the Wallarah Colliery. The question arose as to which union a certain man should belong. Negotiations were entered into between representatives of the unions concerned, but agreement was not reached. By arrangement later the workman joined the Miners' Federation, and work was resumed.

Victoria.—Several firms engaged in the manufacture of casings (sausage, etc.), were involved in a dispute in January, 1932. An agreement under which the employees had been working expired at the end of December, 1931, and the employers asked the employees to consider a new agreement with reduced rates of pay. This was not acceptable to the employees who ceased

work. A compromise was, however, arranged whereby the employees agreed to accept a reduction of approximately 11 per cent., instead of the 15 per cent. suggested by the employers.

Certain textile manufacturing firms were idle for several days in August, 1932, owing to the refusal of the employees to accept an automatic reduction of approximately 15 per cent. in wages on the "cost of living" figures. An offer by the employers to impose a reduction of only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was at first rejected by a section of the employees, although a few mills resumed on these conditions. The dispute having extended to Tasmania, a compulsory conference under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was called, but an agreement was not reached. Judge Beeby then referred the matter into Court for hearing, contingent upon a resumption of work by all employees on the basis of the employers' offer of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction, and re-engagement of all employees. On the 31st August, the employers issued a notice that the concession of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction would be withdrawn unless work was resumed on the 2nd September. At a meeting of employees on the 1st September, it was decided to return to work.

A dispute at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, in September, 1932, caused a stoppage of work for more than two months. Owing to lack of trade the management decided to reduce the staff, and in doing so consideration was given to efficiency, domestic responsibilities, etc. The Miners' Federation claimed that dismissals should be made according to seniority, and objected further to a proposed 20 per cent. reduction in contract and day wage rates under an award of the State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal. It appeared probable that this dispute would develop into a serious interstate dislocation of the industry, especially as the central executive of the Miners' Federation, at a meeting in Sydney, decided to recommend a general strike throughout the coal-mining industry. A deadlock was reached in the negotiations for settlement, the main difficulty being the 20 per cent. wage reduction. A conference held at the end of October, between the Minister for Railways and representatives of the miners, paved the way to a settlement of the dispute, one result of this conference being the decision of the miners to ask the Chairman of the State Coal Tribunal to review the situation. New strike-settlement terms were fixed by Judge Winneke, providing for a 14 per cent. reduction instead of 20 per cent., and at a meeting of the miners these terms were accepted by a small majority, work being resumed on the 24th November.

Queensland.—A dispute involving employees in the metalliferous mining industry, which occurred at Mount Oxide in the latter part of 1931, extended into 1932. About 100 employees of three mines were affected, the cause of the dispute being a reduction of wages. After a stoppage lasting about six months, negotiations between representatives of the parties concerned brought about a settlement, the management agreeing to pay rates of wages slightly higher than those objected to by the employees.

A stoppage of work by about 200 employees at Mount Coolon Gold Mine, in May, 1932, arose from the proposal of the management to work one man to a machine instead of two as previously, and was settled by direct negotiations between the parties. Work was resumed under original conditions, except as regarding the machine in dispute, use of which was suspended pending the decision of an arbitrator, both parties agreeing to abide by his decision.

Tasmania.—A dispute involving textile manufacturing firms occurred in Launceston in August, 1932, approximately 1,100 employees ceasing work as a protest against an automatic reduction of wages under a Commonwealth Arbitration Court award. As this was an extension of the same dispute in Victoria it became interstate in character. A compulsory conference under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was called, and a settlement was reached on the following terms:—A resumption of work on the basis of a wage reduction less by half than that permissible under the award; previous employees to be re-engaged; the settlement to be without prejudice to the rights of either party in any proceedings before the Court for a new award.

4. **Industrial Disputes, 1928 to 1932.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1928 to 1932, and the aggregate for the whole period:—

Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1928 ..	28	6	190	4	42	17	287
1929 ..	29	8	193	11	9	9	259
1930 ..	27	..	126	4	5	21	183
1931 ..	15	4	79	8	10	18	134
1932 ..	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1928-32 ..	119	22	665	35	71	78	990

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1928 ..	3,304	290	72,267	237	17,992	2,332	96,422
1929 ..	25,364	732	68,751	8,015	1,286	456	104,604
1930 ..	6,034	..	40,336	851	2,610	4,391	54,222
1931 ..	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1932 ..	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1928-32 ..	47,943	1,301	224,245	13,720	24,584	14,039	325,832

Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I to VI)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1928 ..	71,803	3,419	315,121	1,124	367,271	18,540	777,278
1929 ..	1,896,691	4,455	2,496,028	31,748	30,237	2,918	4,461,478
1930 ..	77,232	..	1,328,142	3,798	46,427	55,642	1,511,241
1931 ..	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,038	6,471	212,318
1928-32 ..	2,124,850	10,442	4,394,534	94,084	464,834	119,562	7,208,306

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1928 ..	£ 61,160	£ 3,225	£ 377,586	£ 1,069	£ 317,337	£ 14,982	£ 775,359
1929 ..	1,680,629	5,060	2,810,623	36,468	33,971	2,554	4,569,305
1930 ..	73,126	..	1,398,706	5,111	48,394	67,095	1,592,342
1931 ..	28,694	901	126,535	29,249	13,553	28,799	227,731
1932 ..	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,691	720	4,279	165,582
1928-32 ..	1,867,660	10,620	4,828,857	91,588	413,885	117,709	7,330,319

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the year 1932 these disputes represented 61 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 59 per cent. in 1931.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work, involving employees in coal-mining numbered 4,394,534, representing 60 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class, it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States.

A serious dispute, involving timber workers in the States of New South Wales and Victoria, was responsible for the higher figures relating to working days and wages lost in the Manufacturing Group during the year 1929.

(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1928 to 1932, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

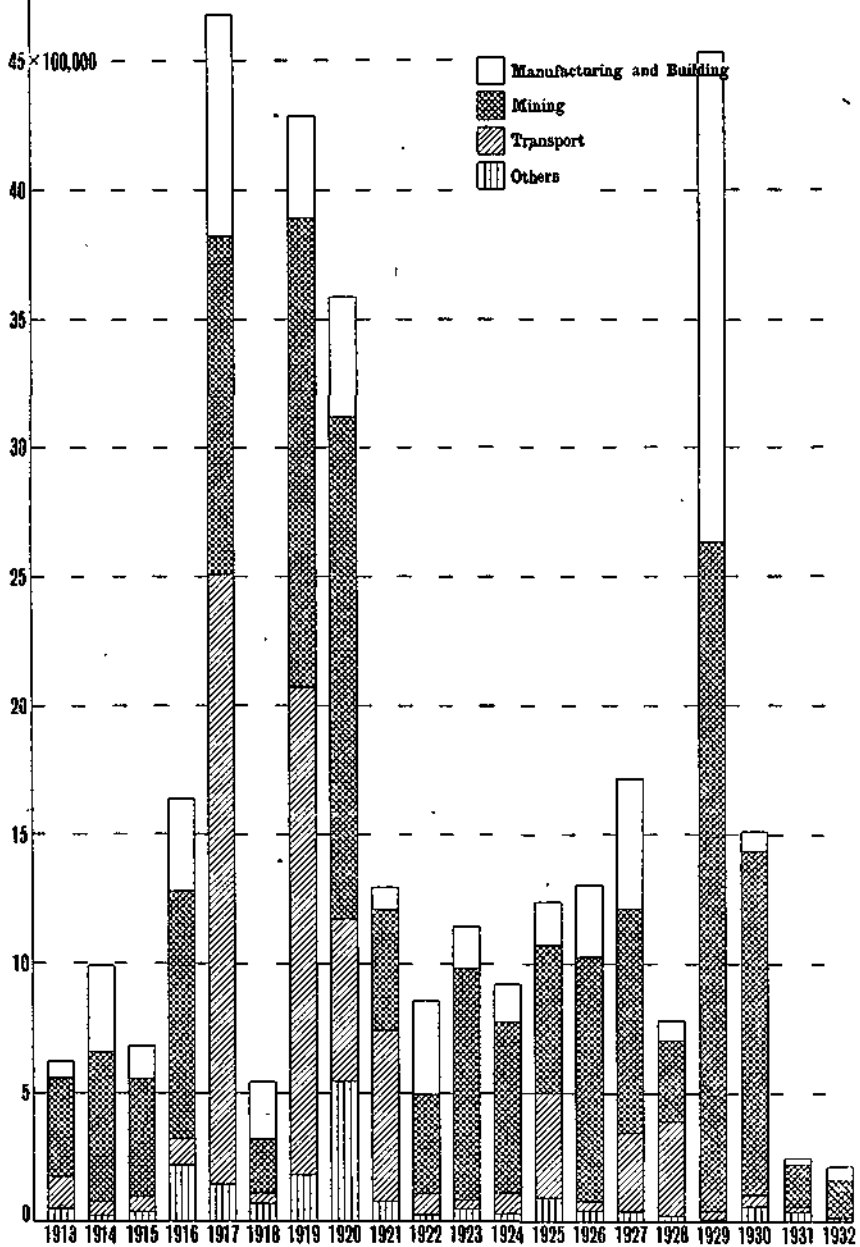
Industrial Disputes—States.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1928	230	313	70,303	10,119	80,422	480,394	£ 521,768
	1929	231	513	75,197	4,152	79,349	3,146,038	3,421,412
	1930	156	384	46,418	2,151	48,569	1,443,366	1,516,296
	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	133,068
	1932	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,425	64,420
Victoria	1928	21	51	4,309	1,567	5,876	110,659	66,454
	1929	11	320	8,893	12,719	21,612	1,296,676	1,130,563
	1930	5	5	385	23	408	7,744	7,228
	1931	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
	1932	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
Queensland	1928	12	329	2,958	670	3,628	70,764	62,008
	1929	4	23	1,691	8	1,699	3,443	3,379
	1930	10	31	1,561	70	1,631	9,081	11,059
	1931	13	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,413
	1932	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
South Australia	1928	8	40	2,257	1,211	3,468	54,835	45,999
	1929	2	21	532	40	572	9,040	7,910
	1930	7	246	2,870	6	2,876	22,778	22,987
	1931	5	5	160	6	166	655	582
	1932	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
Western Australia	1928	11	62	2,106	422	2,528	54,896	43,472
	1929	4	8	827	50	877	2,672	2,721
	1930	2	26	468	..	468	27,072	34,378
	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	18,829
	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
Tasmania	1928	4	8	371	84	455	5,595	5,568
	1929	0	40	333	142	475	3,409	3,068
	1930	3	3	270	..	270	400	394
	1931	2	2	155	6	161	3,409	5,278
	1932	2	4	1,163	..	1,163	15,562	6,516
Northern Territory	1928	1	1	45	..	45	135	150
	1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	4	2	245	..	245	910	675
	1932	1	5	177	..	177	354	304
Fed. Cap. Territory	1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1929	1	1	20	..	20	200	200
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1928	287	804	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359
	1929	259	926	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,491,478	4,569,305
	1930	183	695	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
	1931	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	(a) 127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582

(a) See footnote page 83.

5. *Duration of Disputes.*—(i) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted:—(a) One day or less; (b) two days and more than one day; (c) three days and more than two days; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week); (e) one week and under two weeks; (f) two weeks and under four weeks; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks; and (h) eight weeks and over.

Industrial Disputes - Working Days Lost in Various Industrial Groups



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 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

(ii) *Australia*—1928 to 1932.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1928 to 1932 are given in the table appended:—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
1 day and less	1928	119	41,892	3,511	45,403	44,781	52,576
	1929	127	41,299	828	42,127	47,869	55,514
	1930	81	21,031	335	21,366	20,907	22,975
	1931	45	12,776	1,234	14,010	13,810	14,791
	1932	48	11,516	708	12,224	12,149	13,643
2 days and more than 1 day	1928	29	11,038	458	11,496	22,992	27,056
	1929	31	7,942	528	8,470	15,607	16,631
	1930	27	5,315	298	5,613	11,055	12,422
	1931	16	3,940	102	4,042	8,054	7,363
	1932	22	4,185	392	4,577	9,114	8,166
3 days and more than 2 days	1928	22	4,412	28	4,440	13,225	15,368
	1929	21	5,217	300	5,517	16,327	18,865
	1930	14	2,454	18	2,472	7,398	7,360
	1931	13	4,122	7	4,129	12,373	7,295
	1932	9	2,431	491	2,922	8,681	7,397
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1928	18	2,490	235	2,725	11,372	12,756
	1929	31	7,721	799	8,520	34,049	38,949
	1930	15	3,233	105	3,338	14,193	16,774
	1931	18	4,615	233	4,848	22,786	22,173
	1932	18	2,884	1,079	3,963	16,298	15,547
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1928	33	4,891	657	5,548	50,642	52,982
	1929	23	5,540	201	5,741	47,784	51,893
	1930	20	2,897	492	3,389	25,018	25,245
	1931	19	4,552	683	5,235	40,782	37,499
	1932	11	4,599	500	5,099	33,347	19,524
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1928	33	6,659	1,777	8,436	132,366	150,634
	1929	11	1,506	239	1,745	27,752	28,454
	1930	12	2,895	419	3,314	47,444	53,860
	1931	11	2,997	509	3,506	48,940	42,522
	1932	11	2,124	330	2,454	36,063	25,747
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1928	19	9,300	3,427	12,727	322,445	290,830
	1929	5	154	37	191	5,262	5,812
	1930	6	2,668	360	3,028	73,514	70,453
	1931	8	907	233	1,140	38,323	34,840
	1932	5	391	41	432	11,199	10,211
8 weeks and over	1928	14	1,667	3,980	5,647	179,455	173,160
	1929	10	18,114	14,179	32,293	4,266,738	4,353,187
	1930	8	11,479	223	11,702	1,311,712	1,382,853
	1931	4	632	125	757	60,923	61,278
	1932	3	1,199	47	1,246	85,472	65,347
Total	1928	287	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359
	1929	259	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,395
	1930	183	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
	1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582

6. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or

partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz. :—(1) Wages; (2) hours of labour; (3) trade unionism; (4) employment of particular classes or persons; (5) working conditions; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes.* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1932.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	47	23	24	8	8	..	4	5
(b) Against decrease ..	4	5	4	3	6	9	17	11
(c) Other wage questions	31	67	66	39	45	44	16	26
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	13	14	2	6	4	2	2
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	2	4	2	2	..	..	..
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	5	12	6	3	..	1	2
(b) Other union questions	5	22	24	11	12	20	4	3
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	108	152	105	87	48	50	50
5. Working conditions ..	51	46	72	48	31	27	22	11
6. Sympathetic ..	5	3	5	9	6	11	5	2
7. Other causes ..	8	61	64	54	53	20	13	15
Total ..	208	360	441	287	259	183	134	127

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	17,046	7,316	2,775	1,414	..	2,053	1,295
(b) Against decrease ..	563	1,275	300	1,317	70,532	12,824	7,108	7,327
(c) Other wage questions	7,160	18,883	20,297	17,057	8,742	12,686	3,999	5,417
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	9,730	7,813	61	21,646	4,334	192	198
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	290	288	1,005	2,067	..	..	..
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	125	4,432	193	103	..	9	17
(b) Other union questions	7,418	3,790	25,848	2,311	4,367	4,160	2,740	501
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	25,165	55,174	35,379	22,933	7,751	12,023	12,536
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	12,889	29,766	14,169	4,672	4,276	6,659	2,804
6. Sympathetic ..	947	3,499	1,484	6,123	11,604	4,010	1,053	316
7. Other causes ..	1,758	20,342	48,039	16,032	16,524	4,181	2,331	2,486
Total ..	50,283	113,034	200,757	96,422	104,604	54,222	37,667	32,917

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	580,183	150,691	6,548	7,433	..	15,425	5,990
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	2,173	2,378	3,824	2,332,157	1,227,808	111,258	123,571
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	82,898	83,831	80,755	47,261	113,102	43,746	17,031
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	280,152	305,782	725	1,887,196	63,383	152	2,894
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	190	4,487	2,667	3,183	..	..	..
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	91,002	1,623	82,156	2,137	424	..	99	59
(b) Other union questions	32,388	15,607	204,802	8,900	49,924	50,225	11,752	6,261
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	114,917	310,425	423,555	78,492	24,683	38,567	36,054
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	123,390	303,788	98,852	8,543	8,551	17,106	14,902
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	38,381	3,573	106,358	23,482	17,048	4,070	1,096
7. Other causes ..	5,212	70,247	261,468	42,957	23,381	5,641	3,816	3,860
Total ..	623,528	1,310,261	1,713,581	777,278	4,461,478	1,511,241	245,931	212,318

The main causes of industrial disputes are “wage” questions, “working conditions,” and “employment of particular classes or persons.”

The number of disputes concerning “wages” in 1932 was 42, representing 33 per cent. of the total. The heading “Employment of particular classes or persons” includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over “Employment” questions in 1932 numbered 50, or 39 per cent. of the total, and over “Working Conditions” 11, or 9 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 103, or 81 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

7. Results of Industrial Disputes.—(i) *General*.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

(a) In favour of workpeople ; (b) In favour of employer ; (c) Compromise ; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (b) In favour of employer, when the

demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) *Compromise*, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) *Indefinite*, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1932.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1932, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—States, Results, 1932(a).

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	24	58	10	..	3,284	14,042	2,643	..	14,457	35,922	13,046	..
Victoria	1	6	5	..	420	1,136	5,039	..	1,680	3,052	94,906	..
Queensland	3	4	3	..	1,573	300	344	..	6,955	1,511	12,700	..
South Australia	..	2	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	970	..	..
Western Australia	1	5	2	..	160	1,700	833	..	480	6,964	3,759	..
Tasmania	..	1	1	..	..	60	1,103	..	..	120	15,442	..
N. Territory	..	1	..	..	..	177	..	..	..	354	..	..
F.C. Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. & N.T.	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..

(a) See note to table on page 83.

(iii) *Australia, 1932.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1932, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

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Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1932.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For Increase	2	3	..	..	475	820	..	..	1,790	4,200	..	..
(b) Against decrease	..	4	8	..	..	1,034	6,293	..	..	4,647	118,924	..
(c) Other Wage questions	4	17	4	..	442	4,588	387	..	7,769	7,536	2,326	..
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	1	1	..	..	32	166	..	..	736	2,158	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	2	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
(b) Other union questions	1	1	1	..	21	320	160	..	21	4,160	2,080	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons	14	30	6	..	3,096	6,580	2,880	..	10,145	14,742	11,167	..
Working conditions	4	6	1	..	1,268	1,304	232	..	2,880	6,686	5,336	..
Sympathetic	..	2	..	..	..	316	..	..	..	1,096	..	..
Other Causes	1	13	1	..	86	2,390	10	..	172	3,668	20	..
Total a	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..

(a) See note to table on page 83.

(iv) *Australia, 1928 to 1932.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1928-1932, classified according to results:—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1928..	39	428	14	2	7,362	85,366	2,814	178	55,757	674,076	16,309	178
1929..	70	135	44	5	11,200	69,859	7,150	15,304	38,943	4,315,760	43,174	26,302
1930..	36	117	24	1	4,133	45,204	3,343	520	13,497	1,358,044	25,177	13,000
1931..	27	80	25	..	5,917	26,182	5,406	..	47,191	142,006	49,222	..
1932 (a) ..	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,581	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..

(a) See note on page 83.

The figures for the year 1929 in the table above and in the following table include the number of workpeople involved and the working days lost in 1929 in the dispute on the Northern Coalfield of New South Wales which commenced in March, 1929, and terminated in June, 1930.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but later the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1931 was 61. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

8. Methods of Settlement.—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1926 to 1932 (a)*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.(a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	166	229	138	130	134	88	87
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	16	18	8	8	3	3	4
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	8	13	10	3	6	11	5
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	10	19	8	1	2	1	2
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	13	19	6	6	..	4	3
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	13	8	5	10	7	9	2	7
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	..	10	3	3	1	2	1
By other methods ..	13	135	122	99	96	23	21	18
Total	208	356	435	282	254	178	132	(a) 127

(a) See note on page 83.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	44,995	94,070	37,708	32,393	40,804	22,292	22,595
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	17,072	5,839	1,242	19,161	196	1,885	1,800
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	936	3,763	2,009	487	3,476	3,871	1,640
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	684	4,314	2,975	56	184	42	416
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	4,332	33,517	1,497	511	..	1,083	1,839
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	658	245	533	11,047	5,411	2,940	222	460
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	..	1,104	266	144	40	52	11
By other methods ..	2,988	44,325	56,860	38,916	45,350	5,560	8,058	4,156
Total	50,283	112,589	200,000	95,660	103,513	53,200	37,505	32,917

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	417,158	700,968	273,254	2,417,171	1,289,487	109,601	87,650
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	549,427	100,148	36,937	1,279,258	2,893	2,625	79,872
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	11,281	80,815	38,878	5,261	56,648	25,257	7,423
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	8,744	60,236	29,533	56	1,272	252	3,408
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	134,841	305,303	3,962	1,882	..	30,317	18,596
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..	14,139	2,865	9,706	266,369	610,686	54,612	27,042	6,874
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	..	30,289	750	9,861	80	5,355	44
By other methods ..	56,509	118,580	422,094	96,637	100,004	24,726	37,970	8,451
Total	623,528	1,242,896	1,709,559	746,320	4,424,179	1,409,718	238,419	212,318

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1932 amounting to 69 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

9. **Interstate Disputes.**—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases of large dimensions, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

In the year 1932, one dispute of an interstate character involved textile workers in Victoria and Tasmania. The trouble arose from an automatic reduction of approximately 15 per cent. in wages under an award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and was settled by a compulsory conference under the provisions of the Act, the employers agreeing to impose only a part of the reduction permissible under the award, and to re-engage all former employees.

Particulars of interstate disputes during past years have been published in Labour Report, No. 20, and in previous issues.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

Since 1912, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be claimed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States, 1932.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical

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in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs :—

Unemployment—States, 1932.

State	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	113	186,072	60,421	32.5
Victoria	81	117,164	30,978	26.5
Queensland	46	47,578	8,949	18.8
South Australia	59	30,140	10,241	34.0
Western Australia	62	25,286	7,442	29.5
Tasmania	34	9,194	2,423	26.4
Australia	395	415,434	120,454	29.0

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1933 (3rd Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1933 (3rd Quarter) in respect of :—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (b) The number of members of such unions, (c) The number of members unemployed, and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment—Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " "	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " "	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 " "	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 " "	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 " "	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 " "	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 " "	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 " "	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 " "	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 " "	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 " "	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 " "	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 " "	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 " "	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 " "	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 " "	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 " "	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " "	430	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " "	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " "	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

Unemployment—Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1926 (average for year) ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 " " ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " " ..	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 " " ..	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " " ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1930 1st Quarter ..	392	432,464	63,144	14.6
2nd " ..	394	435,239	80,595	18.5
3rd " ..	396	439,971	90,379	20.5
4th " ..	399	447,822	104,951	23.4
1931 1st " ..	397	440,234	113,614	25.8
2nd " ..	397	429,687	118,424	27.6
3rd " ..	396	426,603	120,694	28.3
4th " ..	396	423,493	118,732	28.0
1932 1st " ..	395	425,094	120,366	28.3
2nd " ..	396	413,742	124,068	30.0
3rd " ..	395	412,997	122,340	29.6
4th " ..	392	409,902	115,042	28.1
1933 1st " ..	394	412,674	109,182	26.5
2nd " ..	394	415,559	106,652	25.7
3rd " ..	394	416,426	104,560	25.1

3. Unemployment by Industries.—(i) *Australia, 1932.*—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1932.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,648	7,172	38.5
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	63	72,636	23,508	32.4
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	51	35,549	6,714	18.9
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	22	33,342	7,060	21.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	18,740	3,018	16.1
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	66	38,840	16,176	41.7
VII. Building ..	47	50,037	20,225	40.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	21	26,750	9,162	34.3
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	12	17,575	5,039	26.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	84	103,317	22,380	21.7
All Groups	395	415,434	120,454	29.0

(ii) *Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1931 to 1933.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed in the fourth quarter of 1931 up to the third quarter of 1933. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

Industrial Group.	1912. End of Year.	1931. 4th Qtr.	1932.				1933.		
			1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3.7	34.8	36.6	39.6	39.4	38.4	36.2	35.3	34.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works	7.4	31.2	31.1	33.9	32.9	31.6	30.2	30.0	28.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	7.3	20.4	17.1	19.4	20.7	18.4	16.6	16.7	18.1
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6.3	23.7	22.8	22.6	21.3	17.8	17.1	17.4	19.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2.8	15.0	15.4	16.8	16.7	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.5
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	6.9	42.5	42.5	43.0	41.3	39.8	37.8	35.9	32.9
VII. Building	5.5	36.0	37.9	42.1	41.6	40.2	38.7	36.6	35.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. .	3.6	33.5	33.5	34.2	35.6	33.7	29.1	28.1	29.0
X. Other Land Transport . . .	1.1	25.2	27.3	29.6	29.9	28.0	27.1	25.4	24.8
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . . .	5.4	20.2	21.4	22.0	22.0	21.1	19.9	19.2	18.8
AUSTRALIA	5.6	28.0	28.3	30.0	29.6	28.1	26.5	25.7	25.1

(iii) *Australia and States, 1932.*—The following table shows for Australia and for each State the percentage of unemployed in each industrial group for the year 1932:—

Unemployment—Australia and States, Percentages by Industries, 1932.

Industrial Group.	N S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Manufacturing—							
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	28.7	41.7	21.8	58.4	43.7	51.4	38.5
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	34.0	33.6	20.4	38.2	30.7	15.3	32.4
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	20.9	17.0	17.3	15.4	16.2	23.3	18.9
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	32.4	13.8	16.1	31.6	32.8	8.8	21.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	19.7	13.6	6.8	20.1	23.1	13.6	16.1
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	51.5	35.3	9.5	32.1	41.9	28.5	41.7
VII. Building	37.2	41.2	33.1	50.3	45.5	57.4	40.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. .	34.6	22.4	32.0	66.6	19.2	44.9	34.3
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	35.6	24.5	17.0	43.6	30.1	33.0	26.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .	26.8	17.7	13.4	18.7	17.5	20.8	21.7
All Groups	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0

4. **Unemployment.—States.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1919 were published in Labour Reports Nos. I to II, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. The

following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1920 to 1933 (3rd Quarter):—

Unemployment—States, Percentages Quarterly.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920 3rd Quarter	5.2	5.3	13.4	5.9	3.2	3.1	6.2
1921 3rd "	12.3	10.2	13.5	8.5	9.2	15.7	11.4
1922 3rd "	11.9	7.4	8.6	6.6	11.1	6.7	9.6
1923 3rd "	9.3	6.4	6.6	4.6	5.8	3.9	7.4
1924 3rd "	13.5	7.8	5.3	5.4	6.1	4.2	9.5
1925 3rd "	7.8	9.9	5.4	5.1	6.9	9.3	7.9
1926 3rd "	7.4	7.3	8.3	6.6	9.2	15.0	7.6
1927 3rd "	5.3	8.1	5.5	8.9	7.1	11.2	6.7
1928 3rd "	11.9	11.2	6.8	17.6	8.8	8.2	11.4
1929 1st "	9.7	8.6	7.1	13.2	8.5	8.7	9.3
2nd "	10.0	9.4	7.6	14.1	9.8	14.6	10.0
3rd "	12.4	13.0	6.2	17.8	9.6	15.0	12.1
4th "	13.8	13.5	7.4	17.8	11.8	15.1	13.1
1930 1st "	16.3	14.1	8.4	18.6	15.1	7.5	14.6
2nd "	21.0	17.6	10.1	21.4	18.7	18.9	18.5
3rd "	23.3	19.4	11.6	24.7	18.4	23.4	20.5
4th "	26.3	21.9	12.5	28.5	24.6	26.5	23.4
1931 1st "	29.2	24.4	14.1	30.6	26.1	26.6	25.8
2nd "	30.7	26.5	16.1	32.4	27.1	27.3	27.6
3rd "	31.6	26.8	16.9	33.3	27.9	27.3	28.3
4th "	31.5	25.6	17.5	33.7	28.1	28.4	28.0
1932 1st "	31.8	26.0	18.2	33.1	28.6	27.3	28.3
2nd "	33.2	27.7	19.9	35.2	30.3	27.4	30.0
3rd "	33.0	27.0	19.3	35.4	30.1	26.9	29.6
4th "	31.9	25.2	17.9	32.2	28.9	23.8	28.1
1933 1st "	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.5	27.1	19.8	26.5
2nd "	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0	25.7
3rd "	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	19.2	25.1

5. **Causes of Unemployment.**—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

6. **Seasonal Employment in Australia.**—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Report, No. 19.

7. **Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.**—(i) *General.*—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious in 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and

sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1932 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in the two preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report.

Unfortunately, the provision made proved inadequate to meet the situation, as the number of unemployed increased in 1931 and 1932. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force in 1932 and 1933 are briefly reviewed.

(ii) COMMONWEALTH.—(a) *General*.—The Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The amounts allotted to the States were as follows :—New South Wales, £600,000 ; Victoria, £475,000 ; Queensland, £310,000 ; South Australia, £195,000 ; Western Australia, £145,000 ; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments are conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. The total expenditure up to 31st July, 1933, was £1,367,638.

(b) *Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment*.—An Advisory Committee, consisting of five members was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932.

One of the functions of the Committee is the preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings. The operations of the committee do not interfere with or hamper State activities, but render all possible assistance to the States. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development, stated that the Premiers' Conference decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

(iii) *New South Wales*.—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—Unemployment Relief Tax Act, No. 16 of 1932 ; Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Acts, Nos. 5, 15, 22, and 56 of 1932 ; Finances Adjustment Act, No. 27 of 1932 ; Finances Adjustment (Relief of Unemployment and Public Service Salaries) Act, No. 3 of 1933.

The rates of tax are as follow :—(a) One shilling in the £ of the net assessable income derived by any person or company during the income year ending 30th June, 1933 ; and (b) one shilling in the £ of the income derived from employment by every person other than a company during

the income year commencing on 1st July. Under the original Act the wage of any employec who was paid less than thirty shillings per week was exempt from the tax, whereas under the amending Act the exemption wage is any wage less than two pounds per week, the scales of total contribution being as follows, viz. :—On weekly incomes of £2 to £2 10s., 1s. ; over £2 10s. to £3, 1s. 6d. ; £3 and not over £3 10s., 2s. ; above £3 10s. at 1s. in £1.

Resident taxpayers whose total income from all sources did not exceed £100 per annum were exempt from tax.

(iv) *Victoria*.—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts, Nos. 4026 and 4027 of 1932 ; the Unemployment Relief Tax Acts, Nos. 4023, 4053, 4057, 4059 and 4097 of 1932.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 1.2d. in the £ for incomes of £52 to £103 per annum ; 3.24d. from £104 to £207 ; 4.05d. from £208 to £311 ; and so on up to a maximum rate of 14.22d. for incomes in excess of £3,000.

(v) *Queensland*.—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1932-33.

The existing rates of taxation are 3d. in the £ up to £104 per annum, 6d. over £104 to £208 ; 9d. over £208 to £499 ; and 1s. over £499.

(vi) *South Australia*.—Legislation covering special taxation for Unemployment Relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) *Western Australia*.—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1932 and 1933. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purpose being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £1 applicable to all incomes over £1 per week, and a Financial Emergency Tax of 4½d. in the £1 from 1st December, 1932, similar to the Hospital Tax.

(viii) *Tasmania*.—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 comprised the Unemployment Relief Tax Acts, Nos. 4 and 27 of 1932 ; the Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Act, No. 409 of 1932 and No. 2 of 1933 ; the Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act, No. 4 of 1933.

The rates of special taxation for unemployed relief are—4d. in the £ on the first £312 ; 5d. on £313 to £519 ; 9d. on £520 to £1,500 ; 1s. over £1,500. Although this tax is nominally an Income Tax, the receipts are largely utilized for unemployment relief purposes.

8. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.—(i) *New South Wales*.—The Unemployment Relief Council is the central organization charged with the administration. Food relief is supervised by the Director of Charitable Relief ; and employment on relief works by the Department of Labour and Industry. In 1933 the method of issuing food relief was changed to

a system whereby orders to supply food to a specified value to the recipients are issued direct to suppliers. The value of orders for goods varies with prices and is higher in country districts.

The following table shows the approximate value of food relief orders, as at September, 1933, for the various family units in the metropolitan area :—

Family Unit.	Limit of Income per week.	Value of Food Relief per week.	Family Unit.	Limit of Income per week.	Value of Food Relief per week.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Single person ..	10 0	5 6	Married couple, 6 children ..	40 0	26 6
Married couple ..	20 0	9 6	Married couple, 7 children ..	45 0	29 0
Married couple, 1 child ..	20 0	14 0	Married couple, 8 children ..	50 0	31 6
Married couple, 2 children ..	25 0	16 6	Married couple, 9 children ..	55 0	34 0
Married couple, 3 children ..	25 0	19 0	Married couple, 10 children ..	60 0	36 6
Married couple, 4 children ..	30 0	21 6			
Married couple, 5 children ..	35 0	24 0			

In May, 1933, a scheme of "working for sustenance" was initiated, and payment of wages was made in cash as a substitute for food relief. The work is provided through the Councils of municipalities and shires according to the following scale :—

Family Unit.	Emergency Relief Work.		Family Unit.	Emergency Relief Work.	
	Hours per week.	Wages per week.		Hours per week.	Wages per week.
Single person ..	6	<i>s. d.</i> 9 5	Married couple, 5 children ..	20	31 2
Married couple ..	10	15 7	Married couple, 6 children ..	22	34 3
Married couple, 1 child ..	13	20 3	Married couple, 7 children ..	24	37 5
Married couple, 2 children ..	14	21 10	Married couple, 8 children ..	26	40 6
Married couple, 3 children ..	16	24 11	Married couple, 9 children ..	28	43 8
Married couple, 4 children ..	18	28 1			

It is roughly estimated that about £1,450,000 will be required to finance the Government share of the cost of this scheme in 1933-1934.

(ii) *Victoria.*—Sustenance payments are distributed by relief committees approved by the Charities Board of Victoria, and with the assistance of the police. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933, in spite of considerable opposition from organized labour.

The maximum income and allowance at 28th August, 1933, under the system are as follows:—

Family Unit.	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds per week	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.		Family Unit.	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds per week.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.	
		Persons not working in Return for Sustenance.	Persons working in Return for Sustenance.			Persons not working in Return for Sustenance.	Persons working in Return for Sustenance.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	5 9	10 0	Man, wife and 3 children	30 0	16 6	27 6
Individual residing with relatives or strangers (other than parents) unable to support him or her ..	12 0	6 0	12 0	Man, wife and 4 children	32 6	19 0	30 0
Man and wife ..	20 0	9 0	20 0	Man, wife and 5 children	35 0	21 6	32 6
Man, wife and 1 child ..	25 0	11 6	22 6	Man, wife and 6 children	37 6	24 0	35 0
Man, wife and 2 children	27 6	14 0	25 0	Man, wife and 7 children	40 0	26 6	37 6
				Man, wife and 8 or more children ..	42 6	29 0	40 0

Note.—An additional 2s. 6d. is granted for each unemployed child of 16 and over residing with the applicant working for sustenance, provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 42s. 6d. Total family income plus sustenance must not exceed 57s. per week.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The Intermittent Relief Scheme provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table.

Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as from 15th September, 1933.

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided.
s. d.			s. d.
10 0	One person	1	13 6
14 6	Man and wife	1½	20 3
18 0	Man, wife and 1 child	2	27 0
21 6	Man, wife and 2 children	2	27 0
25 0	Man, wife and 3 children	2½	33 9
28 6	Man, wife and 4 children	3	40 6
32 0	Man, wife and 5 children	3	40 6
35 6	Man, wife and 6 children	3½	47 3
39 0	Man, wife and 7 children	4	54 0
42 6 (maxi.)	Man, wife and 8 children	4	54 0

(iv) *South Australia*.—Food relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is as follows:—

	Per Week.
	s. d.
Single person	5 3
Man and wife	10 6
Man, wife and one child	13 1
Man, wife and two children	15 8
Man, wife and three children	18 3
Man, wife and four children	20 10

The above rates are based on weekly average. The approximate amount granted for each child is 2s. 7d. per week.

(v) *Western Australia*.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are allowed free board and lodging at Blackboy Hill Camp, where they await relief work to enable them to earn 30s. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted on approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week, and are required to work one day per week at a sewing centre.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment upon relief works was placed on a rotary basis which provides four weeks full-time work to be followed by a period on sustenance according to a sliding scale commencing with seven weeks on sustenance for a man and wife and one week less in respect of each child. Single men are given part-time employment enabling them to earn 30s. per week. Arbitration Court awards and conditions are observed.

(vi) *Tasmania*.—The rates of sustenance allowed are as follows:—

	Per Week.	
	s.	d.
Single persons	6	0
Married couples	13	3
Married couples with one child	18	0
Married couples with two children	21	0
Married couples with three children	23	8
Married couples with four children	26	0
Married couples with five children	28	4
Married couples with six children	30	9
Married couples with seven children	33	0
Married couples with eight children	35	3
Married couples with nine children	37	8

In respect of work in return for sustenance (which came into operation in June, 1933), 25 per cent. is added to the above rates.

Firewood is allowed also at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ ton fortnightly in winter, and every three weeks in summer, at a cost of approximately 1s. 8d. per week.

In addition, 1 pint of milk per day is issued where there is a child under four years of age.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of issue of work docketts, and the payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below:—

Family Unit.	Scale of Sustenance per week.		Maximum Earnings Allowed.
	s.	d.	
Single person	6	3	34 0
Man and wife	9	9	80 0
Man, wife and one child	15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 0
Man, wife and 2 or 3 children	20	6	104 0
Man, wife and 4 or 5 children	24	5	126 0*
Man, wife and 6 children	24	10	172 0
Man, wife and 7 children	28	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	195 0
Man, wife and 8 children	28	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	218 0

* 149s. for 5 children.

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

Relief work is granted on the basis of one week in three for a married man and one in five for a single man.

(viii) *Northern Territory*.—Rations are issued only to sick persons, women and children and the old and infirm. Married men are required to perform work to the value of 25s. (approximately 1½ days) per week and single men to the value of 15s. (approximately 1 day) per week. Relief is restricted to persons who were in the Territory 12 months prior to December, 1931. Special assistance is also given to unemployed placed on peanut farms, while concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of Territory, repatriation of aged Chinese, &c.

9. **Unemployment Relief Funds.**—(i) *Commonwealth*.—The Commonwealth Government made available the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment in the States. Other references appear in section 7 (ii) *ante*.

(ii) *New South Wales*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Fund in this State during the years 1930-31 to 1932-33 were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts. £	Expenditure. £
1930-31 ..	4,377,835	4,357,085
1931-32 ..	6,042,256	6,105,452
1932-33 ..	6,736,923	3,995,362(a)

(iii) *Victoria*.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1930-31 to 1932-33:—

Year.	Receipts. £	Expenditure. £
1930-31 ..	1,238,504	1,343,281
1931-32 ..	1,545,715	1,653,552
1932-33 ..	3,243,648	2,838,084

(iv) *Queensland*.—The receipts from the Unemployment Relief Tax for the period 28th April, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, were £702,640, the expenditure for the same period being £700,112. For the year ending 30th June, 1932, the receipts were £1,089,645 and the total expenditure £1,200,674. For the year ended 30th June, 1933, the receipts were £1,806,010 and expenditure £1,771,111, in addition to an amount of £2,839,073 from the Commonwealth-State Joint and other Loan Funds.

(v) *South Australia*.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from general taxation receipts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (including Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1930-31 was £877,047; during 1931-32, £1,024,553; and during 1932-33, £797,310.

(a) In addition £2,358,818 from loans was expended for the relief of unemployment.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—Special unemployment taxation is not in force in this State. Amounts required for relief are voted by the Government from general revenue. In 1930-31 sustenance payments amounted to £436,146 and expenditure on relief works to £149,455, and in 1931-32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547. In 1932-33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £346,956 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work to £775,131.

(vi) *Tasmania*.—There is no specified tax for the relief of unemployment. An estimate of the amounts expended for the last three years on relief work and sustenance for the unemployed is given below.

	Year, 1930-31.	Year, 1931-32.	Year, 1932-33.
	£	£	£
From Loans ..	35,300	40,000	62,000
From Revenue ..	51,800	70,000	69,892

The amount of £69,892 for 1932-33 consisted of £19,887 for relief works and £50,005 for sustenance.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—There is no special taxation for the relief of unemployment, but the Commonwealth Government credited a Trust Fund with £15,000 at the end of 1931-32, in addition to meeting its ordinary obligations for relief from revenue, special loans, &c. The expenditure in 1932-33 amounted to £67,580, and a substantial amount of relief was also provided from the Additions-New Works Estimates as well as the General Maintenance Estimates.

(viii) *Northern Territory*.—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932-33 was as follows:—Relief work, £5,031; rations, £2,031; fares, £1,036; unemployment relief works account, £1,263; other assistance, £1,467—Total, £10,828.

10. **Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance.**—The number of persons in receipt of relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the numbers in receipt of sustenance in the various States at the 30th June, 1932 and 1933:—

State.	30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.
New South Wales	385,034	202,980
Victoria	169,600	95,800
Queensland	28,863	21,932
South Australia	55,795	46,787
Western Australia	27,278	19,373
Tasmania	7,360	7,581
Total	673,840	394,453

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning

systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the first quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

2. Applications and Positions Filled.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the State Free Labour Bureaux in the various States in the years 1928 to 1932. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia.

Year.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1928	287,834	79,197	78,274
1929	310,752	72,721	71,806
1930	668,506	143,219	154,923
1931	838,481	104,353	129,451
1932	741,224	124,553	137,044

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

3. Details for each State.—The next table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State in the year 1932 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1932.

State.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled.
New South Wales	173,691	78,134	78,050
Victoria	81,322	9,334	9,154
Queensland	145,234	22,512	22,512
South Australia	277,667	8,623	8,623
Western Australia	49,323	5,950	5,481
Tasmania	13,987	(a)	13,224
Total	741,224	124,553(b)	137,044

(a) Particulars not available. (b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

4. **Details in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives details for the years 1931 and 1932 in industrial groups:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1931.			1932.		
	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
I. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Workers, etc. . .	9,185	372	327	7,872	666	851
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	27,348	584	757	25,923	734	1,096
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	8,109	1,367	1,383	7,176	611	819
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	6,453	1,104	1,106	5,561	2,118	2,212
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	1,428	56	58	1,388	45	60
VI. Other Manufacturing . .	7,200	367	358	7,076	1,756	1,827
VII. Building . .	32,583	3,760	4,456	50,593	3,993	5,217
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	3,339	907	1,170	3,252	594	731
IX. Rail and Tram Services . .	202,122	4,012	4,005	208,455	7,755	7,715
X. Other Land Transport . .	8,154	3,163	2,948	8,561	3,972	3,878
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . .	299	27	44	343	..	135
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. . .	24,331	7,286	8,207	32,055	10,045	10,438
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	22,978	5,290	4,783	21,238	5,575	4,696
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous . .	464,950	76,058	99,847	361,731	86,689	97,369
Total . .	838,481	104,353	129,451	741,224	124,553	137,044

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in States which do not adopt this practice. Moreover, special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux in 1932 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 97,369, or 71 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), and pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.), were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment. The majority of the workers who apply are unskilled, although skilled workers when they find that there is no employment in their own trade register for unskilled work.

5. **Quarterly Applications for Employment.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment registered in each State in each of the quarters specified. A marked increase in the number of registrations occurred in 1930 and 1931. In the four quarters of 1929 the number of applications for employment remained fairly constant, but in the succeeding quarters the depressed state of trade and industry was shown by the increasing numbers of workpeople registering at the Bureaux for employment and sustenance. The number of registrations increased in each quarter of 1930 and reached its peak in the first quarter of 1931.

State Free Employment Bureaux—Registrations for Employment—States.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
1929.							
1st Quarter ..	18,668	8,668	25,630	16,541	3,381	554	73,442
2nd " ..	18,918	11,187	21,491	17,733	3,610	968	73,910
3rd " ..	17,901	10,731	27,200	19,801	7,131	929	83,693
4th " ..	17,137	8,955	28,233	20,574	4,006	802	79,707
1930.							
1st Quarter ..	27,715	30,180	29,120	22,009	5,263	1,111	95,398
2nd " ..	51,769	31,085	29,697	29,101	7,920	1,785	151,363
3rd " ..	82,573	32,506	28,310	43,389	14,364	3,178	206,322
4th " ..	88,069	34,083	35,663	48,832	5,229	3,543	213,423
1931.							
1st Quarter ..	84,242	36,344	40,957	62,269	6,008	3,727	233,547
2nd " ..	70,344	34,509	32,037	69,144	5,068	2,927	214,109
3rd " ..	60,367	26,140	23,981	72,307	16,937	2,501	202,233
4th " ..	54,899	21,021	30,744	74,029	4,507	3,392	188,592
1932.							
1st Quarter ..	59,723	23,458	38,637	69,349	6,154	3,905	201,226
2nd " ..	36,135	22,693	33,671	72,060	8,774	3,691	177,030
3rd " ..	44,983	17,447	35,785	72,924	21,866	3,567	196,572
4th " ..	32,850	17,724	37,141	63,328	12,529	2,824	166,396
1933.							
1st Quarter ..	59,347	21,543	34,619	61,123	..	2,151	..
2nd " ..	42,516	23,386	30,503	60,872	..	2,576	..

§ 4. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Source of Information.**—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1928 to 1932 :—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1928 to 1932.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1928 ..	55	9	16	8	6	97
	1929 ..	65	20	15	10	11	137
	1930 ..	51	10	15	1	20	104
	1931 ..	41	14	5	6	18	92
	1932 ..	56	9	8	3	21	103
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1928 ..	(a) 3,903	706	273	393	354	5,605
	1929 ..	" 6,061	655	325	264	340	7,701
	1930 ..	" 5,586	531	230	219	349	6,994
	1931 ..	" 4,307	398	278	182	430	5,649
	1932 ..	" 4,615	441	235	123	392	5,899

(a) *Vide* remarks below.

In 1932, deaths from industrial accidents exceeded those for the previous year in all States with the exception of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, but decreased in the other States.

The large increase in the number of accidents in New South Wales in the last four years was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1932.

Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1932.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	2	319
II. Engineering, etc. ..	3	812
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	1	694
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	3	366
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	1	246
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	7	1,339
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	2	32
VIII. Mining ..	77	(a) 1,941
IX. Lifts ..	3	19
X. Miscellaneous ..	4	131
Total ..	103	5,899

(a) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows :—1 fatal, 1,077 non-fatal in New South Wales and 2 fatal and 2 non-fatal in Western Australia.

(b) *Vide* remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 75 for fatal and 33 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Two fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and three deaths were due to lift accidents. Seventeen fatal, and 3,776 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 812 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1932.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1932.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
" " Falls of Ground ..	3	2	2	..	10	3	20
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Accidents ..	1	..	2	..	2	..	5
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Other Accidents ..	6	..	..	..	1	1	8
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.							
..	4	..	1	..	2	..	7
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc.							
..	..	1	..	3	1	..	5
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
Other Accidents ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Accidents ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total ..	42	3	6	3	19	4	77

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1932—continued.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total (b)
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	1	4	..	6	2	14
" " Falls of Ground ..	10	2	9	..	14	3	38
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	1	..	..	..	4	2	7
Other Accidents	5	..	41	..	165	46	257
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	1	..	7	..	9
Other Accidents	9	1	10	4	41	7	72
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.							
	1,078	..	25	74	20	5	1,202
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..							
	..	..	..	11	2	..	13
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc)	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc)	11	1	..	..	1	..	13
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	43	1	16	..	27	..	87
Other Accidents	44	2	63	..	81	2	192
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	1	1	..	1	..	4
Other Accidents	9	..	11	..	13	..	33
Total	1,213	9	181	89	382	67	1,941

(a) Complete reports not available. (b) Inclusive of 1,079 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Forty-eight fatal accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 17 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1932 numbered 7, as against 41 in metalliferous mines, 24 in coal mines and 5 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 1,202. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 608 and above ground 118. Thirteen non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.