

## CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

### § 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lock-outs) 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.

2. **Collection of Information.**—Information as to the occurrence of an industrial dispute is derived from a number of sources, of which the following are the most important:— (a) Newspapers, trade and labour journals, and other publications; (b) reports by labour agents and correspondents; (c) official notifications from heads of various Commonwealth and State Departments, and (d) quarterly reports by secretaries of trade unions.

On receipt of information regarding the existence of an industrial dispute involving stoppage of work, forms\* are despatched to the several parties concerned, viz., secretaries of trade unions, employers' organizations, and individual employers. The first portions of these forms must be returned immediately, and they provide for information as to (a) locality in which the dispute exists; (b) its cause or object; (c) date of commencement; and (d) number of persons involved directly and indirectly. The second portions of the forms, which must be returned as soon as the dispute is terminated, provide for (a) date of termination; (b) conditions or terms on which work was resumed; (c) method by which settlement was effected; (d) estimated loss in wages; and (e) number of workpeople affected, etc., if the terms of the settlement involved a change in rates of wage or hours of labour.

3. **Methods of Tabulation.**—Where the information furnished by one party to the dispute substantially agrees with that furnished by the other, the facts are considered to be accurate, and the particulars are accepted for tabulation. In all cases where discrepancies or inconsistent accounts are received, special inquiries are instituted, generally through the labour agents and correspondents. The whole of the available information is then tabulated, and while the summarized results do not necessarily agree with the testimony of a single individual, they harmonize with the evidence of the majority or of those whose returns appear to be most reliable. Disputes involving less than ten work people, or which lasted for less than one day, except where the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded ten days, are, however, excluded. The information received is tabulated under four headings:— (a) Number of establishments involved; (b) number of workpeople involved (i.) directly and (ii.) indirectly; (c) number of working days lost; and (d) estimated loss in wages.

\* As these forms have been prescribed under the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, it is compulsory for prescribed persons to furnish the information required.

4. **Definitions of Terms.**—Industrial disputes involving stoppage of work may be classified under three headings, viz., (a) strikes, (b) lock-outs; or (c) sympathetic strikes, and the following definitions\* have been adopted:—

- (a) A strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by some or all of the employees of an establishment or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or of resisting some demand made by their employers.
- (b) A lock-out is a refusal by an employer or several employers to permit some or all of their employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand by the employers, or to resist some demand by their employees.
- (c) A sympathetic strike is one in which the employees of an establishment or of several establishments make no demand for their own benefit, but leave work in order to assist employees of some other establishment or establishments on strike or locked out, for the purpose of enforcing or resisting a demand.

In view of the difficulty which may occur in distinguishing clearly whether a stoppage of work constitutes a strike or a lock-out, for the purposes of these investigations all stoppages coming within the definitions adopted are grouped under the generic term "industrial dispute."

"Establishment" means the place of work or business carried on by a person, firm, company, or Government Department. Shops, factories, places of business, or construction or repairing works of different employers in the same locality, or of the same employer in different localities, are considered as separate establishments.

"Workpeople directly involved in dispute"† includes only those workpeople who actually joined in the demand and who, on refusal of such demand, ceased work. In the case of a lock-out, the term is used to include the number of workpeople whom the employer refused to allow to work unless they complied with his demand.

"Workpeople indirectly involved in dispute" refers only to those employees who were involuntarily thrown out of work as the result of an industrial dispute caused by certain other employees going on strike, or through an employer or employers locking out certain other employees whose absence rendered it impossible for work to proceed in the establishment or establishments affected by the dispute. When one section of employees is engaged in an industrial dispute, such dispute frequently causes loss of time to other employees in occupations dependent upon those followed by the workpeople actually on strike or locked out.

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\* It must be observed, however, that certain stoppages of work do not come within these definitions; such as those where the relationship of employer and employee does not exist, e.g., rabbit trappers who refused to supply rabbits to freezing companies because the companies declined to pay an advanced price, and labourers refusing to commence work at the rate of wage offered. It has been held judicially that a refusal to commence or to continue work does not constitute a strike, unless such refusal is a breach of an existing contract of employment. Again, stoppages of work for the purpose of holding meetings are not designated industrial disputes, seeing that the stoppages are not necessarily for the purpose of enforcing or resisting demands. The majority of these meetings are held during working hours to ensure a full attendance, and are generally called to discuss some question with a view to action thereon.

† The same persons may be involved in two or more disputes in a single year, in which case there would be some duplication. This remark also applies to those workpeople involuntarily thrown out of work.

"Working days lost" refers to time lost in consequence of the dispute, and the figure therefor is obtained by multiplying the number of workpeople directly and indirectly involved by the number of days during which the dispute was in existence.

In computing the duration of a dispute in working days, Sundays (except where continuous processes are carried on) and holidays are excluded. It is generally considered that had a dispute not occurred, the employment would have been constant, and allowance is not made for short time work due to slackness of trade, etc. This, of course, is not precisely correct, but in the absence of a complete investigation as to the amount of unemployment due to seasonal trades, or intermittency in trade activity, no definite allowance can be made.

"Estimated Loss in Wages" is computed, and represents the amount in wages which would have been earned by the workpeople involved had a stoppage not taken place. The element of unemployment also enters into this phase of the statistics. Further, in some industrial work (*e.g.*, shearing and sugar-cane cutting) the quantity of work available is definite, and the amount to be earned in wages in executing the work is not reduced because it has not been commenced and finished within a reasonable period.

In all quarterly tabulations, which, however, are published only in the "Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics," particulars of disputes which commenced within the quarterly period (so far as they relate to the number of working days and wages lost) are separated from those respecting disputes which had commenced in a previous quarter but which had not been settled within that period.

In annual\* tabulations, particulars are included of all disputes which commenced or were current during the year under review. As regards "number of disputes," and "number of establishments involved," therefore, duplication will take place in respect of those disputes which started in, and were uncompleted at the end of, a preceding year; the number involved is, however, indicated in a footnote.

5. **Other Particulars.**—The information obtained from the before-mentioned tabulations forms the basis for further analysis, and data are thus afforded with respect to the following:—(a) The duration of disputes; (b) the causes of disputes; (c) the results of disputes; and (d) the methods by which settlements of disputes were effected.

6 **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1924.**—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1924, in industrial groups. Similar information for the years 1913 to 1923 was published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 14.

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\* For years prior to 1922, however, the figures include complete particulars of industrial disputes which commenced during any calendar year; and where any such dispute extended into a subsequent year, the relative figures were also incorporated in those for the year in which the dispute commenced.

## Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1924.\*

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
<b>New South Wales—</b>								
I.	Wood, Furniture, Saw Mill, Timber works, etc. . . .	1	1	35	630	665	5,320	2,845
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . . .	4	4	1,638	326	1,964	10,198	12,050
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution . . . .	1	150	500	..	500	21,000	20,000
V.	Books, printing, bookbinding, etc. . . .	1	2	26	..	26	26	30
VI.	Other manufacturing . . . .	1	1	18	..	18	4,030	3,027
VII.	Building . . . .	1	1	28	..	28	364	324
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . . .	395	407	112,301	16,362	128,663	632,306	608,944
IX.	Railway and tramway services . . . .	1	1	23	..	23	23	18
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . . .	6	12	1,117	318	1,435	22,184	16,262
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . . .	1	1	51	..	51	459	250
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . .	4	4	350	12	362	1,886	1,402
	<b>Total</b> . . . .	<b>416</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>116,037</b>	<b>17,648</b>	<b>133,735</b>	<b>706,796</b>	<b>755,142</b>
<b>Victoria—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . . .	4	4	624	184	808	2,682	1,899
III.	Food, drink, etc. . . .	1	7	28	..	28	448	360
VI.	Other manufacturing . . . .	4	4	142	11	153	991	751
VII.	Building . . . .	5	5	793	145	938	7,541	5,262
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . . .	6	6	4,275	..	4,275	10,701	12,325
IX.	Railway and tramway services . . . .	2	2	2,684	..	2,684	37,485	24,565
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . . .	2	2	176	..	176	326	263
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . . .	2	2	357	50	407	1,009	770
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . .	4	4	542	26	568	5,204	4,070
	<b>Total</b> . . . .	<b>30</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>9,621</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>10,037</b>	<b>66,567</b>	<b>50,735</b>
<b>Queensland—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . . .	1	1	13	..	13	188	160
III.	Food, drink, etc. . . .	2	2	180	88	268	5,428	4,484
VII.	Building . . . .	3	3	506	..	506	2,830	2,025
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc. . . .	7	7	663	88	751	11,141	14,180
IX.	Railway and tramway services . . . .	3	3	459	..	459	17,702	14,450
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . . .	1	6	132	..	132	132	215
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc. . . .	1	1	7	..	7	35	16
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . .	7	7	929	70	999	9,753	6,488
	<b>Total</b> . . . .	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>47,214</b>	<b>42,018</b>
<b>South Australia—</b>								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc. . . .	1	1	24	23	47	363	330
VII.	Building . . . .	4	33	763	..	763	12,681	9,638
IX.	Railway and tramway services . . . .	2	2	195	..	195	450	300
X.	Other land transport . . . .	1	2	80	12	92	92	70
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . . .	3	4	87	53	140	2,285	1,790
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . . .	1	1	27	33	60	600	629
XIV.	Miscellaneous . . . .	2	9	370	26	396	2,988	2,034
	<b>Total</b> . . . .	<b>14</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>19,459</b>	<b>14,851</b>

\* The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of, the year 1923, and in respect of "No. of Disputes" and "No. of Establishments" are duplicated in the figures for 1924, viz.:—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments.	No. of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales .. ..	6	6	597	36	633
Victoria .. ..	1	1	25	2	27
Queensland .. ..	1	1	125	..	125
Tasmania .. ..	1	1	88	..	88
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>873</b>

## Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1924—continued.

Class.	Industrial Group.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab. Involved.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
Western Australia—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc.	3	11	372	1,200	1,572	26,299	13,072
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	236	..	236	4,484	3,303
V.	Books, printing, etc.	1	27	214	..	214	12,840	9,495
VI.	Other manufacturing	2	5	186	66	252	9,543	6,265
VII.	Building	2	116	518	..	518	4,788	4,110
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	2	8	195	100	295	4,800	3,840
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	71	410	..	410	8,980	2,184
	Total .. ..	13	233	2,131	1,366	3,497	66,734	42,329
Tasmania—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc.	2	2	65	51	116	3,492	2,560
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	19	..	19	95	85
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	2	2	184	3	187	8,019	9,023
	Total .. ..	5	5	268	54	322	11,606	12,268
Northern Territory—								
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	27	..	27	270	350
	Total .. ..	1	1	27	..	27	270	350
All States—								
I.	Wood, sawmill, timber, etc.	6	14	472	1,881	2,353	35,111	18,477
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	11	11	2,318	533	2,851	22,526	14,494
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution	5	160	944	88	1,032	31,360	23,207
V.	Books, printing, etc.	2	29	240	..	240	12,866	9,525
VI.	Other manufacturing	7	10	846	77	923	14,564	10,043
VII.	Building	15	152	2,608	145	2,753	28,204	21,359
VIII.	Mines, quarries, etc.	410	422	117,423	16,463	133,876	662,257	735,572
IX.	Railway and tramway services	7	6	3,306	..	3,306	55,660	30,393
X.	Other land transport	1	2	80	12	92	92	70
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	15	34	1,762	471	2,233	29,727	22,360
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc.	4	4	435	83	518	2,158	1,649
XIII.	Domestic, hotels, etc.	1	1	7	..	7	35	16
XIV.	Miscellaneous	20	96	2,628	134	2,762	24,036	16,534
	Total Australia*	504	941	132,560	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,609

\* See note to table on page 91.

**7. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1924.**—(i.) *General.*—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1924, classified according to Industrial Groups. Details regarding the more important disputes which occurred during the year are given hereunder. Similar particulars for earlier years were published in previous issues of this Report.

(ii.) *New South Wales.*—The comparatively high figures for New South Wales in the preceding tabulations are due to the large number of disputes in connexion with the coal mining industry, no less than 395 out of the total of 410 for that industry throughout Australia having occurred in New South Wales. The following are the principal disputes in the coal mining industry in their order of magnitude:—Coke Workers (hours reduction); Wallsend Colliery (yardage rates); Stockton Borehole (wages increase); Bollbird (deputy asked to start at 3 a.m.); Mount Kembla (Hibble award); Mount Kembla (working conditions); Wallarah (dismissal); Rothbury (deputy disgraced); Lambton (promotion); Pacific (reinstatement of wheeler); Aberdare South (cavil); Co-operative (go-slow tactics).

The chief disputes in the other classes were :—Bakers, Sydney (against night baking); Seamen, *Katoomba*, *Karoola* and *Komura* (compensation to a fireman); Moulders, K. F. B. Foundry (hours increase).

(iii) *Victoria*.—Tramwaymen, Melbourne (dismissal of an employee); Builders' Labourers, State Electricity Works, Yallourn (classification and delay in paying arrears in wages).

(iv) *Queensland*.—Construction Workers, Ingham Railway (reinstatement of seven men); Freezers, Bibbohra Meatworks (working conditions); Employees, Government Irrigation Works, Castle Creek (reinstatement of ganger); Mount Colliery, Tannymorel (working conditions); Acland Colliery, Acland (wages reduction).

(v) *South Australia*.—Builders' Labourers, Adelaide (method of quarterly wage adjustment); Bridge Builders, Railway Bridge, Murray Bridge (refusal to work with ganger).

(vi) *Western Australia*.—Printing Employees, Van Heurck and Thomas, Perth (wages increase); Painters, Perth and Fremantle (better conditions and wages); Timber Workers (wages increase); Quarrymen, Perth (wages increase); Brewery Employees, Fremantle (wages increase and reduced hours); Seamen and others, Tugboats, Dredges, Pilot and Ferry Services, Fremantle (better conditions and wages increase).

(vii) *Tasmania*.—Timber Workers, Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company, Queenstown (reinstatement of two men); Mount Nicholas Colliery (reinstatement of two youths).

(viii) *Shipping Dispute*.—A dispute which threatened to reach very serious dimensions occurred on the waterfront in October, 1924, and was known as the "Overtime" Dispute. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining even an approximate estimate of losses involved, coupled with the fact that there was no actual stoppage, the dispute was not included in the foregoing tabulations.

The objective of the Waterside Workers was to secure the abolition of the Overseas Shipping Bureau in Sydney, which since its formation as the result of the 1917 ("Railway") dispute had employed and paid its labour on a basis not in consonance with the principles recognized by the Waterside Workers' Federation. The initial action taken by the Federation was to prohibit the working of "overtime" on all vessels after 5 p.m., but subsequently all vessels loaded through the Bureau were declared "black," and cargo operations thus rendered almost impossible.

The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration which intervened in the dispute declared its inability to abolish the Bureau, but as the result of a conference of the parties called by the Commonwealth Government, the owners finally decided to abolish the Bureau as from the 28th February, 1925, and the dispute accordingly ended on the 15th December, 1924. The losses incurred by the workers were mostly by way of loss of "overtime" payments, but no satisfactory estimate of the total is obtainable.

8. **Industrial Disputes 1920 to 1924.**—(i.) *Australia.*—The following table shows the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the losses in working days and wages for the years 1920 to 1924 in industrial groups :—

**Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1920 to 1924.†**

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.
1920 ..	89	17	316	75	57	554
1921 ..	30	9	509	46	30	624
1922 ..	69	4	307	45	20	445
1923 ..	44	8	171	28	23	274
1924* ..	31	15	410	23	25	504
1920 to 1924..	263	53	1,713	217	155	2,401

**NUMBER OF DISPUTES.**

1920 ..	89	17	316	75	57	554
1921 ..	30	9	509	46	30	624
1922 ..	69	4	307	45	20	445
1923 ..	44	8	171	28	23	274
1924* ..	31	15	410	23	25	504
1920 to 1924..	263	53	1,713	217	155	2,401

**NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

1920 ..	21,092	6,527	81,043	15,043	31,861	155,566
1921 ..	3,161	1,421	133,547	22,694	4,278	165,101
1922 ..	15,215	287	96,151	2,882	1,797	116,332
1923 ..	9,884	577	58,043	2,257	5,560	76,321
1924* ..	6,899	2,753	133,876	5,631	3,287	152,446
1920 to 1924..	56,251	11,565	502,060	48,507	46,783	605,766

**NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.**

1920 ..	367,296	103,373	1,944,038	626,826	545,734	3,587,267
1921 ..	47,385	36,406	467,867	666,517	68,010	1,286,185
1922 ..	366,134	3,720	383,414	85,693	19,724	858,685
1923 ..	153,053	6,886	907,767	32,600	45,662	1,145,977
1924* ..	116,427	28,204	662,257	85,479	26,279	918,646
1920 to 1924..	1,050,295	178,589	4,365,343	1,497,124	705,409	7,796,760

**ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.**

	£	£	£	£	£	£
1920 ..	215,057	70,006	1,413,193	357,786	309,345	2,370,387
1921 ..	39,416	24,719	459,450	397,169	49,721	970,475
1922 ..	242,159	3,280	427,363	64,597	14,108	751,507
1923 ..	120,127	6,284	1,086,904	29,580	32,611	1,275,506
1924* ..	80,746	21,359	735,572	61,823	18,199	917,699
1920 to 1924..	697,505	125,648	4,127,482	910,955	423,984	6,285,574

\* See note to table on page 91.

† Footnote on page 90 does not apply to this table.

(ii) *States*.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1920 to 1924, together with the number of workpeople involved, the number of working days lost, and the total estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

## Industrial Disputes—States, 1920 to 1924.\*

State or Territory.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	Establishments Involved in Disputes.	Number of Workpeople Involved.			No. of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales	1920	349	650	68,033	22,349	90,382	587,156	432,988
	1921	535	567	108,573	29,921	138,494	547,838	493,267
	1922	342	657	88,257	14,042	102,299	586,520	579,491
	1923	200	601	54,809	5,300	60,199	892,306	1,038,519
	1924	†416	584	116,087	17,648	133,735	706,796	755,142
Victoria	1920	53	809	15,274	24,534	39,808	783,286	465,244
	1921	20	118	4,119	2,161	6,280	109,595	69,629
	1922	29	412	5,819	311	6,130	64,701	47,695
	1923	29	133	6,279	771	7,050	98,880	108,512
	1924	†30	36	9,621	416	10,037	66,567	50,735
Queensland	1920	55	71	3,775	2,033	5,808	68,298	44,943
	1921	33	97	3,367	1,512	4,879	95,560	69,793
	1922	38	49	2,611	620	3,231	38,730	32,589
	1923	25	36	2,724	340	3,064	53,131	53,081
	1924	†25	30	2,880	246	3,135	47,214	42,018
South Australia	1920	40	126	4,732	1,067	5,799	232,402	140,326
	1921	19	45	2,158	1,002	3,160	57,038	37,315
	1922	19	229	2,294	929	3,223	114,334	44,222
	1923	10	23	806	975	1,781	25,971	20,440
	1924	14	52	1,546	147	1,693	19,450	14,851
Western Australia	1920	45	434	9,095	2,918	12,013	146,640	108,055
	1921	12	56	1,906	10,157	12,063	145,103	86,038
	1922	8	91	643	163	806	43,472	38,208
	1923	6	88	1,255	2,752	4,007	72,274	51,408
	1924	13	233	2,131	1,366	3,497	66,734	42,329
Tasmania	1920	12	14	1,610	146	1,756	54,283	32,160
	1921	5	5	75	150	225	1,483	986
	1922	5	5	382	4	386	9,284	7,497
	1923	3	3	197	..	197	1,093	1,296
	1924	†6	5	268	54	322	11,006	12,268
Fed. Cap. Territory	1922	2	2	217	..	217	2,604	2,035
	1923	1	1	23	..	23	322	250
Northern Territory	1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1922	.. 2	.. 2	.. 40	..	.. 40	1,040	.. 770
	1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1924	.. 1	.. 1	.. 27	..	.. 27	.. 270	.. 356
Australia	1920	554	2,104	102,519	53,047	155,566	1,872,065	1,223,716
	1921	624	888	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028
	1922	445	1,447	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
	1923	274	885	66,093	20,228	86,321	1,145,977	1,275,507
	1924	†504	941	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699

\* See footnote \*, page 90.

† See footnote \*, page 91.

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for mining, quarrying, etc. (Group VIII.). For the year 1913 the proportion



of disputes in those industries represented practically 50 per cent. of the total number recorded. In subsequent years the proportion remained high, ranging from 45 per cent. in 1917 and 1918 to as much as 81 per cent. in 1921 and 1924.

9. **Duration of Disputes.**—(i.) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the period which expires between the cessation and resumption of work, is for statistical purposes computed in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except in those cases where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). For the purpose of tabulating comparative results as to the number of disputes, workpeople involved (directly and indirectly), and the consequent loss of working time and wages, the particulars relating to each dispute are classified according to varying periods over which the dispute remained unsettled. 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.

Where a settlement has been reached, and all the workpeople involved return to work at the same time, the duration of the dispute is readily determined. In other disputes (mainly those extending over long periods) varying conditions arise which tend to complicate the situation, such as (a) a proportion of the workpeople involved obtaining other employment; (b) a certain number of other workpeople being temporarily employed; and (c) the establishment involved in the dispute being closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. In such cases the dispute is considered to have terminated and its duration determined, either when a sufficient number of other workpeople have been engaged to enable the establishment to be carried on (substantially as before the dispute), or when evidence is obtained that the establishment has been closed down indefinitely and work abandoned. Anomalous positions have been noticed in some instances. In one case a dispute remained technically in existence so far as the workpeople were concerned even after the establishment had been closed down and work therein abandoned. In another a dispute was considered by the workpeople to be still in existence, notwithstanding that their places had been filled and the establishment had resumed operations.

(ii) *States, etc., 1924.*—The following table gives particulars for each State regarding duration of industrial disputes in 1924. Comparative particulars for the years 1913 to 1923 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 5 to 14.

## Duration of Industrial Disputes—States, 1924.\*

Limits of Duration.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1 day and less ..	210	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	216
2 days and more than 1 day ..	61	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	71
3 days and more than 2 days ..	35	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	42
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	32	4	7	1	..	1	..	..	45
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	34	7	4	4	4	1	1	..	55
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	16	3	5	3	4	..	..	..	31
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	15	2	2	2	2	3	..	..	26
8 weeks and over ..	13	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	18
Total .. ..	416	30	25	14	13	5	1	..	504

## NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1 day and less ..	69,565	835	280	92	..	..	..	..	70,772
2 days and more than 1 day ..	23,524	1,028	456	66	250	..	..	..	25,324
3 days and more than 2 days ..	9,962	2,217	..	246	..	..	..	..	12,425
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	8,716	452	338	45	..	19	..	..	9,570
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	9,998	2,617	868	580	627	46	27	..	14,765
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	5,799	2,711	621	600	2,144	..	..	..	11,875
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	3,300	177	150	64	252	255	..	..	4,108
8 weeks and over ..	2,871	..	422	..	224	..	..	..	3,517
Total .. ..	133,735	10,037	3,135	1,603	3,407	322	27	..	152,446

## NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1 day and less ..	69,472	835	280	92	..	..	..	..	70,679
2 days and more than 1 day ..	46,051	2,056	912	99	500	..	..	..	49,618
3 days and more than 2 days ..	29,466	6,651	..	735	..	..	..	..	36,795
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	37,502	1,495	1,163	..	..	95	..	..	40,255
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	82,100	12,543	6,704	4,874	3,899	432	270	..	110,882
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	88,363	38,058	9,469	11,300	38,772	..	..	..	186,462
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	124,734	4,920	6,300	2,356	9,543	11,079	..	..	158,941
8 weeks and over ..	228,603	..	22,386	..	14,020	..	..	..	265,014
Total .. ..	706,796	66,567	47,214	19,459	66,734	11,606	270	..	918,646

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 day and less ..	83,680	1,123	455	70	..	..	..	..	85,323
2 days and more than 1 day ..	54,003	1,348	854	79	465	..	..	..	56,746
3 days and more than 2 days ..	35,470	7,200	..	560	..	..	..	..	43,230
Over 3 days and less than 1 week ..	43,933	1,170	1,057	..	..	85	..	..	46,245
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	84,988	10,933	6,640	3,603	2,248	200	356	..	109,118
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	106,037	25,034	7,670	8,530	23,148	..	..	..	170,419
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	134,780	3,927	4,068	1,922	6,265	11,023	..	..	163,775
8 weeks and over ..	212,451	..	20,384	..	10,203	..	..	..	242,838
Total .. ..	755,142	50,735	42,018	14,851	42,329	12,268	356	..	917,699

\* See note to table on page 90.

(iii) *Australia 1920 to 1924.*—Particulars for Australia for the years 1920 to 1924 are given in the table appended:—

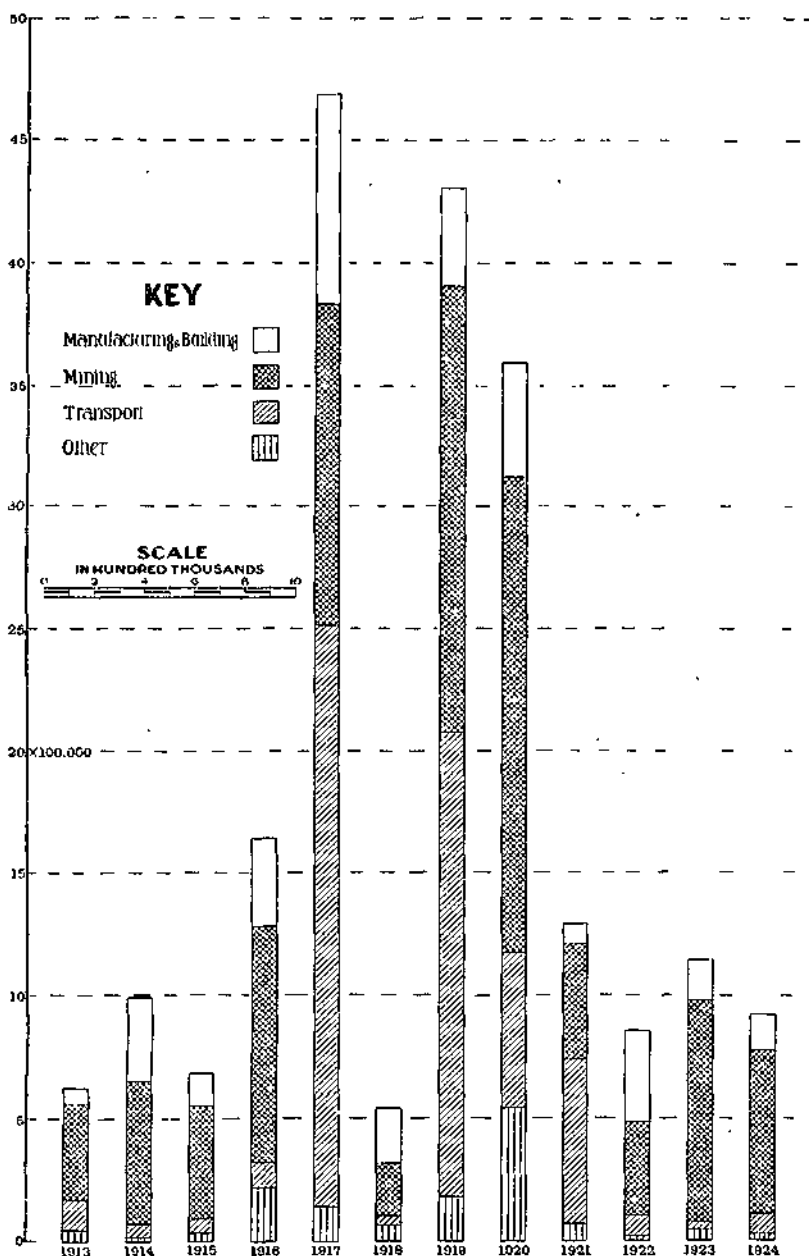
**Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1920 to 1924.\***

Limits of Duration.	Year.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Workpeople Involved.			Number of Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
1 day and less	1920	226	40,603	10,225	50,828	49,862	£ 49,610
	1921	332	70,437	15,813	86,350	85,841	96,235
	1922	155	38,460	6,982	45,442	45,235	50,615
	1923	92	27,573	2,335	29,908	29,678	35,358
	1924	216	61,642	9,230	70,772	70,679	85,328
2 days and more than 1 day	1920	62	11,443	2,965	14,408	27,114	23,705
	1921	90	16,778	5,719	22,497	44,441	48,056
	1922	57	15,196	1,100	16,296	32,041	35,576
	1923	32	6,790	591	7,381	15,275	16,219
	1924	71	23,023	2,301	25,324	49,618	56,746
3 days and more than 2 days	1920	43	7,286	1,687	8,973	26,739	23,056
	1921	60	10,082	2,397	12,479	37,083	37,418
	1922	41	6,267	1,470	7,737	22,977	24,362
	1923	25	2,934	8	2,942	8,768	9,350
	1924	42	11,663	862	12,525	36,795	43,230
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (0 days)	1920	58	10,228	1,819	12,047	52,601	41,572
	1921	27	3,365	1,361	4,726	20,879	21,537
	1922	45	8,841	2,754	11,595	52,936	54,023
	1923	34	6,751	273	7,024	30,750	32,783
	1924	45	7,667	2,003	9,570	40,255	46,245
1 week and less than 2 weeks	1920	66	10,359	3,100	13,459	107,364	77,022
	1921	54	8,904	8,619	17,523	161,379	113,856
	1922	59	18,573	532	19,105	144,681	143,658
	1923	39	6,817	3,798	10,615	86,736	78,205
	1924	55	13,322	1,443	14,765	110,682	109,118
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1920	43	9,549	22,030	31,579	412,219	243,031
	1921	34	3,891	2,700	6,591	166,779	92,324
	1922	43	5,417	1,200	6,617	100,611	101,764
	1923	20	2,759	1,222	3,981	68,844	68,327
	1924	31	9,958	1,917	11,875	196,462	170,419
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1920	24	6,027	10,839	16,866	539,639	332,125
	1921	18	5,504	8,124	13,628	386,746	253,144
	1922	20	2,230	386	2,616	84,838	86,179
	1923	18	5,194	917	6,111	190,616	197,523
	1924	26	3,395	803	4,198	158,941	163,776
8 weeks and over	1920	32	7,024	382	7,406	656,527	433,505
	1921	9	1,237	170	1,407	113,459	95,458
	1922	19	5,229	1,645	6,874	370,060	254,230
	1923	14	7,909	150	8,059	715,310	337,732
	1924	18	2,199	1,316	3,517	285,014	242,836
Total	1920	554	102,519	53,047	155,566	1,872,065	1,223,716
	1921	624	120,198	44,903	165,101	956,617	757,028
	1922	445	100,263	16,069	116,332	858,685	751,507
	1923	274	66,727	9,594	76,321	1,145,977	1,275,606
	1924	†504	132,569	19,877	152,446	918,646	917,699

\* See note on page 90.

† See note to table on page 91.

Industrial Disputes.—Working days Lost in Industrial Groups, 1913-1924.



**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.

10. **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) employment of particular classes or persons; (4) working conditions; (5) trade unionism; (6) sympathy; and (7) other causes. The first five are subdivided as follows to meet the varying phases of demands made under each of the main headings:—

#### Classification of Causes of Industrial Disputes.

1. Wages	(d) Against employment of certain officials.
(a) For increase.	(e) Other questions concerning employment.
(b) Against decrease.	
(c) System of payment.	4. Working Conditions and Discipline.
(d) Readjustment of Rates.	(a) For change.
(e) Other wage questions.	(b) Against change.
2. Hours of Labour.	(c) Other.
(a) For reduction.	5. Trade Unionism.
(b) Other questions concerning hours.	(a) For closed shop—Employment of non-unionists.
3. Employment of Particular Classes or Persons.	(b) Other union questions.
(a) Employment of women instead of men.	6. Sympathy.
(b) Employment of apprentices.	7. Other Causes.*
(c) For reinstatement of discharged employees.	

(ii.) *Causes in each State, 1924.*—In the following tables particulars for the year 1924 are classified under the various headings.

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\* 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; (c) workmen abstain from work to attend the Police Court to hear prosecutions against certain other employees; (d) to witness some amusement; or (e) for other reasons which are subsequently ruled by the officials of the union to be either impracticable or against former decisions.

## Causes of Industrial Disputes—States, etc., 1924.\*

Causes of Disputes.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.									
1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	16	10	3	4	10	1	..	..	44
(b) Against decrease ..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	7
(c) Other wage questions ..	87	3	2	1	1	1	..	..	95
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	6
(b) Other union questions ..	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	31
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	112	6	12	3	1	2	1	..	137
5. Working conditions ..	103	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	111
6. Sympathetic ..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
7. Other causes ..	53	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	59
Total ..	416	30	25	14	13	5	1	..	504

## NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	3,558	1,103	120	473	2,880	88	..	..	8,312
(b) Against decrease ..	..	384	40	420	250	10	..	..	1,113
(c) Other wage questions ..	20,390	700	153	45	240	48	..	..	30,585
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	1,328	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,328
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,165	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1,172
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	553	300	..	92	..	..	..	..	1,005
(b) Other union questions ..	12,034	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	12,078
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	33,987	3,241	2,014	276	127	167	27	..	39,839
5. Working conditions ..	33,896	1,650	741	343	..	..	..	..	36,630
6. Sympathetic ..	436	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	436
7. Other causes ..	17,379	2,500	60	..	..	..	..	..	19,948
Total ..	133,735	10,037	3,135	1,693	3,497	322	27	..	152,446

## NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	47,464	3,476	1,050	3,762	60,605	3,960	..	..	120,317
(b) Against decrease ..	..	1,378	2,320	9,200	500	95	..	..	13,553
(c) Other wage questions ..	98,530	6,674	1,168	..	4,800	432	..	..	111,613
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	130,440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130,440
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	42,406	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	42,441
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	1,083	1,380	..	92	..	..	..	..	2,555
(b) Other union questions ..	38,550	..	..	1,496	..	..	..	..	40,046
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	165,217	43,462	35,514	1,423	829	7,119	270	..	253,779
5. Working conditions ..	111,543	4,950	4,127	3,421	..	..	..	..	124,041
6. Sympathetic ..	926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	926
7. Other causes ..	70,828	5,307	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	78,935
Total ..	706,796	66,567	47,214	19,459	66,734	11,606	270	..	918,646

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

1. Wages—									
(a) For increase ..	52,790	2,582	739	2,869	37,402	4,752	..	..	101,134
(b) Against decrease ..	..	878	2,784	6,988	465	85	..	..	11,200
(c) Other wage questions ..	112,601	4,589	760	..	3,840	280	..	..	122,050
2. Hours of Labour—									
(a) For reduction ..	100,005	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100,005
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	44,257	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	44,273
3. Trade Unionism—									
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	1,230	1,078	..	70	..	..	..	..	2,378
(b) Other union questions ..	44,774	..	..	1,234	..	..	..	..	46,008
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	192,132	29,197	29,446	1,040	622	7,171	356	..	259,944
5. Working conditions ..	129,027	5,340	4,673	2,650	..	..	..	..	142,290
6. Sympathetic ..	1,912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,912
7. Other causes ..	77,314	6,471	3,600	..	..	..	..	..	87,385
Total ..	755,142	50,735	42,018	14,851	42,329	12,268	356	..	917,699

\* See note to table on page 91.

(iii.) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1924.*—The following table gives similar information for Australia for the years specified.

**Causes of Industrial Disputes.—Australia, 1913, and 1918 to 1924.\***

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
1. <b>Wages—</b>								
(a) For increase ..	42	54	90	04	19	15	35	44
(b) Against decrease ..	4	4	2	..	2	18	4	7
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	69	100	106	161	83	37	95
2. <b>Hours of Labour—</b>								
(a) For reduction ..	3	1	4	16	12	12	10	2
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	11	5	9	16	2	2	4
3. <b>Trade Unionism—</b>								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	7	19	20	5	6	4	6
(b) Other union questions ..	5	19	29	27	22	15	11	31
4. <b>Employment of particular classes or persons ..</b>	44	92	118	135	169	155	68	137
5. <b>Working conditions ..</b>	51	34	54	106	162	89	57	111
6. <b>Sympathetic ..</b>	5	1	6	2	13	8	9	8
7. <b>Other causes ..</b>	8	6	24	30	43	42	37	59
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>7504</b>

**NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

1. <b>Wages—</b>								
(a) For increase ..	8,683	7,095	58,532	41,748	2,059	843	9,816	5,312
(b) Against decrease ..	563	57	667	..	850	4,432	174	1,113
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	12,737	20,222	21,139	52,704	24,450	8,696	30,585
2. <b>Hours of Labour—</b>								
(a) For reduction ..	460	26	578	20,758	2,313	5,935	6,488	1,328
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,810	4,214	961	2,137	2,113	124	485	1,172
3. <b>Trade Unionism—</b>								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	710	9,001	2,752	1,353	1,072	473	1,005
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	6,673	17,509	7,534	6,007	4,284	2,310	12,078
4. <b>Employment of particular classes or persons ..</b>	11,370	14,576	21,488	26,163	45,408	36,194	11,269	39,830
5. <b>Working conditions ..</b>	10,785	7,757	11,582	21,204	35,790	27,334	15,605	36,630
6. <b>Sympathetic ..</b>	647	200	3,080	1,397	3,251	1,119	875	436
7. <b>Other causes ..</b>	1,758	2,394	7,971	10,734	12,053	10,556	20,130	10,948
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>50,283</b>	<b>56,439</b>	<b>157,591</b>	<b>155,566</b>	<b>165,101</b>	<b>116,332</b>	<b>76,321</b>	<b>162,446</b>

**NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.**

1. <b>Wages—</b>								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	198,323	5,403,581	793,035	13,731	8,694	64,493	120,317
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	316	10,013	..	25,700	154,791	1,012	13,553
(c) Other wage questions ..	78,183	97,561	96,118	191,219	192,858	149,129	81,749	111,613
2. <b>Hours of Labour—</b>								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	312	10,372	534,458	13,315	164,794	101,807	130,440
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	20,551	15,760	37,486	13,200	1,701	36,092	42,441
3. <b>Trade Unionism—</b>								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	21,894	279,804	24,900	17,890	5,485	784	2,555
(b) Other union questions ..	32,388	24,341	320,205	21,999	117,199	18,970	17,743	40,046
4. <b>Employment of particular classes or persons ..</b>	191,723	113,466	87,225	129,215	481,130	198,256	63,094	253,779
5. <b>Working conditions ..</b>	73,562	93,408	32,029	128,067	69,732	123,965	134,830	124,041
6. <b>Sympathetic ..</b>	24,066	7,200	21,050	72,940	6,150	9,438	6,357	926
7. <b>Other causes ..</b>	5,212	3,421	23,069	26,946	55,652	23,756	638,016	79,935
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>623,528</b>	<b>580,853</b>	<b>6,308,226</b>	<b>1,872,005</b>	<b>956,617</b>	<b>858,685</b>	<b>1,145,977</b>	<b>913,646</b>

\* See footnote \* page 90.

† See note to table on page 91.

The main causes of industrial disputes are "wage" questions, "working conditions" and "employment of particular classes or persons." In each year of the period 1913-1924, the number of dislocations over wages exceeded those from any other cause, the percentage in 1913 being 37, and fluctuating thenceforward between 26 in 1922 and 45 in 1916, the percentage in 1924 being 29. Under the heading, "Employment of Particular Classes or Persons," are stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of employees, who, in the opinion of their fellow-workers, have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs very frequently in the coal-mining industry. "Sympathetic" disputes were numerous during the years 1916, 1917 and 1921.

**11. 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. They come within 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 stop 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, 1924.*—The following table gives results for the year 1924.



## Industrial Disputes—States, Results, 1924.\*

State or Territory.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	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	104	231	35	42	27,118	80,045	10,864	15,008	88,067	328,755	233,248	28,273
Victoria	13	10	5	2	1,732	7,317	814	174	4,433	55,230	6,182	672
Queensland	15	8	12	..	2,095	940	160	..	31,905	9,989	5,320	..
South Australia	5	7	..	..	435	914	344	..	3,364	11,899	4,196	..
Western Australia	7	3	..	1	1,256	377	1,614	250	21,385	6,809	38,040	500
Tasmania	1	12	..	..	99	116	107	..	4,059	3,402	4,055	..
N. Territory	1	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	270	..	..	..
F. C. Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total, Aust.†</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32,762</b>	<b>89,709</b>	<b>13,843</b>	<b>15,432</b>	<b>153,533</b>	<b>416,174</b>	<b>291,039</b>	<b>29,445</b>

\*NOTE.—The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at the 31st December, 1924, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables (for similar particulars in respect of 1923 see previous Report):—

State.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Estab.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.	Wages.
New South Wales	4	4	700	28,455	32,535
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>28,455</b>	<b>32,535</b>

† See note to table on page 91.

(iii) *Australia, 1924.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the year 1924.

## Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1924.\*

Cause.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	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.
<b>Wages—</b>												
(a) For increase	27	0	8	..	3,734	1,851	2,727	..	38,027	31,078	51,212	..
(b) Against decrease	1	3	2	1	262	542	50	250	524	10,114	2,415	500
(c) Other wage questions	21	61	10	3	5,606	20,933	2,576	1,470	16,403	61,716	32,024	1,470
<b>Hours of Labour</b>												
(a) For reduction	..	..	1	1	..	..	1,300	28	..	..	126,100	4,340
(b) Other disputes re hours	1	2	..	..	7	1,052	..	..	35	38,112	..	..
<b>Trade Unionism—</b>												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	3	..	..	3	502	..	..	703	872	..	..	1,693
(b) Other union questions	1	12	2	15	75	4,431	676	6,637	75	25,303	2,128	11,763
<b>Employment of particular Classes or Persons</b>	45	78	7	6	11,126	25,893	1,304	1,488	63,038	156,330	23,012	2,715
<b>Working conditions</b>	37	57	13	4	9,410	21,126	4,562	1,532	31,419	59,597	31,387	1,038
<b>Sympathetic</b>	3	3	1	1	180	176	50	30	180	566	150	30
<b>Other Causes</b>	7	36	4	11	2,060	13,705	589	3,204	2,060	33,358	22,611	5,306
<b>Total†</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32,762</b>	<b>89,709</b>	<b>13,843</b>	<b>15,432</b>	<b>153,533</b>	<b>416,174</b>	<b>291,039</b>	<b>29,445</b>

\* See note to table on page 91.

† See note \* to table above.

(iv) *Australia, 1920 to 1924.*†—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1920–1924, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia, 1920 to 1924.†

Year.	No. of Disputes.				No. of Workpeople Involved in Disputes.				Total No. of Working Days lost by Disputes.			
	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.
1920 ..	183	199	168	4	30,399	61,947	62,811	409	180,345	911,156	777,175	3,389
1921 ..	126	274	216	8	25,244	63,380	73,887	2,590	76,381	162,331	714,501	3,404
1922 ..	81	268	82	2	18,050	77,785	16,166	81	175,379	383,342	132,615	738
1923 ..	77	158	24	8	12,951	54,926	5,787	1,784	65,625	917,162	132,135	2,392
1924* ..	146	261	48	46	32,762	89,709	13,843	15,432	153,533	416,174	291,039	29,445

\* See notes on pages 90 and 91.

† See note page 104.

In the years 1913 to 1916, the disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers, but in later years the position was reversed. A considerable number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

12. **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 establishment permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

The first three classes are divided as follows :—

- (i) By negotiation—
  - (a) Direct negotiation between employers and employees or their representatives.
  - (b) Intervention or assistance of third party, not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Acts.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Acts—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Board or Court.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
  - (a) By intervention, assistance, or compulsory conference.
  - (b) By reference to Court.

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 mainly relates 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) *States, 1924.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, number of working days lost, and estimated loss in wages in 1924, according to method of settlement:—

**Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1924.\***

Method of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qland.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	P.C.T.	Aust.
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES.</b>									
<b>Negotiation—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	218	13	13	9	8	3	1	..	264
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	14	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	20
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	11
By reference to Board or Court ..	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	7
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	3	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
<b>By Filling places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
<b>By other methods ..</b>	168	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	170
<b>Total* ..</b>	412	30	25	14	13	5	1	..	500

**NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

<b>Negotiation—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives ..	63,608	1,943	1,570	781	2,831	135	27	..	70,895
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,178	657	376	..	138	90	..	..	4,448
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	1,547	..	584	300	..	88	..	..	2,510
By reference to Board or Court ..	2,218	..	150	66	518	..	..	..	2,952
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	516	3,333	13	400	..	..	..	..	4,262
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	21	27	42	30	10	..	..	..	130
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	74	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	170
<b>By other methods ..</b>	61,873	4,077	400	20	..	..	..	..	66,370
<b>Total ..</b>	133,035	10,037	3,135	1,603	3,467	322	27	..	151,746

\* See notes pages 91 and 104.

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—States, 1924—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Aust.
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.									
<b>Negotiation—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives	279,941	9,337	13,906	6,422	59,552	3,587	270	..	373,156
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	89,847	5,913	1,972	..	1,214	4,059	..	..	103,005
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	15,602	..	10,548	2,700	..	3,060	..	..	41,900
By reference to Board or Court	135,952	..	2,100	99	4,788	..	..	..	142,939
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	26,721	39,067	188	8,400	..	..	..	..	74,376
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out</b>	231	720	210	690	1,180	..	..	..	3,040
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently</b>	962	..	..	288	..	..	..	..	1,250
<b>By other methods</b>	128,995	11,471	9,209	860	..	..	..	..	150,526
<b>*Total</b>	678,341	66,567	47,214	10,459	66,734	11,606	270	..	890,191

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Negotiation—</b>									
Direct between employers and employees, or their representatives	333,112	7,334	13,284	6,273	36,624	2,045	358	..	398,628
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	101,827	4,005	3,240	..	837	4,871	..	..	114,830
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	10,541	..	17,024	1,834	..	4,752	..	..	34,151
By reference to Board or Court	104,978	..	1,400	70	4,110	..	..	..	110,559
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</b>									
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	24,680	25,620	160	6,300	..	..	..	..	56,766
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out</b>	200	567	156	480	708	..	..	..	2,111
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently</b>	770	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	970
<b>By other methods</b>	146,498	13,209	6,754	688	..	..	..	..	167,149
<b>*Total</b>	722,607	50,735	42,018	14,851	42,329	12,268	356	..	885,164

\* See notes pages 91 and 104.

(iii) *Australia, 1913 to 1924.\**—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

**Method of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1924.\***

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.†
<b>NUMBER OF DISPUTES.</b>								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	171	291	380	412	249	140	264
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	17	21	35	25	65	52	25	20
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	19	20	33	33	18	7	4	11
By reference to Board or Court ..	22	14	5	8	4	7	2	7
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	4	8	9	8	11	5	2	12
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	13	26	22	22	10	11	5	5
<b>By Closing down Establishment permanently ..</b>	1	8	7	4	2	6	1	2
<b>By other methods ..</b>	13	30	58	74	102	90	80	179
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>†500</b>

**NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.**

<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	34,680	76,070	101,404	93,912	62,000	30,213	70,895
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	3,172	4,155	47,849	6,278	20,775	15,554	10,277	4,448
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	6,505	2,953	6,926	9,312	11,229	1,222	615	2,519
By reference to Board or Court ..	12,774	3,392	1,380	1,711	1,033	1,128	544	2,052
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	659	3,042	1,997	760	12,037	446	58	4,262
<b>By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	658	1,933	2,202	2,141	334	790	315	130
<b>By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..</b>	170	538	401	182	53	171	18	170
<b>By other methods ..</b>	2,688	5,741	20,760	33,772	25,678	30,071	33,408	66,370
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>50,253</b>	<b>56,432</b>	<b>157,591</b>	<b>155,566</b>	<b>165,101</b>	<b>112,282</b>	<b>75,448</b>	<b>†151,746</b>

\* See note page 90.

† See notes pages 91 and 104.

## Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia, 1913 to 1924\*—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.*
NUMBER OF WORKING DAYS LOST.								
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	222,846	632,269	827,985	245,765	353,336	229,503	373,155
By intervention, or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	26,335	37,444	5,379,655	217,916	156,076	187,164	582,929	103,005
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	187,871	57,559	94,557	69,436	136,735	16,016	25,531	41,900
By reference to Board or Court ..	221,769	151,472	8,460	19,236	22,752	13,767	8,484	142,930
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	2,105	23,289	74,018	34,205	327,048	8,081	473	74,376
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	14,139	35,298	46,029	160,562	3,542	11,750	2,517	3,040
<b>By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..</b>	20,400	4,270	5,737	12,910	538	603	18	1,250
<b>By other methods ..</b>	56,509	48,675	67,501	529,806	64,161	101,348	267,859	150,526
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>623,528</b>	<b>580,853</b>	<b>6,308,226</b>	<b>1,872,005</b>	<b>956,617</b>	<b>602,074</b>	<b>1,117,314</b>	<b>†800,191</b>

## ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Negotiation—</b>								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	43,834	139,426	419,573	534,760	240,442	283,515	252,059	308,628
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act ..	12,394	23,271	3,342,611	154,093	146,926	200,835	676,288	114,830
<b>Under State Industrial Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	86,277	41,358	59,167	46,831	70,283	14,663	24,158	34,151
By reference to Board or Court ..	104,293	96,211	4,425	11,205	19,452	10,541	7,536	110,559
<b>Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—</b>								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference ..	1,373	14,311	46,472	19,285	193,837	6,701	350	56,766
<b>By Filling Places of Work-people on Strike or Locked out ..</b>	6,473	24,514	29,586	94,235	2,203	8,670	1,737	2,111
<b>By Closing down Establishment Permanently ..</b>	7,860	2,764	3,109	7,125	355	635	13	970
<b>By other methods ..</b>	25,240	30,479	46,936	356,182	69,527	92,308	279,104	167,149
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>287,739</b>	<b>372,334</b>	<b>3,951,936</b>	<b>1,223,716</b>	<b>757,023</b>	<b>616,868</b>	<b>1,241,245</b>	<b>†885,104</b>

\* See notes pages 90 and 91.

† See note page 104.

In all years direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. During the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations was settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1924 amounting to 57 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large numbers of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," a large number of stoppages of work occur each year, 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.

13. **Interstate Disputes.**—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while necessarily extensive, 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.

Both of the 1917 disputes were due to causes which could not well be brought before the Arbitration Court, the disputes being more susceptible to mutual agreement between the men and their employers. The trouble in the Railway Workshops involved a large number of sympathy strikes, full particulars of which appear in Labour Report, No 8, pp. 121-127.

The second table relates to the same disputes, but gives some additional particulars to those contained in the first table.

No. 1—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1924.

Disputes.	States Involved.	No. of Work-people Involved.	No. of Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
<b>1917.</b>				
Glass Bottle Makers— Protest against non-payment for defective bottles, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria .. South Australia ..	1,000 642 200	67,000 31,700 14,000	£ 36,250 17,600 1,000
Total .. .. .	..	1,842	112,700	54,850
Railway Workshop Employers— (Introduction of a card system for job costing in Workshops), Railway Employees in New South Wales, seamen and wharf labourers in all States, coal miners in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, and other trades were affected, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia .. Tasmania ..	77,357 14,200 2,350 1,400 1,200 500	3,071,000 637,800 123,000 14,100 84,100 32,150	1,780,000 325,500 62,000 7,400 42,300 15,800
Total .. .. .	..	97,607	3,962,250	2,233,000
<b>1918.</b>				
NIL.				
<b>1919.</b>				
Seamen— (Increased Wages), Queensland Seamen came out in February, the remainder in May, 1919.	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia .. Western Australia .. Tasmania ..	7,700 2,100 2,770 1,705 985 655	695,500 197,020 350,430 128,075 73,520 57,180	358,100 106,370 185,430 62,155 35,840 27,785
Total .. .. .	..	16,005	1,512,625	775,680
Marine Engineers— (Claim for 35 per cent. increase in wages), 13/12/19 to 28/2/20	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland ..	5,150 2,695 1,322	302,450 159,090 77,520	167,065 87,755 42,475
Total .. .. .	..	9,167	539,060	297,295
<b>1920.</b>				
Building Trade Employees— (Against Saturday work), 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria .. South Australia ..	2,500 2,000 300	25,000 48,000 7,710	17,000 33,000 5,000
Total .. .. .	..	4,800	80,710	55,000
Marine Stewards—Pantrymen— (Claim for 8 hour day and increase in overtime rates), 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria .. Queensland .. South Australia ..	6,200 2,330 1,373 673	204,800 75,920 42,232 20,522	125,435 43,270 25,295 12,650
Total .. .. .	..	10,576	343,474	206,650
<b>1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.</b>				
NIL				

## No. 2.—Interstate Industrial Disputes, 1917 to 1924.

Dispute.	States Involved.	Cause.	Result.	Method of Settlement.
Glass Bottle Makers, 24/4/17 to 10/7/17	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Protest against non-payment for defective bottles	An acceptance of payment of half their original demand was finally agreed to by employees	Conference between employers & employees with assistance of an arbitrator
Railway Workshop Employees, 2/8/17 to 30/11/17	New South Wales	Protest against introduction of the card system for job costing in workshops	Work resumed on antecedent conditions (Government terms). Card system to be given a trial for three months, after which to be subject of special inquiry	By negotiations with assistance of Secretary for Labour and Industry
Railway Employees other than Workshop Employees	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Partly by voluntary return to work, and partly by filling of men's places
Industries other than Government Railways whose employees were affected	New South Wales	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Seamen, Waterside Workers, Tally Clerks	All States	Sympathy with New South Wales Government Workshop Employees	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	By voluntary return to work
Other Industries affected	Victoria	(a) Closing down of various works through shortage of supplies, and (b) refusal of the various unions to handle goods which had been handled by non-unionists on the waterfront	Work resumed on varying conditions in relation to industries	(a) On resumption of supplies (b) By the replacement of non-union labour by unionists on waterfront
Seamen, Queensland. Seamen came out in February and the remainder in May. Strike terminated on 26th August, 1919	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia Western Australia Tasmania	Demand for increase of 35s. per lunar month; increase of 1s. per hour on overtime rates; 6-hour day in port. Insurance of £500 against death and compensation for illness	Wages increased by 35s. per month. Leave of absence and overtime increased, and other concessions	By round table conference summoned by Commonwealth Government
Marine Engineers, 13/12/19 to 23/2/20	New South Wales Victoria Queensland	Demand for increased rates and altered conditions of work and rates of overtime	Increased rates granted. Other matters to be dealt with by Tribunal	By negotiations and intervention of a distinctive third party
Building Trade Employees, 10/4/20 to 14/5/20	New South Wales Victoria South Australia	Against Saturday work. For reduction from 48 to 44 hours	Parties summoned in order to record agitation for reduced hours	Men decided by ballot to return to work on employers' terms
Marine Stewards and Pantrymen 15/12/20 to 25/1/21	New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	Demand for 8 hours a day, and increased overtime	Work resumed on antecedent conditions	Stewards voluntarily offered to resume work



## § 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—In Chapter II. variations in rates of wage in Australia since 1891 are indicated by index-numbers, while in Chapter I. variations in retail prices and in wholesale prices are shown by a similar method.

Employment index-numbers form a useful complement to figures showing the course of wages, prices, and purchasing-power of money, since they indicate the relative loss of time through lack of employment, and furnish a useful measure of the fluctuations of industrial activity regarded as a whole. While export statistics, for example, represent only the margin of national production sent overseas, statistics of employment measure the relative activity or depression of the whole of the industries to which they refer.

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, 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 provision is made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be affirmed 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 1924.*—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 in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally.

**Unemployment—States, 1924.**

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales .. .. .	112	164,273	20,749	12.6
Victoria .. .. .	89	130,052	9,197	7.1
Queensland .. .. .	49	36,393	2,343	6.4
South Australia .. .. .	60	34,740	1,612	4.6
Western Australia .. .. .	65	23,443	1,278	5.5
Tasmania .. .. .	38	8,712	328	3.8
Australia .. .. .	413	397,613	35,507	8.9

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1925 (1st Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1925 (1st Quarter) in respect of:—

- The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available.
- The number of members of such unions.
- The number of members unemployed, and
- The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

## Unemployment.—Australia—1891 to 1925 (1st Quarter).

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 " " ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " " ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1924 1st Quarter ..	423	388,960	29,417	7.6
2nd " " ..	407	394,809	32,708	8.3
3rd " " ..	412	403,960	38,482	9.5
4th " " ..	408	402,722	41,420	10.3
1925 1st " " ..	405	406,859	37,836	9.3

3. **Employment Index-Numbers.**—For convenience of examination and comparison the percentage of members not returned as unemployed is given below, and the result for each year is also stated in the form of an index-number with the year 1911 as base (=1000).

## Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages and Index-Numbers, 1891 to 1924.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Percentage not returned as Unemployed	90.7	93.4	95.3	93.5	91.7	90.7	92.9	94.2	93.4	93.5	88.8	90.7	92.9	91.1
Employment Index-No. 1911=1000	952	980	1,000	981	962	952	975	988	980	981	932	952	975	956

The employment rates for 1912 and previous years relate to the end of the year in each case, as yearly averages were not available—those for 1913 and subsequent years represent yearly averages.

Subject to this qualification the figures in the first line of the table indicate the percentage of full time worked on the average in each year, while the second line shows the relative state of employment in each year compared with that in the year 1911 taken as =1000.

4. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) Australia 1924.—The following table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is either unusually stable or exceptionally casual, such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, &c., and domestic, hotels,

&c., 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, 1924.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	18	23,194	1,076	4.7
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	64	60,617	6,916	11.4
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	55	43,884	5,045	11.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	22	38,584	2,911	7.5
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	13	15,751	270	1.7
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	70	35,380	4,766	13.5
VII. Building . . .	47	45,815	2,213	4.8
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	22	29,636	3,262	11.0
X. Land Transport other than Rail- way and Tramway services . .	11	11,439	841	7.1
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous . .	91	93,373	8,207	8.8
All Groups . . .	413	397,613	35,507	8.9

(ii) *Australia, 1912 and Quarterly, 1923 and 1924.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1923 and 1924. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison. The figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

### Unemployment.—Australia, Percentages by Industries, 1912, 1923, and 1924.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	1912. End of Year.	1923.				1924.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3.7	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.2	5.6	7.0
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	7.4	10.6	9.5	7.7	9.3	10.9	9.2	6.6	15.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	7.3	8.7	9.8	10.6	9.6	12.0	10.7	10.8	12.6
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	6.3	2.6	6.3	0.6	4.2	4.4	6.3	8.0	11.4
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.5
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	6.9	8.7	10.0	11.0	9.9	9.4	12.2	17.6	16.0
VII. Building . . .	5.5	2.7	2.0	3.5	2.8	3.6	4.9	5.1	5.6
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	5.6	11.7	5.5	6.9	8.1	11.7	10.2	12.0	9.2
X. Other Land Transport . . .	1.1	7.1	7.4	7.4	3.3	3.6	5.3	11.0	8.9
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous . .	5.4	8.1	7.7	8.8	7.5	7.1	9.7	9.6	8.7
AUSTRALIA . . .	5.6	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.5	10.3

5. **Unemployment—States.**—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1923 were published in Labour Bulletins Nos. 1 to 18, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics, Nos. 70 to 99. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed during each quarter of 1923 and 1924. The percentage unemployed at the end of 1912 is also given for purposes of comparison. It must be borne in mind, however, that the classes of industry in the several States are not quite identical.

## Unemployment.—States, Percentages at the end of 1912; and Quarterly, 1923 and 1924.

STATE.	1912. end of Year.	1923.				1924.			
		1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
New South Wales .. ..	5.0	10.2	8.8	9.3	8.4	10.6	11.9	13.5	14.3
Victoria .. ..	6.7	4.4	5.7	6.4	5.2	5.1	6.4	7.8	9.1
Queensland .. ..	4.6	8.0	7.3	6.0	6.3	10.0	5.5	5.3	4.9
South Australia .. ..	5.1	2.7	4.9	4.6	6.1	3.8	4.4	5.4	4.9
Western Australia .. ..	5.8	6.9	6.2	5.3	3.8	4.8	4.8	6.1	6.1
Tasmania .. ..	3.4	4.2	4.9	3.9	2.0	2.1	5.2	4.2	3.8
AUSTRALIA .. ..	5.6	7.2	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.6	8.3	9.5	10.3

As is the case with the preceding table the figures do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

6. Causes of Unemployment.—The following tables give, for Australia, the membership of the unions reporting and the number and percentage of those unemployed under three main heads for the four quarters of the years 1920 to 1924 :—

## Unemployment.—Australia, Causes, Quarterly, 1920 to 1924.

Particulars.	No. of Members of Unions report- ing.	Number of and Percentage Unemployed through—							
		Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		Total.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1920.									
1st quarter .. ..	317,549	14,394	4.5	2,430	0.8	656	0.2	17,480	5.5
2nd quarter .. ..	323,074	15,169	4.7	2,383	0.7	618	0.2	18,170	5.6
3rd quarter .. ..	313,693	14,135	4.5	2,430	0.8	400	0.1	16,965	5.4
4th quarter .. ..	333,027	23,147	7.0	2,341	0.7	790	0.2	26,278	7.9
1921.									
1st quarter .. ..	334,155	34,555	10.4	2,802	0.8	578	0.2	37,935	11.4
2nd quarter .. ..	348,654	41,071	11.8	2,287	0.6	911	0.3	44,269	12.7
3rd quarter .. ..	360,512	37,786	10.5	2,733	0.7	680	0.2	41,199	11.4
4th quarter .. ..	346,708	31,429	9.1	2,385	0.7	643	0.2	34,457	9.9
1922.									
1st quarter .. ..	361,394	30,605	8.5	2,547	0.7	845	0.2	33,997	9.4
2nd quarter .. ..	361,901	31,724	8.7	2,693	0.7	532	0.2	34,999	9.6
3rd quarter .. ..	371,582	33,295	8.9	2,548	0.7	726	0.2	36,569	9.8
4th quarter .. ..	390,304	30,441	7.8	2,415	0.6	687	0.2	33,543	8.6
1923.									
1st quarter .. ..	377,209	24,005	6.4	2,465	0.7	552	0.1	27,112	7.2
2nd quarter .. ..	378,161	23,272	6.2	2,713	0.7	946	0.2	26,931	7.1
3rd quarter .. ..	380,256	24,647	6.5	2,947	0.8	528	0.1	28,122	7.4
4th quarter .. ..	362,129	20,194	5.6	2,531	0.7	947	0.3	23,673	6.6
1924.									
1st quarter .. ..	370,847	23,322	6.3	2,628	0.7	1,298	0.3	27,248	7.3
2nd quarter .. ..	373,368	26,397	7.1	2,823	0.7	816	0.2	30,026	8.0
3rd quarter .. ..	370,517	24,550	6.7	2,973	0.8	322	0.2	28,545	7.7
4th quarter .. ..	371,481	27,651	7.5	2,775	0.7	719	0.2	31,145	8.4

Comparison of the membership figures in the above table with those in sub-section 2, shows that the unions do not at all times give particulars as to causes of unemployment.

### § 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—As pointed out in Labour Report No. 6 (page 130), the systems of registration of applications for work and applications from employers are not uniform in the States, and this factor must, therefore, be taken into consideration in making comparisons of the figures relating to the operations of the Labour Bureaux.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the years 1920 to 1924. The figures for Western Australia included in this table and in subsequent tables for the years 1922 and 1923 relate to the twelve months ended 30th June; in all other cases the returns are for calendar years:—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia, 1920 to 1924.

Year.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.*	Received during Period.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Period.	Received during Period.	Total.	
1920 .. ..	7,475	124,429	131,904	†356	†61,328	61,684	62,699
1921 .. ..	7,669	131,867	139,536	†797	†49,824	50,621	58,328
1922 .. ..	8,304	134,750	143,054	†744	†59,968	60,712	58,351
1923 .. ..	8,848	116,752	125,600	†655	†56,627	57,282	57,438
1924 .. ..	11,802	156,361	168,163	†658	§63,451	64,109	65,549

\* Exclusive of W.A.

† Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas.

‡ Exclusive of Vic., S.A. and Tas.

§ Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

Compared with 1923 the number of applications for employment received during 1924 increased by 33.9 per cent., while the increase in the number of positions filled was 14.1 per cent. In regard to applications from employers, the number received during 1924 shows an increase of 12.1 per cent. Applications from employers in Victoria are for the first time included in 1924, but after making allowance on this score an increase is still shown.

3. **Details for each State.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the year 1924:—

## State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1924.

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	
New South Wales	188	39,856	40,044	451	37,032	37,483	30,650
Victoria ..	1,292	23,039	24,331	*	2,608	2,608	2,550
Queensland ..	9,647	68,251	77,898	207	16,622	16,829	15,978
South Australia ..	287	13,318	13,605	*	*	*	7,652
Western Australia	*	9,680	9,680	*	7,189	7,189	6,603
Tasmania ..	388	2,217	2,605	*	*	*	2,116
Total ..	†11,802	156,361	168,163	‡658	‡63,451	64,109	65,549

\* Not available.

† Exclusive of W.A.

‡ Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A., and Tas.

§ Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

The percentages of applicants who obtained employment through the Bureaux in the various States were:—New South Wales, 77; Victoria, 10; Queensland, 21; South Australia, 56; Western Australia, 68; Tasmania, 81; and all States combined 39 per cent.

4. Details in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives details for the year 1924 in industrial groups:—

## State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia, 1924.

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.†	Received during Year.‡	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. ..	40	910	950	..	411	411	435
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	687	9,418	10,105	5	1,660	1,665	1,848
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	328	2,459	2,787	4	612	616	582
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	448	2,901	3,349	26	915	941	831
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	9	216	225	..	103	103	118
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	14	263	277	..	207	207	122
VII. Building ..	675	10,165	10,840	18	3,020	3,038	3,145
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	246	1,410	1,656	..	332	332	387
IX. Rail and Tram Services	255	15,591	15,646	..	1,465	1,465	8,241
X. Other Land Transport	8	1,094	1,102	3	656	659	639
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	17	286	303	1	269	270	206
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc. ..	1,533	16,049	17,582	56	13,555	13,611	11,364
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	117	10,041	10,158	459	13,782	14,241	10,154
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	7,425	85,758	93,183	86	26,464	26,550	27,576
Total ..	11,802	156,361	168,163	658	63,451	64,109	65,549

\* Exclusive of W.A.

† Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A., and Tas.

‡ Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

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 other States. It should be noted also that special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of positions filled during 1924 were in the last three industrial groups which comprise for the most part unskilled workers, the largest number filled was in Group XIV. (General Labour and Miscellaneous) with 42 per cent., followed by Groups XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.), 17 per cent., and XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), 15 per cent.

In Group XIV. the percentage of positions filled in New South Wales was 51, and in Queensland 28 per cent. In Group XII., New South Wales, Western Australia and Queensland account for 94.0 per cent., i.e., New South Wales, 49.3 per cent., Western Australia, 27.3 per cent., and Queensland, 17.4 per cent. Most of the positions in Group XIII., where females preponderate, were filled in New South Wales (69 per cent.), and Queensland (28 per cent.).

5. **Details by Sexes.**—The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled in Australia during the year 1924.

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Details by Sexes, Australia, 1924.

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.*	Received during Year.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Year.†	Received during Year.‡	Total.	
Males .. ..	11,069	146,721	157,790	245	49,899	50,144	55,904
Females .. ..	733	9,640	10,373	413	13,552	13,965	9,465
Total .. ..	11,802	156,361	168,163	658	63,451	64,109	65,369

\* Exclusive of W.A.

† Exclusive of Vic., S.A., W.A. and Tas.

‡ Exclusive of S.A. and Tas.

Of the total number of registrations for employment during the year 1924, 93.8 per cent. (against 90.3 per cent. in 1923) were made by males, and 6.2 per cent. by females. The percentage of positions filled for males was 85.3 per cent. (against 79.0 per cent. in 1923), and for females, 14.7 per cent.

For every 1,000 applications for employment from male workers, 354 positions were filled in 1924, as against 400 in 1923, while the number of positions found for female workers for every 1,000 applications was 930.

### § 4. Assisted Immigration.

1. **General.**—The following table shows the number of immigrants the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments up to the end of the year 1918, and the number arriving in each year since that date.

**Assisted Immigration.—Summary, Australia, to 31st December, 1924.**

Particulars.	To end of 1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Total.
No. of Immigrants .. ..	839,547	245	9,059	14,682	24,258	26,645	25,036	939,472

For the three pre-war years 1911 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 41,317. In 1914, as the result of the outbreak of war, the number dropped to 20,805. In each of the years 1915 to 1919 inclusive, the number was small, and in 1919 was only 245. Increases are shown in the years 1920 to 1923, and a slight decrease in 1924. The number for 1924 represents only 61 per cent. of the average for the three pre-war years.

2. **Immigrants to each State.**—The next table shows the numbers of assisted immigrants arriving in each State during the year 1924 :—

**Assisted Immigration.—States, 1924.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Total.
Selected { Male	1,049	4,049	257	325	3,450	1	9,131
{ Female	494	904	109	149	1,770	54	3,480
Nominated { Male	2,185	1,733	726	454	643	86	5,827
{ Female	2,483	2,035	696	447	852	85	6,598
Total ..	6,211	8,721	1,788	1,375	6,715	226	25,036

3. **Immigrants in Industrial Groups.**—The following table gives the number of assisted immigrants of each sex classified in industrial groups, dependents being specified separately :—



## Assisted Immigration.—Sexes and Industrial Groups, Australia, 1924.

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	SELECTED.			NOMINATED.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. .. ..	40	..	40	182	1	183
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. ..	3	..	3	760	7	773
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	..	..	..	78	17	95
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	..	..	..	120	258	387
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	47	22	69
VI. Other Manufacturing .. ..	..	..	..	106	41	147
VII. Building .. ..	78	..	78	292	..	292
VIII. Mining .. ..	..	..	..	319	..	319
IX. Rail and Tramway Services ..	..	..	..	..	..	51
X. Other Land Transport .. ..	..	..	..	87	..	87
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	..	..	..	35	..	35
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	7,843	1	7,844	505	11	516
XIII. Domestic, Hotels etc. ..	..	1,405	1,405	40	1,075	1,115
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous	3	..	3	983	887	1,370
Dependents, Adults .. ..	153	1,157	1,310	533	3,089	3,622
Dependents, Children under 12 years	1,011	917	1,928	1,734	1,600	3,424
Total .. ..	9,131	3,480	12,611	5,827	6,508	12,425

Of the total number of immigrants, 10,284, or 41.1 per cent. were dependents, two-thirds of whom were females. Exclusive of dependents, 72.4 per cent. of the males were in Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), and 76.9 per cent. of the females in Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.).

## § 5. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Scope of Inquiry.**—A list of the districts from which returns of industrial accidents are received is given on page 135 of Labour Report No. 6. Limitations of space preclude its repetition in the present number. The tables in the following sub-paragraphs do not include non-fatal mining accidents in New South Wales, particulars of which are not available.

2. **Number of Accidents reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State during the years 1920 to 1924 :—

## Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1920 to 1924.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1920 ..	39	16	18	4	25	107
	1921 ..	42	26	26	3	28	194
	1922 ..	33	18	17	3	10	85
	1923 ..	40	22	14	5	12	108
	1924 ..	49	13	12	8	13	96
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1920 ..	..	608	594	105	569	1,949
	1921 ..	..	481	298	104	371	1,309
	1922 ..	801	517	474	176	353	2,363
	1923 ..	900	666	476	234	319	2,662
	1924 ..	1,061	473	545	299	104	2,741

As compared with 1923, there was a decrease in the number of fatal accidents reported in Australia during 1924. In Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania the numbers reported were the lowest for the five years included in the table. The total number in 1924 of non-fatal accidents incapacitating for over 14 days was the highest since 1920; decreases in Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania being more than counterbalanced by large increases in the remaining States.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups for Australia during 1924.

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1924.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. .. .. .	5	329
II. Engineering, etc. .. .. .	5	717
III. Food, Drink, etc. .. .. .	2	144
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. .. .. .	4	141
V. Books, Printing, etc. .. .. .	...	129
VI. Other Manufacturing .. .. .	7	218
VII. Building and Scaffolding .. .. .	7	18
VIII. Mining .. .. .	59	930
IX. Lifts .. .. .	4	21
X. Miscellaneous .. .. .	3	94
Total .. .. .	96	2,741

As usual, the largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining industry, the percentages being 61 for fatal and 34 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the sources specified in previous reports (see No. 11, page 175).

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments in each State during the year 1924.

**Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1924.\***

**A.—Fatal Accidents.**

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
"    "    Falls of Ground ..	4	..	1	†1	2	..	8
"    "    Falling down shafts, etc. ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4
Other Accidents .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Accidents .. .. .	1	..	1	†3	..	1	6
3. <b>Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.</b>	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
1. <b>Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	11	..	1	..	1	..	13
Other Accidents .. .. .	10	3	..	..	..	..	13
2. <b>Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion .. .. .	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Accidents .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total .. .. .	35	3	3	6	11	1	59

\* 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 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.

† Quarry.

‡ Includes one quarry accident.

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

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
<b>(a) METALLIFEROUS MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
" " Falls of Ground ..	..	..	6	†1	6	..	13
" " Falling Down Shafts, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	5	2	7
Other Accidents ..	..	2	149	†1	96	16	264
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	..	..	..	1	6	..	7
Other Accidents ..	..	..	48	\$8	42	56	153
<b>3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.</b>	..	..	51	184	6	3	244
<b>(b) COAL MINES.</b>							
<b>1. Below Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) ..	..	3	..	..	1	..	4
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	..	4	21	..	14	..	39
Other Accidents ..	..	4	127	..	40	..	180
<b>2. Above Ground—</b>							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion ..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5
Other Accidents ..	..	1	8	..	..	..	9
<b>Total</b> ..	..	14	414	195	231	76	930

\* Not available. † Exclusive of New South Wales. ‡ Quarries. § Includes 6 accidents in quarries.

The number of accidents occurring below ground in 1924 was considerably larger than that occurring above ground, the respective figures for the year being 45 fatal and †512 non-fatal accidents below ground, and 14 fatal and ‡418 non-fatal accidents above ground.

(iii) *Proportion per 1,000 Persons Employed in Mining.*—The table hereunder shows the number of persons who met with accidents per 1,000 persons employed in 1923. Comparative figures for 1924 are not yet available.

## Number of Fatal and Non-fatal Accidents per 1,000 Persons Engaged in Mining, 1923.

STATE.	FATAL ACCIDENTS.		NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS.		ALL ACCIDENTS.	
	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Metal Mining.	Coal Mining.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
New South Wales ..	0.52	1.85	* ..	*	1.10	*
Victoria ..	0.32	0.47	0.64	5.16	0.38	2.47
Queensland ..	1.93	0.75	78.68	31.56	1.39	56.96
South Australia ..	3.49	..	142.36	..	3.49	142.36
Western Australia ..	1.90	..	42.01	86.96	1.69	46.94
Tasmania ..	0.70	3.14	33.76	3.14	0.95	30.68
<b>Australia</b> ..	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>†46.76</b>	<b>†27.13</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>†41.52</b>

\* Not available.

† Exclusive of New South Wales.