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OF

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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No. 28.]

PERTH : WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18.

[1941.

IN THE COURT OF ARBITRATION OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

In the matter of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912-1935, and in the matter of Part VII. of the said Act—Basic Wage.

BASIC WAGE—ANNUAL DECLARATION, 1941-1942.

Friday, 13th June, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT:

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Act, the Court has under consideration the matter of the basic wage to be declared for the year beginning 1st July, 1941. The parties interested have been notified of their right to place before the Court and submit for consideration any matters that might help the Court towards assessing the amount to be fixed. The various industrial unions of workers were represented by Mr. T. G. Davies. On the employers' side most of the registered unions of employers and the body known as the Employers' Federation were represented by Mr. L. L. Carter and Mr. G. F. Gill. The Chamber of Mines of Kalgoorlie and associated unions were represented by Mr. F. E. Walsh. The Minister for Works and other Ministers of the Crown were represented by Mr. S. S. Fisher, and the Commissioner of Railways was represented by Mr. E. B. McKenna. Statistical tables to assist the Court were prepared in the usual efficient manner by the Government Statistician, and I desire to acknowledge the indebtedness of the Court to Mr. H. J. Goodes, B.A., Statistical Research Officer, and to Mr. G. B. Lancaster for the preparation of the various statistical tables required, many of which appear in the Schedule hereto.

In his submission to the Court, Mr. Davies, for the workers' organisations, submitted that there should be no change in the standard of living as prescribed in the judgment given in 1938 nor in the family obligations to which the standard conformed. Mr. Carter, for the employers, agreed with Mr. Davies as regards the standard of living and family obligations, but he submitted to the Court that in assessing the basic wage the amount prescribed in 1938 in its present equivalent should be reduced by the amount of 5s. per week, representing the endowment for one child to be paid to mothers under the provisions of the Federal Family Endowment Act. His submission was based on the fact that in our basic wage we have made provision for a man, wife, and two children and since through the Endowment Act 5s. per week is allowed for each dependent child under 16 years of age except the first, the amount representing one child should now be deducted from the basic wage. Mr. Fisher and Mr. McKenna, representing the Government of the State, made no suggestions but simply submitted themselves as being prepared to accept any judgment the Court might deem fit to make.

If we were to treat the matter as depending on the submissions of the various parties before the Court it would therefore only be necessary to examine Mr. Carter's proposition. This can best be done in a more concrete form by an examination of the figures submitted on behalf of the Government. From the statement put in by Mr. Fisher the total salaries and wages bill of the various public services (including Railways, Saw Mills, Implement Works, Hotels, Quarries, Brick Works, Shipping, and Harbour Boards), amounts to £5,122,600. This amount includes £710,000 expenditure on teachers in the Education Department who do

not come within the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act. Under the Federal Endowment Act the Government as employer of labour will be required to pay 2½%, except on the first £1,000, which is not very material in this instance. The estimated amount therefore that the Government will have to pay towards this tax amounts to £128,065 per annum, and an additional sum of £18,000 in respect of employees paid from Loan and Trust Accounts, making in all £146,065. At the request of the Court, Mr. Fisher and Mr. McKenna had a subsequent statement put in showing the effect of the suggestion of Mr. Carter that 5s. should be deducted from the basic wage now obtaining. This second return showed that by the deduction of this amount from the workers' wages the Government would be relieved of a payment of £226,000 in their wages bill. This would show a saving in the transaction of £80,000, but if we dismiss teachers from the calculation this would be increased to £97,750. The only conclusion that one could draw from that is that such action on the Court's part would result in a very profitable adjustment, from a monetary point of view, on the part of the Government. In fact, speaking roughly, it would result in the wage and salary earners in the Government Service paying out of their salaries and wages not only the amount of the Federal Endowment Tax but nearly as much more again. The same result may perhaps be more easily appreciated by taking a simple rough example. Suppose an employer employs 24 adult men at an average wage of £5 per week each. His wages bill for a week would amount to £120. Of this amount (less £20 statutory deduction) he would pay 2½%, that is £2 10s. by way of Federal Endowment Tax. If now these workers had their wages reduced by 5s. per man per week, the employer's wages bill that he would otherwise have to pay would be reduced by £6 per week. In the result he would pay £2 10s. by way of tax per week but be relieved of the payment in wages of £6 per week. In fact were the 5s. to be reduced by half he would have the whole of his tax refunded to him. I do not think it is necessary to say any more under this heading or to emphasise the deductions that must necessarily be drawn from the figures.

The Court has to be guided in its fixation of the basic wage by the provisions in the Act in which its powers are contained. When considering these it will be found that the words of the section under which it acts are clear and plain, to the effect that the amount to be prescribed by the Court must be based upon what has been termed the "needs" basis, founded upon the domestic obligations of the average worker. It is not necessary to review all the old matter as to what constitutes the domestic obligations of the average worker, it has come to be recognised now that the average worker is to be considered the married worker and that his domestic obligations comprise such a worker with a wife and two dependent children. It has been customary in the past to refer to these two children as children under 14 years of age, but the statistical information shows that the same result of two dependent children is reached even if we extend the age of dependency to 16 years.

Tables prepared by Mr. Goodes and appearing in the Schedule hereto give full and detailed particulars, and are well worth intensive study, from an economic and social standpoint. The figures relate to children under 16 years, and to ascertain their application to children under 15 years it is necessary to allocate 94% and 89% for those under 14 years. From whatever angle it may be viewed or however dependent children may be calculated, it will be seen from the Tables appearing in the Schedule hereto that the figure 2 cannot be exceeded without doing violence to statistical returns, whilst at the same time very many arguments based on the figures might be put forward for fractional reduction in that figure. This Court, however, in its Judgment in 1926 stated that it could not make any allowance for fractions of a child and that still remains.

I have said that the Act prescribes clearly that our basic wage is based upon the "needs" requirements of the family, but whilst that is the case, by another section of the Act the Court is inferentially required to bear in mind "what is fair and right in relation to any industrial matter having regard to the interests of the persons immediately concerned and of the community as a

whole" (section 4). It would be folly for this Court, and not in the interests of workers, to prescribe a wage which cannot be paid by industry, or which would have the effect of impeding the progress of industry in the State. In 1938 the Court fixed a new standard for the basic wage in Western Australia, based upon family requirements. It felt it was justified in doing this, considering the satisfactory financial position of the State, thereby raising the standard by 5s. to 6s. per week towards the purchasing power of the family. It has not been shown to us, nor even attempted, that the consequences of this increase in real wages acted as a detriment in any way to the productive capacity of the State. At the present time we are in the midst of a war of such violence and terrific consequences that it is impossible for mere mortals to foretell what financial and economic repercussions the State may experience. It will certainly take another 12 months before we can appreciate with any degree of exactness how this State stands. So far as are available, the figures of productivity are shown in the Schedule, and must be pronounced satisfactory. These, are, of course, only a partial reflection of the capacity of the State to pay wages of any certain amount. The real test is the available national income of the State. Mr. Goodes, who has made the investigation of national income a province peculiarly his own, has supplied the tables now appearing in the Schedule. On the whole, there is nothing in the productivity return, nor in the returns dealing with the national income, that would justify the Court in this connection in reducing the standard of living fixed in the 1938 Judgment.

CHILD ENDOWMENT.

I notice with satisfaction that at last some provision has been made to provide an endowment for large families. It is not my province to discuss the mean adopted for this provision, nor whether there should be any limit fixed on family income beyond which endowment should not operate, nor as to whether endowment should be paid to commence with the first child or the second child or thereafter. All these are matters for our Government and our politicians, with which the Court as a Court has no concern. I desire to recall, however, a portion of the judgment given in the basic wage declaration of 1927, shortly after I had taken the position of Judge of this Court. I said there—

"It is true that in providing for only two children there will be a number of children left unprovided for and even if three children were provided for there would still be a number outside the provision of the basic wage. But it is also true that when the basic wage compels industry to provide for two children in effect, compels provision for a number of non-existent children....."

The position as revealed by these figures clearly indicates the necessity of making provision in some other method than by a basic wage declaration founded on the ordinary needs of a married worker, for provision for those families where there are more than two dependent children, and some system of family endowment to make such provision ought to be adopted.

It is, of course, to be noted that the endowment provisions of 5s. per child do not repay for the maintenance and support of the children. This would amount to considerably higher sum. The Court, however, does know that the Commonwealth Parliament, with the knowledge that some States in their basic wage declarations purposed to provide for a family of man, wife, and three children and this State provides for a man, wife, and two children, has introduced legislation to provide for endowment for dependent children in excess of one in the family. It is also some satisfaction to note that it has now been pronounced in authoritative quarters that the basic wage prescribed by the Federal Court, whilst a fairly generous provision for a family of three, was a meagre and insufficient provision for a family of four. This Court after an examination of the Harvester Judgment in 1926 came to the same conclusion, and as a result increased the Harvester figures, plus what was known as the Powers 3s., by an amount of 5s. per week. Thus the Court has now been fully justified in the action it took at that time and it is a satisfactory, though a tardy recognition of principles and practice laid down in the first judgment, though much criticized at the time.

Let me now summarise briefly the reasons that impel me to the conclusion that no change shall be made in the present basic wage. These are—

Firstly:—The financial and productivity and national income returns annexed hereto are such as to exhibit no indication of a reduced standard of living being necessary.

Secondly:—The Minister of the Commonwealth Government in introducing the Child Endowment Tax quoted and adopted the following statement from the basic wage judgment of the Federal Court delivered recently—

“On our accepted standards of living, looking at it from the ‘needs’ point of view only, I regard the present basic wage as adequate for a family unit of three, but think it offers only a meagre existence for a family unit of four.” (By the Chief Judge.)

Having in mind this standard, the Commonwealth Government has passed the present Child Endowment Enactment providing for family endowment, commencing with a family unit of four. The difference between the Federal basic wage and the basic wage of this Court is that this Court provides for the family unit of four not a meagre existence but a reasonable standard of existence, according to our accepted notions of family requirements in the community. I hold that the difference in the concept of a meagre existence and a reasonable existence is not such as would justify the Court in reducing its past standards. Should the necessity arise to tax the unmarried or childless male adult, that is a matter for Governments to determine through their income tax laws.

Thirdly:—To adopt the suggestion of the employers’ advocate of a set off of 5s. per week would mean, in effect, the repayment by the workers out of their wages of the endowment tax paid by the employers, and, in addition to that, would free the employer from wages payment of about a similar amount. To put it another way, the employer would pay 2½% Child Endowment Tax on his wages fund and he would be relieved of the payment to his employees of about 5% of that fund. Thus the incidence and burden of the tax would be placed otherwise than was intended by the legislature.

Under direction the statistical advisers whose names I have mentioned have prepared some very interesting graphs, serving to illustrate some aspects of the development taking place since the 1938 Judgment as regards the basic wage. Chart 1 shows the retail price of the various elements constituting the basic wage in the metropolitan area from January 1st, 1938, to March 31st, 1941. This shows in an easily assimilable form the increase that has taken place in the case of

- (1) Food and groceries;
- (2) Clothing;
- (3) Miscellaneous expenditure,

and in all the items combined to make up the total basic wage. The rent element throughout has remained static, or practically so, and the largest increase is shown in the clothing. Food and groceries show remarkable fluctuation. It is also evident from this graph that the clothing item in the family budget is the one that requires closest inspection from a point of view of price increase.

Chart 2 shows similar information to Chart No. 1 as applied to Kalgoorlie and Boulder, and the same remarks, generally speaking, apply. The Kalgoorlie-Boulder rent figure still remains abnormally high at £1 7s. 6d. per week, though the accommodation provided is no better than when the rental figure was 17s. 6d. or less per week. Through this channel alone all industry on the Goldfields and in outlying parts of the State is being overburdened inordinately. Rent here forms 26.5% of the total basic wage, whilst in the metropolitan area the proportion is 22.5%.

Chart No. 3 presents the basic wage from a different angle. Here we see the constituents of the basic wage for the metropolitan area shown in relative proportions so that for each of the years 1938 and 1939 and up to the first quarter of 1941 the relative expenditure on each item as compared with the total may be seen at a glance. At one time it was considered that food, groceries, and rent filled about 66% of the family budget. This chart shows that this is no longer the case.

DECLARATION.

In pursuance of the provisions of Part VII of the above Act, the Court of Arbitration hereby determines and declares the basic wage to be paid to male and female workers shall be as follows:—

Adults.

(1) Metropolitan Area, which for this purpose shall be taken to be that portion of the State comprised within a radius of fifteen (15) miles from the General Post Office, Perth:—

	Per Week.
	£ s. d.
Males	4 8 0
Females	2 7 6

(2) Agricultural Areas, being the South-West Land Division of the State, except such portion thereof as is comprised within the Metropolitan Area as defined herein:—

	Per Week.
	£ s. d.
Males	4 9 3
Females	2 8 2

(3) Goldfields Areas and all other portions of the State, exclusive of the South-West Land Division:—

	Per Week.
	£ s. d.
Males	5 3 6
Females	2 15 11

Apprentices and Junior Workers.

(4) The wages being paid to these workers will be altered proportionately if and when necessary to the alterations in the basic wages above declared by the application of the percentage where percentages are fixed in the Award or Industrial Agreement and by direct proportion where the amount and not percentage is prescribed.

General.

(5) Payment shall be *pro rata* where the term of employment is less than one (1) week.

(Sgd.) WALTER DWYER,
President.

[L.S.]

MR. TRAINER:

In this year’s inquiry there was not a great deal of information before the Court. Mr. Carter, on behalf of the employers, said that they were favourable to the maintenance of the *status quo*. He further urged that the Child Endowment Act should be regarded by the Court as a set off in the fixation of the basic wage. It is now well known that the child endowment legislation endows a family with a payment of 5s. for every child under 16 after the first one. Employers have for many years claimed that the Court had allowed for too many non-existent children. The Child Endowment Act in this year’s inquiry provided the employers with a vehicle to enable them to ask the Court for a reduction in the standard of living as typified in the Court’s determination of the average of two dependent children.

No one is able to say what effect the child endowment legislation will have upon the State’s economy, or how it will affect costs of production or even the cost of living and, in my view, to attempt any sort of estimate would be mere conjecture; this Court must have something more tangible and substantial than guess-work for it to justify any disturbance of existing basic wage standards. The legislative authorities have not directed this or any other Court in the Commonwealth to have regard to the new legislation, but they did, however, know the basis and components of basic wage determinations in all States and also the Federal decisions.

I feel, for my own part, that the child endowment must be regarded as an additional gift to Australian mothers who possess more than one dependent child under

16 years of age, and it would be quite wrong and, indeed, unfair, in my opinion, to regard the 5s. per child as a set off against the basic wage as previously determined by this Court. The employer, under the endowment legislation, has to pay a pay roll tax of 2½% on his total wages over the first £20, and, after an examination of the Act, it is quite conceivable that to reduce the basic wage by 5s. per week would enable many employers to make a substantial profit after they had paid their 2½% pay roll tax. Surely it is reasonable to assume that this was never intended by the Parliament, and Mr. Carter, or Mr. Walsh, in their wildest dreams would not seriously suggest that the legislation was designed to produce such an anomaly.

Apart from this, the Court had no information to guide it, and no evidence was submitted that could logically be utilised to cancel a benefit which the Federal Parliament apparently desired to bestow upon Australian motherhood.

When national emergency had imposed additional taxation burdens on basic wage earners it was several times urged, on the workers' behalf, in these yearly inquiries, that the Court should award some allowance as a set off to this taxation. Rightly or wrongly this Court refused to recognise these overtures, in the belief that the Legislature, being cognisant of basic wage determinations, it deliberately imposed these added burdens on basic wage earners on the basis of equality of sacrifice.

When the question is in the reverse, in my opinion the added benefit of child endowment could not logically be regarded by the Court as a set off against the basic wage, and it is for that reason that I agree with the decision, with the reservation that I do not subscribe to the idea that wages and standards should not be raised in war time.

Mr. THOMAS:

The parties who appeared before the Court in this year's inquiry did not ask for any departure from the standards laid down by the Court in its previous declarations, but Mr. Carter, on behalf of the employers, requested that the child endowment of 5s. should be considered by the Court as a set off against the upkeep of one of the children for which the Court makes provision.

The Industrial Arbitration Act places upon this Court the responsibility for deciding a basic wage sufficient to enable the average worker, to whom it applies, to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligations to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject.

One of the first points to be decided by the Court at its initial inquiry in 1926 was—What size family was to be regarded as the average family to be provided for? In its declaration the Court provided for a family of man, wife, and two children.

According to return No. 9, submitted in the present inquiry by the Statistical Officer, the average number of children under 16 years of age—per husband is 1.44 and under 14 years 1.26. It is therefore clear that in providing for two children, the Court has provided for more than the average family.

I consider that some adjustment should be made so as to bring the basic wage into line with what the returns furnished show to be the average family.

At the present time great efforts are being made to extend local manufactures. The fact that the State basic wage for the metropolitan area exceeds the Federal basic wage for Perth and Fremantle by 6s. per week, adds to the many handicaps local manufacturers have in meeting Eastern States competition.

SCHEDULE.

STATEMENT NO. I.

Value of Production.

Western Australia.

Years 1926-27 to 1939-40.

Year.	Recorded Net Value (a).			"Real" Net Value Index No.—(b). (1926-27 = 100)			Net Value of Material Production per head of Mean Population.	
	Primary. (1)	Manufacturing. (2)	Total. (3)	Primary. (4)	Manufacturing. (5)	Total. (6)	Recorded Value. (7)	"Real" Value Index No. (b). (1926-27 = 100) (8)
	£	£	£				£	
1926-27 ...	16,255,928	6,907,023	23,162,951	100	100	100	60·0	100
1927-28 ...	18,114,117	7,690,123	25,804,240	111	111	111	64·5	107
1928-29 ...	15,980,365	7,968,649	23,949,014	94	111	99	57·8	92
1929-30 ...	13,372,828	7,488,060	20,860,888	80	105	88	49·0	80
1930-31 ...	8,633,090	5,281,111	13,914,201	56	81	64	32·3	57
1931-32 ...	11,911,099	4,605,764	16,516,863	85	77	82	38·1	74
1932-33 ...	12,356,975	5,061,842	17,418,817	91	88	90	39·9	81
1933-34 ...	14,987,947	5,444,280	20,432,227	111	95	106	46·4	93
1934-35 ...	14,087,719	6,284,923	20,372,642	102	108	104	46·0	91
1935-36 ...	16,175,921	7,504,209	23,680,130	117	128	120	52·9	103
1936-37 ...	18,223,562	7,946,697	26,170,259	127	131	128	57·9	110
1937-38 ...	19,410,324	8,562,294	27,972,618	135	140	136	61·2	115
1938-39 ...	17,987,859	8,775,586	26,763,445	122	140	127	57·8	106
1939-40 ...	(c)23,180,000	9,027,728	(c)32,208,000	(c) 154	142	(c) 151	(c) 69·1	(c) 125

(a) Net Value in the case of "Primary" represents Gross Value less Marketing Costs and the Value of Goods Consumed in the process of production; while, in the case of "Manufacturing" it represents Value of Output less the cost of raw materials used and fuel, power, etc., consumed.

(b) Represents Net Value in terms of purchasing power (as determined by the Retail Prices All Items ("C" Series) Index Nos.), expressed as an Index-Number, the year 1926-27 being taken as a base = 100.

(c) The value of Primary Production should be treated as provisional.

Note.—Horizontal comparison between columns (4), (5), (6) and (8) must not be made, as in each case figures for the year 1926-27 have been equated to 100, irrespective of their relative magnitude.

STATEMENT No. II.

STATEMENT IN RESPECT TO THE VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN THE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Value of Production (a).

Year.	Recorded Production. (1)	Total Amount "Real" Production Index No. (b). (1926-27 = 100.) (2)	Per Person Engaged.	
			Recorded Production Index No. (1926-27 = 100.) (3)	"Real" Production Index No. (c). (1926-27 = 100.) (4)
1924 ...	£ 6,958,472	105	90	94
1925-26 ...	6,407,409	94	87	88
1926-27 ...	6,907,023	100	100	100
1927-28 ...	7,690,123	111	106	105
1928-29 ...	7,968,649	111	107	103
1929-30 ...	7,488,060	105	107	104
1930-31 ...	5,281,111	81	101	107
1931-32 ...	4,605,764	77	97	112
1932-33 ...	5,061,842	88	96	116
1933-34 ...	5,444,280	95	95	114
1934-35 ...	6,284,923	108	99	117
1935-36 ...	7,504,209	128	101	118
1936-37 ...	7,946,697	131	102	115
1937-38 (d) ...	8,562,294	140	104	117
1938-39 ...	8,775,586	140	106	117
1939-40 ...	9,027,728	142	110	120

(a) Value added in the course of manufacture, i.e., value of output less value of raw materials used and fuel, power, etc., consumed.

(b) Represents column (1) in terms of purchasing power (as determined by the Retail Prices All Items ("C" Series) Index Nos.) expressed as an Index Number, the year 1926-27 being taken as a base = 100.

(c) Represents column (3) in terms of purchasing power as determined by the Retail Prices All Items ("C" Series) Index Nos.

(d) The total number of establishments furnishing returns, and the number of these which were operating in the Metropolitan Area, were respectively, as follows:—1936-37—2,032, 1,270; 1937-38—2,066, 1,251; 1938-39—2,129, 1,275; 1939-40—2,129, 1,293.

Note.—Horizontal comparison between columns (2), (3), and (4) must not be made, as in each case figures for the year 1926-27 have been equated to 100, irrespective of their relative magnitude.

STATEMENT No. III.

National Income.

Year.	Australia :		Western Australia :	
	Produced National Income. (a)	Available National Income.	Produced Community Income.	Available Community Income.
1936-37	£m. 760	£m. 725	£m. 48.5	£m. 41.5
1937-38	796	761	51.9	44.7
1938-39	788	753	52.3	44.4
1939-40	(approx.) 863	828	53.7	45.8
1940-41	(approx.) 900 (estimate)	865	(approx.) 53.5 (estimate)	45.5

(a) As given by Mr. Colin Clark in "Queensland Economic News," Vol. 9, No. 11.

Note.—Figures for Australia and Western Australia must not be compared horizontally in the table, as they are compiled by different methods.

STATEMENT No. III.—continued.

Western Australia.

Year.	Produced Income.		Available Income.	
	Per Head.	Per Head at 1936-37 Price Level.	Per Head.	Per Head at 1936-37 Price Level.
1936-37 ...	£ per annum. 107	£ per annum. 107	£ per annum. 92	£ per annum. 92
1937-38 ...	114	113	98	97
1938-39 ...	113	110	96	94
1939-40 (approx.)	115	110	98	94
1940-41 (est.)	114	104	97	88

STATEMENT No. IV.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16.

Males and Females with Dependent Children under 16 and the number of dependent children as recorded in the 1933 Census Report, Page 1141.

Children per person.	Males with Dependent Children.	Number of Children.	Females with Dependent Children.	Number of Children.
1	19,416	19,416	2,154	2,154
2	15,496	30,992	893	1,786
3	8,803	26,409	450	1,350
4	4,768	19,072	208	832
5	2,447	12,235	83	415
6	1,186	7,116	34	204
7	479	3,353	17	119
8	192	1,536	4	32
9	52	468	1	9
10+	25	253	...	...
	52,864	120,830	3,844	6,901

Average number of dependent children under 16 per female with dependent children, 1.80.

Average number of dependent children under 16 per male with dependent children, 2.29.

Average number of dependent children per husband enumerated with wife (Census p. 2361), 1.48.

Average number of dependent children per adult male (Census pp. 711 and 1141), 0.82.

STATEMENT No. V.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—EMPLOYEES AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16.

The Census Report of 1933 does not contain information about dependent children in conjunction with employees for the separate States of Australia; tables for Australia as a whole only are given. On the basis of these tables and that relating to all persons in Western Australia with dependent children (quoted above), the following estimate of employees with dependent children under 16 in Western Australia at Census date was prepared.

STATEMENT No. V.—*continued.**Estimated Distribution of Dependent Children under 16 among Employees.*

Children per Person.	Males with Dependent Children.	Children.	Females with Dependent Children.	Children.
1	13,420	13,420	629	629
2	9,895	19,790	212	424
3	5,835	17,505	70	210
4	3,035	12,140	30	120
5	1,525	7,625	7	35
6	775	4,650	2	12
7	330	2,310	...	...
8	127	1,016	...	...
9	42	378	...	...
10+	16	166	...	...
	35,000	79,000	950	1,430

Adult married males with dependent children under 16	35,000
Adult married males without dependent children	20,700
Adult single males	37,000
Single males under 21	19,000
Total male employees	111,700
Total children of male employees	79,000

Average number of dependent children under 16 per male employee with dependent children, 2.26.

Average number of dependent children per married male employee, 1.42.

Average number of dependent children per adult male employee, 0.85.

STATEMENT No. VII.

Summary of Statement No. VI.

AUSTRALIA: HUSBANDS AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

Age of Husbands.	Percentage Age Distribution.		Average Number of Dependent Children under 16.	
	All Husbands.	Husbands with Dependent Children.	All Husbands.	Husbands with Dependent Children.
Under 21 ...	0.3	0.2	0.62	1.10
21 to 59 ...	83.9	95.7	1.66	2.30
60 and over...	15.8	4.1	0.28	1.62
All Ages ...	100.0	100.0	1.44	2.19

As recorded at the Census of 1933, husbands aged between 21 and 60 had, on the average, 1.66 dependent children under 16. Of these husbands, 72.4% had dependent children. The average number of dependent children of husbands with dependent children in the age group was 2.30.

STATEMENT No. VI.

AUSTRALIA: HUSBANDS (a) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE IN CONJUNCTION WITH INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933, AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

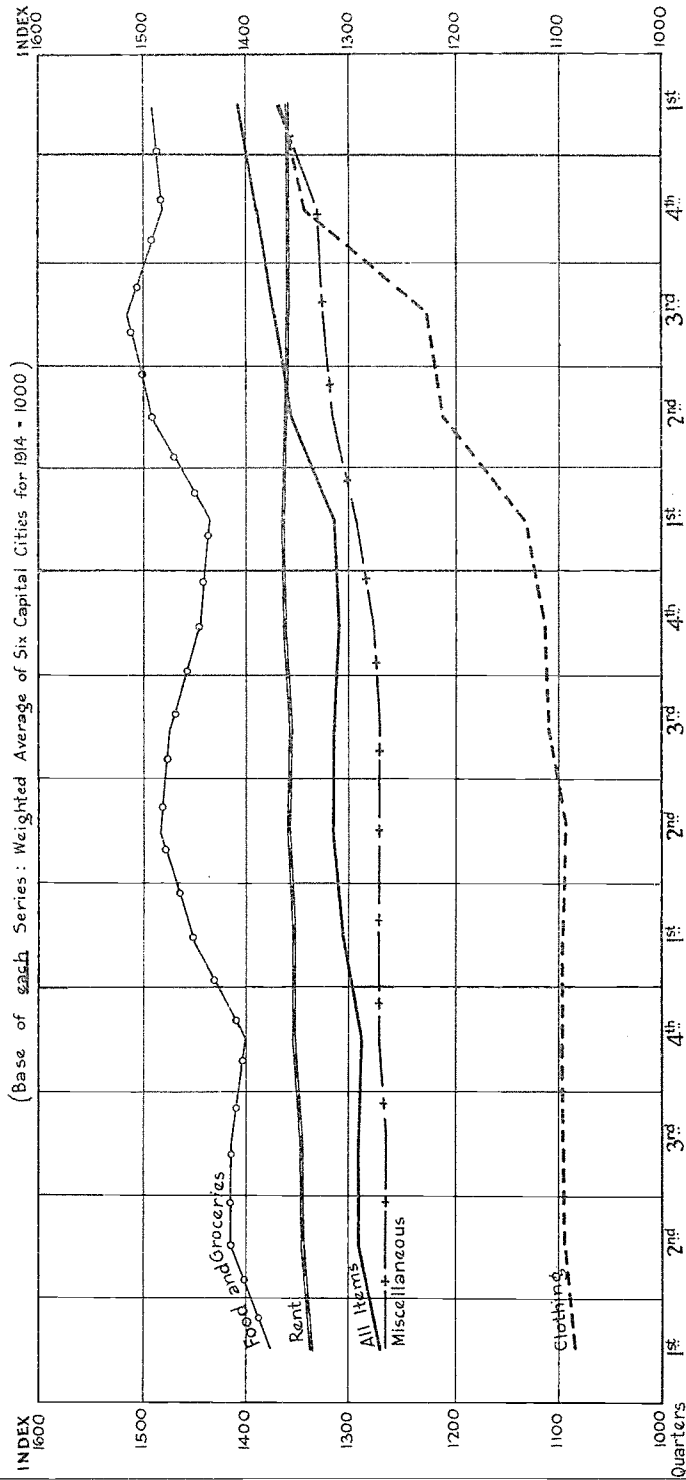
Age of Husband.	Husbands with Dependent Children Numbering—											Total.	Average Number of Dependent Children.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
ALL INCOMES.														
16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
17	22	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	.43
18	109	86	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	.50
19	382	445	33	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	863	.60
20	807	992	115	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,925	.65
21 to 24 ...	10,984	13,686	4,552	861	137	20	2	4	...	...	...	...	30,246	.85
25 to 29 ...	29,667	38,405	24,092	9,306	2,796	744	190	29	11	...	...	...	105,240	1.24
30 to 34 ...	27,266	42,221	39,522	21,177	9,618	3,977	1,525	475	144	34	4	...	145,963	1.76
35 to 39 ...	22,952	34,373	41,208	26,797	15,050	7,675	3,766	1,550	595	173	48	...	154,187	2.18
40 to 44 ...	28,965	36,713	38,914	26,213	15,972	8,552	4,652	2,191	859	318	101	...	163,450	2.16
45 to 49 ...	41,258	36,624	28,876	18,270	10,727	6,005	3,256	1,507	617	226	106	...	147,472	1.76
50 to 54 ...	49,341	28,894	17,361	9,584	5,430	2,864	1,459	665	294	104	38	...	116,034	1.25
55 to 59 ...	50,672	17,895	8,421	4,235	2,213	1,062	521	256	97	28	13	...	85,413	.79
60 to 64 ...	51,326	10,489	3,962	1,697	823	374	214	84	44	8	3	...	69,024	.45
65 to 69 ...	44,943	5,164	1,496	646	297	128	70	29	11	5	2	...	52,791	.24
70 and Over	52,967	3,008	778	292	116	56	20	7	5	3	...	...	57,252	.11
Not Stated ...	1,757	828	585	311	130	75	40	17	8	2	2	...	3,755	1.14
Total ...	413,419	269,840	209,922	119,400	63,311	31,532	15,715	6,815	2,685	901	317	...	1,133,857	1.44
Percentages	36.5%	23.8%	18.5%	10.5%	5.6%	2.8%	1.4%	0.6%	0.2%	0.08%	0.02%	...	100.0%	...

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

CHART (I)

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

of (i) Food and Groceries (ii) Rent (4 and 5 Roomed Houses) (iii) Clothing (iv) Miscellaneous Expenditure and (v) "All Items" of Household Expenditure (viz. Groups I-IV combined) in the METROPOLITAN AREA for each of the quarters during the period January 1st 1938 to March 31st 1941



1938

1939

1940

1941

CHART II

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

of: (i) Food and Groceries (ii) Rent (4 and 5 Roomed Houses) (iii) Clothing (iv) Miscellaneous Expenditure, and (v) "All Items" of Household Expenditure (viz. Groups I-IV Combined) in KALGOORLIE-BOLDER for each of the quarters during the period Jan. 1st 1938 to Mar. 31st 1941
(Base of each Series: Weighted average of six Capital Cities for 1914 = 1000)

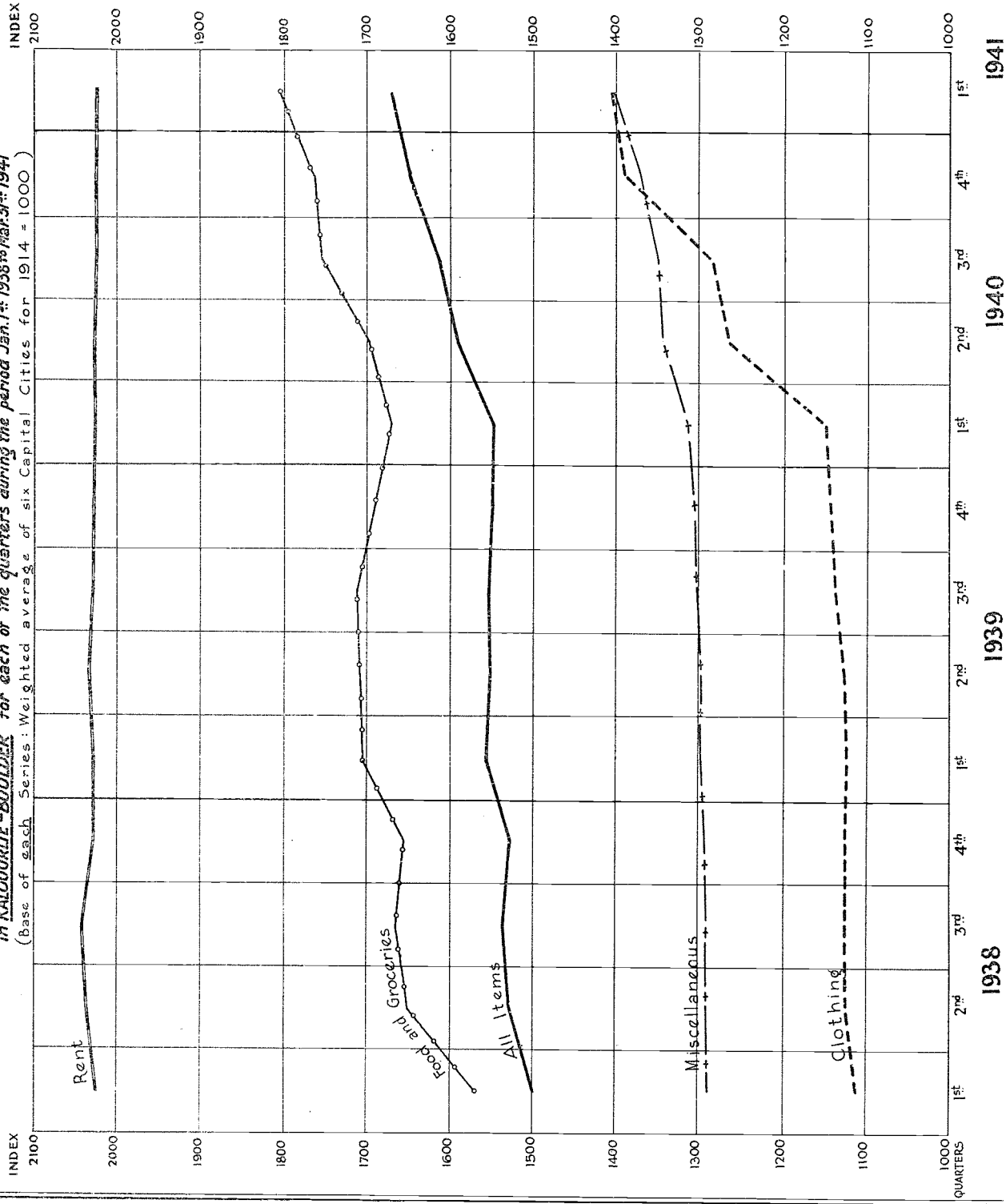


CHART III HOUSE RENTS AND MONETARY EQUIVALENTS OF RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS (Food & Groceries, Clothing, & Miscellaneous Household Expenditure)

QUARTERLY MOVEMENTS IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA - MARCH QUARTER 1938 TO MARCH QUARTER 1941

NOTE: (a) The data are presented below in the form of a band chart
 (b) In computing the monetary equivalents of the index numbers it has been assumed that the Metropolitan indexes for Food, Clothing, & Miscellaneous Household Expenditure for the quarter ended March 31st 1938, may be represented by monetary equivalents of £1.10.9, 14/9 & 15/- respectively. Such amounts being the corresponding elements of the Basic Wage declared by the State Court of Arbitration in its Declaration of June 15th 1938.

