

wise (69 cases). In 100 cases (5.5 per cent.) the claim was withdrawn. In 310 cases (16.9 per cent.) the declaration was refused, and in 525 cases (28.7 per cent.) the award was declared binding.

Authority	Percentage of cases in which the procedure ended as follows :			
	Claim withdrawn	Agreement reached	Award declared binding	Declaration refused
Permanent conciliators	6.0	51.4	26.3	16.3
Federal Minister of Labour	1.8	30.8	45.5	21.9
Total : 1931	5.5	48.9	28.7	16.9
1930	4.6	44.5	23.7	27.2
1929	3.3	53.1	17.9	25.7

Results of the Austrian Agricultural Census of 1930.

An agricultural census was held in Austria on 14 June 1930, of which the results have now appeared, and include data of interest in connection with labour questions.¹ Some comparisons are possible with the last preceding agricultural census, that of 18 January 1902. Allowance must, however, be made for the length of time which has elapsed, the intervention of the war, and also for the fact that the 1902 census was taken in January and the 1930 census in June.

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

The number of agricultural and forestry enterprises, omitting dwarf enterprises of less than 2 hectares in extent, has increased from 277,866 in 1902 to 286,166 in 1930², or by 8,300. The increase has been almost exclusively in enterprises of from 2 to 10 hectares,

¹ AUSTRIA. BUNDESAMT FÜR STATISTIK: *Landwirtschaftliche Betriebszählung in der Republik Österreich vom 14. Juni 1930: Gesamtergebnisse für Österreich*. Vienna, 1932.

L. OBERASCHER: "Österreich: Die Ergebnisse der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebszählung 1930", in *Wirtschaftsdienst*, 18 Nov. 1932, XVII. Jhrg., H. 46.

² In all comparisons quoted between the two censuses, the area of pre-war territory used as a basis is identical with the present area of post-war territory, omitting Burgenland.

while enterprises of from 10 to 100 hectares have decreased in number. In other words, small peasant property has gained on large peasant property, which has probably suffered by undue subdivision on inheritance. The movement, however, has not been uniform for the whole of Austria. In hilly districts the smallest type of peasant property appears to have been unable to maintain itself adequately. It is noticeable that population has also migrated from the hilly districts.

Number of Enterprises using Paid Help

From all enterprises, agricultural and forestry together, recorded in 1930, namely, 433,360, a few (2,040) may be subtracted as being merely subsidiary to other undertakings and not giving rise to a whole-time occupation for any person. Of the remainder, 4,868 are worked by one person only, 233,440 by one person with the help of his family, 141,710 by one person, his family, and paid help, and 7,700 by paid workers only. In all, only 34.5 per cent. of all enterprises use some paid help.

COMPOSITION OF THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

The composition of the agricultural population is as follows. The total population occupied in agricultural and forestry numbers 1,718,077, of whom nearly one-half, namely, 837,703, are women or girls. Out of this total 50,529 persons (13,494 women or girls) are engaged in forestry; 1,395,100 persons, or 81.2 per cent., are permanently engaged, while 322,977 persons, or 18.8 per cent., are temporarily engaged.

As might be expected from the figures quoted in reference to the number and size of enterprises, the great preponderance of the agricultural populations are working farmers or members of farmers' families. The figures are as follows: 480,424 (including 132,547 women), or 28 per cent., are heads of enterprises; further, 780,808 (517,848 women), or 45.4 per cent., are members of farmers' families, of whom 633,415 (444,391 women) are permanently engaged in agriculture; together, heads of enterprises and members of their families assisting them make up 73.4 per cent. of the total agricultural population, or nearly three-quarters. Paid workers constitute only just over one-quarter, namely, 456,845 persons (187,308 women). The composition of the whole group of paid workers itself shows that the two most important groups are farm servants, 248,988 persons (118,649 women), or 54.5 per cent., and day workers, 122,165 persons (44,372 women), or 26.8 per cent. There are 41,484 seasonal workers, of whom 19,389 are aliens.

Comparisons are possible with the census of 1902 for the agricultural population only, without forestry workers. This population, which numbered 1,391,651 persons in 1902 and 1,418,793 persons in 1930, shows a total net increase of 27,142 persons, which is entirely due to an increase of 131,389 persons in the two groups, taken to-

gether, of heads of enterprises and members of their families assisting them ; these together have risen from 1,013,687 persons in 1902 to 1,145,076 persons in 1930. Simultaneously the number of hired workers ¹ has decreased by 104,247 persons, that is, from 377,964 persons in 1902 to 273,717 persons in 1930. This decrease, it is interesting to note, includes almost a halving of the number of hired salaried employees, who number only 6,286 in 1930 as against 11,607 in 1902, in spite of the fact that large estates over 100 hectares, which would presumably require their services, have increased by 261, from 5,554 to 5,815. It would certainly appear that the shrinkage in the group of hired salaried employees is due to the depression.

In general, the marked tendency (presumably mostly since the war) for members of farmers' families to stay on the family farm, thus greatly diminishing the number of jobs available for paid workers, is comparable to the same tendency which was noted when the results of the German agricultural census of 1925 were examined. ² The official commentary on the census draws attention to the possible effects of the abolition of conscription, which, it is stated, formerly caused many peasants' sons to be absent for years together from their farm homes.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The number of women engaged in agriculture has remained considerable, namely 837,703, or 48.8 per cent. of the total agricultural and forestry population of 1,718,077. This may be contrasted with the proportion of women engaged in non-agricultural occupations, which is 30 per cent. only of the non-agricultural occupied population. Of women engaged in agriculture, 135,547 are recorded as heads of enterprises, 517,848 as members of farmers' families, and 187,308 as paid workers. These figures constitute 27.6, 66.3 and 41.0 per cent. of their respective groups, both sexes. Thus, for every 3 men paid workers in agriculture there were 2 women paid workers.

The number of children under 14 years of age occupied in agriculture and forestry is 74,567, of whom 36,786 are girls. They are distributed as follows : 5,667 (2,899 girls) are working permanently, and 65,498 (32,565 girls) are working temporarily, on the farms of relatives ; 2,789 (1,092 girls) are working permanently, 561 (215 girls) temporarily, and 52 (15 girls) in seasonal work, for wages. Of all children under 14 occupied, 511 are occupied in forestry enterprises. The official commentary to the report states : " It is to be noted that, in the course of the statistical calculations, the observation was made that the number of occupied children was frequently given as far too low, so that the aggregate figure quoted for child labour in agriculture can scarcely be considered to bring out fully the importance of child labour in agriculture. "

¹ Omitting paid workers in temporary employment. The records of the 1902 census do not admit of a comparison.

² Cf. *Industrial and Labour Information*, Vol. XXVI, No. 10, 4 June 1928, p. 351.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING OF THE PEASANT POPULATION

One of the most interesting of the points included in the census records relates to the vocational training of the peasant and land-holding population, figures which show how few among those responsible for carrying on an agricultural enterprise have received systematic instruction in their life work. Of 1,261,232 heads of enterprises and members of their families assisting them, 37,024 persons, or only between 2 and 3 per cent., working on 25,664 enterprises ¹, or about 8 per cent. of all enterprises ², have received some type of vocational training, as follows: 986 persons, working on 829 enterprises, have received the most advanced university type of vocational education; 1,833 persons, working on 1,504 enterprises, have attended a middle-grade, 9,514 persons, working on 7,151 enterprises, a lower-grade, and 24,691 persons, working on 18,000 enterprises, a continuation, agricultural school. There are unfortunately no figures as to any training received by wage-paid workers.

USE OF MACHINERY

While motor-drawn transport and motor-drawn machinery is very little developed, in some directions much progress has been made in mechanisation. Power up to 313,379 h.p. is now developed from 84,166 motors, of which 50,384 are electrical. Comparison is possible with the 1902 census in respect of machines used, and shows the great progress which has been made. Of 433,360 existing agricultural and forestry enterprises, 291,769, or 67.3 per cent., now have one or more machines. The total number of six typical machines (threshing machines, chaff cutters, grinding mills, seed drillers, mowing machines, milk separators) has trebled, from 216,011 in 1902 to 611,697 in 1930. Particularly noticeable is the increase from 5,926 to 127,853 milk separators and from 1,483 to 23,676 mowing machines. Machinery is used even on some of the smallest enterprises.

The answers on the census schedules did not permit of any trustworthy records being established as to the number of days in the year worked by various groups of the agricultural population other than heads of enterprises or full-time paid employees; this is much to be regretted, as it would have been possible thereby to have gained some idea of the amount of labour contributed by part-time assistants. Considerations of expense have also prevented the computation of the number of persons whose principal occupation is agriculture. If the German census of 1925 is typical, a large number of persons divide their time between agriculture and industry.

¹ Enterprises on which there were trained persons of different grades are recorded separately for each such grade in the partial figures which follow, but once only to make up this total of 25,664.

² 314,577 enterprises, omitting enterprises under 2 hectares.