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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 21st November showed some decline as compared with 24th October.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 22·2 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 21·9 at 24th October, 1932, and 21·4 at 23rd November, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 21st November, 1932, was 25·7 and for females 13·0. At 24th October, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 25·5 and 12·5.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that at 21st November, 1932, there were approximately 9,373,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 24,000 less than a month before, and 149,000 less than a year before.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 21st November, 1932, there were 2,189,258 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 49,810 more than a month before, and 118,816 more than a year before. The total on 21st November, 1932, included 1,802,987 men, 62,513 boys, 279,536 women and 44,222 girls. It was made up of 767,518 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,060,808 applicants for transitional payments, 222,741 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 138,191 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 21st November, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 376,687 men, 9,461 boys, 120,336 women and 6,514 girls who were on short time or otherwise suspended from work on the understanding that they were shortly to return to their former employment. The total of 512,998 was 4,075 more than a month before, and 77,293 more than a year before. It included 451,797 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 37,374 applicants for transitional payments, and 23,827 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 21st November, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 96,106 men, 122 boys, 1,306 women and 16 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are mainly employed in dock, harbour, river and canal service. The total of 97,550 was 1,085 less than a month before. It included 62,479 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 33,796 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,275 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Comparisons of the numbers on the registers with those for a year ago are affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes.

*Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.*—The seasonal decline continued in the building industry, public works contracting, the distributive trades, and

the transport, hotel, boarding-house, etc., services. There was also some decline in the clothing, lace, jute, and electrical apparatus industries.

On the other hand, employment improved in the cotton industry, in textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing, in most of the metal industries, and in the motor vehicle and glass industries.

### WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November resulted in a decrease estimated at about £30,500 in the weekly full-time wages of about 238,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £1,570 in those of 17,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by the reductions were those employed in the preparing and spinning sections of the cotton industry; the higher paid workers in steel melting shops and rolling mills in various districts; blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and North Lincolnshire; and slate quarrymen in North Wales. Amongst the workers whose wages were increased were shale miners and shale oil workers in Scotland.

During the first eleven months of 1932, the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of nearly £235,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 1,880,000 workpeople, and net increases of £2,350 in those of about 33,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 43 per cent. above the level of July, 1914; for food alone the average increase was approximately 25 per cent. These percentages were the same as those for 1st November. The corresponding figures for a year earlier were 48 for all items and 32 for food only.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined proportionately to the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November was 17. In addition, 12 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 136,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in November was about 714,000 working days. These totals are mainly accounted for by the dispute in the spinning section of the cotton industry, which began on 31st October and ended on 5th November.













summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for various other industries :-

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES. Table with columns for Industry, Workpeople included in the Returns for November, 1932, November, 1932, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before, Year before.

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES. Table with columns for Industry, Number of Workpeople Employed, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople, Week ended 26th Nov., 1932, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before, Year before, etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS. The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 21st November, 1932†, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :-

Table with columns for Divisions, Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1932, (Totals.), Percentage Unemployed at 21st November, 1932, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a Month before, Year before.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS. The following Table shows, month by month from November, 1931, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The percentages for each month have been calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers of insured persons at the end of the preceding June, no allowance having been made for the monthly changes in the insured population between 1st July of one year and 30th June of the following year.

Table with columns for Dates, Males, Females, Wholly Unemployed and Casuals, Temporarily stopped, Total, Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.

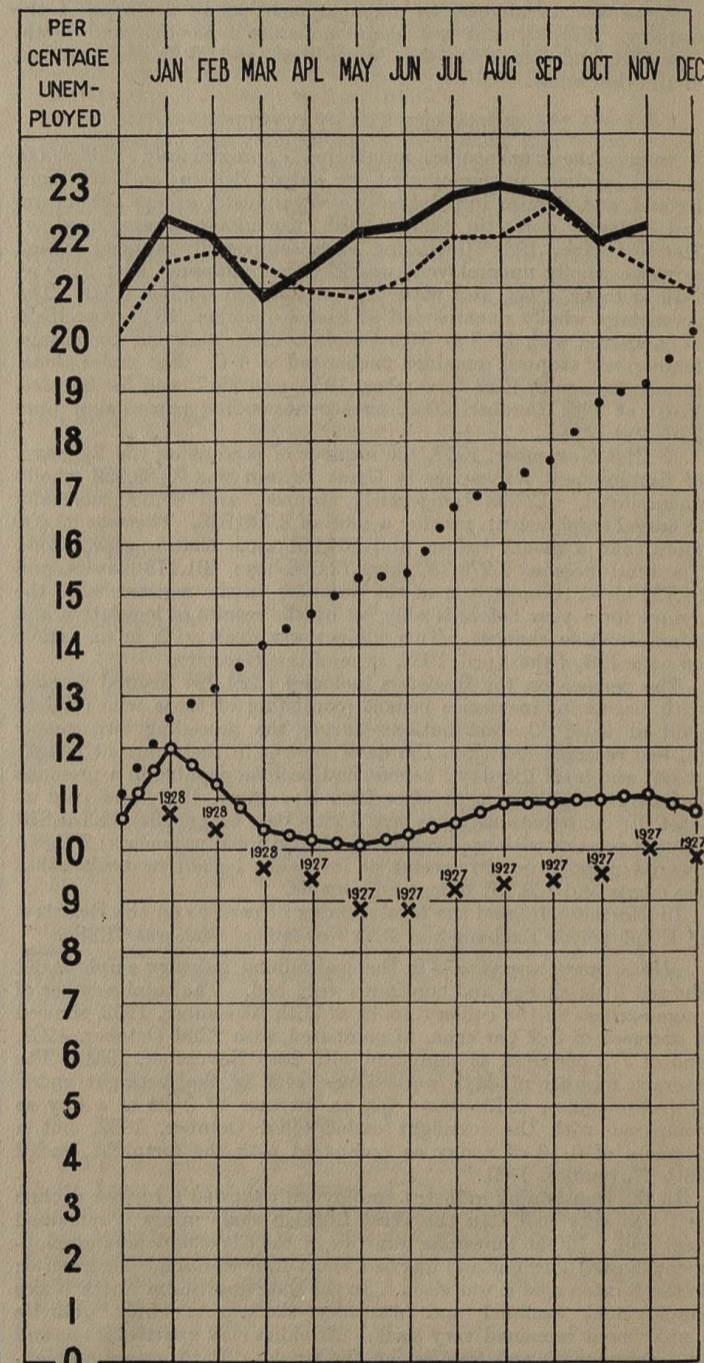
\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages. † In Northern Ireland the count was taken on 28th November, 1932.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :-

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1932. Broken Curve - - - - - = 1931. Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1930. Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean for 1923-25 and 1927-29.

X The crosses indicate the minimum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1923-25 and 1927-31. The maximum percentages in those years occurred in 1931.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING NOVEMBER, 1932.

Table with columns for Area, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Numbers, Percentage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of systematic search, duplication of applications has been discovered.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

NOTE.—The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. In the comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates the figures relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults to juveniles, and of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued very bad, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34.1 at 21st November, 1932, the same percentage as at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 27.1 at 23rd November, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.2 (from 22.9 to 23.1), but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0.2 (from 11.2 to 11.0).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th November, 1932, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1932, and of 7.3 per cent. as compared with 28th November, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week\* in the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, was 4.62, an increase of 0.08 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, but a decrease of 0.16 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th November, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 26th November, 1932, and the average number of days worked per week\* during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Table with columns for Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at 26th Nov., 1932, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before, Year before, Average Number of Days worked per week\* by the Mines, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before, Year before.

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, was 1.17 days per week, of which 1.12 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, was 1.25 days per week, of which 1.19 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 28th November, 1931, were 1.01 days per week, and 0.97 of a day per week, respectively. The average non-winding time, for each of the three periods under review, was between one-fifth and one-quarter of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 26th November, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 17,054,100 tons, as compared with 16,371,500 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1932, and 18,089,200 tons in the four weeks ended 28th November, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 21st November, 1932, and the increases

\* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

† Including Cannock Chase.

or decreases as compared with 24th October, 1932, and 23rd November, 1931, are shown in the following Table :-

Table with columns for Area, Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 21st November, 1932, Numbers, Percentages, Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals), Temporarily stoppages, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily stoppages, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a Month before, Year before.

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 5,008,900 tons in November, 1932, as compared with 4,835,800 tons in October, 1932, and with 5,317,100 tons in November, 1931.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during November and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 56.8 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 53.5 at 24th October, 1932, and 42.6 at 23rd November, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

Table with columns for Districts, Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, Fort-night ended 26th Nov., 1932, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before, Year before, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before, Year before.

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 26th November, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,552, showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with October, 1932, and of 7.8 per cent. as compared with November, 1931. The average number of days worked per week\* by the mines making returns was 5.85 in November, 1932, as compared with 5.77 in October, 1932, and 5.72 in November, 1931.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 43.3 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 43.2 at 24th October, 1932, and 40.9 at 23rd November, 1931.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 59 furnaces were in operation at the end of November, 1932, the same number as at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 70 at the end of November, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 9,025 workpeople at the end of November, 1932, the returns showed a decrease of 1.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with October, 1932, and a decrease of 6.6 per cent. compared with November, 1931.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of November, 1932, October, 1932, and November, 1931 :-

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Nov., 1932.	Oct., 1932.	Nov., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
Durham and Cleveland	87	15	17	18	- 2	- 3
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	36	5	4	5	+ 1	...
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield) and North Wales	25	6	5	4	+ 1	+ 2
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	43	16	16	23	...	- 7
Lincolnshire ...	23	6	7	6	- 1	...
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	38	6	5	6	+ 1	...
South Wales and Mon.	21	3	3	3	...	...
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	273	57	57	65	...	- 8
<b>SCOTLAND</b> ...	83	2	2	5	...	- 3
<b>GREAT BRITAIN</b> ...	356	59	59	70	...	-11

The production of pig iron in November, 1932, amounted to 267,700 tons, compared with 275,600 tons in October, 1932, and 296,400 tons in November, 1931.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment remained very bad. In the week ended 26th November, 1932, 291 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 297\* in the week ended 22nd October, 1932, and with 331 in the week ended 28th November, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 39.2 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 42.2 at 24th October, 1932, and with 29.2 at 23rd November, 1931.

In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad. In the week ended 26th November, 1932, 76 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 73\* in the week ended 22nd October, 1932, and with 92 in the week ended 28th November, 1931. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns :-

Works.	Number of Works Open.		Number of Mills in Operation.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	56	+ 2*	- 2	291	- 6*	- 40
Steel Sheet ...	9	+ 1	- 2	76	+ 3*	- 16
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	65	+ 3*	- 4	367	- 3*	- 56

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1932, amounted to 58,706 tons, or 5,947 tons less than in October, 1932, and 8,673 tons less than in November, 1931.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a slight improvement, but remained very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 47.2 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 48.2 at 24th October, 1932, and 45.5 at 23rd November, 1931.

At certain firms employing 47,922 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 26th November, 1932, the volume

\* Revised figures.

of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts\* during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 4.4 per cent. as compared with the week ended 22nd October, 1932, but decreased by 3.0 per cent. as compared with the week ended 28th November, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in the week ended 26th November, 1932, as compared with 5.1 in October, 1932, and 5.2 in November, 1931. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,394	+ 3.3	+ 6.2	+ 4.0
Puddling Forges ...	862	+ 6.7	-17.7	+ 2.5
Rolling Mills ...	18,092	+ 2.9	+ 1.7	+ 4.6
Forging & Pressing	879	-14.6	-29.1	-11.9
Founding ...	5,050	- 3.7	-14.2	- 0.2
Other Departments	8,663	+ 3.6	+ 2.2	+ 2.4
Mechanics, Labourers ...	9,982	+10.1	- 4.3	+10.1
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	47,922	+ 3.4	- 2.2	+ 4.4

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 473,800 tons in November, 1932, as compared with 439,800 tons in October, 1932, and 459,200 tons in November, 1931.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during November and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with a month earlier, although there was some improvement in South-west England.

As compared with a year ago there was a slight decrease in the total number unemployed, but the percentage unemployed showed a slight increase owing to the reduction, during the year, in the total number of insured workpeople in the industry.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st November, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th October, 1932, and 23rd November, 1931 :-

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st Nov., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 21st Nov., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,923	- 131	- 918	32.9	- 1.5	- 7.5
South-Eastern ...	1,595	+ 343	+ 356	24.4	+ 5.0	+ 5.0
South-Western ...	4,506	-1,345	-1,176	21.1	- 6.2	- 5.9
Midlands ...	152	- 26	- 2	58.5	-10.0	+10.4
North-Eastern ...	39,547	+ 331	-1,775	76.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.9
North-Western ...	14,680	+ 526	-1,145	56.7	+ 2.0	+ 0.4
Scotland ...	38,188	- 187	- 639	76.4	- 0.4	+ 4.8
Wales ...	4,662	+ 1	+ 405	70.6	...	+ 9.3
Northern Ireland†	8,446	- 241	+ 2,121	80.5	- 2.3	+26.0
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b> ...	114,799	- 729	- 2,773	63.1	- 0.4	+ 2.9

\* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

† The figures for Northern Ireland are in respect of 28th November, 1932.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little general change and remained very bad. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; in motor vehicle manufacture it showed a slight improvement, but was still slack; in general, textile and constructional engineering it remained very bad; and in marine engineering the acute depression continued.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed a substantial improvement in the motor vehicle section in the Midlands; in all other sections, particularly in constructional engineering, it showed a decline. In the Midlands the total numbers unemployed were lower by nearly 20 per cent., but in the Northern Divisions and in Scotland they showed a substantial increase.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st November, 1932\*, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :-

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 21st November, 1932*.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	10,783	1,680	296	897	5,790	19,446	- 84	- 376
South-Eastern ...	7,332	1,253	487	332	4,139	14,043	- 85	+ 174
South-Western ...	6,467	316	889	217	4,128	12,017	- 48	+1,262
Midlands ...	18,583	4,224	397	2,638	18,478	44,320	-1,697	-10,081
North-Eastern ...	41,763	2,058	11,280	3,191	2,776	61,068	-1,104	+ 3,209
North-Western ...	46,711	4,803	377	1,193	7,092	60,176	+1,613	+1,992
Scotland ...	29,333	697	10,420	2,792	2,532	45,774	- 774	+ 3,681
Wales ...	2,078	82	28	333	763	3,284	- 11	+ 413
Northern Ireland	2,108	86	3,697	69	351	6,311	+ 102	+ 78
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	165,658	15,199	27,871	11,662	46,049	266,439	-2,088	- 148

On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire there was an improvement in textile engineering at some centres, but employment remained very bad on the whole. In Lancashire and Cheshire it showed a decline in general and textile engineering and was very bad. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in general engineering was bad; in the motor vehicle section it showed a further improvement, but was slack on the whole; in electrical engineering it was moderate. There was a further slight improvement in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district and employment was moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties employment remained slack, though much better than in other parts of the country.

In Scotland there was a slight improvement, on the whole, in general engineering, but employment in that section and in marine engineering was still very bad; it was very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

AFTER the termination of the dispute in the spinning section of the industry (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 412-3), employment showed a slight improvement in that section, but remained generally slack. It showed little change in the manufacturing section, and remained slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.3 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 25.7 at 24th October, 1932, and with 29.3 at 23rd November, 1931.

In the preparing and spinning section the percentage was 24.3 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 26.4 at 24th October, 1932. In the manufacturing section (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 24.3 and 25.1. Separate figures for these sections are not available for 23rd November, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment was bad in the spinning section, though a slight improvement was reported with spinners of Egyptian cotton; employment continued irregular in doubling mills; but there was an improvement in the weaving department. At Glossop employment was good after the termination of the dispute; at Hyde and at Stalybridge there was a considerable improvement. At Stockport there was no appreciable change.

\* The figures for Northern Ireland are in respect of 28th November, 1932.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section remained bad, and was considerably worse than a year ago. In the manufacturing section employment remained bad; many weavers were working with a reduced number of looms, and many weavers and other workers in the manufacturing department were temporarily suspended. At Shaw and at Middleton there was an improvement, and employment with spinners of Egyptian cotton was good.

At Bolton employment with spinners and cardroom workers remained bad or slack; in the weaving department there was no change, except in the quilt section, in which some slackness was reported. At Leigh the improvement reported last month was maintained both in the spinning and in the manufacturing sections, and employment with spinners was good. At Bury and at Rochdale employment with spinners continued bad but showed an improvement. Employment also improved at Heywood, and was described as fair to good.

At Preston there was a slight general improvement; while at Chorley there was a noticeable reduction in the number of weavers temporarily suspended. At Blackburn there was a gradual improvement in employment throughout the month. At Accrington employment with weavers continued fairly steady but showed a slight decline. At Darwen employment in the weaving section was slightly better than in October, but remained bad; irregular time continued to be worked in the preparation departments. At Great Harwood there was a further considerable improvement. At Burnley the improvement reported last month was maintained. At Padiham employment continued fair, and showed a further improvement; several mills restarted looms which had been standing idle for a considerable time.

At Nelson there was a gradual improvement throughout the month, and many operatives resumed work. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad; there was a slight improvement with weavers of fine goods, but a decline in the hard waste section.

In Yorkshire employment continued bad generally; at Todmorden employment was described as fairly good with spinners, and the majority of firms in the manufacturing section were working full time.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :-

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.*
Preparing ...	11,091	+ 3.9	16,753	- 1.9
Spinning ...	23,487	+ 4.3	34,188	- 1.8
Weaving ...	26,432	+ 1.5	41,239	- 0.7
Other ...	7,077	- 1.0	15,664	- 3.0
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	68,087	+ 2.6	107,844	- 1.6

Returns from firms employing about 67,200 workpeople in the week ended 26th November indicated that between 9 and 10 per cent. were on short time in that week, losing about 16½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 56 Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres in Lancashire and Cheshire at 21st November, 1932 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 21st November, 1932.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	2,102	7,081	9,183	1,084	4,330	5,414	14,597
Spinning ...	12,017	5,374	17,391	5,997	4,194	10,191	27,582
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	2,107	7,528	9,635	1,211	7,073	8,284	17,919
Weaving ...	8,996	22,762	31,758	1,331	4,818	6,149	37,907
Other Processes	1,340	220	1,560	291	462	753	2,022
<b>Total</b> ...	26,562	42,965	69,527	9,914	20,586	30,500	100,027

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th October, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 545	- 482	- 1,027	- 156	- 1,084	- 1,240	- 2,267
Spinning ...	+ 385	- 351	+ 34	- 1,146	- 1,037	- 2,183	- 2,149
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 100	- 48	+ 52	+ 155	+ 161	+ 316	+ 368
Weaving ...	- 83	- 1,553	- 1,636	- 429	+ 163	- 266	- 1,902
Other Processes ...	- 202	- 125	- 327	- 46	- 64	- 110	- 437
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>- 345</b>	<b>- 2,559</b>	<b>- 2,904</b>	<b>- 1,622</b>	<b>- 1,861</b>	<b>- 3,483</b>	<b>- 6,387</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 141,985,900 lbs. in November, 1932, compared with 77,378,200 lbs. in October, 1932, and with 168,464,500 lbs. in November, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 9,939,900 lbs. in November, 1932, compared with 10,902,600 lbs. in October, 1932, and with 11,808,900 lbs. in November, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in November, 1932, were 159,210,400 square yards, compared with 138,447,200 square yards in the previous month, and 125,990,500 square yards in November, 1931.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change in the worsted section; in the woollen section there was a slight decline. In the carpet section employment continued fair, and was better than a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.5 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 17.2 at 24th October, 1932, and with 17.9 at 23rd November, 1931.

**Worsted Section.**—At Bradford employment showed little change; spinners of hosiery and knitting yarns continued to work at pressure, while manufacturers of dress fabrics were fairly well employed. At Shipley the improvement recorded last month was maintained, and there was no short time in the weaving section, though it continued in other sections. At Huddersfield employment continued poor; very few firms were working full time. At Halifax rather more short time was reported in some sections, but employment with spinners of hosiery yarns continued good, with some overtime. In the worsted section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 26th November showed that 20 per cent. of the operatives were on short time\* in that week, losing about 11½ hours each on the average; while about 23 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of nearly 7 hours each on the average.

With woollers employment showed a further slight improvement, and was fair. With woolcombers a decline in the activity of all sections was reported. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, nearly 15 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th November lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time; while 22 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 8½ hours each.

In the worsted spinning department employment continued good. Thirteen per cent. of the workers in this department, covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th November, were on short time, losing, on the average, about 11 hours each; while 29 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average.

In the worsted weaving department there was little change. Thirty-five per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 26th November worked short time,\* losing 11 hours each on the average; while 12 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

**Woollen Section.**—In this section there was a decline in all the principal departments, and in most of the principal districts. Employers' returns for the week ended 26th November showed that 38 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and 41½ per cent. of those in the weaving department, worked short time\* in that week, losing between 11 and 12 hours each, on the average, in both departments. In the woollen section as a whole, 38 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time\*; while 8 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley districts employment was described as quiet; some overtime, however, was reported in the yarn section, and night shifts were working at several firms, especially in the Colne and Holme Valleys. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was reported as bad, and was considerably worse than in October; all the textile mills at Dewsbury were reported to be working short time. There was a decline at Guiseley, but a slight improvement at Otley. At Morley the improvement reported last month was maintained at most firms; but suspensions of

workpeople were reported at two or three firms. In the rag and shoddy trade employment was described as very poor; it was poor also in the blanket and rug trade in Yorkshire, except at Hebden Bridge, where employment was good.

At Rochdale employment continued fairly good; at Stockport it was about the same as in October.

In Scotland the improvement reported last month continued. Employment was described as fair, and a certain amount of overtime was worked; but about half of the workpeople in the tweed trade were still losing time every week.

**Carpet Section.**—Employment continued fair, and was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 9.7 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 10.5 at 24th October, 1932, and with 14.1 at 23rd November, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment continued fair, except in the Wilton section, where work was irregular. In Yorkshire employment continued fair. In Scotland there was little general change, and employment continued generally fair.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 26th November showed that 8 per cent. were on short time, losing 18 hours each on the average; while 13 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments:	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, 1926 = 100.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, 1926 = 100.
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,298	+ 0.4	90.1	23,502	+ 1.5	79.0
Spinning ...	36,924	+ 1.1	90.3	53,259	+ 0.0	83.3
Weaving ...	16,283	- 0.4	83.9	27,654	- 0.8	69.5
Other Depts. ...	9,808	+ 1.8	97.8	20,985	+ 2.1	79.0
Not specified ...	1,684	+ 1.0	93.3	3,029	- 0.8	67.8
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>74,977</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>128,429</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	835	- 1.5	65.0	1,703	- 4.7	62.5
Spinning ...	11,895	- 2.3	84.8	22,096	- 8.4	80.2
Weaving ...	20,507	- 3.0	89.2	32,720	- 6.3	80.4
Other Depts. ...	15,066	- 2.8	87.7	29,501	- 7.2	78.8
Not specified ...	2,051	+ 3.2	79.9	3,905	- 0.6	77.5
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>50,354</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>89,925</b>	<b>- 6.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,086</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>19,112</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>116.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>135,417</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>237,466</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>80.9</b>
<b>Districts:†</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford ...	33,068	+ 0.7	87.9	58,983	+ 0.9	74.0
Huddersfield ...	8,260	+ 0.8	91.9	14,062	+ 3.3	73.1
Halifax ...	8,345	+ 1.3	83.5	13,128	- 1.6	72.7
Leeds ...	6,721	- 1.9	88.1	10,779	- 3.1	78.8
Keighley ...	7,688	+ 2.3	91.2	12,951	+ 0.8	88.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,476	+ 1.1	106.1	5,300	+ 5.1	107.2
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>67,558</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>115,203</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	4,973	+ 1.9	91.7	8,920	- 0.4	85.0
Lancashire ...	449	+ 15.4	154.0	829	+ 7.0	144.8
Scotland ...	1,997	- 4.6	97.4	3,477	- 7.0	138.4
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>74,977</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>128,429</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield ...	11,355	- 4.1	85.3	21,957	- 9.8	71.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	9,598	- 6.5	83.4	16,037	- 14.6	78.1
Leeds ...	6,230	- 4.0	91.0	11,509	- 8.2	82.0
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,234	- 4.9	84.6	4,123	- 9.6	66.8
Bradford ...	1,153	+ 1.7	93.8	2,337	+ 5.9	80.2
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>30,570</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>55,963</b>	<b>- 10.4</b>	<b>77.5</b>
Lancashire ...	4,492	- 0.5	86.8	8,752	- 3.2	87.5
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	3,822	+ 0.5	95.3	6,196	- 4.6	94.2
Scotland ...	11,470	+ 1.8	83.8	19,014	+ 2.4	76.9
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>50,354</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>89,925</b>	<b>- 6.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION</b>	<b>10,086</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>19,112</b>	<b>+ 1.4</b>	<b>116.9</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>135,417</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>237,466</b>	<b>- 2.4</b>	<b>80.9</b>

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.  
† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

\* The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving departments, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," and tending one instead of two looms.

The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 26th November, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd October, 1932:—

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (— without a figure, signifies "few or no work-people returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>					
Bradford ...	- 0.0	+ 1.6	- 0.8	+ 4.3	+ 0.7
Huddersfield ...	+ 2.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	- 0.5	+ 0.8
Halifax ...	+ 2.2	+ 1.6	- 1.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.3
Leeds ...	-	- 1.5	- 4.1	- 1.0	- 1.9
Keighley ...	+ 1.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 2.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	-	+ 0.2	-	+ 4.7	+ 1.1
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 3.9	+ 1.4	+ 3.3	+ 4.1	+ 1.9
Lancashire ...	-	+ 16.8	-	-	+ 15.4
Scotland ...	+ 2.2	- 4.9	-	- 6.6	- 4.6
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>				
Huddersfield ...	- 4.6	- 5.4	- 1.8	- 4.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 4.4	- 6.8	- 7.7	- 6.5
Leeds ...	- 3.3	- 5.6	- 1.8	- 4.0
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 2.7	- 6.6	- 5.8	- 4.9
Bradford ...	- 2.6	+ 6.4	+ 1.1	+ 1.7
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>- 4.1</b>	<b>- 5.6</b>	<b>- 4.2</b>	<b>- 4.7</b>
Lancashire ...	- 1.3	+ 0.7	- 1.2	- 0.5
West of England, Midlands and Wales ...	- 0.9	+ 1.6	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Scotland ...	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	- 0.7	+ 1.8
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>- 2.3</b>	<b>- 3.0</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>- 2.5</b>

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 17 Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 21st November, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st November, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	208	7	215	263	11	274
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	763	523	1,286	471	338	809
Wool Combing ...	382	200	582	479	163	642
Wool Carding ...	703	116	819	620	102	722
Woolen Spinning ...	562	127	689	547	257	804
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	697	1,024	1,721	304	1,454	1,758
Wool Winding and Warping ...	153	32	185	383	128	511
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	151	159	310	309	419	728
Woolen Weaving ...	241	751	992	348	2,805	3,153
Worsted Weaving ...	201	785	986	125	2,394	2,519
Other Processes ...	1,523	97	1,620	1,257	176	1,433
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>9,405</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>8,247</b>	<b>13,353</b>

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th October, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	- 16	+ 2	- 14	- 3	+ 6	+ 3
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 22	- 18	+ 4	+ 58	+ 104	+ 162
Wool Combing ...	+ 14	- 44	- 30	- 159	- 122	- 281
Wool Carding ...	+ 64	+ 5	+ 69	+ 94	+ 41	+ 135
Woolen Spinning ...	- 67	- 12	- 79	+ 244	+ 80	+ 324
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 55	- 168	- 213	+ 9	+ 196	+ 205
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 8	- 12	- 4	+ 95	+ 72	+ 167
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	- 2	+ 74	+ 72	- 34	+ 4	- 30
Woolen Weaving ...	+ 66	- 15	+ 51	+ 53	+ 657	+ 710
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 1	272	+ 271	- 36	+ 344	+ 308
Other Processes ...	+ 11	- 10	+ 1	+ 53	+ 18	+ 71
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>+ 180</b>	<b>- 618</b>	<b>- 438</b>	<b>+ 374</b>	<b>+ 1,400</b>	<b>+ 1,774</b>

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 40,066,300 lbs. in November, 1932, compared with 12,063,500 lbs. in the previous month and 42,604,100 lbs. in November, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in November, 1932, were 3,139,200 lbs., compared with 3,431,000 lbs. in October, 1932, and with 3,417,900 lbs. in November, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in November, 1932, were 5,522,200 square yards, compared with 5,941,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,350,400 square yards in November, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 1,959 cwts., 1,873 cwts., and 1,700 cwts. in November, 1932, October, 1932, and November, 1931, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little general change, and remained slack on the whole. It was slightly worse than a year ago in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.7 at 21st November, 1932, the same percentage as at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 16.7 at 23rd November, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

England and Wales:—	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.		
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
London ...	1,764	+ 0.9	- 1.0	3,654	- 2.3	- 0.9
Leicester ...	9,958	- 1.2	- 3.3	20,830	- 5.1	- 9.7
Leicester Country District ...	3,840	- 0				

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of 53 Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 21st November, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 21st November, 1932.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	266	28	294	114	37	151	445
Rough Stuff Department	523	15	538	300	7	307	845
Clicking Department	1,091	3	1,094	1,435	6	1,441	2,535
Closing Department	22	900	922	14	1,356	1,350	2,272
Making Department	2,826	45	2,871	1,887	27	1,914	4,785
Finishing Department	1,935	513	2,448	1,054	402	1,456	3,904
Slipper Making	373	75	448	617	289	906	1,354
Clog Making	12	2	14	2	1	3	17
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	796	4	800	61	1	62	862
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,844</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>9,429</b>	<b>5,484</b>	<b>2,106</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>17,019</b>

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th October, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.						Temporarily Stopped.						Total.
	Men.			Women.			Men.			Women.			
	Nov. 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov. 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov. 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov. 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:													
Preparing Department	+ 10	- 18	- 8	- 46	- 8	- 54	- 62						
Rough Stuff Department	- 53	- 3	- 56	- 43	- 1	- 44	- 100						
Clicking Department	- 104	- 15	- 119	+ 101	+ 44	+ 57	+ 62						
Closing Department	- 10	- 174	- 184	+ 6	- 142	- 136	- 320						
Making Department	- 136	- 3	- 139	- 94	+ 7	- 87	- 226						
Finishing Department	- 145	- 126	- 271	+ 86	+ 107	+ 193	- 78						
Slipper Making	- 21	+ 1	- 20	+ 144	+ 53	+ 197	+ 177						
Clog Making	- 14	- 19	- 33	- 5	- 21	- 26	- 59						
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work	- 7	+ 3	- 4	+ 9	+ 1	+ 10	+ 6						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>- 480</b>	<b>- 354</b>	<b>- 834</b>	<b>+ 158</b>	<b>- 48</b>	<b>+ 110</b>	<b>- 724</b>						

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1932, amounted to 73,163 dozen pairs, or 4,113 dozen pairs less than in October, 1932, but 669 dozen pairs more than in November, 1931.

### POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire remained very slack on the whole, with increased short-time working; it showed little change in the china ware section, but there was a decline in the earthenware section. At Bristol employment continued fairly good; at Derby it remained slack. At Worcester there was an improvement in the earthenware section, but short-time continued in the porcelain department.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 27.1 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 26.5 at 24th October, 1932, and 29.8 at 23rd November, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.						Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			£			Per cent.		
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.	Month before.	Year before.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	1,526	+ 1.8	+ 1.9	2,766	- 1.8	- 5.8						
Earthenware Manufacture	6,651	- 4.4	+ 0.5	11,075	- 6.4	+ 1.6						
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,573	- 0.4	- 5.9	2,789	- 1.0	- 0.8						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>16,630</b>	<b>- 4.8</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>						
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>												
North Staffordshire	7,549	- 3.9	- 0.1	11,966	- 6.5	+ 2.0						
Other Districts	2,201	+ 1.0	- 1.5	4,664		- 5.3						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>16,630</b>	<b>- 4.8</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>						

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,234 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,893, or about 42 per cent., were working on an average nearly 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 26th November, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

### BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change and remained very slack generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.0 at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 24.5 at 24th October, 1932, and 19.9 at 23rd November, 1931.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 26th Nov., 1932.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
	Nov.	Month before.	Nov.	Year before.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
	1932.	Month before.	Year before.	Year before.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,590	- 1.3	- 8.3	3,563	- 5.3	- 14.0	
Midlands and Eastern Counties	5,462	+ 4.2	- 13.6	13,140	+ 3.2	- 20.9	
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,878	- 0.2	- 4.4	3,840	- 0.8	- 12.2	
Scotland	179	...	+ 4.7	404	- 2.2	+ 2.5	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,109</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>- 10.6</b>	<b>20,947</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>- 18.0</b>	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,411 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information 14 per cent. were working on an average about 16½ hours less than full time in the week ended 26th November, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

### BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued bad and showed a further general decline. The decline was again most marked with painters, due mainly to the seasonal falling off in the decorating section of the industry. Compared with November, 1931, employment showed a decline in all districts.

As regards individual occupations, employment continued very slack with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters and plumbers, and bad with other classes of operatives. During the month there was a slight improvement with plumbers, but with all other classes there was a decline. As compared with November, 1931, there was a slight improvement with painters, but with all other classes of operatives there was a decline, which was most marked with bricklayers, masons and plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 21st November, 1932,\* together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with November, 1931:—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1932.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 21st Nov., 1932.*	Numbers included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per cent. Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a		
					Month before.		Year before.
					Month before.	Year before.	Year before.
<b>OCCUPATIONS.</b>							
Carpenters	134,250	35,208	1,258	26.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	
Bricklayers	81,310	21,593	974	26.6	+ 0.3	+ 7.1	
Masons	22,290	5,950	393	26.6	+ 2.3	+ 6.4	
Slaters	6,940	1,875	165	27.0	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	
Plasterers	28,120	8,755	445	31.1	+ 0.6	+ 6.1	
Painters	114,090	46,102	2,038	40.4	+ 5.2	- 0.4	
Plumbers	37,180	8,793	514	23.6	- 0.4	+ 1.5	
Labourers to above	239,390	72,903	2,055	30.5	+ 0.7	+ 5.2	
All other occupations	193,340	64,073	1,876	33.1	+ 0.5	+ 4.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>856,910</b>	<b>265,232</b>	<b>9,718</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>							
London	176,920	58,119	158	32.9	+ 0.7	+ 4.5	
South-Eastern	134,260	30,291	277	22.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	
South-Western	106,210	28,850	548	27.2	+ 1.0	+ 4.7	
Midlands	102,790	29,845	2,083	29.0	+ 1.2	+ 5.8	
North-Eastern	104,540	36,328	2,829	34.8	+ 2.1	+ 5.4	
North-Western	106,030	36,201	2,202	34.1	+ 1.5	+ 1.7	
Scotland	81,370	24,569	1,178	30.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.8	
Wales	27,580	13,331	429	48.3	+ 1.4	+ 4.5	
Northern Ireland*	17,210	7,698	14	44.7	+ 1.6	+ 8.4	
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>	<b>856,910</b>	<b>265,232</b>	<b>9,718</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 4.0</b>	

### BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from local authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 17,342,000, show that in November, 1932, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,296,100, as compared with £6,489,200 in October, 1932, and £4,049,200 in November, 1931. Of the total for November, 1932, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,852,900; factories and workshops for £273,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £293,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £876,300.

\* The figures for Northern Ireland are in respect of 28th November 1932.

### PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry improved slightly during November, and was moderate on the whole; it showed a slight decline, however, as compared with November, 1931.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry continued moderate generally, and was not so good as in November, 1931. Employment was described as bad or slack in London and at Bristol, Liverpool, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Glasgow; but at Manchester and Oxford, and in some of the smaller towns, it was reported as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued fair generally.

In the lithographic printing industry employment showed a slight improvement but was still slack on the whole, short-time working being reported from most centres. It was again reported as bad in London and at Birmingham and Manchester; while at Bristol and in some of the smaller towns it was described as fair. With lithographic artists employment continued fair to slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment showed little change and continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 11.6 at 21st November, 1932, compared with 13.0 at 24th October, 1932, and 11.2 at 23rd November, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.2 at 21st November, 1932, compared with 10.4 at 24th October, 1932, and 11.1 at 23rd November, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 7.2 at 21st November, 1932, compared with 7.5 at 24th October, 1932, and 9.5 at 23rd November, 1931.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of unemployment amongst members:—

Districts.	No. of Members at end of November, 1932.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov., 1932.	Oct., 1932.	Nov., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
		1932.	1932.	1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	34,147	9.5	9.9	9.0	- 0.4	+ 0.5
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	14,034	8.5	9.9	7.7	- 1.4	+ 0.8
Midlands and Eastern Counties	7,670	7.6	7.4	7.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Scotland	5,547	13.8	13.2	11.7	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Other Districts	8,921	8.2	7.8	7.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,319</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>
Lithographic Printing	11,743	10.6	10.9	11.2	- 0.3	- 0.6
Bookbinding	8,264	13.2	13.2	13.6		- 0.4
Printing and Bookbinding (branches not distinguished)	24,992	5.2	5.2	5.1		+ 0.1

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November was slack and somewhat worse on the whole than in the previous month.

Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 35.3 per cent. were unemployed at 21st November, 1932, as compared with 34.9 per cent. at 24th October, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 21st November, 1932, was greater by 4.5 per cent. than at 23rd November, 1931.

London.—Employment was moderate, and better than in October.

The following Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed at docks and wharves in respect of which returns were received. The figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, etc., and do not purport to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.	Total.	Docks and Principal Wharves.
<b>Week ended—</b>					
5th Nov., 1932	3,494	1,599	5,093	6,978	12,071
12th "	3,723	1,665	5,388	7,442	12,830
19th "	3,728	1,694	5,422	7,161	12,583
26th "	4,066	1,868	5,934	7,277	13,211
<b>Average for 4 weeks ended 26th Nov., 1932</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>1,706</b>	<b>5,459</b>	<b>7,215</b>	<b>12,674</b>
<b>Average for Oct., 1932</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>5,318</b>	<b>6,818</b>	<b>12,136</b>
<b>Average for Nov., 1931</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>8,193</b>	<b>14,282</b>

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during November was 839, compared with 818 in October, and with 864 in November, 1931.

East Coast.—Employment was slack on the whole at the North-East Coast ports. At Middlesbrough it remained bad, and at the Hartlepoons was slack and not so good as in the previous month. It remained moderate at Hull and South Shields, and fair at Ipswich and Kings Lynn. Employment was fair at Boston, but continued slack at Goole.

Liverpool.—Employment was moderate and somewhat better than in October. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1932, was 10,977, compared with 10,419 in October, 1932, and with 12,155 in November, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £24,053 in the four weeks ended 25th November, 1932, compared with £22,558 in October, 1932, and with £28,514 in November, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—There was a decline in employment at Cardiff and Swansea, and also at Newport and Avonmouth, and work was generally slack. At Gloucester and Sharpness, however, conditions remained good. At Southampton, Plymouth and other South-Western ports it was slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow, employment was moderate. It showed some improvement at Burntisland and was fair at Grange-mouth. At Dundee, employment improved and was fair. It was moderate at Leith and remained fair at Belfast.

### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during November remained very slack. The demand for men was very dull generally, and at the end of November there was a substantial surplus of seamen at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 21st November, 19

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 21st November, 1932,\* and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be exempted.

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, ceases to be employed in an insured trade. The book must be removed and deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where information on these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged" files, and are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

The numbers unemployed given in the following Table relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. They include insured persons who are maintaining registration at Employment Exchanges, together with those whose unemployment books remain lodged in the "two months" file referred to above. The figures given on page 472 relating to persons registered at Employment Exchanges include uninsured as well as insured persons who are maintaining registration for employment, but not insured persons whose books are in the two months file.

A Table showing the composition of the two series of figures is given on page 472.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

## NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 21st NOVEMBER, 1932.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing .....	6,129	45	6,174	68	7	75	6,197	52	6,249	6,176	52	6,228
Mining :-												
Coal Mining .....	240,242	788	241,030	115,096	394	115,490	355,338	1,182	356,520	355,312	1,182	356,494
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	5,430	4	5,434	1,601	—	1,601	7,031	4	7,035	6,957	3	6,960
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining .....	2,582	7	2,589	50	—	50	2,632	7	2,639	2,632	7	2,639
Stone Quarrying and Mining .....	11,436	16	11,452	3,780	11	3,791	15,216	27	15,243	14,440	27	14,467
Slate Quarrying and Mining .....	1,468	—	1,468	2,821	—	2,821	4,289	—	4,289	4,283	—	4,283
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified .....	2,960	142	3,102	722	23	745	3,822	165	3,987	3,637	164	3,801
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits .....	4,493	25	4,518	677	8	685	5,170	33	5,203	5,098	33	5,131
Non-Metallic Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works .....	3,344	13	3,357	487	2	489	3,831	15	3,846	3,831	15	3,846
Artificial Stone and Concrete .....	4,774	110	4,884	1,450	19	1,469	6,224	129	6,353	6,172	129	6,301
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting .....	3,455	106	3,561	918	7	925	4,373	113	4,486	4,301	111	4,412
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making .....	15,511	883	16,394	5,103	418	5,521	20,614	1,301	21,915	20,404	1,301	21,341
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ....	5,780	4,131	9,911	4,610	5,797	10,407	10,390	9,928	20,318	10,368	9,927	20,295
Glass Trades :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) .....	3,552	405	3,957	903	48	951	4,455	453	4,908	4,439	453	4,892
Glass Bottles .....	3,722	198	3,920	813	54	867	4,535	252	4,787	4,535	252	4,787
Chemicals, etc. :-												
Chemicals .....	13,449	1,123	14,572	1,041	233	1,274	14,490	1,356	15,846	14,357	1,351	15,708
Explosives .....	1,164	337	1,501	256	55	311	1,420	392	1,812	1,419	392	1,811
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads .....	1,602	297	1,899	139	12	151	1,741	309	2,050	1,740	309	2,049
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ....	7,470	1,194	8,664	1,160	340	1,500	8,630	1,534	10,164	8,594	1,521	10,115
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) .....	6,557	15	6,572	1,251	7	1,258	7,808	22	7,830	7,806	22	7,828
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling .....												
Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging .....	42,061	321	42,382	36,685	168	36,853	78,746	489	79,235	78,738	489	79,227
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	7,060	254	7,314	2,327	31	2,358	9,387	285	9,672	9,293	285	9,578
Tin Plates .....	4,432	370	4,802	6,745	503	7,248	11,777	873	12,650	11,776	873	12,649
Iron and Steel Tubes .....	6,405	147	6,552	5,197	43	5,240	11,601	190	11,791	11,601	190	11,791
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes .....	2,831	289	3,120	2,433	117	2,550	5,264	406	5,670	5,264	406	5,670
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding .....	120,994	3,047	124,041	39,606	2,011	41,617	160,600	5,058	165,658	158,504	5,046	163,550
Electrical Engineering .....	10,374	1,170	11,544	3,243	412	3,655	13,617	1,582	15,199	13,534	1,579	15,113
Marine Engineering, etc. ....	24,607	111	24,718	3,103	50	3,153	27,710	161	27,871	24,017	157	24,174
Constructional Engineering .....	8,802	91	8,893	2,750	19	2,769	11,552	110	11,662	11,484	109	11,593
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ....	36,460	1,748	38,208	7,559	282	7,841	44,019	2,030	46,049	43,682	2,016	45,698
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars .....	3,242	182	3,424	500	37	537	3,742	219	3,961	3,684	219	3,903
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing .....	109,442	505	109,947	4,736	116	4,852	114,178	621	114,799	105,789	564	106,353

\* 28th November for Northern Ireland.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Metal Trades :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding .....	16,873	668	17,541	7,579	346	7,925	24,452	1,014	25,466	24,356	1,011	25,367
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	3,911	60	3,971	248	1	249	4,159	61	4,220	4,096	61	4,157
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files .....	8,377	3,013	11,390	1,555	1,699	3,254	9,942	4,712	14,654	9,914	4,712	14,626
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	5,614	1,079	6,693	3,353	448	3,801	8,967	1,527	10,494	8,953	1,526	10,479
Brass and Allied Metal Wares .....	2,632	1,202	3,834	1,739	553	2,292	4,371	1,755	6,126	4,371	1,755	6,126
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	3,055	808	3,863	814	244	1,058	3,869	1,052	4,921	3,850	1,052	4,902
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,669	19	1,688	259	7	266	1,928	26	1,954	1,926	26	1,952
Metal Industries not separately specified .....	2,809	1,362	4,171	1,043	603	1,646	3,852	1,965	5,817	3,817	1,964	5,781
	21,963	5,739	27,702	6,656	2,548	9,204	28,619	8,287	36,906	28,433	8,284	36,717
Textile Trades :-												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ....	18,735	18,796	37,531	9,921	14,514	24,435	28,656	33,310	61,966	28,656	33,310	61,966
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	15,312	33,723	49,035	3,603	11,392	14,995	18,915	64,030	83,000	18,907	45,113	64,020
Total Cotton .....	34,047	52,519	86,566	13,524	25,906	39,430	47,571	78,255	125,996	47,563	78,223	125,986
Woolen and Worsted .....	10,028	7,700	17,728	9,750	13,494	23,244	19,778	21,194	40,972	19,603	21,082	40,685
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk												
Weaving .....	2,327	1,438	3,765	901	3,081	3,982	3,228	4,519	7,747	3,226	4,493	7,719
Artificial Silk Yarn .....	2,118	855	2,973	277	622	900	2,395	1,377	3,772	2,395	1,377	3,772
Linen .....	5,347	8,244	13,591	1,530	3,183	4,713	6,877	11,427	18,304	6,877	11,427	18,304
Jute .....	4,399	8,111	12,510	1,007	2,252	3,259	5,406	10,363	15,769	5,406	10,363	15,769
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ....	1,310	1,597	2,907	423	927	1,350	1,733	2,524	4,257	1,566	2,139	3,705
Hosiery .....	1,575	3,477	5,052	1,289	4,101	5,390	2,864	7,578	10,442	2,847	7,486	10,333
Lace .....	637	520	1,157	1,069	1,137	2,206	1,706	3,363	1,706	1,657	3,363	
Carpets .....	639	633	1,272	664	712	1,376	1,303	2,648	1,303	1,345	2,648	
Textiles not separately specified .....	1,787	2,643	4,430	885	1,913	2,798	2,672	4,556	7,228	2,452	3,710	6,162
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing etc.	10,977	5,552	16,529	13,052	4,015	17,067	24,029	7,587	31,596	22,749	6,351	29,100
Leather and Leather Goods :-												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing .....	4,259	872	5,131	1,012	213	1,225	5,271	1,085	6,356	5,269	1,085	6,354
Leather Goods .....	1,655	794	2,449	346	231	577	2,001	1,025	3,026	1,974	1,008	2,982
Clothing Trades :-												
Tailoring .....	13,314	12,014	25,328	2,629	15,468	18,097	15,943	27,482	43,425	15,192	26,659	41,851
Dress Making and Millinery .....	1,313	7,291	8,604	157	4,125	4,282	1,470	12,886	1,448	11,085	12,533	
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,967	2,682	4,649	1,185	2,486	3,671	3,152	5,168	8,320	3,152	5,168	8,320
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	907	6,749	7,656	115	6,199	6,314	1,022	12,948	13,970	829	8,326	9,155
Dress Industries not separately specified .....	957	826	1,783	340	707	1,047	1,297	1,533	2,830	1,285	1,531	2,816
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs .....	11,650	2,808	14,458	6,994	2,936	9,930	18,644	5,744	24,388	18,359	5,722	24,081
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ....	13,628	4,589	18,217	743	564	1,307	14,371	5,153	19,524	13,744	5,062	18,806
Grain Milling .....	2,666	180	2,846	438	34	472	3,10					

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 21st NOV., 1932.				
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932.			PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 21st NOVEMBER, 1932.*										INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGE COMPARED WITH			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.							
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
															24th OCT., 1932.	23rd NOV., 1931.	24th NOV., 1930.
Fishing ... ..	30,100	1,040	31,140	20.4	4.3	19.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	20.6	5.0	20.1	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 6.7	20.1	
Mining :—																	
Coal Mining ... ..	1,039,840	5,080	1,044,920	23.1	15.5	23.1	11.1	7.8	11.0	34.2	23.3	34.1	+ 7.0	+13.0		34.1	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	12,340	40	12,380	44.0	10.0	43.9	13.0	—	12.9	57.0	10.0	56.8	+ 3.3	+14.2	+24.0	56.4	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	4,300	30	4,330	60.0	23.3	59.8	1.2	—	1.1	61.2	23.3	60.9	- 2.6	-10.4	+ 0.8	60.9	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	45,960	400	46,360	24.9	4.0	24.7	8.2	2.8	8.2	33.1	6.8	32.9	+ 0.2	+11.3	+15.5	32.6	
Slate Quarrying and Mining... ..	10,200	10	10,210	14.4	—	14.4	27.7	—	27.6	42.1	42.0	42.0	+24.5	+29.8	+20.0	42.0	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	13,260	1,420	14,680	22.3	10.0	21.1	5.5	1.6	5.1	27.8	11.6	26.2	+ 2.5	+ 3.2	+10.5	26.2	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	16,370	190	16,560	27.4	13.2	27.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	31.6	17.4	31.4	+ 2.0	+ 7.8	+15.7	31.3	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,500	90	11,590	29.1	14.4	29.0	4.2	2.3	4.2	33.3	16.7	33.2	+ 0.2	- 0.2	+ 5.2	33.2	
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	20,240	1,670	21,910	23.6	6.6	23.3	7.2	1.1	6.7	30.8	7.7	29.0	+ 1.2	+ 4.9	+ 5.8	28.9	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	16,000	740	16,740	21.6	14.3	21.3	5.7	1.0	5.5	27.3	15.3	26.8	+ 0.7	+ 5.0	+12.2	27.0	
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	81,180	6,470	87,650	19.1	13.6	18.7	6.3	6.5	6.3	25.4	20.1	25.0	+ 0.5	+ 5.1	+ 7.7	24.7	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	36,120	38,760	74,880	16.0	10.7	13.2	12.8	14.9	13.9	28.8	25.6	27.1	+ 0.6	- 2.7	+ 2.1	27.2	
Glass Trades :—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	20,820	5,930	26,750	17.1	6.8	14.8	4.3	0.8	3.5	21.4	7.6	18.3	- 0.9	- 3.8	+ 2.1	18.3	
Glass Bottles ... ..	16,640	2,330	18,970	22.4	8.5	20.7	4.9	2.3	4.5	27.3	10.8	25.2	- 3.6	- 2.9	+ 1.1	25.2	
Chemicals, etc. :—																	
Chemicals ... ..	73,710	25,410	99,120	18.2	4.4	14.7	1.5	0.9	1.3	19.7	5.3	16.0	- 0.4	- 2.4	+ 0.1	15.9	
Explosives ... ..	11,590	4,730	16,320	10.2	7.1	9.3	2.3	1.2	1.9	12.5	8.3	11.2	0.4	- 4.4	- 1.9	11.2	
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads	4,780	4,780	9,560	10.5	6.2	8.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	11.4	6.5	10.2	- 0.3	- 1.1	+ 1.5	10.2	
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc....	59,830	21,170	81,000	12.5	5.6	10.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	14.4	7.2	12.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 2.3	12.6	
Metal Manufacture :—																	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	17,890	190	18,080	36.7	7.9	36.4	6.9	3.7	6.9	43.6	11.6	43.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 9.4	43.3	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	163,640	4,120	167,760	25.7	7.8	25.3	22.4	4.1	21.9	47.1	11.9	47.2	- 1.0	- 1.7	+ 2.5	47.2	
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,430	3,390	37,820	20.5	7.5	19.3	6.8	0.9	6.3	28.3	8.4	25.6	- 1.0	- 2.4	+ 4.7	25.6	
Tin Plates ... ..	27,480	3,240	30,720	16.1	11.4	15.6	24.6	15.5	23.6	40.7	26.9	39.2	- 3.0	+10.0	- 5.3	39.2	
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	27,000	1,470	28,470	23.7	10.0	23.0	19.3	2.9	18.4	43.0	12.9	41.4	- 2.0	- 1.5	+ 5.7	41.4	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	18,600	3,870	22,470	15.2	7.5	13.9	13.1	3.0	11.3	28.3	10.5	25.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 1.5	25.2	
Engineering, etc. :—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	507,690	43,510	551,200	23.8	7.0	22.5	7.8	4.6	7.6	31.6	11.6	30.1	- 0.1	+ 2.5	+ 7.8	30.0	
Electrical Engineering ... ..	73,140	20,940	94,080	14.2	5.6	12.3	4.4	2.0	3.9	18.6	7.6	16.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.3	+ 4.8	16.1	
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	49,670	860	50,530	49.5	12.9	48.9	6.3	5.8	6.3	55.8	18.7	55.2	- 1.1	- 5.2	+27.3	53.0	
Constructional Engineering ... ..	28,100	1,200	29,300	31.3	7.6	30.3	9.8	1.6	9.5	41.1	9.2	39.8	+ 1.0	+ 9.8	+16.6	40.0	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	226,680	25,400	252,080	16.1	6.9	15.2	3.3	1.1	3.1	19.4	8.0	18.3	- 0.4	- 4.3	+ 2.4	18.3	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trams ... ..	15,440	2,780	18,220	21.0	6.5	18.8	3.2	1.4	2.9	24.2	7.9	21.7	- 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 5.7	21.8	
Tramcars ... ..	47,610	1,520	49,130	25.3	5.7	24.7	4.9	0.8	4.8	30.2	6.5	29.5	+ 0.4	+ 5.3	+11.0	29.6	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	179,120	2,810	181,930	61.1	18.0	60.4	2.6	4.1	2.7	63.7	22.1	63.1	- 0.4	+ 2.9	+21.0	62.0	
Metal Trades :—																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc. and General Iron Founding ... ..	83,920	8,630	92,550	20.1	7.7	19.0	9.0	4.0	8.5	29.1	11.7	27.5	- 0.4	+ 4.5	+ 7.0	27.5	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	23,290	1,760	25,050	16.8	3.4	15.9	1.1	0.1	0.9	17.9	3.5	16.8	- 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 5.9	16.9	
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	69,440	48,050	117,490	12.1	6.3	9.7	2.2	3.5	2.8	14.3	9.8	12.5	+ 2.0	- 0.4	+ 2.5	12.5	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	23,790	10,270	34,060	23.6	10.5	19.6	14.1	4.4	11.2	37.7	14.9	30.8	- 2.0	- 3.4	+ 1.1	30.8	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,410	10,680	25,090	18.3	11.3	15.3	12.0	5.1	9.1	30.3	16.4	24.4	- 1.7	- 4.9	- 1.1	24.4	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ...	16,800	10,170	26,970	18.2	7.9	14.3	4.8	2.4	3.9	23.0	10.3	18.2	- 0.2	- 4.7	...	18.2	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	8,850	730	9,580	18.9	2.6	17.6	2.9	1.0	2.8	21.8	3.6	20.4	+ 0.5	+ 4.8	+ 9.3	20.8	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	22,180	18,280	40,460	12.7	7.5	10.3	4.7	3.2	4.1	17.4	10.7	14.4	- 0.6	- 3.7	+ 1.0	14.4	
Metal Industries not separately specified	130,230	73,770	204,000	16.9	7.8	13.6	5.1	3.4	4.5	22.0	11.2	18.1	- 0.1	- 2.4	+ 0.4	18.1	
Textile Trades :—																	
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	102,380	152,110	254,490	18.3	12.4	14.8	9.7	9.5	9.5	28.0	21.9	24.3	- 2.1	+ 1.1	+ 24.3	24.3	
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	84,190	179,270	263,460	18.2	18.8	18.6	4.3	6.4	5.7	22.5	25.2	24.3	- 0.8	- 1.4	+ 24.3	24.3	
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	96,390	137,220	233,610	10.4	5.6	7.6	10.1	9.8	9.9	20.5	15.4	17.5	+ 0.3	- 5.0	- 16.0	17.5	
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	15,490	28,460	43,950	15.0	5.1	8.6	5.8	10.8	9.0	20.8	15.9	17.6	- 0.2	- 6.6	- 7.2	17.6	
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	14,640	11,730	26,370	14.5	7.3	11.3	1.9	4.4	3.0	16.4	11.7	14.3	+ 0.2	- 7.7	- 14.7	14.3	
Linen ... ..	23,170	51,390	74,560	23.1	16.0	18.2	6.6	6.2	6.3	29.7	22.2	24.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	+ 15.0	24.4	
Jute ... ..	12,800	24,390	37,190	34.4	33.2	33.6	7.8	9.3	8.8	42.2	42.5	42.4	+ 4.3	+ 4.8	+ 1.1	42.4	
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ...	6,780	11,730	18,510	19.3	13.6	15.7	6.3	7.9	7.3	25.6	21.5	23.0	- 0.1	- 1.8	- 0.4	23.9	
Hosiery ... ..	25,210	88,990	114,200	6.2	3.9	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.7	11.4	8.5	9.1	+ 0.7	- 1.1	- 4.3	9.1	
Lace ... ..	6,520	10,100	16,620	9.8	5.1	7.0	16.4	11.3	13.2	28.2	16.4	20.2	- 3.4	+ 4.3	- 0.2	20.2	
Carpets ... ..	11,130	16,230	27,360	5.7	3.9	4.6	6.0	4.4	5.1	11.7	8.3	9.7	- 0.8	+ 4.4	- 11.7	9.7	
Textiles not separately specified ...	13,820	32,070	45,890	12.9	8.2	9.7	6.4	6.0	6.1	19.3	14.2	15.8	- 0.5	- 2.9	- 3.4	14.5	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	79,640	32,450	112,090	13.8	10.9	13.0	16.4	12.4	15.2	30.2	23.3	28.2	- 0.9	- 3.7	- 9.0	28.1	
Leather and Leather Goods :—																	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	32,400	10,800	43,200	13.1	8.7	12.1	3.2	2.1	2.9	16.3	10.8	15.0	+ 0.7	- 0.5	+ 0.1	15.0	
Leather Goods ... ..	11,450	13,910	25,360	14.5	7.7	9.7	3.0	1.7	2.9	17.5	7.4	11.9	- 1.0	- 4.3	- 1.9	11.8	
Clothing Trades :—																	
Tailoring ... ..	69,870	141,790	211,660	19.1	8.5	12.0	3.7	10.9	8.5	22.8	19.4	20.5	+ 3.1	+ 1.9	+ 3.4	20.2	
Dress Making and Millinery ... ..	11,280	9															

CHANGES BETWEEN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1932, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

(See article on pages 446 to 448.)

Main table showing changes in insured workpeople in employment across various industries from 1923 to 1932. Includes columns for industry, estimated number of insured persons, and index numbers for each year.

For notes, see end of this Table on page 471.

Table showing estimated number of insured persons aged 16 and over in employment at various dates from 1923 to 1932, categorized by industry. Includes sub-sections for Building and Public Works, Transport and Distributive Trades, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, etc.

\* For the years 1928-1932 the available information relates only to persons aged 16-64. Although the figures annually collected for earlier years were in respect of persons aged 16 and over, information which was available as to the proportion of insured workers aged 65 years and over enabled estimates to be made of the total numbers aged 16-64 in 1927, and those estimates have been used to provide a basis for linking up the index numbers for 1923-27 with those for later years on a comparable basis.

† In 1926 most industries were adversely affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry. At June, 1926, comparatively few workpeople were at work in that industry, and in computing the index number for all industries taken together at that date therefore the coal-mining industry has been excluded from the figures for both June, 1923, and June, 1926. If coal mining were included in the figures for June, 1923, but excluded entirely at June, 1926, the index figure for the latter date would be 90.2.

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT.

ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT OR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

The following Table gives an analysis of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st November, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment. While the figures give an indication of the extent to which these persons have had recent employment, they do not purport to show in every case the extent to which they have experienced unemployment over an extended period.

Table showing the number of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments, categorized by duration of unemployment (Less than 3 months, 3 months but less than 6 months, etc.) and sex (Men, Boys, Women, Girls).

PERCENTAGES.

Table showing the percentage distribution of persons applying for insurance benefit or transitional payments, categorized by duration of unemployment and sex.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table shows, approximately, the income and expenditure of the Fund\*:-

Table showing the income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund for Great Britain, comparing four weeks ended 26th November 1932, five weeks ended 29th October 1932, and four weeks ended 28th November 1931. Includes sub-sections for I. Insurance Account and II. Transitional Payments.

\* A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 17 of 1932 for the period ended 31st March, 1931.)

† The payment of Deficiency Grant by the Exchequer commenced in March, 1932, on the exhaustion of the statutory borrowing powers of the Fund; prior to this the deficiency of the Fund was met by Treasury advances.

‡ The cost of transitional payments (including their administration) is repaid in full to the Fund by the Exchequer. The figure given in this line for the corresponding period of last year relates partly to transitional benefit (including administration). Transitional payments first became payable on 12th November, 1931.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 466 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 21st November, 1932, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 1 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 5 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

Table with 6 columns: Category, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows include Claims admitted, Insured persons not entitled to benefit, Uninsured persons on Register, etc.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 21ST NOVEMBER,† AND FOR 24TH OCTOBER, 1932.

Table with 6 columns: Category, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows include Great Britain, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with sub-categories for Persons normally in Regular Employment, etc.

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

Table with 6 columns: Category, Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled, Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before. Rows include Men, Boys, Women, Girls, TOTAL.

\* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities, which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

† The figures included for Northern Ireland relate to the five weeks ended 28th November, and the period 29th December, 1931, to 28th November 1932. ‡ "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placements) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 21st November, 1932 (five weeks ended 28th November in the case of Northern Ireland), the average number of such placements of men and women was 9,100 per week. ¶ The figures for 1931 cover 49 weeks, while those for 1932 cover 47 weeks (48 weeks in the case of Northern Ireland).

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 21st November, 1932.\* In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Large table with 6 columns: Area, Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 24th Oct. 1932, 23rd Nov. 1931. Rows include London Division, South-Eastern Division, South-Western Division, Midlands Division, North-Eastern Division, North-Western Division, Scotland Division, Wales Division, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 714 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."] \* 28th November, 1932, for Northern Ireland.

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1932. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 30th November, 1932, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Referees and of the Umpire on claims for insurance benefit and transitional payments, the number of cases disallowed by Insurance Officers under the trade dispute disqualification, and the number of appeals against such disallowances dealt with by Courts of Referees.

Table with 4 columns: Ground on which referred, Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Contributions conditions, Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment, Anomalies Regulations, Employment left voluntarily without just cause, Employment lost through misconduct, Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, etc.

\* In the case of juveniles the condition in question was the full first statutory condition, viz., the payment of 30 contributions in the preceding two years. For men and women the figures relate mainly to applications for transitional payments, referred on the ground that less than 8 contributions had been paid in the past two years and less than 30 at any time.

† Class (a). Persons who habitually work for less than a full week, and by the practice of the trade in which they are employed nevertheless receive earnings or similar payments of an amount greater than the normal earnings for a full week of persons following the same occupation in the same district. There were no cases under class (a).

‡ Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature; or Class (c). Persons whose normal employment is employment in an occupation in which their services are not normally required for more than two days in the week or who owing to personal circumstances are not normally employed for more than two days in the week.

§ Class (d). Married women who, since marriage or in any prescribed period subsequent to marriage, have had less than the prescribed number of contributions paid in respect of them. This class does not include married women whose husbands are incapacitated from work or are unemployed and not in receipt of benefit.

B.—Trade Dispute Cases.\*

Table with 3 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers, Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees, Total Appeals.

C.—Decisions by Umpire.\*

Table with 3 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Appeals by Insurance Officers, Appeals by Associations, Appeals by Claimants, Total.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO 30TH NOVEMBER, 1932.

Table with 3 columns: Claims Allowed, Claims Disallowed, Total. Rows include Decisions of Courts of Referees, Trade Dispute Cases, Decisions by Umpire.

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities (including, in the case of Rotherham County Borough, the Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applications submitted to them during the period 3rd October to 5th November, 1932, analysed so as to show separately the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand and renewed and revised determinations on the other:—

Table with 6 columns: Nature of Determination, Initial Applications, Renewals and Revisions, Total. Rows include Transitional payment not allowed at Maximum benefit rates, Lower rates, Needs of applicants held not to justify payment, Total.

\* The figures may include a number of test cases and the total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table. † See footnote † in previous column. (The case under class (a) was subsequently allowed by the umpire on appeal.)

## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 21ST NOVEMBER, 1932.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	3,768	2,659	6,427	1,856	2,041	3,897
South-Eastern ...	2,276	1,658	3,934	1,720	1,983	3,703
South-Western ...	2,370	2,019	4,389	1,470	1,759	3,229
Midlands ...	4,575	2,606	7,181	2,435	2,072	4,507
North-Eastern ...	9,919	7,435	17,354	4,392	7,262	11,654
North-Western ...	7,711	6,775	14,486	5,422	5,567	10,989
Scotland ...	5,994	5,747	11,741	4,001	5,049	9,050
Wales ...	3,889	2,695	6,584	1,076	2,647	3,723
Great Britain ...	40,502	31,594	72,096	22,372	28,380	50,752

## JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 21ST NOVEMBER, 1932.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving school.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	6,158	5,411	11,569	2,125	1,635	3,760
South-Western ...	885	891	1,776	227	258	485
Midlands ...	1,784	1,830	3,614	617	697	1,314
North-Eastern ...	1,877	2,076	3,953	799	857	1,656
North-Western ...	1,853	2,527	4,380	764	919	1,683
Scotland ...	836	1,217	2,053	219	346	565
Wales ...	306	285	591	104	133	237
Great Britain ...	13,699	14,237	27,936	4,855	4,845	9,700

## PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT\* AMONG INSURED JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17.

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1932.		Percentage Unemployed at 21st November, 1932.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.		Temporarily stopped.		Total.	
London ...	108,740	96,460	4.1	0.0	4.1	2.4	0.1	2.5
South-Eastern ...	48,730	33,690	5.0	0.3	5.3	5.2	0.9	6.1
South-Western ...	42,300	28,480	5.7	0.5	6.2	5.3	0.9	6.2
Midlands ...	82,920	70,230	3.6	2.3	5.9	1.9	2.0	3.9
North-Eastern ...	95,280	58,990	8.0	3.0	11.0	6.1	2.4	8.5
North-Western ...	85,000	74,200	8.0	2.3	10.3	5.3	2.8	8.1
Scotland ...	61,180	51,130	9.7	1.2	10.9	7.4	1.5	8.9
Wales ...	31,850	9,820	7.8	5.2	13.0	11.7	1.8	13.5
Special Schemes ...	2,800	2,700	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	0.5
Great Britain ...	556,800	425,700	6.3	1.7	8.0	4.5	1.6	6.1

## JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT APPROVED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Division.	Average Daily Attendance.								Total No. of Separate Individuals who have attended since 1st April, 1932.	
	Week ended 23.11.32.						Month ended 23.11.32.			
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.									Other Educational Institutions (Claimants).
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.		J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.			Boys.	Girls.
London ...	713	212	...	...	713	212	...	...	10,559	...
S.-Eastern ...	557	121	17	7	574	128	273	169	4,073	782
S.-Western ...	389	151	50	31	439	182	204	78	3,224	475
Midlands ...	640	302	54	10	694	312	427	156	9,227	1,537
N.-Eastern ...	2,513	598	1,908	90	4,421	688	312	269	21,259	980
N.-Western ...	2,035	1,112	316	157	2,351	1,269	222	217	24,877	731
Scotland ...	1,792	865	758	129	2,547	994	359	305	16,121	1,255
Wales ...	1,109	118	1,494	353	2,603	471	133	105	10,759	516
Great Britain ...	9,748	3,479	4,594	777	14,342	4,256	1,940	1,299	100,099	6,056

There were 83 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 29 for girls, and 24 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 20 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 7 for girls, and 1 mixed class. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 200 for boys, 137 for girls, 261 mixed. The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening.

\* Based on the numbers of Juvenile Unemployment Books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the numbers of insured juveniles on the Register.

## INSURED UNEMPLOYED.

## POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 21st November, 1932, relative to their position with regard to their title to insurance benefit and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931, which deals with transitional payments.

The First Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less than 30 contributions in the preceding two years. In cases where this condition is satisfied, insured persons may receive insurance benefit, subject to the fulfilment of the statutory conditions, for not more than 156 days in a benefit year; but in cases where benefit has been drawn for 156 days in a benefit year ending on or after the 12th November, 1931, insurance benefit does not become payable until 10 contributions have been paid after the 156th day of benefit. In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit year, or where the 10 contributions rule is not satisfied, and in all cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfilled, adults, but not boys and girls, may make application for transitional payments; and if the special transitional conditions are fulfilled, all such applications are referred to Public Assistance Committees for determination of the amount of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applicant.

In item 4 in the Table relating to adults, the term "insured non-claimants" includes all those adults on the register whose claims had been disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment, together with those who had not made claims for insurance benefit or transitional payments.

## ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 64, INCLUSIVE).

	Section of Register.	Men.	Women.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	632,429	113,966
	Temporarily Stopped Casuels ...	329,069	107,915
	Total ...	61,220	1,125
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed	988,644	72,164
	Temporarily Stopped Casuels ...	31,198	6,176
	Total ...	33,647	149
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—	(a) Authorised for payment	972,095	57,544
	(b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment ...	81,394	20,945
	Total ...	1,053,489	78,489
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	103,498	50,143
	Temporarily Stopped Casuels ...	34,313	9,149
	Total ...	16,420	6,245
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	1,239	32
	Temporarily Stopped Casuels ...	51,972	15,426
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	1,758,884	245,422
	Temporarily Stopped Casuels ...	376,687	120,336
	Total ...	96,106	1,306
	Total ...	2,231,677	367,064

## JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed	15,051	6,072
	Temporarily Stopped Casuels ...	8,904	5,909
	Total ...	119	15
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—	(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ...	13,353	8,732
	(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ...	1,517	393
	Total ...	14,870	9,125
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed	998	645
	Temporarily Stopped Casuels ...	557	605
	Total ...	3	1
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed	30,919	15,842
	Temporarily Stopped Casuels ...	9,461	6,514
	Total ...	122	16
	Total ...	40,502	22,372

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country: and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 457-458 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

## GERMANY.\*

Unemployment showed a slight increase during October. The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of October, 1932, was 5,296,335, as compared with 5,279,666 at the end of September, and 4,722,801 at the end of October, 1931. At 30th November, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,538,403.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,109,173 at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 5,102,750 at the end of September, and 4,623,480 at the end of October, 1931. At 30th November, 1932, the provisional total was 5,357,643.

At 31st October, 1932, 581,715 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,138,862 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,720,577, as compared with 1,849,768 at the end of September, and 2,534,952 at the end of October, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at the end of November, 1932, was 1,768,586 (provisional figure).

The total number of unemployed given above includes 2,204,158 able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 31st October, 1932; the corresponding total at the end of September was 2,046,537, and at the end of October, 1931, 1,302,996. At 30th November, 1932, the provisional total was 2,277,131.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available 42.9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 43.6 at the end of September, and 36.6 at the end of October, 1931. In addition 22.6 per cent. were working short time at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 22.7 per cent. at the end of September, and 22.0 per cent. at the end of October, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Oct., 1932.	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.			
		Wholly unemployed.		On short time.	
		Oct., 1932.	Sept., 1932.	Oct., 1932.	Sept., 1932.
Mining ...	139,200	18.2	18.2	33.7	34.2
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc.:—					
Workers subject to seasonal influences	90,400	62.6	60.8	9.5	8.5
Other workers	70,000	46.4	49.3	18.6	22.6
Engineering and metal	752,100	45.5	46.1	26.5	26.9
Chemical ...	85,500	31.2	32.8	36.6	34.9
Textile ...	253,400	30.4	33.2	37.0	40.9
Paper ...	91,400	34.5	35.9	29.1	32.3
Leather ...	46,600	40.6	43.9	21.3	20.9
Wood ...	240,500	65.4	65.6	11.3	10.8
Food, tobacco, etc.	218,000	25.8	29.0	34.9	31.8
Clothing, boots and shoes	124,100	36.4	39.8	31.6	32.8
Building ...	484,800	79.5	77.8	0.3	0.3
Printing ...	141,400	36.5	37.3	19.4	17.9
Miscellaneous ...	642,600	22.1	21.9	25.5	25.1
	3,380,000	42.9	43.6	22.6	22.7

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment showed an increase during November. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 292,552 (217,906 men and 74,646 women). At the end of October the corresponding total was 285,931 (revised figure), and at the end of November, 1931, 123,021.

At the beginning of November, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 9.66 per cent. as compared with November, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 43.07, as compared with 38.53 at the beginning of November, 1931. At 1st November, 1932, 17.59 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 25.48 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

## AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment continued to increase during October. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 297,791 (112,415 in Vienna), an increase of 8.0 per cent. as compared with September and of 30.6 per cent. as compared with October, 1931.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th November, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 22nd November, 1932, and 8th December, 1932. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 25th November and 2nd December, 1932. Paris.

‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th November, 1932. Vienna.

## BELGIUM.\*

Unemployment showed a decline during September. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 174 unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 890,034, show that 18.3 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 19.5 per cent. at the end of August and 10.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1931. In addition, 18.9 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In September, 1932, 23.1 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 23.5 and in September, 1931, 13.5.

## ITALY.†

Unemployment showed a further slight increase during October. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 956,357 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 949,408 at the end of September and 799,744 at the end of October, 1931. In addition, 32,556 workpeople were partially unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 37,043 at the end of September and 32,828 at the end of October, 1931.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark and Sweden during October; and in Norway during September.

Denmark.—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by Unemployment Insurance Societies show that, out of 319,322 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 31.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, 1932, as compared with 29.6 per cent. at the end of September and 15.8 per cent. at the end of October, 1931.

Norway.—Out of 23,647 members of trade unions making returns, 25.5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 24.7 per cent. at the end of August and 17.7 per cent. at the end of September, 1931.

Sweden.—The percentage of members of the trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 31st October, 1932, was 21.8, as compared with 20.3 at the end of September, and 16.4 at the end of October, 1931.

## SWITZERLAND.‡

Unemployment continued to increase during October. At the end of the month 58,127 applications for employment (44.2 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 49,532 at the end of September and 27,783 at the end of October, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned numbered 1,477, 1,719, and 1,407 respectively.

Returns from 192 unemployment funds show that, out of an aggregate of 483,772 members, 7.8 per cent. were wholly unemployed and 10.8 per cent. partially so at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 7.1 per cent. and 11.3 per cent. at the end of June and 4.0 per cent. and 11.2 per cent. at the end of September, 1931.

## UNITED STATES.\*\*

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 67,988 establishments in 17 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,505,857 workpeople in October, 1932, showing an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments increased by 3.8 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for October, 1932 (based on returns relating to 18,211 establishments employing 2,686,577 workpeople), was 59.9, as compared with 58.5 in September and 68.9 in October, 1931.

Among members of trade unions in 24 cities affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, 32 per cent. were reported to be unemployed in November, 1932, as compared with 31 per cent. in October, and 27 per cent. in November, 1931.

## AUSTRALIA.††

Unemployment showed little change during the third quarter of 1932. The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed was 29.6, as compared with 30.0 in the preceding quarter and 28.3 in the third quarter of 1931. These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in the particular quarter; they include a small percentage of persons unemployed owing to sickness.

## CANADA.‡‡

There was a decrease in employment at the beginning of November, partly due to seasonal causes. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,125 firms gave an aggregate of 780,301 workpeople on their pay-roll at 1st November, 1932, as compared with 799,100 at 1st October. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st November, 1932, was 84.7, as compared with 86.7 at the beginning of October and 103.0 at the beginning of November, 1931.

\* Revue du Travail, November, 1932. Brussels.  
† Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, November, 1932. Rome.  
‡ Statistische Efterretninger, 29th November, 1932. Copenhagen.  
§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.  
|| Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.  
¶ La Vie Economique, November, 1932. Berne.  
\*\* Trend of Employment, October, 1932, and American Federationist, December, 1932. Washington.  
†† Information supplied by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.  
‡‡ The November Employment Situation, 1932. Ottawa.



CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN NOVEMBER.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics,\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £30,500 in the weekly full-time wages of 238,000 workpeople and in an increase of £1,570 in those of 17,500 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:—

Table with 5 columns: Industry Group, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by (Increases/Decreases), Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages (Increases/Decreases).

The principal decreases in the metal group were those affecting the higher-paid men in steel melting shops and in steel rolling mills in various districts in England and Scotland, whose wages were reduced to the extent of about 2 per cent. on current rates; for lower-paid men, from whom a similar decrease was due according to the terms of the sliding-scale agreement, the reductions were either modified or waived.

The workpeople affected by decreases in the textile group consisted of those employed in the preparing and spinning sections of the cotton industry in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire, who sustained reductions generally equivalent to about 7 3/4 per cent. on current wages (see the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1932, pages 412 and 413).

In other industries the principal decreases consisted of reductions equivalent to less than 1/2 per cent. on the current rates of wages of ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire, of reductions of from 6 to 9 per cent. in the wages of slate quarrymen in North Wales, of reductions of 1/2d. per hour for furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe, sawmill workers on the North-East Coast, and certain classes of municipal workers at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

increases in this group were those affecting brush and broom workers in Great Britain under the Trade Boards Acts, and shale miners and shale oil workers in Scotland.

Of the estimated total decrease of £30,500 per week, nearly £27,500 was the result of mediation or arbitration; about £2,000 was due to the operation of selling-price sliding scales and about £250 to cost-of-living sliding scales; while practically the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action on the part of the employers.

Of the estimated total increase of £1,570, about one half was the result of cost-of-living sliding scales, and the remainder was mainly the result of independent action by employers.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1932.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1932, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Table with 5 columns: Industry Group, Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net (Increases/Decreases), Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages (Increases/Decreases).

In the corresponding eleven months of 1931, there were net increases of £4,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 35,600 workpeople, and net decreases of £381,250 in those of 2,890,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in November.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1932.

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics).

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, police, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1932 (continued).

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, Particulars of Change (Decreases in italics).

\* The selling-price sliding-scale ascertainment only warranted the payment of 9 1/2 per cent. on standard basis rates, but it was mutually agreed by the employers and the workpeople that the percentage payable on standard basis rates for the current quarter should be 12 1/2 per cent.



CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st DECEMBER.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 43%
Food only ... 25%

FOOD.

At 1st December the general level of the retail prices of food again showed practically no change as compared with a month earlier.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was 25 per cent. at 1st December, 1932, as compared with 25 per cent. at 1st November, 1932, and 32 per cent. at 1st December, 1931.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st November, 1932, and 1st December, 1932:—

Table with 6 columns: Article, Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated to the nearest 1d.), and Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Dec., 1932, and 1st Nov., 1932.

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates:—

Table with 6 columns: Article, Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st Dec., 1932, as compared with July, 1914, and Corresponding General Average for 1st Nov., 1932.

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December was approximately 48 per cent.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing and hosiery, and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st December the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, was between 85 and 90 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at the beginning of December averaged between 80 and 85 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging approximately 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st December, 1932, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st November, 1932, and 48 per cent. at 1st December, 1931.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1932 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). In view of the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1932.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1932:—

Summary Table showing Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.) with columns for months from Jan. to Dec. for years 1920 to 1932.

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, 'The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation' has been published, and may be purchased, price 3d. net (3 1/2d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taken in identical quantities.

I.—FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

Table showing Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in various countries (Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Foreign Countries, British Dominions, &c.) compared with July, 1914, for years 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

Table showing Percentage Increase in the cost of food, together with other household requirements, in various countries compared with July, 1914, for years 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932.

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; France (other towns), August, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Poland, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages for all items are a weighted average for the six capital cities. The percentages are calculated in Czechoslovakia and Poland, on prices converted to their gold values, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

POOR RELIEF IN NOVEMBER, 1932.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the Department of Health in Scotland.)

The number of persons\* relieved on one day† in November, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 770,826, or 3.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 25.7 per cent. more than in November, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 461, 446, and 368 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in November, 1932, was 630,772, an increase of 2.9 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 23.7 per cent. as compared with November, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 140,054, or 6.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 35.6 per cent. more than in November, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in November, 1932, numbered 98,753, or 1.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 4.3 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 672,073, or 3.8 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 31.7 more than in November, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, forty-four showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in November, 1932, as compared with October, 1932. The most noticeable increase occurred at Edinburgh (118 per 10,000), while two areas showed decreases, and in one area there was no change. Compared with November, 1931, every area showed an increase, the largest of which occurred at Sheffield (300 per 10,000), Norwich (284 per 10,000), Glasgow (234 per 10,000), Liverpool (214 per 10,000), Newcastle-on-Tyne (184 per 10,000), and West Ham (182 per 10,000).

Table showing Number of Persons\* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in November, 1932, by County, Total, Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population, and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a Month ago and Year ago.

\* The figures include dependants; but exclude persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only, and casuals. In England and Wales, rate-aided patients in mental hospitals, and, in Scotland, lunatics and mental defectives, are also included.
† 19th November in London, 26th November in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th November in Scotland.





**Telephone Switchboards**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Weighbridges**: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wheels**: Miller & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Wire**: Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., London, E.C.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Paper**: East Lancashire Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Ltd., Birtton; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Hele, Devon. **Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Group 358 (1932) Bookwork Printing: William Clowes & Sons, Ltd., Beccles.—Group 359 (1932) The Official List—Part I: T. Beatty Hart, Ltd., Kettering.—3,500 copies "Army Book 5": 135,000 Boards (Lined Paper and Numbered): Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Six Page card Folders: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Posters (Empire Marketing Board): St. Michael's Press, London, S.E.—**Typewriters**: Oliver Typewriting Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Croydon.

## POST OFFICE.

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**Armoured Cable-laying**: Kilmarnock-Cumnock-Darvel: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. **Conduit-Laying**: Colchester-Walton-Clacton (Section I); Maidstone and Ashford; Tandem—G.P.O. (South)—Greenwich-Woolwich, etc. (Section II): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Colchester-Walton-Clacton (Section II): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Warrington. Newcastle-on-Tyne (West): Cleghorn & Co., Ltd., Carlisle. Newport (Mon.) Dock Street By-pass Road; Ferndown (Dorset): Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Much Hadham (Herts): Tandem—G.P.O. (South)—Greenwich-Woolwich, etc. (Section I): Alex. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Tandem-Livingstone Junction (London, S.E.): Howard Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Littlehampton and Bosham (Sussex): O. C. Summers, London, N. Liverpool-Bootle (Balliol Road): S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd., Oldham. Portadown; Ryde-Cowes: Moore & Rowley, Birmingham. Wallsend: W. Connolly & Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Manchester (Didsbury-North): James E. Turner, Bury. Kingston Blount (Oxford): C. D. L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham. Falmouth-Penryn: D. J. Thomas, Neath. **Electrically Driven Compressor Set for Pneumatic Tubes**: Glasgow Head Post Office: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., London, E.C. **Telegram Conveyors**: Bristol Head Post Office: Sovex, Ltd., London, S.E. **Telephone Exchange Equipment**: London Trunk Exchange: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W. Whitton (Ipswich Multi-Exchange Area); Birmingham Trunk Exchange; Manchester; Chelston (Torquay Automatic Area): Automatic Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Macaulay (London Automatic Area); Erdington (Birmingham Automatic Area): General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry. Shepherd's Bush; Larkwood (London Automatic Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Larkwood: Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines. Stamford Hill (London Automatic Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors for Stamford Hill: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries; Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines. **Telephonic Repeater Equipment**: Manchester: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.

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## METROPOLITAN POLICE.

**Paper, M.F. Printing Double Imperial**: Olives Paper Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

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