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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th October showed a substantial improvement as compared with 26th September.

Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was 21·9 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 22·8\* at 26th September, 1932, and 21·9 at 26th October, 1931. For males alone the percentage at 24th October, 1932, was 25·5 and for females 12·5. At 26th September, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26·2 and 13·9.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that at 24th October, 1932, there were approximately 9,397,000 insured persons aged 16–64 in employment in Great Britain. This was 246,000† more than a month before, but 51,000† less than a year before. The numbers in employment exclude workpeople directly involved in trade disputes, as well as those recorded as unemployed, and approximately one-half of the increase since 26th September was due to the resumption of work upon the termination of the dispute in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 24th October, 1932, there were 2,139,448 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 20,230 more than a month before, and 11,505 more than a year before.‡ The total on 24th October, 1932, included 1,765,197 men, 61,064 boys, 269,721 women and 43,466 girls. It was made up of 743,626 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 1,048,492 applicants for transitional payments, 214,397 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 132,933 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 24th October, 1932, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 383,854 men, 9,667 boys, 110,018 women and 5,384 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 508,923 was 130,237 less than a month before, but 26,370 more than a year before.‡ It included 441,565 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 39,231 applicants for transitional payments, and 28,127 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 24th October, 1932, there were on the registers in Great Britain 97,196 men, 106 boys, 1,325 women and 8 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 98,635 was 998 less than a month before.

\* The percentages for September, 1932, have been revised (see page 428).

† The figures for 26th September, 1932, and 26th October, 1931, have been revised (see page 410).

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

It included 62,133 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 35,247 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,255 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

*Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.*—Employment improved in coal mining, the textile industries (except lace manufacture), the principal clothing industries, including boot and shoe manufacture, general engineering, the motor vehicle, tinplate, metal goods, furniture, leather, pottery and glass industries, and in dock and harbour service.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding-house service, and most of the transport services. There was also a slight decline in iron and steel manufacture and in the lace industry.

### WAGES.

The changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October resulted in a decrease estimated at about £1,500 in the weekly full-time wages of about 16,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £50 in those of 900 workpeople. The principal groups of workpeople affected by the reductions were plasterers in London, Leeds and Bradford; adult male workers, with certain exceptions, employed in railway companies' electricity generating stations; employees of certain waterworks undertakings in the South Midland area; and manual workers employed in the non-trading services of certain local authorities in the East and South Midlands.

During the first ten months of 1932, the changes recorded have amounted to net decreases of about £203,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 1,700,000 workpeople, and net increases of £1,700 in those of about 30,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November 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 October. The corresponding figures for a year earlier were 46 for all items and 30 for food only.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 28. In addition, 10 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 130,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes in October was about 213,000 working days. The magnitude of these totals is accounted for mainly by the dispute in the spinning section of the cotton industry of Lancashire and the adjoining counties, which began on 31st October.



## ROYAL COMMISSION ON UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: FINAL REPORT.

THE Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, which was appointed in December, 1930, and presented its First Report in June, 1931, has now issued its Final Report. The Majority Report is signed by the Chairman, Judge Holman Gregory, K.C., and four members, Mr. H. Clay, Dr. H. J. W. Hetherington, Mr. E. C. P. Lascelles and Mr. H. M. Trouncer. There is a Minority Report signed by two members, Councillor W. Asbury and Mrs. C. D. Rackham, but the recommendations of the Commission on many points are unanimous.

## THE MAJORITY REPORT.

By their terms of reference the Commission were required to deal with the Unemployment Insurance scheme and with arrangements outside insurance. Under the former heading they recommend the retention of an unemployment insurance scheme substantially on the lines of that at present in force. This, they say, will "provide a first line of defence over a large part of the field of employment for the great majority of the unemployed."

They make recommendations on many of the technical details of the insurance scheme, but, as these do not affect the principles of the scheme, it is natural that the other subjects which come under their review—particularly the arrangements outside insurance (which may be described as the "Unemployment Assistance" scheme)—should bulk more largely in their Report.

The Report makes it clear that both the unemployment insurance scheme and the unemployment assistance scheme which are recommended should be linked up with arrangements for the training and occupation of the unemployed during their unemployment. This is regarded as an essential part of the proposals.

For those of the unemployed who do not fall within either the insurance or the unemployment assistance scheme, there will remain the system of public assistance administered by the Local Authorities.

This is the first comprehensive investigation into the arrangements for unemployed workers since the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws, 1905-9. The first chapter of the Report is, therefore, devoted to a review of the development of the arrangements from 1909 down to the present time, including an examination of the experience of the test of needs now applied to transitional payments and outdoor relief.

**Analysis of Unemployment.**—The second chapter of the Report contains an analysis of the facts of post-war unemployment. It points out that there is a continuous gradation among industrial workers from those who have gone for years without unemployment to those who are continuously unemployed. Continuous unemployment is exceptional. The unemployment from which the great majority suffer is occasional in character, occurring in a life of more or less regular employment. During the seven years ended 1930 the standing army of unemployed who were continuously unemployed was about 100,000, and accounted only for about one-tenth of all unemployment measured in days of unemployment. Before 1930, the year in which this country became affected by the world-wide depression, unemployment was concentrated in certain areas and certain industries. A comparison of post-war and pre-war experience shows that since the war there has persisted through and beneath superficial fluctuations in employment a high level of unemployment among a small proportion of workers mainly, though not wholly, in a limited group of exceptionally depressed trades. The Report attributes this phenomenon to something more than the transient effect of the war. The post-war changes in the employment situation are due to loss of competitive effectiveness, to the dislocation of employment caused by labour-saving inventions and other technical changes, and to the divergent movements of prices and costs. Certain conditions which have contributed to the high level of unemployment in the eleven years 1921-31 are likely to persist for some years in this country, even when the present world-wide depression has passed. The conclusion is that, while unemployment insurance is an appropriate way of dealing with intermittent and occasional unemployment to which all workers may be subject, it is quite inappropriate for dealing with chronic and continuous unemployment.

**Advantages of an Insurance Scheme.**—After dealing with proposals and suggestions put forward by several representative organisations the Report goes on to deal in Chapter IV with the advantages of an insurance scheme. Under an unemployment insurance scheme with definite conditions, the view is taken that it is possible to make fixed payments of benefit without a means test, but only for a limited time. In the past the benefits of the scheme have been extended to cover deficiencies in the Poor Law, which is the only other public provision for unemployed workers who are in need. This process of making fixed payments as of right under the guise of insurance but without requiring the fulfilment of the essential contribution conditions was bound to bring about some confusion as to the nature of an insurance scheme and its place in the general arrangements. The experience of the past ten years does not justify the assumption that insurance cannot be successfully applied; but that experience does show that, if the limits of an insurance scheme are to be maintained in the face of pressure to ignore them in times of depression, the alternative provision for unemployed workers who have exhausted their insurance rights or have never been insured must be acceptable to the public conscience.

**Insurance and Relief.**—The Commission took evidence from, amongst others, the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, the Association of Local Authorities and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. The first two were in favour of maintaining the distinction between insurance and relief, and made certain proposals for the reform of the existing arrangements. The

Trades Union Congress proposed the payment of fixed sums (with additional allowances for dependants) to all unemployed workers so long as they were unemployed and were registered for employment. There would be no means test and the payment would be in the nature of compensation for loss of employment. The Report points out that the Trades Union Congress proposal is based upon a particular view as to the relation of the State and industry, and it is a fundamental criticism of the present industrial system. The Trades Union Congress scheme could be accepted and applied only in a society in which State control of industry was virtually complete. At present the State controls only about one-tenth of all employment. Before payment is made to an unemployed man the community must have some guarantee that help is really needed, and any scheme of relief must embody safeguards against its becoming the instrument of widespread personal deterioration.

**Assistance according to Need.**—The Report recommends that in making payments to unemployed workers assistance should be given according to need; and the need of the applicant must be judged by an assessment of the resources of the household of which he is a member. If payments are to be adjusted according to the needs of the individual, the administration must be in the hands of an authority acting locally. The Report says "Our view is that a local official or local committee or commissioner, appointed by the Minister to administer discretionary payments, cannot and should not be expected to exercise discretion in any real sense. If discretion is a desideratum in the administration of unemployment payments, it must be provided for by assigning to some authoritative local body an effective part in the scheme."

**Examination of Existing Arrangements.**—The principles just stated are those of the existing arrangements for transitional payments and outdoor relief, but the existing arrangements are considered unsatisfactory for the following reasons:—

- (i) The test of needs is not administered in accordance with uniform principles.
- (ii) The areas of administration are in some cases too small. Where their boundaries cut across a homogeneous industrial area it is desirable that some arrangements for co-ordinated action on uniform principles should be made.
- (iii) The central authority has insufficient responsibility for standards of administration and cannot exercise effective control.
- (iv) The central authority charged with the oversight of the administration of Public Assistance, the Ministry of Health, is not primarily an industrial authority, and is not otherwise directly concerned with the problem of unemployment.
- (v) The Local Authorities have no financial responsibility for the administration of the test of needs for transitional payments.

**Proposals outside Insurance.**—The Report states that the existing provisions for the relief of unemployment must be recast in a form suited to conditions created by widespread unemployment. Existing defects in administration must be remedied, but there is no need to set up expensive new machinery when the existing machinery of the Local Authorities can be used for the purpose. There should be a new statute giving Local Authorities the duty of administering a relief service for all unemployed industrial workers who are outside insurance. The service would be available to all unemployed workers who are ordinarily employed under a contract of service. It would not be confined to insured workers, but would be available, subject to proof of need, to all able-bodied industrial workers who satisfy certain conditions. An insured worker who has exhausted his insurance benefit is, it is said, no more entitled to special treatment than workers in uninsured trades, including non-manual workers earning over £250 a year, and workers in agriculture. The Poor Law should remain for persons who are not able-bodied, as well as for the able-bodied who do not satisfy the conditions of the new service and may be in need of deterrent treatment or discipline. The Ministry of Labour should be generally responsible for the control and development of the new service, for maintaining through the Employment Exchanges the contact between the persons affected by the service and the opportunities of employment, and for ensuring that the test of needs is administered in accordance with uniform principles throughout the country. Small variations between areas may be desirable by reason of local circumstances.

It is not suggested that there should be a new standard of relief payments, but the experience of the means test should be used as a basis for the new service, so that the standards to be established will be those which are required to relieve need. The standard of relief payments must depend on the general level of national prosperity and the amount of money available out of public funds for the purpose. But the amount of relief should as a rule fall so definitely below the prevailing level of wages as to avoid the danger that applicants might consider themselves to be in a better position when receiving relief than when earning wages. So far, however, as the proposals in the Report represent from the point of view of an unemployed applicant a more satisfactory state of affairs than at present, it is reasonably certain to "result in claims from persons who do not now apply to the Poor Law."

It is considered that the cost of this new service must be borne in the major part by the Exchequer, but that Local Authorities should contribute a share. The Local Authorities must have a financial interest in their decisions. The continuance of the present system under which they make assessments in which they have no financial interest at all cannot be contemplated.

Given this system of relief, there is still great advantage in maintaining insurance. Even to-day by far the larger proportion

of workers who suffer unemployment in the course of the year can be covered by an insurance scheme. It is reasonable also that so long as the responsibility for the employment of labour rests upon industry and not upon the State, industry should bear the first charge of unemployment as part of their normal expenses.

**Proposals for the appointment of a Statutory Commission.**—The average percentage of unemployment over the eleven years 1921-31 was over 13 per cent. The action of successive Governments in ignoring this actual experience and basing the finances of insurance on a lower average is criticised. The Report says that "it may well be that from time to time the interests of industry, both employers and workers, have been sacrificed to the interests of political expediency." Further, the insurance scheme must be flexible if it is to be kept adjusted to changing industrial conditions and if anomalies are to be avoided.

For these and other reasons it is recommended that an independent Commission should be appointed, to act outside the immediate political arena as an advisory body to the Minister. That Commission would keep the insurance scheme constantly under review and, in consultation with industrial organisations, would recommend changes which appeared desirable. The responsibility of the Minister of Labour would remain unimpaired, but he would be required to consult the Commission before taking decisive action. The Commission would report annually on the finances of the insurance scheme, and make suggestions for keeping the Insurance Fund solvent and self-supporting.

So far as the relief scheme is concerned the Minister should have the advice and support of the Commission before taking any decisive step, such as making general regulations which would be binding on Local Authorities.

**Unemployment Insurance: Scope of the Scheme.**—There are strong arguments for the extension of unemployment insurance to agriculture; but in view of what are described as the formidable difficulties, including estimating the rate of unemployment and difficulties of administration, especially in regard to casual and seasonal workers, the inclusion of the industry in the State scheme is not recommended. It is suggested, however, that the proposed Statutory Commission should forthwith explore the possibility of a special scheme with representatives of the industry.

Private domestic service should continue to be excepted. Some changes are suggested with a view to removing small anomalies.

Subject to this the Majority propose that the scope of the scheme shall be left more or less as it is at present. The existing exceptions should be continued, but as regards the railways, it is said "The position seems to us to be one of considerable difficulty. . . . Up to the year 1931, the contributions by employers and workers in respect of the insured grades have more than covered the cost of benefit to insured railway workers, and the position in the industry generally compares very favourably with the road and dock transport industries. On the other hand, it must be recognised that in existing circumstances the position is unstable, unemployment has increased to an appreciable extent, and recent changes in methods of transport are not likely to reduce the risk." It is recommended that no change should be made at the moment, but that if it should become necessary to insure more than 30 per cent. of the personnel in order to cover expenditure, then all the workers should be brought within the scheme.

The power of industries to contract out should not be restored, though the two existing Special Schemes for the Insurance and Banking industries respectively should be allowed to continue.

The age of entry should be lowered to correspond with the age of entry into employment, provided that that is not lower than the school-leaving age, subject to crediting unemployment insurance contributions in respect of voluntarily continued full-time education. Attendance at an approved course of instruction should be a normal condition for the receipt of benefit for juveniles under 18.

The income limit for non-manual workers should be raised from £250 to £350 if the same limit be adopted for Health Insurance.

**Contributions and Benefit.**—The three contributing parties to the scheme—employers, workpeople, and Exchequer—should remain as at present. The Majority of the Commission would favour the principle of differential rates of contributions and benefit in relation to wages, but think that the present is not an opportune time for making such a radical change. As regards the conditions for benefit, the Report recommends in general the retention of those at present in force. It is, however, in favour of restoring the principle of relating the period of benefit to the record of insurable employment over a recent period, and to this end proposes a rule whereby the maximum period of benefit for workers with a good record may be 39 weeks in a year, and that instead of a uniform limit of 26 weeks, as at present, the period of benefit should be adjusted from a minimum of 13 weeks to a maximum of 39 weeks. The financial effect will not be very different from the present fixed limit of 26 weeks; it will result in a transfer from the insurance scheme to the relief scheme of about £4,000,000 a year out of a total expenditure of about £115,000,000.

It is also recommended that where a claimant is unemployed on certain days and in receipt of earnings for other days his earnings above a minimum sum should be taken into account in determining his right to benefit, though in such a way that he will always be better off by obtaining work.

The Report approves the principle of additional benefit in respect of dependants. A few slight changes are suggested with regard to the relationships which should entitle claimants to receive such benefit.

The principle of co-operation between the Department and trade unions in the administration of benefit is also approved.

**Consolidation of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.**—The section on Unemployment Insurance concludes with a reference to "the hand-to-mouth method adopted by successive Governments" which has resulted in an unnecessarily complicated and most untidy body of statute law." There is a strong recommendation for the repeal of

the existing provisions, which are contained in some 30 Acts, and the passing of a new consolidated Act.

**Unemployment Assistance.**—The scheme of unemployment assistance would deal with all able-bodied unemployed workers under 65 years of age who are within the industrial field, involuntarily unemployed, and are not entitled for the time being to benefit under the insurance scheme. The intention is that all such persons, whether in the trades at present covered by the insurance scheme or not, as, for example, in non-manual occupations earning over £250 a year or in agriculture, should fall within the scheme of unemployment assistance when they are unemployed, provided that they would be effective industrial workers if employment were available for them, and subject to their readiness to accept suitable occupation, training or instruction. The general conditions and disqualifications of the insurance scheme would not in terms be applied to claims for unemployment assistance, but no one would be eligible who refused suitable employment.

It is proposed that this scheme of unemployment assistance should be administered by the Local Authorities under the general direction of the Minister of Labour, while the Public Assistance Authorities would deal with all unemployed persons who are not entitled to insurance benefit or unemployment assistance. Each Local Authority should form a new statutory committee, to be called the "Unemployment Assistance Committee," for the determination of the rate of payment to be made in each case, and, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, for the conduct of schemes of occupation and training for persons in receipt of unemployment assistance. No one should be eligible for unemployment assistance who had not registered at the Employment Exchange and who had not signified his willingness to accept suitable employment or such occupation and training as may be required. He must be free from disqualification on trade dispute grounds. The applicant would in proper cases receive a certificate that he had registered and was free from ineligibility. He would then present himself to the Local Authority for the assessment of the rate at which payment was to be made to him. Payment would be made by the Local Authority or, if premises are a difficulty, by the Employment Exchange acting as their agents.

The Ministry of Labour, as the department concerned with problems of employment and unemployment, should be the central department responsible for the scheme of unemployment assistance.

As already stated, the Report recommends that the needs of an applicant must be judged by an assessment of the resources of the household. It does not, however, recommend a legal definition of the household, but considers that ordinarily the household should be regarded as consisting of husband, wife, sons and daughters. Other persons living in the household should be treated as members (and so concerned in the maintenance of other members during unemployment) or as lodgers (and so not concerned) according to the facts of each case.

In the absence of an exact definition of the household the Report urges the adoption of intelligible principles of treatment with regard to different elements of family income and particularly with regard to earnings. It says that "The practice of regarding almost the whole income of each member of the household as available equally to all the other members is not easily defensible, and we think it necessary that under any system of discretionary assessment definite guidance should be given to the assessing bodies as to the treatment of different kinds of income." The Report suggests the lines on which guidance might be given on the following items:—

**Earnings of the Applicant for Unemployment Assistance.**—A proportion of such earnings should be ignored in the assessment of need. This should be adequate to cover travelling expenses, insurance contributions and other out-of-pocket expenses, together with "a sufficient margin to preserve the inducement to work."

**Earnings of Other Members of the Household.**—In addition to out-of-pocket expenses a reasonable proportion of the earnings of employed members of the household should be excluded from the assessment of the household resources available for the maintenance of an unemployed member. This proportion should be higher than that allowed in the case of the applicant himself, and it would be different in different districts and in different cases.

**Other Items in the Household Budget.**—The Minister of Labour should issue directions to the Local Authorities as to the extent to which allowances should be made for other items.

**Capital Assets.**—The Report suggests a rule that no account should be taken of amounts less than £50. Amounts of £50 or more should be taken into account at the rate of 1s. per week for the first £50 and 1s. per week for each complete £25 beyond £50.

**House Property.**—House property belonging to a member of the household, but not their residence, should be treated as a capital asset. If the house is their residence, account should ordinarily be taken of the amount that would normally be paid in rent.

**Disability Pensions.**—In ordinary circumstances half the amount of disability pensions should not be taken into account; but in some cases there should be a larger allowance, where special needs arising out of the nature of the disability require it.

**Workmen's Compensation.**—There should be discretion to allow a proportion of the amount received as workmen's compensation in cases in which the injury involves increased expenditure upon treatment or travelling.

**Health Insurance Benefit.**—The present statutory exception of the first 7s. 6d. should continue.

**Friendly Societies' Sick Pay.**—The present statutory exception in England and Wales of the first 5s. should continue, and should be extended to Scotland.

**Unemployment Insurance Benefit received by other members of the household.**—The recipient should not be regarded as a member of



the household if he has no other income, but if he has other income he should be treated as a member of the household, the appropriate part of his income and his benefit being taken into account.

*Rents.*—The unemployment assistance paid must be assumed to cover the cost of rent.

*Scales of Payment.*—Local Authorities in many areas have adopted scales of relief payments. The Report does not recommend a new standard of payment or a uniform scale, but the Minister of Labour should take steps to narrow down the variations in scales between different areas, so that such variations as remain represent real economic differences, and should see that a proper relation is kept between relief scales and rates of benefit.

*Central Supervision of Unemployment Assistance by the Minister of Labour.*—The Minister of Labour should be given wide powers to ensure that his control of the scheme shall be effective.

*Financial arrangements with Local Authorities.*—The Report points out that the "realities of the existing economic and financial position impose a limit upon possible lines of development in the immediate future" and that the question of the proper distribution of the financial cost of relieving unemployment is not a matter which, in existing conditions, can be considered on its abstract merits. Local Authorities at present pay the cost of outdoor relief for the able-bodied unemployed, and it is recommended that the cost of the new service should be shared between the Exchequer and the Local Authorities, the Exchequer being responsible for the greater part of the cost. For the first year of operation of the scheme it is recommended that each Local Authority should bear the first cost of its unemployment assistance service to the extent of a uniform local rate in the pound. A 4d. rate would produce about £5,000,000 for the whole of Great Britain. In most areas a 4d. rate would not cover the cost. The estimated cost to the Exchequer of transitional payments in 1933, with an average live register of 3,000,000, would be £58,000,000, and it is recommended that the Exchequer liability should be fixed at this rate with this level of unemployment, and that the Exchequer contribution should be distributed among Local Authorities in whose areas the cost exceeds the product of a 4d. rate, so that a higher percentage of actual expenditure is borne by the Exchequer in the depressed areas than in the more prosperous areas. The proposed allocation is intended to relieve the distressed areas of some part of their present charge for outdoor relief. The Report points out that various factors besides the total number of persons unemployed in each area at any time must be taken into account in deciding the percentage of expenditure in any area to be borne by the Exchequer. No formula is proposed for this purpose, but having indicated the factors to be taken into account it is suggested that a satisfactory formula should be prepared by the Government Departments concerned in consultation with the Associations of Local Authorities.

#### THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The Commission trace the origin and development of the Employment Exchanges, and take note of the increasing extent to which they have been of service to employers during the past ten years—the annual number of vacancies filled having risen from 697,000 in 1922 to 1,952,000 in 1931. They emphasise the importance of this side of the work of the Exchanges, and recommend that the Exchanges should not depart from the principle which is followed at present that when vacancies are notified the applicants to be submitted to employers should be those industrially best qualified.

The Commission considered whether it is desirable that employers should be compelled to notify their vacancies to the Employment Exchanges, and report against any such measure in relation to general industry. They consider, however, that the Minister of Labour should have power "to prescribe by Order the classes of vacancies in the national and local government services which must be notified to Employment Exchanges and filled by selection from persons submitted by the Exchanges." With a view to developing the work of the Exchanges as placing agencies they suggest the establishment of further Exchanges specialised to the service of a single trade, and they mention in particular the desirability of opening specialised offices for domestic service in London and elsewhere. A clear line of demarcation should be established between the personnel engaged on placing work and that engaged upon unemployment insurance.

The Report further recommends that in order to enable the Minister of Labour to deal with irregular and casual employment he should be given powers of control which could be exercised in the absence of approved voluntary schemes. He might have power—

(1) to apply a registration scheme to any scheduled industry with a view to controlling the volume of labour available for casual work;

(2) to extend to other industries the methods adopted in the coal mining industry by Section 18 of the Mining Industry Act, 1928, whereby regulations may be made giving a preference when engagements are made to persons who have had previous employment in the industry.

#### OCCUPATION AND TRAINING.

The Commission deal with the provision of occupation for unemployed workers. They attach great importance to this matter, particularly with regard to younger persons, and, while commending warmly the existing training schemes of the Ministry of Labour, they press for the development in the future of a more comprehensive policy, in the execution of which the Ministry, Local Authorities and voluntary associations should all have a part. The Commission are unanimous in recommending central Government aid in the provision of allotments, and express their approval of the action of the Society of Friends who "stepped into the breach" when the grant allocated for 1931-2 was withdrawn as a measure of economy. On the subject of expenditure on training, etc., the Report says "no solution of the

problem of occupation and training is possible unless the community is willing to spend a good deal of money on this service. For our part we think that expenditure on occupational training for the unemployed is well worth while—that it is indeed an essential part of the provision for unemployed workers."

#### THE FINANCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

*Repayment of Debt.*—The Report makes recommendations in accordance with that part of the terms of reference relating to a solvent and self-supporting insurance scheme. It points out that of the present debt of £115,000,000 no less than £76,000,000 was incurred in the two years following 1st April, 1930, and that this increase in the debt was solely due to insurance benefit as distinct from transitional benefit. It is recommended that the whole of the debt should be transferred to a separate account and that provision should be made to amortize it. If it could be arranged for the rate of interest on the debt to be reduced to 3½ per cent., a charge of £4,500,000 a year would enable the debt to be repaid in 65 years. This charge should be borne as to two-thirds by the Exchequer, and as to one-third by the Unemployment Fund. The charge on the Fund would be reduced by £4,000,000 (from £5,500,000 to £1,500,000). The Exchequer would be responsible for the balance of £3,000,000 required for the annual cost of amortization.

*Annual Balancing.*—As regards the formulation of a solvent and self-supporting insurance scheme for the future, the conclusion is reached that it is impossible to base the finance of a scheme on a theoretical estimate of the average rate of unemployment over a period of years, and that if the mistakes of the past are not to be repeated it is essential that the finances of the scheme should be adjusted annually in the light of experience. It is, therefore, recommended that the Statutory Commission should be charged with the duty of reporting annually on the finances of the scheme, and of making recommendations as to changes in contributions and benefits. The Minister, on receipt of the report, would be under an obligation to make such alterations in the scheme as will maintain it on a solvent and self-supporting basis.

*National and Local Charges for Unemployment.*—The cost to the Exchequer of payments to the unemployed, including benefit of all kinds and transitional payments, has increased from £11,800,000 in 1928-29 to £80,500,000 in 1932-33 (based on the rate of expenditure in September, 1932), while the Local Authorities' cost of out-relief to persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation and their dependants has varied between £3,900,000 and £8,500,000 a year.

*Limits of Insurance.*—Generally\* the view is that it is possible and worth while to maintain the insurance scheme in a form which will be solvent and self-supporting even when the register of the unemployed is as high as 3,000,000. The levels of contributions and benefits which are recommended are regarded, however, as marking practically the limits to which it is reasonably possible to go. If, therefore, the course of employment is such that further adjustment in the finances of the scheme is necessary, special emergency measures may be considered. Of these, two are mentioned: (a) borrowing, and (b) a deficiency grant by the Exchequer. While there are obvious objections in principle to either course, if the view is taken that employment will improve it is thought that for a carry-over period some use might be made of both devices. If, however, the annual review of the finances which is recommended shows growing financial instability without prospect of reasonably early recovery, it might be necessary to establish simply a system of unemployment relief with a test of needs on the lines elsewhere indicated.

*Rates of Contributions.*—The considerations for and against an increase of the contributions of each of the three parties are stated, and the conclusion is reached in each case that it is not desirable to make any alteration.

*Rates of Benefit.*—The rates of benefit recommended are those which were suggested in the First Report, viz., for adult males, 15s. a week, and for adult females 13s. a week, with lower rates for persons under the age of 21.

No change is recommended in the rate of 8s. a week for an adult dependant, but it is recommended that the rate of dependants' benefit for the first child shall be increased to 2s. 6d., while the rate for other dependent children should be 2s. as at present. The general effect is to reduce the rates for adult single men by 3d. per week and to increase the rates for married men with children by 3d. per week.

*Cost of Administration.*—It is suggested that some of the items which now make up the charge for administration of the scheme should not be borne by the Unemployment Fund, as they include some of the administration expenses of other services performed through the Exchanges. It is anticipated that a re-allocation of expenses would result in a reduction of the charge to the Unemployment Fund of £500,000. Accordingly £3,500,000 has been adopted as the cost of administration of insurance in the financial estimates.

*Finance of Unemployment Insurance.*—On the assumption of a live register of 3,000,000 unemployed, with present rates of benefit and contributions and no changes in conditions, it is estimated that the financial position for 1933-34 would be as follows:—

Expenditure:—	
Insurance Benefit	£59,000,000
Administration	4,000,000
Interest on Debt	5,500,000
Receipts from contributions in equal shares by Exchequer, employers and employed	68,500,000
Deficiency	£9,400,000

\* The financial recommendations are subject to a reservation by Mr. Troncker.

The total charge on the Exchequer (for the insurance scheme only) would be £29,100,000, consisting of £19,700,000 ordinary contribution and £9,400,000 deficiency grant.

With the same assumed register of 3,000,000 it is estimated that the financial position in 1933-34, if effect were given to the several recommendations, would be as follows:—

Receipts from contributions at present rates	£59,100,000
Estimated cost of benefit at present rates	£59,000,000
Savings:—	
Revised rates of benefit for single persons	£1,000,000
Period of benefit (minimum 13 weeks, maximum 39 weeks)	4,000,000
Earnings test for workers employed during the week	2,250,000
Changes in classes of dependants	50,000
	7,300,000
	51,700,000
Additional 6d. for first dependant child	340,000
Cost of administration	3,500,000
Contribution from Fund to amortize debt	1,500,000
	£57,040,000
Estimated excess of receipts over expenditure	£2,060,000

The total Exchequer contribution to the insurance scheme would be about £22,700,000, consisting of the ordinary contribution and £3,000,000 for amortization of debt.

This estimate makes no provision on either side for juveniles aged 14-16 years. The estimated balance of income over expenditure when the scheme is in full operation would be at the rate of £700,000 per annum.

#### FINANCE OF UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.

As regards unemployment assistance, as distinct from unemployment insurance, it is estimated that with an average live register of 3,000,000 the expenditure for 1933-34 would amount to £55,000,000 under the existing system, of which £3,000,000 would be the cost of administration. Assuming the changes consequent on the proposed benefit period (minimum 13 weeks, maximum 39 weeks) it is estimated that the charge for 1933-34 would become £58,000,000. In view of the difficulty of estimating the cost of the new relief service in the first year, under the scheme of administration and upon the standard suggested, it is recommended that the Exchequer contribution to the cost of the service in 1933-34 should be at the rate of £58,000,000 on a register of 3,000,000 unemployed.

*Cost of Schemes to the Exchequer.*—As regards the cost to the Exchequer of the two schemes of insurance and relief, the following statement offers a comparison:—

#### (a) Under existing arrangements:—

Ordinary contribution to Unemployment Fund	£19,700,000
Deficiency grant	9,400,000
Cost of transitional payments, including administration	55,500,000
Total	£84,600,000

#### (b) With changes recommended:—

Ordinary contribution to Unemployment Fund	£19,700,000
Contribution in respect of juveniles aged 14-16	470,000
Contribution to amortization of debt account	3,000,000
Amount transferred for administrative costs from the Insurance Fund to the Ministry of Labour vote	500,000
Exchequer contribution to cost of new service	58,000,000
Total	£81,670,000

In conclusion, the Report refers to the fact that under conditions of extreme trade depression the cost of any scheme of provision for all the unemployed in need of assistance must be heavy. It is pointed out that had there been no changes in rates of benefit and conditions for the receipt of benefit since their enquiry began, the present expenditure would have been at the rate of about £150,000,000 a year. As the contributions of employers and workpeople would have been only £30,000,000, there would have been a burden on the Exchequer of about £120,000,000, a total much in excess of the cost of their proposals.

#### THE MINORITY REPORT.

Two members of the Royal Commission sign a Minority Report. While they agree with the Majority that the Ministry of Labour should be responsible for the central control of all measures for dealing with able-bodied unemployed workers they dissent from the Majority's proposal for a contributory insurance scheme, as such a scheme cannot cover all unemployed workers, and they object to an arrangement whereby some workers have a right to insurance benefit and others are dealt with on the basis of need.

If, however, contributory insurance is retained they think that it should remain generally as at present, but that domestic service should be brought in and there should be a special scheme for agri-

culture. They comment upon the effects of reduced rates of benefit and the application of a needs test to applicants for transitional payments. They indicate that the scheme which they propose follows, in many respects, the lines of that proposed to the Royal Commission by the Trades Union Congress General Council, though it differs from that scheme in certain details. The conclusions of the Minority are as follows:—

#### INSURANCE.

1. The cost of unemployment is too heavy and too unpredictable to be met by a system of mutual insurance.
2. The attempt so to meet it results in the exclusion from the benefits of the scheme of genuinely unemployed persons, who have then to be maintained in some other way.
3. Such a division of the unemployed, based on the amount of their employment, has no basis in any real difference among them, and must always appear inequitable to the unemployed themselves.
4. The advantages of insurance (without the above disadvantages) can be achieved by a contributory scheme, giving a statutory right to benefit to all who comply with the conditions.

#### BASIS OF PROPOSED SCHEME.

5. The scheme proposed should cover all manual workers and all salary earners below £350 a year. The age of entry should be school-leaving age.
6. The scheme would make provision, within itself, for maintaining the employability of the unemployed, for placing them in employment, and for the payment of benefit at fixed rates during unemployment.
7. The scheme would be administered by the Ministry of Labour, through the Employment Exchanges.

#### OUTLINE OF PROPOSED SCHEME.

8. The scheme would be partly financed by contributions from employers and workpeople, and the remainder of the cost would be a charge on the National Exchequer. No part of the cost should fall on Local Authorities.
9. It would continue to pay benefit at a fixed rate to the unemployed worker for as long as he remained unemployed and was free from disqualification or disallowance. There is no reason for the imposition of a means test at the end of a specified period.
10. Benefits should be restored to the rates payable before the recent Economy Act. Other social services must also bear their appropriate part.
11. Generally speaking, the conditions for the receipt of benefit (apart from the contribution qualifications) and the machinery for the determination of claims should be as at present under the existing Insurance Acts.
12. The duty of providing educational courses for the younger workers among the unemployed should be placed upon the Education Authorities under statute and as a condition of grant.
13. Training for employment should be the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour in co-operation with the representatives of industry.
14. The Ministry of Agriculture should aid Local Authorities to provide land, etc., for allotments.
15. Government grants should be available for the provision of occupation centres and other forms of activity. Such centres should be organised as educational classes under the Local Education Authority or by the Ministry of Labour acting through the Employment Exchanges with the co-operation of the Local Employment Committee. Voluntary effort should be encouraged.
16. When unemployment is heavy Local Authorities and the Government should do more to provide work. It should be put in hand because it needs to be done and paid for by wages. It should not be relief work, and still less test work.

#### THE ALTERNATIVE PROPOSED BY THE MAJORITY.

17. The proposal of the Majority that the unemployed should be provided for under two separate schemes—insurance and relief—is, in the view of the Minority, fundamentally unsound. If the unemployed are to be provided for under two separate schemes domestic service should be included in the general scheme of insurance and a special scheme of insurance should be set up for agriculture.

18. The relief scheme should not be administered through the machinery of public assistance or through new machinery set up for the purpose. The Employment Exchange should be the centre for all the services for the unemployed whether on insurance benefit or on relief. The machinery of the Court of Referees should be used for the adjudication of all claims. Claimants should prove unemployment and receive payment of benefit and relief at the Exchange as is the case with those at present in receipt of transitional payments.

19. If a means test is imposed on applicants for relief, the test should be administered at the Employment Exchange. It should be a test only of the personal or individual income in the case of a single person, or of the joint income of a married couple. Income would include earnings, pensions, and interest from investments. Disability pensions and workmen's compensation to be ignored.

20. Rules as to how the items should be calculated and as to the amount to be ignored should be laid down by Parliament, as in the case of the Old Age Pensions Acts. Assessment should be made by the officials at the Employment Exchange, the claimant having the right of appeal to a rota committee of the Local Employment Committee.

21. There is inherent weakness in the proposed relations between the central and the Local Authorities in the administration of the relief scheme. Against this weakness the financial arrangements proposed by the Majority would be no safeguard.



### CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, 1923-1932.

The number of persons insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 424 of this issue.

For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of the Acts, "insured" persons include persons in respect of whom unemployment books have been issued by the Ministry of Labour and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are maintaining contact with Employment Exchanges or have ceased to do so within a limited period.

The total number of insured workers, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1932, is estimated at 12,543,000 (including 143,000 persons insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries). For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the corresponding total is 12,808,000.

The following Table shows the growth in the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from July, 1923, to July, 1932. The index numbers have been calculated in the manner indicated in the note on page 431, the estimated figure for 1927 for persons aged 16 to 64 being equated to that for persons aged 16 and over in the same year, so as to yield a continuous series of index numbers covering the whole period.

Year. (July).	Number.	Index No. (1923 = 100).	Year. (July).	Number.	Index No.
AGED 16 AND OVER.					
1923 ...	11,485,800	100.0	1927 ...	11,784,000	105.6
1924 ...	11,664,000	101.6	1928 ...	11,881,500	106.5
1925 ...	11,892,000	103.5	1929 ...	12,094,000	108.4
1926 ...	12,041,000	104.8	1930 ...	12,405,700	111.2
1927 ...	12,131,000	105.6	1931 ...	12,770,000	114.5
			1932 ...	12,808,000	114.8
AGED 16 TO 64.					

Between 1923 and 1928, although there were minor fluctuations from year to year, the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, and amounted on the average to about 1.3 per cent., each year, of the numbers insured in 1923. In the next three years the rate of increase was greatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached 3.3 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923. Between July, 1931, and July, 1932, however, this movement was arrested, and the increase amounted only to 0.3 per cent. of the 1923 numbers insured.

For the purpose of examining the changes in recent years it will be desirable to set out the figures for men, boys, women and girls separately, as follows:—

Date.	Insured at date in first column.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a year before.	
		Number.	Per Cent.
MEN.			
July, 1929 ...	8,157,820	+ 107,950	+ 1.3
" 1930 ...	8,326,600	+ 168,780	+ 2.1
" 1931 ...	8,598,200	+ 271,600	+ 3.3
" 1932 ...	8,736,500	+ 138,300	+ 1.6
BOYS.			
July, 1929 ...	597,530	+ 25,500	+ 4.5
" 1930 ...	604,930	+ 7,400	+ 1.2
" 1931 ...	588,800	- 16,130	- 2.7
" 1932 ...	565,800	- 23,000	- 3.9
WOMEN.			
July, 1929 ...	2,890,340	+ 53,250	+ 1.9
" 1930 ...	3,014,360	+ 124,020	+ 4.3
" 1931 ...	3,135,000	+ 120,640	+ 4.0
" 1932 ...	3,070,000	- 65,000	- 2.1
GIRLS.			
July, 1929 ...	448,310	+ 25,800	+ 6.1
" 1930 ...	459,810	+ 11,500	+ 2.6
" 1931 ...	448,000	- 11,810	- 2.6
" 1932 ...	435,700	- 12,300	- 2.7

The decrease among juveniles observed in 1930-31 continued during 1931-32 and was no doubt due largely to the fall in the birth-rate in 1915 and 1916. The acute industrial depression will no doubt have tended also to reduce the numbers of juveniles reaching 16 years of age who were able to secure insured employment during the year.

The Table shows that among men the rate of increase steadily accelerated from 1928 to 1931, and in 1930-31 the number insured rose by over 270,000, as compared with about 108,000 in 1928-29. In 1931-32 the increase has fallen to 138,300; and, although this is less than that of the two preceding years, it is still greater than the increase in 1928-29.

Among women the heaviest increase occurred in 1929-30, when the numbers rose by 124,000, or over twice as many as in the preceding year. In 1930-31 the increase was only slightly below the corresponding figure for 1929-30, but in 1931-32 there has been a decrease of 65,000.

The net change, between any two dates, in the numbers insured, represents the balance between the number of entrants and re-entrants on the one side and the number of exitants on the other. Usually about 75 per cent. of the new entrants are juveniles under 18 years of age. The remaining 25 per cent. of new entrants consist almost entirely of adults from uninsured industries such as agriculture and private domestic service; persons who give up business on their own account; men discharged from the Forces; persons returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries have fallen below the £250 income limit. The re-entrants may be drawn from the same classes, or may be persons, insured at an earlier date, who at the time of re-entry are attracted by a relaxation of the conditions for the receipt of benefit. The exitants consist of persons who pass out of insurance through death or through reaching the age of 65, through entering one of the classes from which adult entrants and re-entrants are drawn, or through retirement from employment.

During the past five years there has been no striking change in the number of new entrants into insurance, although the figures for women and juveniles have in fact shown some tendency to decline. (Figures for this class are published each month in this GAZETTE—(see, for example, the Table on page 415 of this issue. Re-entrants are not included in these figures.)

The rate of exit through death and through reaching age 65 has probably not varied to any considerable extent, and it is clear therefore that the abnormal changes since 1929 in the numbers within the scheme must be the result of variations in the numbers passing out from other causes, or in the number of re-entrants, or to both these causes operating together.

In the following Table the figures in each line represent, for males and females separately, percentages of the numbers insured at the beginning of the year. Separate figures are not available for the total number of exitants nor for the number of re-entrants. For these items the utmost that can be done is to give a figure representing the balance of exitants over re-entrants. The Table relates to Great Britain only, and excludes persons insured under Special Schemes; and for the years 1925-1927 the figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, and for the years 1927-1932 to persons aged 16 to 64:—

Year.	New Entrants into Insurance. Per cent.			Exitants from Insurance, minus re-entrants. Per cent.			Net Increase or Decrease. Per cent.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
1925-26 ...	5.6	12.4	7.4	-4.1	-11.6	-6.1	+1.5	+0.8	+1.3
1926-27 ...	5.2	11.6	6.9	-4.5	-10.4	-6.0	+0.7	+1.2	+0.9
1927-28 ...	5.1	11.8	6.7	-4.6	-10.1	-5.9	+0.5	+1.7	+0.8
Average 1925-28 ...	5.3	11.9	7.0	-4.4	-10.7	-6.0	+0.9	+1.2	+1.0
1928-29 ...	5.0	11.5	6.7	-3.5	-9.1	-4.9	+1.5	+2.4	+1.8
1929-30 ...	5.0	11.4	6.8	-3.0	-7.3	-4.2	+2.0	+4.1	+2.6
1930-31 ...	4.7	9.9	6.2	-1.8	-6.6	-3.2	+2.9	+3.3	+3.0
1931-32 ...	4.2	8.8	5.5	-2.9	-11.0	-5.2	+1.3	-2.2	+0.3

The Table brings out the substantial decline in the three years 1928-1931 in the net rate of exit after deducting re-entrants, and its reversion in 1931-32, complete among women, but partial among men, to the proportions experienced in years prior to 1929.

So far as men are concerned the figures are no doubt affected by the considerable reduction in emigration in recent years. There is also little doubt that fewer insured persons have entered business on their own account, while a number have given up business and re-entered insurance. A reduction in salaries would tend at the same time to reduce the numbers of non-manual workers passing above the £250 income limit, and to increase the numbers re-entering insurance through a fall in salary below that limit. In the period 1928-1930 there were important relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit. These began to operate towards the end of 1929. In March, 1930, the Unemployment Insurance Act of that year came into operation, and removed certain grounds of disallowance which had previously accounted for a large proportion of benefit disallowances. These included the provisions under which claimants were required to prove that they were genuinely seeking work, and had had a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years. These changes immediately gave benefit to many thousands of unemployed persons who had formerly been disallowed; they attracted a renewal of claims from large numbers who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges; and there is ample evidence that many married women who in former years would have refrained from doing so, made claims to benefit, whether as the result of the new conditions, or possibly, in some measure, through the pressure of unemployment on other members of their families. It is possible also that the increases in certain rates of benefit, introduced in March, 1930, may have had an influence in the same direction.

On the other hand, in October and November of 1931 important changes in the Unemployment Insurance scheme came into operation under the provisions of the Anomalies Regulations made under the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act of 1931, and of the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2) Order, 1931.\* These had the effect of restricting the allowance of unemployment insurance benefit and transitional payments, and they particularly affected claims by married women. Under the Unemployment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 1) Order, 1931, reductions were also made in the rates of benefit.

\* See page 457 of the December, 1931, issue of this GAZETTE.

The effect of these changes on the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE. There is little doubt that the new conditions also had the effect of discouraging applications for transitional payments, and claims by married women who did not desire to lodge claims under the new conditions. Persons whose claims to benefit or transitional payments were refused are included in the statistics of the numbers insured, if they returned to insured employment (as many of them did) or if, while remaining unemployed, they continued to register at Employment Exchanges. A considerable number, however, ceased to attend at the Exchanges, although their unemployment books remained lodged, and those who appear to have retired from insured employment have been omitted from the estimates of the insured population. Persons who had retired from employment and insurance and who did not exchange their books would, of course, also be excluded. This undoubtedly explains the substantial rise among women in the net number of exitants in 1931-32 as compared with the three preceding years, and the slighter movement in the same direction among men. The net number of exitants in 1931-32 showed a rise of about 5,000 among men and of 115,000 among women, as compared with the average rate for the three years 1928-31. (As compared with the net rate of exit experienced in 1930-31 alone, the figures for 1931-32 show a rise of about 94,000 men and 155,000 women in the net number of exitants; but it was hardly to be expected that the low net rate of exit of 1930-31 could continue even if there had been no change in benefit conditions, since it was influenced by the large number of re-entrants who were attracted by the easier benefit conditions of that year). On the other hand, as compared with the average for the three years 1925-28, before the relaxation of benefit conditions introduced in 1929 and 1930, the net number of exitants still shows a fall among men in 1931-32 of about 138,000, but an increase of about 12,000 among women. The reduced rate of exit among men as compared with 1925-28, in spite of the new benefit and transitional payment conditions, is no doubt the result of the industrial factors indicated above.

### CHANGES IN INDIVIDUAL INDUSTRIES, 1931-32.

The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications represent the net result of the influence of a number of factors.

On the one hand each industry receives each year an inflow which is made up of new entrants and re-entrants to unemployment insurance, and in a number of cases insured persons transfer from other industries. On the other hand, every industry experiences loss through death, retirement from employment, the passing of individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through entering into business on their own account, through enlistment in the Forces, through increases of salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through reaching the age limit of 65; in addition the industry may lose workers who have transferred to other industries. The effect of these influences is, so far as practicable, indicated in the Table on page 429, which gives, for certain industry groups in Great Britain, the estimated numbers of insured workpeople at July, 1932, and these numbers, together with the new entrants and the net exitants during the year July, 1931, to June, 1932, expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1931. While precise figures of the numbers who have transferred from one industry to another during the year are not known, some idea of the extent of the net movement out of, or into, a particular industry may be gathered by comparing its wastage figure with that for all industries combined. When the net exitants from a particular industry have been at a greater rate than those from industry as a whole, while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to the movement common to all industries, a net transference to other industries, and vice versa. Corresponding statistics for the previous six years were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for November of each year from 1926 to 1931 inclusive.

Separate figures are not given for gas, water and electricity supply, and railway service, on the ground that in their case the figures are influenced by the granting of certificates of exemption from unemployment insurance, and, therefore, are not entirely conclusive as a measure of expansion or contraction.

The figures for new entrants show, as in previous years, important variations between the different industries. The depressed trades attract comparatively few new entrants, while the expanding industries show proportions well above the average. Among the latter, the more important, in the case of men, are the electrical trades, hosiery and clothing manufacture, the food and woodworking industries, the distributive trades, and commerce and finance. Among women the electrical and food manufacturing industries, with hotel, boarding-house and restaurant service and the distributive trades, show high proportions of new entrants. Among men there has been a heavy decline in the new entrants into the public works contracting industry. This group has, however, received an appreciable number of transferees from other industries, but the net increase in the numbers in the industry is less than a quarter of that shown in the previous year. The wastage figures show that the movement of men out of the depressed trades has continued. This is particularly the case with general and marine engineering, shipbuilding and ship repairing. The numbers in coal mining and in the building industry show little change.

The industries into which men have transferred include, in addition to public works contracting referred to above, the manufacture of cement, artificial stone, chemicals, food, hosiery, artificial silk yarn, musical instruments, electrical cable, apparatus and lamps, the distributive trades, and road transport. There has been

an appreciable decline in the number of women in general engineering, in the pottery industry, in the cotton and wool textile industries, and in artificial silk yarn manufacture. Their numbers have increased, however, in the electrical and distributive trades, in hosiery manufacture, and in commerce and finance.

The Table on page 429, referred to above, divides the whole insured population into 55 industry groups. In the year July, 1931-June, 32, there were net increases in the numbers of insured workers in 28 of these groups, as compared with increases in 36 in 1930-31, 43 in 1929-30, 47 in 1928-29, 32 in 1927-28, and 33 in 1926-27.

The remaining 27 industry groups, with a net decrease in numbers insured in 1931-1932, are:—

	Percentage decrease.
Marine Engineering ...	9.5
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	6.7
Cotton ...	5.8
Pottery and Earthenware ...	4.9
Rubber ...	4.8
General Engineering ...	4.4
Textiles other than Cotton, Wool, Silk, Artificial Silk, and Hosiery ...	4.3
Artificial Silk Yarn ...	3.9
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. ...	3.9
Vehicles other than Motors, Cycles, and Aircraft ...	3.6
Drink and Tobacco ...	3.1
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ...	2.7
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing ...	2.7
Mining (other than Coal Mining) and Quarrying ...	2.6
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service ...	2.4
Manufacture of Metals other than Iron and Steel and Tinplate ...	2.3
Woollen and Worsted ...	2.2
Constructional Engineering ...	1.6
Iron and Steel Manufacture ...	1.6
Glass and Glass Bottles ...	1.5
Miscellaneous Metal Trades ...	1.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries ...	0.8
Tailoring ...	0.5
Hotel, Restaurant, etc., Service ...	0.5
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	0.3
Coal Mining ...	0.2
Building ...	0.1

The industries in which the rate of increase in 1931-32 was above the average for all industries taken together include:—

	Percentage increase.
Electrical Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	9.0
Public Works Contracting ...	7.5
Commerce and Finance ...	4.9
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	4.6
Distributive ...	4.1
Artificial Stone, Concrete, Cement, etc. ...	3.1
Road Transport, Communication and Storage ...	2.9
Musical Instruments ...	2.8
Local Government ...	2.6
Bread, Biscuits, Cake, etc. ...	2.5
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	2.2
Leather and Leather Goods ...	2.1
Electrical Engineering ...	2.0
Hosiery ...	1.8
Furniture-making, Upholstering, etc. ...	1.3
Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. ...	1.2
Tinplate Manufacture ...	1.1
Food Manufacture other than Bread, Biscuits, Cake, etc. ...	1.1
Woodworking other than Furniture ...	1.1
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc. ...	0.8
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	0.4

### CHANGES BETWEEN 1923 AND 1932.

The Table given on pages 430 and 431 indicates, by means of index numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred during the period of nine years, 1923-32, in the numbers of persons belonging to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics of insured persons. For the years 1923-27 the available figures relate to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928-32 they relate to persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. For the year 1927 estimates have been made of the numbers aged 16-64 in each industry, and these estimates have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparable basis.

The insured industries have been classified under nine groups, viz.: fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; building and contracting; gas, water and electricity supply; transport, communication, storage and distribution; commerce, banking, insurance and finance; miscellaneous services; and national and local government. Within each of these groups the component industries in which the numbers of insured persons have shown a net increase during the nine years, and those which have shown a net decrease, have been separated into two sub-groups where necessary, and within each sub-group they have been arranged in descending order of percentage increase.

The following Table shows for each of the nine groups taken as a whole the estimated numbers insured aged 16-64 at July, 1932, and the estimated change since July, 1923, expressed as a percentage of



the figures for the latter year. The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Group.	Estimated Number insured at July, 1932.	Percentage Increase (+) decrease (-) since 1923.
Fishing ... ..	31,140	+ 30.0
Mining and quarrying ... ..	1,149,440	- 12.0
Manufacturing ... ..	6,011,720	+ 5.3
Building and contracting ... ..	1,147,280	+ 42.6
Gas, water and electricity supply ... ..	174,210*	+ 5.6*
Transport, communication, storage and distribution ... ..	2,824,300*	+ 41.3*
Commerce, banking, insurance and finance ... ..	243,130	+ 7.8
Miscellaneous services (including professional services; entertainments and sports; hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house, club, etc. service; laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning) ... ..	765,150	+ 46.0
National and local government ... ..	461,630	+ 16.4
All industries and services ... ..	12,808,000	+ 14.8

The figures for the fishing industry do not include share fishermen, who are outside the scope of the scheme. The Table brings out the striking fact that while the insured population as a whole has increased by 14.8 per cent. in the nine-year period, the numbers in building and contracting, transport and distribution, and miscellaneous services (which together now include nearly 37 per cent. of all insured workers) have increased by over 40 per cent., while the numbers in manufacturing industries have increased by only 5.3 per cent., and the numbers in mining and quarrying have declined by 12 per cent.

In the *mining and quarrying group*, the industries concerned with the production of stone, slate, chalk, sand and gravel have expanded by 45.6 per cent. These have no doubt been stimulated by the activity in the building and contracting industries. On the other hand, the mining of coal and metallic ores has declined by 14.4 per cent. In this section the mining of iron ore and ironstone has declined by one-third, while in coal mining the numbers have declined by 13.4 per cent.

The *manufacturing group* includes just over six million insured workpeople, divided among 75 industries. Within this group the industries that have expanded include just over 3½ million workpeople, spread over 49 industries, and these show an increase of 23.7 per cent. since 1923. The remainder of the group includes 26 industries with over 2½ million workpeople, and this section shows a contraction of 12.8 per cent. The average size of the contracted industries is therefore much larger than that of the expanded industries. The great advance in the electrical trades is shown in the fact that in the wiring and contracting industry the numbers have more than doubled since 1923; while in the manufacture of cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., and in electrical engineering, there has been an increase of about 60 per cent. Other industries which show an expansion well above the average consist largely of those ancillary to the building industry, together with others engaged in the manufacture of domestic or personal requisites such as furniture, stationery, and musical instruments. The expansion of the last mentioned is undoubtedly due mainly to the development of broadcasting and gramophone manufacture. Artificial silk manufacture shows a reduction in the numbers of insured workpeople since 1930, but in silk and artificial silk combined the numbers are still 93.8 per cent. above the 1923 figures. In the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft group the expansion in the last three years has not been so rapid as in the preceding six years, but, nevertheless, there were 33 per cent. more workpeople in the group in 1932 than in 1923.

Other important industries in which the advance has been steady, and at a rate above the average, include hosiery manufacture; printing, publishing, and bookbinding; miscellaneous metal industries and miscellaneous food industries; tailoring; rubber manufacture and general ironfounding.

It has been indicated above that the manufacturing industries in which the numbers insured show a decline are larger on the average than those which show expansion. The cotton and woollen and worsted textile industries, general engineering, iron and steel manufacture, and shipbuilding and ship repairing are included in the group that has declined in numbers, and they now include 1,652,450 insured workpeople. These five industries show reductions in personnel varying from 30.2 per cent. in shipbuilding and ship repairing to 7.4 per cent. in the cotton industry.

The *building and contracting group* shows a striking expansion in numbers, due very largely to the abnormal increase in the contracting section which occurred between July, 1929, and July, 1931. Large numbers of men from the coal mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding and ship repairing industries of the depressed areas were transferred into this industry in those years. In the building industry the increase has been more gradual and less marked.

In the *transport and distributive group* the rapid expansion, in recent years, of omnibus services is reflected in the increase by 71.2 per cent. of the numbers in the tramway and omnibus service, while other road transport services show an expansion but slightly less marked. The distributive trades continue to exhibit a striking and steady increase in the numbers of their insured workpeople.

\* The figures are exclusive of persons excepted from unemployment insurance under certificates of exception. The total number of employees covered by such certificates is now about 530,000, of which the greater number are employees of railway companies (382,400). A precise industrial analysis of these excepted workers is not available for 1923, but it is estimated that if they were included in the respective industrial groups to which they belong, the increases in the totals between 1923 and 1932 would be:—gas, water and electricity supply, 13 per cent.; transport and distribution, 33 per cent.

These three industry groups, together with shipping service, show, as a whole, an increase of 55.6 per cent. On the other hand, the numbers in railway service show a substantial decline. The insured workpeople in this industry include only the non-permanent workers and those in the permanent grades who have had not more than three years' service. Among this section there has been a decrease since 1923 of 27.1 per cent. If the classes covered by certificates of exception were included at both dates the decrease would be approximately 13.7 per cent. Dock and harbour service continues to show a slight decrease in numbers, and the aggregate decline since 1923 is 6.1 per cent.

The insured workpeople in *gas, water and electricity supply* also represent a part only of the total number of workers in the group. The insured section shows an increase of 5.6 per cent. since 1923, and if the excepted classes were included it is probable that the increase would amount to about 13 per cent.

The industries in the "*Miscellaneous Services*" group all show large increases, the most important being in "*Entertainments and Sports*," with an increase of 65.4 per cent., and in hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding house and club service with an increase of 50.4 per cent. In commerce, banking, insurance and finance there has been a minor increase of 7.8 per cent.

In the *National and Local Government group* the figures for National Government show a net fall of 29.9 per cent. due to the large reduction in temporary staffs down to 1930. In 1931 and 1932 there has been a slight increase. The figures for Local Government, which show an increase of 51.4 per cent., have probably been inflated by the inclusion of a number of workers engaged on works specially undertaken for the relief of unemployment. The heaviest increases in this service occurred between 1929 and 1931 at the same time as the large increase in public works contracting.

It is worthy of note that, taken as a whole, the industries which have expanded since 1923 now include more than twice as many insured workpeople as the contracted industries. They have expanded to the extent of 35.9 per cent. of the numbers included therein in 1923. The contracted industries now include just over four million insured workpeople, and the decline in their numbers is 14.2 per cent. of the figures for 1923.

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population who were included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1932. These are as follows:—

Relative Proportions of the Total Insured Population which were included in certain Large Groups of Industries in 1923 and 1932.

Industry Group.	Percentages of Total Number Insured at	
	July, 1923.	July, 1932.
Shipping and Fishing ... ..	1.3	1.5
Mining and Coke Ovens ... ..	11.9	9.1
Metal Trades (including Engineering, Vehicles and Shipbuilding) ... ..	19.2	16.4
Pottery and Glass ... ..	1.0	0.9
Chemicals ... ..	1.8	1.7
Textiles ... ..	11.4	9.9
Leather Trades ... ..	0.6	0.5
Clothing ... ..	5.0	4.7
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	4.4	4.2
Woodworking and Paper ... ..	4.7	5.1
Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Artificial Stone, Cement, etc. ... ..	8.1	9.9
Gas, Water and Electricity ... ..	1.5	1.4
Transport and Communication (except Shipping) ... ..	5.8	5.6
Distributive ... ..	10.9	15.2
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..	2.0	1.9
Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services ... ..	10.4	12.0
Totals ... ..	100.0	100.0

The decline in the mining and coke ovens group is, of course, mainly accounted for by the coal-mining industry. The metal trades (including engineering, vehicles and shipbuilding) also show an important decline in the proportion which they represent of the total insured population; while other industries which have moved in the same direction include textiles, clothing, food, drink and tobacco, and transport and communication, other than shipping services. On the other hand, the distributive trades now include 15.2 per cent. of the whole insured population, as compared with 10.9 per cent. in 1923. The woodworking and paper group, the building industry, public works contracting, and the manufacture of bricks, artificial stone, cement, etc., have also increased their proportions.

#### COAL MINING.

As already indicated, the decrease in the number of insured persons classified as belonging to the coal-mining industry continued during the year ended June, 1932. This decline first appeared in the year 1924-25, and since July, 1924, the numbers in the industry in Great Britain have declined by nearly 15 per cent. Since July, 1927, there has been a net decrease of 119,360 in the numbers of insured workpeople aged 16 to 64 in the industry, but the decrease in 1931-32 only amounted to 1,920, as compared with 22,620 in 1930-31. This suspension of transfers from the industry was no doubt the result of the general increase in unemployment, which has reduced the opportunities for employment in non-depressed areas.

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries and also in the contrary direction, special steps were again taken in connection with the exchange of Unemployment Insurance books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 to 64 years of age. The result is shown in the following Table, which gives an industria-

analysis of the transfers recorded on unemployment books exchanged in July-September:—

Industry Group.	Transfers from coal-mining.	Transfers to coal-mining.	Net transfers from coal-mining.
Building and public works contracting ...	9,015	2,658	6,357
Transport and communication, fishing, etc.	1,167	603	564
Metal and metal goods manufacture ...	633	530	103
Engineering, engineers' iron and steel foundry ... ..	516	593	- 77*
Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc. ...	428	181	247
Brick, tile, etc. making ... ..	725	469	256
Mining (other than coal-mining) ... ..	497	222	275
Hotel and laundry services ... ..	412	110	302
Construction and repair of vehicles ... ..	159	176	- 17*
Textile industries ... ..	323	324	- 1*
Shipbuilding ... ..	120	95	25
Food, drink and tobacco ... ..	190	86	104
Rubber and leather trades ... ..	38	63	- 25*
Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking ... ..	140	79	61
Papermaking, printing, etc. ... ..	63	28	35
Clothing trades (including boots and shoes) ...	64	49	15
Commerce and finance ... ..	59	16	43
Other industries and services ... ..	5,003	2,169	2,834
Totals ... ..	19,552	8,451	11,101

Between the end of June, 1931, and the end of June, 1932, the number of wage earners on colliery books fell from 840,305 to 804,782,

#### COAL MINING INDUSTRY—GREAT BRITAIN.

	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).									
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1932.	Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.					
					July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	
Great Britain ... ..	1,243,450	1,198,800	1,164,190	1,044,830	101.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	92.4	89.1	88.7	86.8	86.6	85.6
England and Wales ... ..	1,080,240	1,057,210	1,026,770	925,740	101.2	99.3	98.8	97.0	93.3	90.0	89.5	87.5	87.5	86.7
Scotland ... ..	153,210	141,590	137,420	119,090	101.6	98.6	96.6	92.4	86.2	81.8	81.7	81.1	80.1	
<i>Principal Districts in England and Wales:</i>														
Northumberland ... ..	63,040	60,190	58,510	51,500	101.6	97.5	96.6	95.5	87.0	85.8	84.9	82.9	84.1	84.1
Durham ... ..	178,550	165,850	161,240	147,370	101.6	99.0	98.2	92.9	91.7	88.5	88.5	85.5	84.9	84.9
Cumberland and Westmorland ... ..	12,390	12,830	12,480	11,360	101.5	104.1	103.4	103.6	103.6	98.6	98.1	94.5	94.3	94.3
Yorkshire ... ..	180,420	194,860	188,480	177,690	101.8	105.8	106.4	108.0	106.7	104.6	101.9	102.2	101.3	101.3
Lancashire and Cheshire ... ..	117,260	104,940	102,030	86,870	101.7	95.8	94.4	89.5	84.9	78.8	79.7	77.4	76.2	76.2
Derbyshire ... ..	64,960	67,830	65,950	65,990	101.8	98.4	106.0	104.4	98.4	96.6	99.6	102.1	104.4	104.4
Notts and Leicester ... ..	69,980	73,410	71,360	63,620	101.7	104.8	100.9	104.9	100.2	98.9	97.6	94.3	93.5	93.5
Warwickshire ... ..	15,160	13,770	13,370	13,010	101.8	91.4	94.6	90.8	90.0	92.2	83.0	85.6	88.5	88.5
Staffs, Wors. and Salop ... ..	86,320	81,720	79,450	70,390	101.9	97.5	94.9	94.7	89.0	84.6	84.5	82.7	84.0	84.0
Gloucester and Somerset ... ..	16,460	14,270	13,870	11,390	101.8	96.1	92.7	86.7	84.7	79.4	74.2	71.5	71.2	71.2
Kent ... ..	2,040	2,800	2,720	6,490	102.0	106.4	98.5	137.3	190.8	221.1	269.0	297.8	327.6	327.6
Wales and Monmouth ... ..	282,740	264,150	255,770	219,070	99.8	96.7	95.9	93.4	88.6	84.2	84.0	79.9	80.0	80.0

#### CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The gradual change in the geographical distribution of the insured population has been dealt with in the surveys published in the November issues of this GAZETTE since 1927, and in the issue for December, 1926. The analysis of the industrial changes given above has shown that the industries in which the numbers of insured persons have declined have been mainly coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries and, latterly, the textile trades, which are mainly carried on in the Northern Section of the country and in Wales; while the industries in which the greatest expansion

has occurred are carried on to the greatest extent in the Southern Section. This change in the industrial distribution of the insured population has necessarily involved a corresponding geographical change. The following Table shows the changes since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, for which a geographical analysis is not available.

#### CHANGES IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS INSURED UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. (EXCLUDING SPECIAL SCHEMES.)

Division.	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over.		Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.		Index Number of Insured Persons (1923 = 100).									
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1927.	July, 1932.	Aged 16 and over.				Aged 16 to 64.					
					July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	
London ... ..	2,004	2,150	2,091	2,366	100.4	103.9	105.3	107.3	110.2	113.6	115.7	120.4	121.4	121.4
South-Eastern ... ..	756	876	849	996	103.8	107.8	111.9	115.8	118.4	122.0	126.9	132.8	135.9	135.9
South-Western ... ..	767	833	807	908	101.3	103.3	105.0	108.6	109.8	113.0	116.2	120.4	122.1	122.1
Midlands ... ..	1,682	1,783	1,733	1,892	101.7	103.9	105.3	106.0	107.0	109.7	113.0	115.8	115.7	115.7
North-Eastern ... ..	1,964	2,025	1,962	2,085	100.9	102.0	102.7	103.1	103.5	104.4	106.2	108.9	109.5	109.5
North-Western ... ..	2,071	2,148	2,080	2,194	101.0	102.2	103.4	103.7	103.9	105.2	108.3	110.4	109.0	109.0
Scotland ... ..	1,288	1,506	1,268	1,340	100.9	102.5	102.8	101.4	101.1	101.6	104.6	108.0	107.2	107.2
Wales ... ..	618	629	608	619	101.1	100.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	99.1	97.6	99.1	101.4	103.6
Northern Ireland ... ..	253	254	249	265	102.1	105.2	105.2	100.5	101.3	104.1	107.3	108.9	106.9	106.9
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... ..	11,403	12,004	11,657	12,665	101.2	103.2	104.5	105.3	106.1	108.0	110.8	114.1	114.4	114.4

It will be seen from this Table that until July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midlands Divisions) were increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions (in Wales the figures showed an absolute decline between July, 1927, and July, 1929). Between 1929 and 1931 the figures were influenced by relaxations in the conditions for the receipt of benefit, particularly in the Northern Section and in Wales where unemployment was most severe. During the two years 1927-1929 the numbers insured in the

Southern Section increased by 261,000 and in the Northern Section by only 40,000. In the two years 1929-31, however, the numbers insured in the Southern Section increased by 367,000, while the numbers in the Northern Section, including Wales and Northern Ireland, increased by 305,000.

This apparent arrest of the movement from North to South was attributable largely to the retention within the scheme of unemployment insurance, in areas where unemployment was heavy, of numbers of persons who otherwise would have passed out of the scheme if the changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit introduced by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, had not been made.

\* Net transfer to Coal-mining.



On the other hand, in 1931-32, there has been a decline in the Midlands and North-Western Divisions, and this is due to the passing out of insurance of persons (mainly married women) who have been unable to obtain benefit, or who have refrained from lodging claims, under the new conditions introduced in October and November of 1931. Some part of the decline in Scotland may be due to the same cause. The figures for Wales show a continuance of the increase observed in 1930-31, and this is no doubt the result of the depression in areas to which workers from Wales had been transferring between 1927 and 1930. The spread of the depression since 1929 to areas which formerly were relatively prosperous has necessarily tended to slacken the rate of change. A comparison of the corresponding numbers of insured persons in employment obtained by deducting the numbers recorded as unemployed from the numbers insured, shows that between mid-1927 and mid-1929 the numbers in the Southern Section rose by 230,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 53,000. Between mid-1929 and mid-1931 the numbers in the Southern Section fell by 151,000, while in the Northern Section they fell by 718,000. Between mid-1931 and mid-1932 the numbers in the Southern Section fell by 51,000 and in the Northern Section by 50,000. During the past year the depression has extended in greater degree to the Southern area, while employment in the North has been helped mainly by the improvement in the textile industries. Over the whole period 1927 to 1932 the numbers in employment rose by 28,000 in the Southern Section and fell by 820,000 in the Northern Section.

The London and South-Eastern Divisions, which cover roughly an area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth, now include 26.6 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 24.2 per cent. in 1923. At July, 1932 the Southern Section of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as a whole included 48.6 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 45.7 per cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the nine years (exclusive of special schemes) is 14.4 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1923, the increase in the Southern Section is 18.3 per cent.; and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales and Northern Ireland) is only 5.0 per cent.

In the following Table a list is given of the more important industries in which there has been an increase in the numbers insured in the Southern Section since 1927 concurrently with a decrease in the rest of the country, or in which the increase in the South was much greater than in the North. Because of the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of unemployment insurance as from January, 1928, figures for persons aged 16 to 64 are not available for the whole period since 1923. In none of the major industries has there been an appreciable expansion in the Southern Section in 1931-32 concurrently with a decline in the Northern Section.

In the electrical and motor vehicle industries, in the distributive trades, hotel and boarding-house service, and the printing and furniture trades, the expansion in the South has been much greater than in the North.

Industry.	Southern Section.	Northern Section.
Commerce, Banking, Insurance, Finance (excluding Special Schemes) ...	+ 6,420	- 1,680
Oils, Greases, Glue, Soap, Inks, Matches, etc. ...	+ 5,560	- 1,290
Pottery, Earthenware, China, Porcelain ...	+ 5,270	- 310
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	+ 2,700	- 910
Dress and Mantle Making, Millinery, etc. ...	+ 2,020	- 3,840
Musical Instruments ...	+ 1,610	- 100
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	+ 1,150	- 3,920
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar B'd'g. ...	+ 870	- 5,830
Cotton ...	+ 670	- 44,780
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead, etc. ...	+ 500	- 1,550
Drink Industries ...	+ 180	- 600
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) ...	+ 160	- 5,450
Distributive ...	+ 219,190	+ 171,040
Hotel, Public House, Restaurant, Club Service, etc. ...	+ 44,860	+ 28,960
Building ...	+ 37,820	+ 8,270
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc. ...	+ 30,500	+ 3,240
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding ...	+ 25,180	+ 11,070
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning ...	+ 16,780	+ 7,390
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	+ 16,090	+ 5,530
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	+ 14,940	+ 6,140
Furniture, Upholstery, etc. ...	+ 14,320	+ 9,100
Professional Services ...	+ 14,410	+ 7,760
Gas, Water, Electricity ...	+ 11,100	+ 80
Electrical Engineering ...	+ 10,100	+ 5,940
Hostelry ...	+ 9,980	+ 4,760
Food Industries not separately specified ...	+ 7,670	+ 2,390
Stoves, Grates, Pipes, etc., and General Iron-founding ...	+ 7,000	+ 790
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	+ 6,700	+ 3,890
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	+ 4,910	+ 1,430
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	+ 4,600	+ 670

The industrial analyses of the whole insured population furnish a sufficiently accurate indication of the long-term trend of changes in the industrial structure. There are, however, important differences in the intensity of unemployment in different industries and different areas, and these did not develop at the same point of time in every case. Moreover, the numbers insured and the numbers recorded as unemployed have been affected by changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit, and there have been variations as between different industries and areas in the extent of these latter influences.

These factors do not appear in the numbers of insured persons in employment, and it is therefore proposed to publish in an early issue of this GAZETTE an article similar to that on pages 46 to 49 of the February, 1931, issue, based on the figures obtained by deducting the numbers unemployed at the end of June of each year from the numbers insured at the same date.

## ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1924-1932.

FIGURES have been published from time to time in this GAZETTE giving estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain (see, for example, page 245 of the July, 1932, issue). Recent legislative changes in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment insurance benefit and transitional payments have had an influence, not only on the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed, but also on the numbers insured; and, on the basis of the limited data then available, a substantial allowance in this respect was made in the provisional estimates of the insured population, month by month, from January, 1932, onwards. The information now available as to the numbers of unemployment books exchanged during and since July, 1932, shows, however, that the allowance previously made requires to be increased. For this reason the revised estimates of the numbers insured and the numbers in employment from January to September, 1932, inclusive, as given in the following Table, are somewhat lower than the provisional estimates previously published.

The Table gives revised average figures for each year from 1924 to 1931, together with revised quarterly averages for 1930 and revised monthly figures for 1931 and 1932:—

	(Thousands.)				
	Estimated Total Insured, aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.*	Number not recorded as unemployed.	Estimated number in Employment after allowance for Sickness, etc.— (A) including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) excluding such persons.	
				A.	B.
1924 (average for year)	11,073	1,125	9,948	9,560	9,526
1925 " " "	11,272	1,236	10,036	9,642	9,611
1926 " " "	11,423	1,401	10,022	9,523	9,662
1927 " " "	11,529	1,108	10,421	10,018	10,015
1928 " " "	11,687	1,235	10,452	10,023	10,019
1929 " " "	11,850	1,212	10,638	10,223	10,220
1930:—					
1st Quarter ...	11,995	1,540	10,455	10,035	10,033
2nd " " "	12,115	1,772	10,343	9,919	9,880
3rd " " "	12,197	2,044	10,153	9,726	9,724
4th " " "	12,290	2,305	9,985	9,555	9,552
1931 (average for year)	12,149	1,915	10,234	9,809	9,797
1932:—					
January ...	12,350	2,569	9,781	9,349	9,227
February ...	12,380	2,605	9,775	9,341	9,338
March ...	12,410	2,575	9,835	9,401	9,395
April ...	12,440	2,503	9,937	9,501	9,494
May ...	12,460	2,490	9,970	9,534	9,528
June ...	12,500	2,621	9,879	9,442	9,438
July ...	12,525	2,720	9,805	9,367	9,346
August ...	12,550	2,726	9,824	9,385	9,377
September ...	12,575	2,792	9,783	9,343	9,338
October ...	12,600	2,711	9,889	9,448	9,448
November ...	12,620	2,655	9,965	9,523	9,522
December ...	12,640	2,590	10,050	9,608	9,605
1931 (average for year)	12,504	2,630	9,874	9,437	9,421
1932:—					
January ...	12,595	2,784	9,811	9,370	9,361
February ...	12,570	2,742	9,828	9,388	9,385
March ...	12,552	2,595	9,957	9,518	9,517
April ...	12,545	2,661	9,884	9,445	9,442
May ...	12,546	2,754	9,792	9,353	9,351
June ...	12,543	2,770	9,773	9,334	9,331
July ...	12,550	2,839	9,711	9,272	9,251
August ...	12,560	2,866	9,694	9,254	9,209
September ...	12,570	2,849	9,721	9,281	9,151
October ...	12,580	2,737	9,843	9,402	9,397

The figures for July to October, 1932, are provisional, and subject to possible revision when information becomes available as to the actual changes since June in the total numbers of insured persons.

## MONTHLY PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1931, TO JUNE, 1932.

The numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. During the year July, 1931, to June, 1932, the number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 increased by about 43,000 in Great Britain and 38,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These increases obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and if allowance is to be made for the changes in question, the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, require some adjustment. The available information suggests that between June and October, 1931, the number of insured persons was increasing at the rate of about 25,000 per month. The introduction in October and November of new conditions for the receipt of unemployment insurance benefit and transitional payments, led at once to the withdrawal from unemployment insurance of a

\* In view of the change which has been made, as from the beginning of 1932, in the method of counting the number of unemployed registered dock labourers (as explained on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932) the figures previously published as to the numbers unemployed at dates prior to January, 1932, have been revised on a corresponding basis for the purpose of this table.

## LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

REPORT FOR 1931.

A REPORT on the work of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1931 has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.\*

*Industrial Review, and Prospects at end of Year.*—The decline in the birth-rate during the war continued to affect the number of juveniles available for employment, and in 1931, for the first time, affected the insurable age-group (aged 16-18). There were 80,000 fewer juveniles available for work in 1931 than in 1930. The number of insured juveniles also showed a decline, for the first time since 1928; it stood at 1,010,000 for the whole of Great Britain.

Employment was better among girls than among boys, and the disparity increased during the year. The Report suggests that this disparity is likely to continue as girls replace boys, especially in the lighter manufacturing industries, and in clerical and commercial work. Unemployment increased among boys throughout the year, and among girls during the early part of the year. It continued to be most severe among the senior age groups, not least among boys and girls from the secondary schools. All parts of the country were affected, but juvenile unemployment was less pronounced in London and the south than in the industrial north and in Wales. Taking the country as a whole, the percentage of insured juveniles unemployed remained much lower than among adults: the average for the year was 7.6 per cent. in 1931, as compared with 5.7 per cent. in 1930; but these percentages compared with 22.7 per cent. in 1931 and 16.8 per cent. in 1930 for insured adults unemployed.

*Choice of Employment Work and Industrial Supervision.*—The Committees regard their work of advising boys and girls on choice of employment, and in supervising them after placing or during unemployment, as of paramount importance, since a wrong initial choice of occupation or lack of friendly advice and interest in the early days of working life may prejudice the whole of the young worker's future; and there is evidence that the work of the Committees in these spheres is increasingly appreciated by employers and juveniles alike. Practically all Committees have compiled surveys of local trades and professions for the guidance of their members, or leaflets for general distribution; and a special series of pamphlets has been compiled by the Ministry on professions and occupations for secondary school pupils.†

*Placing in Employment.*—The total number of vacancies filled by the Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux in 1931 was 306,821 (boys 155,486; girls 151,335). This total was nearly 170 per cent. greater than in 1922, and only 3 per cent. less than in 1929 (the peak year). Many Committees, some even in "depressed areas," reported an increase in placings during 1931. Though short-time working among juveniles appreciably decreased during the year, the prevalence of non-progressive occupations caused the Committees concern; and steps are being taken to consider the problem nationally and locally in conjunction with employers' organisations.

*Domestic Employment.*—Some areas reported a slight increase in the number of girls placed in domestic situations, but many Committees still found difficulty in filling such situations. In some districts, particularly Northumberland and Durham, and South Wales, it was necessary, in many cases, to transfer girls to other districts, either permanently or for seasonal work. The Home Training Centres, conducted by the Central Committee for Women's Training and Employment, continued to provide training for domestic service. From April, 1930, to December, 1931, 3,044 juveniles, trained at these centres, were placed in domestic employment.

*Secondary Schools.*—The Committees found great difficulty in placing secondary school pupils, owing to depression of trade, and the wide adoption of mechanical methods of accounting in banks, insurance offices, etc. Nevertheless the London Head Masters' and Headmistresses' Employment Committees recorded placings to the number of 1,005 and 999, respectively; the South-Western Divisional Office of the Ministry reported 535 boys and 463 girls placed through the official organisation; and a number of local Committees also reported a rapid development in this work.

*Transference from Distressed Areas.*—From the beginning of the transference scheme in 1928 up to 26th December, 1931, 6,643 boys and 5,688 girls had been transferred from the distressed areas to the more prosperous districts. The boys went into a great variety of occupations, the girls nearly all into domestic service. The numbers so transferred in 1931 were: boys, 868; girls, 1,986. This shows a further decline in the case of boys, but a slight increase in the case of girls. About 46 per cent. of the boys and girls transferred up to the end of 1931 came from Wales, and about 39 per cent. from the North-Eastern Division.

*Courses of Instruction.*—The number of Junior Instruction Centres and Classes working at the end of 1931 was 163, in 109 towns. The average daily attendance rose to about 23,000 in September, 1931; thereafter it declined, mainly owing to the improved industrial situation, to 17,800 at the end of the year. In addition, in areas where unemployed juveniles were not numerous enough to justify separate courses, boys and girls claiming benefit were, in many cases, attending existing educational institutions. 3,750 boys and girls were in attendance at 555 such institutions at the end of the year.

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net (7d., post-free).  
† Choice of Career Series. H.M. Stationery Office; 1d. or 2d., each pamphlet.

number of persons who were unable to satisfy the new conditions, or who did not desire to lodge claims thereunder. Allowance for this movement has accordingly been made in the figures, and in the following Table the monthly percentages have been re-calculated on the basis of the revised numbers insured for each month. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 143,000 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included in the figures.

Month.	Great Britain.		Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	
	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.
1931.				
July ...	12,525,000	21.8	12,795,000	21.9
August ...	12,550,000	21.8	12,820,000	21.9
September ...	12,575,000	22.3	12,845,000	22.4
October ...	12,600,000	21.6	12,870,000	21.7
November ...	12,620,000	21.1	12,890,000	21.2
December ...	12,640,000	20.6	12,910,000	20.7
1932.				
January ...	12,595,000	22.1	12,864,000	22.2
February ...	12,570,000	21.8	12,838,000	21.9
March ...	12,552,000	20.7	12,819,000	20.8
April ...	12,545,000	21.2	12,811,000	21.3
May ...	12,546,000	21.9	12,811,000	22.0
June ...	12,543,000	22.1	12,808,000	22.2

## STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

### EFFECT OF LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 27th October, asking why an estimate of the reduction in the number of registered unemployed owing to legislative and administrative changes, such as had appeared in previous months, did not appear in the October issue of this GAZETTE, the Minister of Labour gave the following reply:—

"As the hon. Member will see from the explanatory article published in the 'Ministry of Labour Gazette' for last April it is not possible to continue these estimates indefinitely. As was stated in that article 'the estimates can be valid only for the period immediately following the dates from which the legislative and administrative changes took effect. As those dates recede, other influences have a bearing upon the figures, and it becomes practically impossible to distinguish the effects of the various factors at work.' It was for this reason that no estimate was published in the October GAZETTE; but there is no ground for thinking that the figures for the end of September would differ materially from the previous estimate of 170,000."

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

### SEPARATE CLASSIFICATION OF SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING SECTIONS.

FOR the purpose of the statistics of employment and unemployment among insured persons in the cotton industry, published in this GAZETTE, figures have hitherto been available only for the industry as a whole. As from July, 1932, however, arrangements have been made to provide separate classifications for the preparing and spinning section and for the manufacturing section of the industry.

The preparing and spinning classification includes establishments or departments engaged in preparing (opening, sorting, blowing, scutching, etc.), carding, spinning, doubling and reeling. The manufacturing classification includes establishments or departments engaged in winding, beaming, sizing, warp dressing, weaving, cloth looking and ancillary processes. Winders employed by a spinning or doubling firm which does no manufacturing are included in the preparing and spinning classification; but employees of a firm engaged in winding which does no spinning, doubling or manufacturing are included in the manufacturing section. Persons employed by a firm exclusively engaged in doubling are included in the preparing and spinning section.

General workers, such as enginemen, boilermen, carters, yard labourers, clerks, etc., normally employed at such establishments, are allocated so far as possible to the appropriate section (spinning or manufacturing). Where this is impracticable they are included in the section which represents the principal business of the employer.

The principles of industrial classification outlined on page 398 of the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1923, have therefore been applied; and the figures for each of the two new classifications, which are given for the first time in the Tables on pages 424 to 428, include all insured workers normally employed in the establishment in question, and not merely those who are engaged on the actual processes specified in the second paragraph above.

It will be seen from the figures given on page 426 that, of a total of 517,950 insured persons (including those unemployed) in the cotton industry classification in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July last, 254,490 were in the preparing, spinning, etc., section, and 263,460 in the manufacturing (weaving, etc.) section.



## THE DISPUTE IN THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

On 27th November, 1931, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations gave the Amalgamated Association of Card Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners, and other parties concerned, formal notice of their intention to determine, as and from 31st December, 1931, the cotton trade hours and wages agreement of 9th July, 1919. At the same time they requested a joint conference with representatives of the various organisations party to the agreement.

This conference took place on 15th December, 1931; but, after a long discussion, the operatives refused to accede to the employers' request to join them in conference to negotiate an agreement to take the place of the one which they had given notice to terminate, with a view to lengthening the hours with a corresponding adjustment of wages.

After the expiry of the 1919 agreement on 31st December, 1931, although notices for alterations in working conditions were posted by a small number of firms, no general concerted action was taken by the employers until 16th August, 1932, when, at a meeting of the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, it was decided to give a month's notice to reduce wages by 25 per cent. on the standard piece-price list rates, or 2s. 8½d. in the pound on current wages. This notice was issued to the various operatives' organisations, who were invited to meet the Wages Committee of the Federation to discuss the proposal. In response to this invitation, representatives of the Cardroom and of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamations met the Federation on 25th August; but the meeting terminated after a statement by the unions that "they could not be a party to any wage reduction." The Operative Spinners' and the Cardroom Amalgamations subsequently decided to take a ballot of their members on the question of a strike against the employers' decision, and in each instance a majority of votes was given in favour of ceasing work rather than submit to a reduction of 25 per cent. The notices were due to expire on 17th September; but, in view of the fact that arrangements had been made to re-open negotiations, the Wages Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations decided on 9th September to postpone the notices for one month.

At a meeting between the representatives of the Federation and of the two principal unions concerned on 13th September, a joint committee, consisting of eight members on each side, was appointed to carry on the negotiations. These negotiations, however, broke down on 19th September on the wages question, when the position reached was that the employers had modified their proposal to one for a reduction of 20 per cent. off the standard piece-price list, or 2s. 2-3d. in the pound off earnings; and the operatives had offered to accept a reduction of 7½ per cent. off the list price, or 9-86d. in the pound off earnings.

On 29th September the joint committee met again, when the employers proposed a reduction similar to that which had recently been agreed upon in the manufacturing section of the industry (see the October issue of this GAZETTE), viz., 15½ per cent. off list prices. The operatives declined the offer, and the conference terminated.

On 7th October the General Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation decided to recommend members to post one week's notice of a wages reduction of 15½ per cent. from the standard rates, to take effect after the making-up day in the week commencing 17th October.

In view of the fact that a deadlock in the negotiations seemed to have been reached, and that a stoppage of work appeared to be imminent, the Minister of Labour on 11th October invited the parties to a meeting. This invitation was accepted, and on 13th October Mr. F. W. Leggett presided over a conference of representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, and the executive committees of the Operative Spinners' and of the Cardroom Amalgamations. At this conference an agenda to be followed was agreed upon; it was also agreed that the notices should be extended to expire on 22nd October, and that the existing negotiating committees of eight a side with their secretaries should proceed with negotiations under Mr. Leggett's chairmanship.

On the following day the employers' and operatives' executives agreed to recommend to their constituents the principle of an extension of their existing negotiating procedure by the addition of a Conciliation Committee, with independent members. The conference subsequently reached agreement upon the restoration of the 48-hour normal week; and further agreed to discuss and settle by the usual procedure, supplemented by the additional conciliation machinery, the means by which working hours might be made as fully productive as possible. Negotiations proceeded throughout the following week; and on 17th October it was agreed that on a settlement of the wages claims being reached the Federation and the unions should meet to consider such claims to exceptional wage rates as might be submitted by either side, and to review anomalies in regard to working conditions, with a view to their settlement by the usual procedure, supplemented by the additional conciliation machinery.

On 18th October the operatives' representatives offered to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. off list rates (or about 1s. 1d. in the pound). This offer was rejected by the employers on the following day. Great difficulty was encountered in reaching an agreement on the wages claim, and it was not until the night of Saturday, 22nd October, after the expiry of the extended notice, that the negotiators agreed to recommend a reduction amounting to 14 per cent. off the standard piece-price list rates of wages, equivalent to 7-67 per cent. off current wages. The new rates were to be paid from 31st October.

In the case of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation the agreement was subject to approval by a delegate meeting; this was held on 29th October, when the agreement was rejected by 84 votes to 38. The Cardroom Operatives' Amalgamation, although their executive had full power to settle on a basis of a 14 per cent. reduction on the standard piece-price list rates of wages, decided to support the spinners; and, pending the result of a ballot of the members of the two Amalgamations, strike action was decided upon at all mills where the wage reduction of 14 per cent. off list prices, or 7-67 per cent. off current prices was imposed.

On 31st October the ballot papers were issued, with strong recommendations by the executive committees in favour of the acceptance of the agreement. On the same day a stoppage at a majority of the spinning mills began, which is estimated to have involved about 120,000 operatives, subsequently increased to about 130,000.

The results of the ballots were officially declared on 5th November, the figures being, in the case of the Spinners' Amalgamation: in favour of continuing the stoppage, 20,252; against continuing the stoppage, 13,553; and, in the case of the Cardroom Amalgamation: in favour of the settlement, 23,148; against settlement, 14,850.

During the afternoon of the same day a joint conference was held between the Wages Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Executive Councils of the Cardroom and of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamations. The unions' representatives reported that the ballots of their members had resulted in an insufficient majority voting in favour of continuing the dispute, and intimated that they were willing to ratify the new agreement. It was therefore agreed that the mills should be re-opened for work on the new terms on Monday, 7th November.

The great majority of the mills were re-opened and work was resumed on that day. On Tuesday, 8th November, the detailed proposals for the new conciliation procedure which had been prepared by the Ministry of Labour were accepted, and the agreement was ratified.

The full text of the Agreement, which was signed by representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, the Amalgamated Association of Operative Spinners and Twiners, and the Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, and by Mr. Leggett on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, is as follows:—

### I.—PROVISIONS FOR AVOIDING STOPPAGES OF WORK.

(a) *Conciliation Procedure.*—Whereas by an Agreement between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, dated 4th January, 1915, it was agreed that in disputes other than bad spinning disputes, for which provision has already been made, notices shall not be tendered at any mill until the matter in dispute has been considered by the Joint Committees of the two organisations, both local and central; and whereas by an Agreement between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, dated 11th December, 1914, it was agreed that notices to cease work shall not be posted at any mill until the matter in dispute has been considered by the Joint Committees of the two organisations, both local and central; it is now agreed that the provisions of the above Agreements shall continue to be operative, and that, for the purpose of the more effective avoidance of stoppages of work, the following additional provisions shall operate:—

(1) When a question in dispute has been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the above Agreements, and a settlement has not been reached, a Conciliation Committee (consisting of not less than four, or more than six, from each side of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations on the one hand and the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and/or the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives on the other hand) shall be appointed, the members being chosen according to the nature of the subject in dispute.

(2) The Chairman of the Conciliation Committee shall be an independent person to be nominated by agreement between the parties, or, alternatively, by the Minister of Labour. He shall be chosen for a definite period as Standing Chairman.

(3) There shall be associated for consultation with the Standing Chairman two independent members (one to be appointed by each side), who shall also be Standing Members and appointed for a specified period.

(4) There shall be Joint Secretaries, one to be appointed on behalf of each Organisation.

(5) The Joint Secretaries of the Organisations concerned shall inform the Standing Chairman as soon as the matter has passed through the normal procedure without a settlement being reached, and he will thereupon make arrangements for the convening of the Conciliation Committee.

(6) The Conciliation Committee shall first endeavour to settle the matter by agreement, but, failing settlement, the Standing Chairman, after consultation with the independent members, shall make a recommendation.

(7) The Chairman shall have authority to make an Award if invited to do so in writing by both sides.

(8) From the time at which he begins to sit with the Committee, the Chairman, in consultation with the other independent members, shall have the right to have such technical, statistical, or other assistance as he may consider to be necessary.

It is agreed that the provisions herein contained shall remain in operation for a period of three years from the date of signature, and

## WAGES AND HOURS IN THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

The chief results of an official inquiry\* into wages and hours of labour in the boot and shoe industry in Germany at March, 1932, covering 337 undertakings employing 38,757 workers 18 years of age and over, are published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, the journal of the German Federal Statistical Office, for 28th September, 1932, and are reproduced in the following Table:—

Sex, age-group and method of payment.†	No. of workers covered by the inquiry.	Average number of hours actually worked in a week.	Average hourly earnings including all supplements.	Average agreed hourly time rate of time-workers and basic hourly time rate for piece- and conveyor-band workers.	Average weekly earnings including all supplements.
Men 21 years of age and over.	T. 6,220 P. 9,175 C. 1,506	40-71 39-03 43-96	Rpfs. 79-98 93-26 89-74	Rpfs. 73-65 82-95 83-19	Rmk. 32-56 36-40 39-45
Men from 18 to 21.	T. 1,293 P. 1,075 C. 301	40-91 40-64 43-88	58-22 65-00 64-81	58-69 66-26 66-54	23-82 26-41 28-44
Women 21 years of age and over.	T. 4,447 P. 8,197 C. 831	41-45 40-75 42-28	57-39 62-48 63-49	55-49 62-55 62-57	23-79 25-46 26-85
Women from 18 to 21.	T. 2,173 P. 3,014 C. 525	42-42 42-79 41-18	41-73 48-48 46-12	41-35 46-78 46-78	17-70 20-75 18-99
All time workers ...	14,133	41-22	64-81	61-43	26-72
All piece workers ...	21,461	40-30	73-27	68-83	29-52
All conveyor-band workers ...	3,163	43-05	73-62	70-47	31-70
All workers 21 years of age and over	30,376	40-53	75-77	70-82	30-71
All workers from 18 to 21 ...	8,381	42-07	50-69	50-30	21-32
All workers 18 years of age and over...	38,757	40-86	70-19	66-25	28-68

Information obtained with regard to the amounts paid by employers in respect of social insurance contributions (excluding accident insurance) showed that they averaged 5-31 Rpfs. an hour, while the deductions from wages made for wage tax and the workers' social insurance contributions averaged 1-41 Rpfs. and 6-64 Rpfs. an hour, respectively.

In order to compare the results of the inquiry held in March, 1932, with the results of the inquiry in March, 1929, separate calculations were made for those localities common to both inquiries. This comparison shows that average gross weekly earnings had declined by 23-4 per cent., average hourly earnings by 19-5 per cent., average collective agreement rates by 12-3 per cent. and average weekly working hours by 4-6 per cent. As compared with real earnings in 1913-14, the purchasing power of the average weekly earnings in March, 1932, was 5-4 per cent. lower or 0-5 per cent. higher according to whether wage tax and the workers' social insurance contributions are deducted or not.

## INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GERMANY.

The rates of unemployment benefit in Germany, which, as reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1932, page 247, were reduced in June, 1932, have been increased for certain categories of claimant by an Order of the German Federal Government dated 19th October, 1932. The increases are to be paid during the period 31st October, 1932, to 1st April, 1933, to claimants with dependants, at the rate of two, three or four reichsmarks a week, according to whether the claimant has one or two, three or four, or five or more dependants. These supplementary allowances are payable only to claimants with dependants in wage classes I to VI, i.e., to those whose normal rates of benefit do not exceed 5-70 to 19-20 reichsmarks a week, including dependants' allowances, the limits for these classes of claimant now being 7-70 to 23-20 reichsmarks a week, including dependants' allowances; but claimants in higher wage classes will receive, as a supplementary allowance, the difference between their normal rate of benefit, including dependants' allowances, and the new rate of benefit for wage class VI, including dependants' allowances and the supplementary allowance. The new regulations apply both to ordinary insurance benefit and to emergency (transitional) benefit.

The Order also provides for certain deviations, in favour of the recipients of benefit, from the normal application of the graduation of benefit rates according to district categories. In addition, a sum amounting to 8,000,000 reichsmarks may be spent, during the period from 31st October, 1932, to 1st April, 1933, out of the insurance funds of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, on the mitigation of hardships arising in special cases from the graduation of benefit according to district categories.

Under a further Order, dated 7th November, 1932, and issued by the Federal Minister of Labour, unemployed persons who exhaust their claim to emergency benefit during the period 28th November, 1932, to 31st March, 1933, may continue to draw benefit up to the latter date.

\* The results of a previous official inquiry into wages and hours of labour in this industry at March, 1929, were summarised in this GAZETTE for December, 1929 (page 444).

† T. is an abbreviation for persons on time-work; P. an abbreviation for persons on piece-work; and C. an abbreviation for persons working on the conveyor-band system. The number of conveyor-band workers has approximately doubled since the first inquiry.

thereafter shall be terminable on six months' notice being given on either side.

(b) *Bad Spinning Complaints.*—It is agreed that the Agreement between The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and The Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, dated 9th September, 1913, relating to complaints in connection with bad spinning, shall continue in operation, and that the parties shall discuss and agree upon such extension of that Agreement as they may consider to be necessary to avoid stoppages of work arising from failure to settle such complaints.

### II.—HOURS.

It is agreed that (a) the 48-hour normal week in the cotton spinning industry shall be restored; (b) the circumstances of the industry require that the maximum production shall be secured, and the parties therefore agree to discuss and settle by the usual procedure, supplemented by the additional conciliation procedure, the means by which working hours may be made as fully effective as possible.

### III.—WAGES.

It is agreed that there shall be a reduction of 14 per cent. on the Standard Piece Price List rates of wages, which, in the case of operatives who are at present paid 82½ per cent. on standard lists, will reduce the aggregate percentage additions on such lists from 82½ per cent. to 68½ per cent., and mean a reduction of 7-67 per cent. on their current wages, and a similar reduction of 14 per cent. from other lists which vary from 82½ per cent., and an equivalent reduction in the wages of all operatives who are not paid by the piece price lists.

### IV.—EXCEPTIONAL WAGES RATES AND ANOMALIES.

It is agreed that a Joint Conference between the Federation and The Amalgamated Association of Operative Spinners and Twiners and/or The Amalgamated Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives shall take place without delay, to consider such claims to exceptional wages rates as may be submitted by either side and the review of anomalies in regard to working conditions, with a view to their settlement by the usual procedure, supplemented by the additional conciliation machinery.

### V.—REINSTATEMENT.

It is agreed that (i) the central body of the employers should strongly recommend their local associations, in a spirit of goodwill, to persuade all their members, as well as the firms immediately concerned, to offer employment as speedily as possible to operatives who have been displaced; (ii) immediate arrangements should be made to have the matter taken up jointly by the local associations concerned; (iii) if any difficulties still exist at the end of two months, the situation should again be reviewed jointly by the central organisations.

### VI.—HONOURING OF AGREEMENTS.

It is agreed that all the parties to this agreement shall make every endeavour to secure the honourable observance of agreements made between their respective organisations.

Finally, it is agreed that the provisions of this agreement shall come into force as from Monday, the 7th November, 1932.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

### SIXTIETH SESSION OF THE GOVERNING BODY.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its sixtieth session at Madrid from 25th to 28th October, 1932. H.M. Government was represented by Mr. F. A. Norman, of the Ministry of Labour; British employers by Mr. H. S. Kirkaldy, of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations; and British workers by Mr. Arthur Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress. The following are important decisions which were taken during the session:—

Sir Atul Chatterjee (Indian Government) was unanimously elected Chairman for the ensuing year, in succession to Professor Ernest Mahaim (Belgian Government).

The following subjects were placed upon the provisional list from which the agenda for the 1934 Conference will be finally selected next January:—

- The extension of the list of occupational diseases by the inclusion of silicosis and certain other diseases.
- The underground work of women.
- Unemployment among young persons.
- Holidays with pay.

In regard to the subject of the reduction of hours of work, in connection with which a special session of the Governing Body had been held during September,\* the Governing Body decided that the tripartite Preparatory Conference should be called to meet in Geneva on 10th January, 1933, and that the sixty-first session of the Governing Body should follow this conference and start on 30th January. It was also decided, by 16 votes to 6, to place upon the agenda of the International Labour Conference for 1933 the subject of "the reduction of hours of work—Report of the tripartite Preparatory Conference."

\* See the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1932, page 368.



## EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT at 24th October showed a substantial improvement as compared with 26th September. There was an improvement in coal mining, the textile industries (except lace manufacture), the principal clothing industries, including boot and shoe manufacture, general engineering, the motor vehicle, tinplate, metal goods, furniture, leather, pottery and glass industries, and dock and harbour service. On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding-house service, and most of the transport services. There was also a slight decline in iron and steel manufacture (exclusive of pig iron) and in the lace industry.

Employment showed a substantial improvement in the Midlands and North-Western divisions, and it improved also, though not to the same degree, in the North-Eastern division, in Northern Ireland and in Scotland. On the other hand, it showed some decline in the South-Western division and in Wales. Employment was moderate in London and the surrounding counties, slack in the South-Western and Midland Areas, and bad in other parts of the country.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,808,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th October, 1932 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 21.9, as compared with 22.8\* at 26th September, 1932, and with 21.9 at 26th October, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th October, 1932, was 17.9, as compared with 17.8 at 26th September, 1932, while the percentage temporarily stopped was 4.0, as compared with 5.0. For males alone, the percentage at 24th October, 1932, was 25.5, and for females, 12.5; at 26th September, 1932, the corresponding percentages were 26.2 and 13.9.

At 24th October, 1932, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 2,139,448 wholly unemployed, 508,923 temporarily stopped, and 98,635 normally in casual employment, making a total of 2,747,006. This was 111,005 less than a month before, but 20,914 more than a year before. The total included 2,246,247 men, 70,837 boys, 381,064 women, and 48,858 girls. Comparison of the numbers on the registers with the figures for a year before is affected by the results of legislative and administrative changes. This subject was dealt with in an article on page 128 of the April, 1932, issue of this GAZETTE.

The persons on the Registers included 1,247,324 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (consisting of those who (a) had paid at least 30 contributions during the preceding two years; (b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefit years; and (c) if 156 days' benefit had become payable in a previous benefit year ending on or after 12th November, 1931, had paid at least 10 contributions since the 156th day of benefit); 1,122,970 insured persons with applications for transitional payments; 243,779 insured persons not in receipt of insurance benefit or transitional payments; and 132,933 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 24th October, 1932, was 2,816,940.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—In the coal-mining industry employment showed an improvement, but was still very bad. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd October, 1932, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent., as compared with 24th September, 1932, but a decrease of 6.6 per cent., as compared with 24th October, 1931. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, was 4.54, an increase of 0.28 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932, but a decrease of 0.15 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th October, 1931.

In the iron-mining industry employment showed a further decline and was very bad. In the West Lothian shale mines it was very bad. In the limestone quarries in the Cleveland area employment was bad, and in the Clitheroe and Buxton areas it was slack. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was very slack. At chalk quarries, china-clay quarries, and at tin mines it was also very slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment continued very bad.

**Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.**—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further slight improvement, but was still very bad. The number of furnaces in blast at the end of October was 59, the same as at the end of September, as compared with 66 at the end of October, 1931.

At iron and steel works employment showed a slight decline and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 48.2 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 47.1\* at 26th September, 1932, and 44.4 at 26th October, 1931.

In the tinplate industry employment remained very bad on the whole; there was an improvement at some centres, but, on the other hand, work was suspended at one establishment at which 12 mills were in operation in September. In steel-sheet manufacture employment declined and was very bad.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.**—In the engineering industry employment showed a slight improvement, but was very bad on the whole. In the motor vehicle section there was a further improvement, but employment was still slack on the whole, though some of the principal firms were reported to be very busy. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; in general and

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).

textile engineering it was very bad, though showing a slight improvement at some centres; and it remained very bad also in the constructional section. In marine engineering the acute depression continued.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry employment showed little variation on the whole, and continued very bad.

In the other metal trades employment showed a slight improvement on the average, but was still very slack. It was fair in the hollow-ware trade; moderate in the needle and fishing tackle, and jewellery and plated ware trades; slack in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, wire manufacturing, cutlery, file, and edge tool trades; and bad in the metallic bedstead, and chain and anchor trades.

**Textile Industries.**—In the cotton industry there was a substantial improvement in employment upon the termination of the dispute in the weaving section of the industry. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 25.7 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 34.8\* at 26th September, 1932, and 34.4 at 26th October, 1931. On 31st October, 1932, a stoppage, due to a dispute, began in the preparing and spinning section, but work was resumed a week later. In the wool textile industry employment showed a decided improvement in all the principal departments and districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 17.2 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 21.4\* at 26th September, 1932, and 22.0 at 26th October, 1931. In the carpet section employment continued fair.

Employment in the hosiery trade showed an improvement and was good at most centres. In the lace trade it showed a slight decline and was slack on the whole. In the silk industry employment showed a further improvement, but was still slack on the whole. It improved also in artificial silk yarn manufacture and was moderate generally. In the linen industry employment continued to improve, but was still bad. There was a further improvement also in the jute industry, but employment was still very bad. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed an improvement, but was still very bad, with much short-time working.

**Clothing Industries.**—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, but remained slack on the whole. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight improvement and employment generally was fair. There was a slight improvement also in the shirt and collar trade, but employment was only moderate to slack. In the glove trade it was fairly good. In the felt hat trade employment showed a slight decline but was still moderate.

In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a seasonal improvement in most districts, but remained slack on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 17.7 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 19.9\* at 26th September, 1932, and 16.0 at 26th October, 1931.

**Leather Trades.**—Employment in the leather trades continued to improve. It was moderate in the tanning and currying sections, and fair in other sections.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—In the building trades employment generally was very slack or bad; there was a decline during the month in all districts except the Midlands, the decline being most marked in the painting section, due mainly to the seasonal decline in decorating. As regards individual occupations, employment was very slack with carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters and plumbers, and bad with the other classes of operatives; there was a further slight improvement with slaters, but with most of the other classes there was a decline. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight decline and was very slack generally.

Employment in the furnishing trades continued to improve, but was still slack on the whole. With mill-sawyers and coach builders it showed little change and remained very slack.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment in the paper-making industry showed a slight decline, and was slack generally. With letterpress printers employment continued moderate generally, though it was not so good as during the previous month. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole. With lithographic printers employment showed an improvement, but was still slack. With lithographic artists it continued fair to slack. With bookbinders employment showed a decline and was slack.

**Pottery and Glass.**—Employment in the pottery industry in North Staffordshire showed a further seasonal improvement, but was still very slack on the whole; there was a considerable decrease in short-time working. At Bristol employment showed an improvement and was fairly good. At Derby it remained slack. At Worcester there was a further slight improvement, but short-time working continued in most departments.

In the glass trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was still very slack in the bottle section, and slack in the other sections.

**Fishing.**—Employment with fishermen showed an improvement but was still bad on the whole.

**Dock Labourers and Seamen.**—Employment with dock labourers showed an improvement, but was still slack. With seamen it remained very slack.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during October are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

\* See footnote in previous column.

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

## (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for October, 1932.	October, 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ... ..	777,128	4.54	+ 0.28	- 0.15
Iron " ... ..	4,507	4.61	+ 0.31	- 0.79
Shale " ... ..	1,562	5.77	+ 0.06	- 0.04
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ... ..	...	59	...	- 7
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ... ..	...	375	-10	- 56
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ... ..	46,543	235,926	-3.2	-10.7

## (b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Textiles:—				
Cotton ... ..	64,871	+17.9*	106,420	+22.5*†
Woolen ... ..	53,467	+ 3.6	99,636	+ 6.9
Worsted ... ..	76,205	+ 3.4	131,034	+ 7.6
Carpet ... ..	10,229	+ 0.3	18,596	+ 3.5
Boot and Shoe ... ..	57,994	+ 1.1	120,167	+ 2.6
Pottery ... ..	10,126	+ 2.0	17,500	+ 7.8
Brick ... ..	8,913	- 0.6	20,784	- 1.9

## UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 24th October, 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:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured, at July, 1932. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 24th October, 1932.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.†	Year before.
London ... ..	2,366,200	16.3	5.9	13.0	...	- 0.4
South-Eastern ... ..	996,220	16.1	7.6	14.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
South-Western ... ..	907,580	20.5	9.1	17.9	+ 1.1	+ 1.8
Midlands ... ..	1,892,350	22.1	11.2	19.0	- 2.4	- 0.8
North-Eastern ... ..	2,084,770	32.7	14.2	28.6	- 1.3	+ 1.6
North-Western ... ..	2,193,800	28.5	19.3	25.5	- 2.2	- 2.7
Scotland ... ..	1,340,310	32.4	15.6	27.7	- 0.5	+ 0.7
Wales ... ..	618,770	40.6	18.3	38.3	+ 0.9	+ 6.0
Northern Ireland ... ..	265,000	32.6	19.9	27.7	- 1.2	+ 1.7
Special Schemes ... ..	143,000	4.5	1.0	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Total ... ..	12,808,000	25.5	12.5	21.9	- 0.9	...

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from October, 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 increase in the insured population between 1st July of one year and 30th June of the following year.

## Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.‡

Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
26 October ... ..	23.6	17.5	18.1	3.8	21.9	26 Oct.	2,792,000
23 November ... ..	23.6	15.9	18.0	3.4	21.4	30 Nov.	2,688,000
21 December ... ..	23.2	15.0	17.7	3.2	20.9	21 Dec.	2,574,000
1932.						1932.	
25 January ... ..	25.1	15.4	18.4	4.0	22.4	25 Jan.	2,794,000
22 February ... ..	25.0	14.2	18.2	3.8	22.0	22 Feb.	2,764,000
21 March ... ..	24.1	12.5	17.5	3.3	20.8	21 Mar.	2,712,000
25 April ... ..	24.7	12.7	17.3	4.1	21.4	25 Apr.	2,816,000
23 May ... ..	25.3	13.9	17.1	5.0	22.1	23 May	2,805,000
27 June ... ..	25.3	13.8	16.7	5.5	22.2	27 June	2,816,000
25 July ... ..	26.0	14.4	17.1	5.7	22.8	25 July	2,889,000
22 August ... ..	26.2	14.5	17.3	5.7	23.0	22 Aug.	2,936,000
26 September ... ..	26.2	13.9	17.8	5.0	22.8	26 Sept.	2,930,000
24 October ... ..	25.5	12.5	17.9	4.0	21.9	24 Oct.	2,817,000

‡ Comparison with week ended 27th August (see article on page 418).

† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

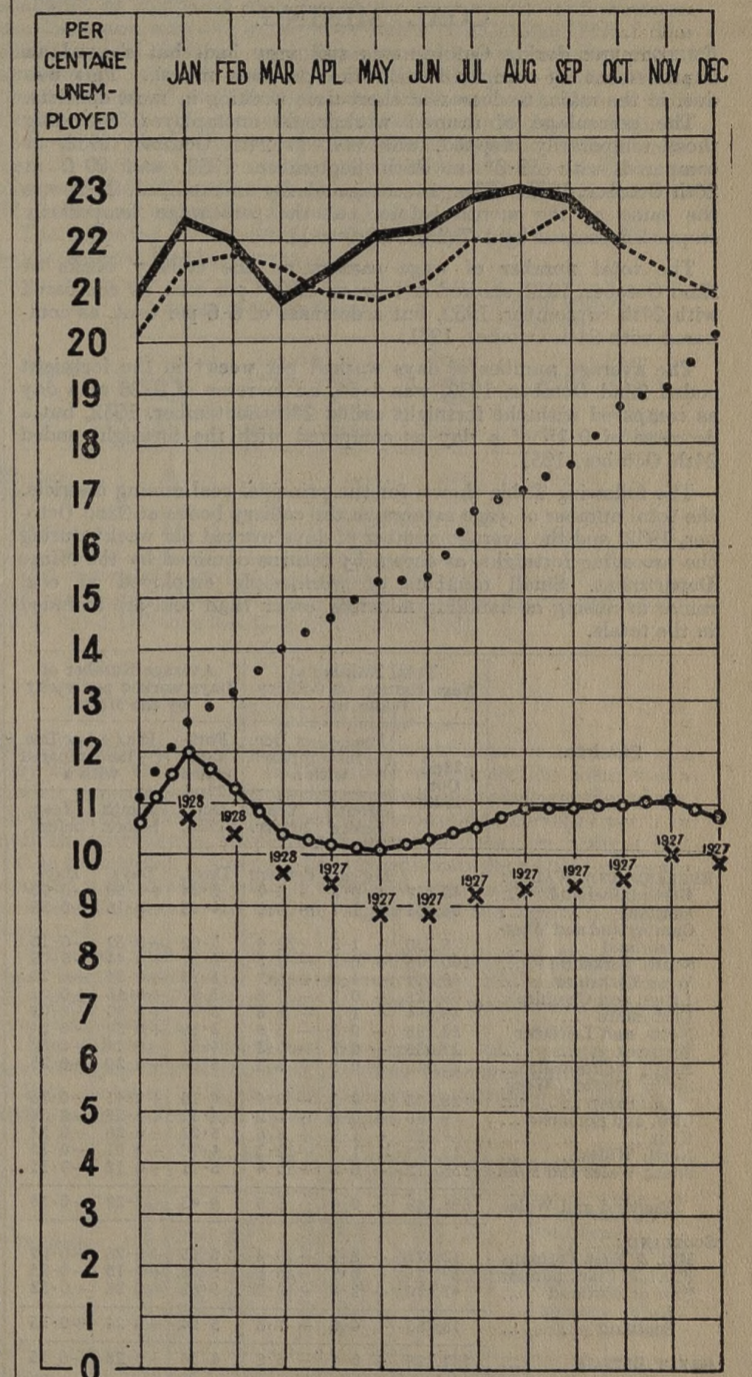
‡ The percentages for June to September, 1932, have been revised (see page 428).

## 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 OCTOBER, 1932.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Numbers.	Percentage of numbers Insured at July, 1932.
London ... ..	1,528	5,112	2,534	5,004	14,178	0.60
South-Eastern ... ..	789	2,446	1,036	1,930	6,201	0.62
South-Western ... ..	631	1,967	624	1,487	4,709	0.52
Midlands ... ..	665	3,893	876	3,390	8,824	0.47
North-Eastern ... ..	711	4,153	888	2,807	8,559	0.41
North-Western ... ..	760	3,758	781	3,540	8,839	0.40
Scotland ... ..	679	2,556	612	2,161	6,008	0.45
Wales ... ..	350	1,273	286	535	2,444	0.39
GREAT BRITAIN ... ..	6,113	25,158	7,637	20,854	59,762	0.48

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 October was still very bad, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. This was due, in the main, to decreased short-time working in most districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 34.1 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 38.8\* at 26th September, 1932, and 29.0 at 26th October, 1931. The percentage wholly unemployed, 22.9, was the same as the month before, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 4.7 (from 15.9 to 11.2).

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd October, 1932, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 24th September, 1932, but a decrease of 6.6 per cent. as compared with 24th October, 1931.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, was 4.54, an increase of 0.28 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932, but a decrease of 0.15 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th October, 1931.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 22nd October, 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.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week† by the Mines.		
	22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Northumberland ...	40,767	+ 0.8	5.24	+ 0.50	- 0.08
Durham ...	98,931	+ 1.7	4.55	+ 0.16	- 0.39
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	6,150	+ 1.5	5.02	+ 0.52	- 0.15
South Yorkshire ...	100,248	+ 0.3	4.27	+ 0.44	- 0.06
West Yorkshire ...	46,671	- 1.0	3.78	+ 0.34	- 0.22
Lancs. and Cheshire ...	64,025	+ 0.1	3.97	+ 0.46	+ 0.01
Derbyshire ...	49,854	+ 1.2	3.90	+ 0.40	- 0.09
Notts. and Leicester ...	58,195	+ 0.0	3.89	+ 0.37	- 0.24
Warwick ...	17,036	+ 0.2	4.67	+ 0.14	- 0.32
North Staffordshire ...	22,310	+ 0.5	4.08	+ 0.20	- 0.25
South Staffs, Worc. and Salop ...	29,773	+ 0.3	4.10	+ 0.41	- 0.25
Glos. and Somerset ...	3,560	+ 0.8	4.37	+ 0.35	- 0.38
Kent ...	6,359	- 1.9	5.22	- 0.28	- 0.28
North Wales ...	12,077	+ 1.5	4.76	+ 0.01	- 0.13
South Wales and Mon.	136,412	- 0.2	5.11	+ 0.12	- 0.11
England and Wales	698,368	+ 0.4	4.43	+ 0.29	- 0.18
SCOTLAND:					
Mid. & East Lothians	12,475	+ 0.2	5.55	+ 0.26	+ 0.07
Fife and Clackmannan	19,175	- 0.9	5.32	+ 0.15	- 0.25
Rest of Scotland ...	47,110	+ 1.4	5.62	+ 0.26	+ 0.32
Scotland ...	78,760	+ 0.6	5.54	+ 0.24	+ 0.15
GREAT BRITAIN ...	777,128	+ 0.4	4.54	+ 0.28	- 0.15

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, was 1.25 days per week, of which 1.19 days were due to want of trade. The figure for the fortnight ended 24th September, 1932, was 1.53 days per week, of which 1.50 days were due to want of trade; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th October, 1931, were 1.10 days per week, and 1.06 days 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 22nd October, 1932, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,371,500 tons, as compared with 14,980,000 tons in the four weeks ended 24th September, 1932, and 17,635,600 tons in the four weeks ended 24th October, 1931.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 24th October, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with 26th September, 1932, and 26th October, 1931, are shown in the following Table:—

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).  
† 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.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th October, 1932.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.		Total.	Month before.*	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.			
Great Britain ...	239,713	116,325	22.9	11.2	34.1	- 4.7	+ 5.1
England and Wales ...	206,491	112,373	22.3	12.1	34.4	- 5.2	+ 5.2
Scotland ...	33,222	3,952	27.9	3.3	31.2	- 1.7	+ 3.1
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland ...	11,451	578	22.2	1.2	23.4	- 3.4	+ 0.4
Durham ...	48,384	6,228	32.8	4.3	37.1	+ 0.6	+ 8.2
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	4,642	382	40.9	3.3	44.2	- 4.4	+ 9.3
Yorkshire ...	29,720	34,401	16.7	19.4	36.1	- 9.0	+ 5.0
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	18,292	13,392	21.1	15.4	36.5	- 7.2	- 4.2
Derbyshire ...	7,403	5,295	11.2	8.0	19.2	- 21.0	+ 3.1
Notts. and Leicester ...	8,999	6,730	14.1	10.6	24.7	- 13.1	+ 7.6
Warwickshire	1,277	276	9.8	2.1	11.9	- 11.1	+ 2.6
Staffs., Worc. and Salop ...	10,380	10,634	14.7	15.2	29.9	- 3.7	+ 7.1
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,621	2,312	14.2	20.3	34.5	- 1.2	+ 8.7
Kent ...	518	699	4.9	10.8	15.7	+ 11.5	+ 11.0
Wales and Monmouth ...	62,029	31,225	28.3	14.3	42.6	+ 0.7	+ 7.5

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 4,835,800 tons in October, 1932, as compared with 4,319,200 tons in September, 1932, and with 5,880,400 tons in October, 1931.

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further decline during October and was very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was 53.5 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 51.4\* at 26th September, 1932, and 43.8 at 26th October, 1931.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†		
	Fortnight ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	1,865	- 1.0	3.94	- 0.10	- 1.44
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	1,313	- 4.3	5.57	+ 0.98	- 0.43
Other Districts ...	1,329	- 0.5	4.62	+ 0.24	+ 0.06
ALL DISTRICTS	4,507	- 1.9	4.61	+ 0.31	- 0.79

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1932, by firms making returns was 1,562, showing a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with September, 1932, but an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with October, 1931. The average number of days worked per week† by the mines making returns was 5.77 in October, 1932, as compared with 5.71 in September, 1932, and 5.81 in October, 1931.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a further slight improvement, but was still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 43.2 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 44.3\* at 26th September, 1932, and 41.5 at 26th October, 1931.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).  
† See footnote † in previous column.

According to information received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 59 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, 1932, the same as at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 66 at the end of October, 1931. In the case of 68 firms employing 9,132 workpeople at the end of October, 1932, the returns showed an increase of 3.5 per cent. in the numbers employed, compared with September, 1932, and an increase of 3.7 per cent. compared with October, 1931.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Oct., 1932.	Sept., 1932.	Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	87	17	17	18	...	- 1
Cumberland and W. Lancs. ...	36	4	3	5	+ 1	- 1
Parts of Lancs. and Yorks (including Sheffield) and North Wales	25	5	6	4	- 1	+ 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants ...	43	16	17	22	- 1	- 6
Lincolnshire ...	23	7	7	6	...	+ 1
Staffs., Shropshire, Worcs. and Warwick	38	5	5	6	...	- 1
South Wales and Mon.	21	3	3	2	...	+ 1
ENGLAND AND WALES	273	57	58	63	- 1	- 6
SCOTLAND ...	83	2	1	3	+ 1	- 1
GREAT BRITAIN ...	356	59	59	66	...	- 7

The production of pig iron in October, 1932, amounted to 275,600 tons, compared with 260,400 tons in September, 1932, and 284,200 tons in October, 1931.

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight decline, and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 48.2 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 47.1\* at 26th September, 1932, and 44.4 at 26th October, 1931.

At certain firms employing 46,543 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 22nd October, 1932, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts† during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 3.2 per cent. as compared with the week ended 24th September, 1932, and by 10.7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 24th October, 1931. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was 5.1 in the week ended 22nd October, 1932, as compared with 5.1 in September, 1932, and 5.2 in October, 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 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	4,252	- 6.1	24,518	- 5.6
Puddling Forges ...	808	- 10.7	3,300	+ 1.7
Rolling Mills	17,594	- 1.3	81,608	+ 0.8
Forging & Pressing	1,043	+ 7.4	4,951	+ 0.1
Founding ...	5,389	- 1.8	25,106	- 5.2
Other Departments (Mechanics, Labourers ...)	8,361	- 4.0	46,569	- 3.1
TOTAL ...	46,543	- 3.5	235,926	- 3.2
DISTRICTS.				
Northumberland, Durham, and Cleveland ...	9,272	- 2.1	49,470	- 2.2
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	13,404	- 5.3	66,145	- 5.6
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	330	- 7.0	1,431	- 2.8
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	4,225	- 7.1	22,807	- 5.7
Staffordshire ...	4,424	- 1.0	22,202	- 2.3
Other Midland Counties ...	2,883	+ 13.8	13,484	+ 10.5
Wales and Monmouth ...	6,169	- 1.8	33,670	- 0.0
Total, England and Wales ...	40,707	- 2.6	209,209	- 2.7
Scotland ...	5,836	- 9.0	26,717	- 6.9
TOTAL ...	46,543	- 3.5	235,926	- 3.2

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).  
† 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 production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 438,500 tons in October, 1932, as compared with 430,300 tons in September, 1932, and 457,400 tons in October, 1931.

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment remained very bad on the whole. There was an improvement at some centres, but, on the other hand, work was suspended at one establishment at which 12 mills were in operation in September. In the week ended 22nd October, 1932, 308 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 310 in the week ended 24th September, 1932, and with 344 in the week ended 24th October, 1931. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 42.2 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 45.0\* at 26th September, 1932, and with 33.4 at 26th October, 1931. In steel sheet manufacture employment declined, and was very bad. In the week ended 22nd October, 1932, 67 mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 75 in the week ended 24th September, 1932, and with 87 in the week ended 24th October, 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.	
	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
Tinplate ...	55	...	308	- 2
Steel Sheet	8	+ 1	67	- 8
TOTAL ...	63	+ 1	375	- 10

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1932, amounted to 64,653 tons, or 21,058 tons more than in September, 1932, but 3,117 tons less than in October, 1931.

### ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight improvement, but was very bad on the whole. In the motor vehicle section there was a further improvement, but employment was still slack on the whole, though some of the principal firms were reported to be very busy. In electrical engineering employment was moderate; in general and textile engineering it was very bad, though showing a slight improvement at some centres; and it remained very bad also in the constructional section. In marine engineering the acute depression continued.

Compared with a year ago, employment showed little change apart from a substantial improvement in the Midlands division in the motor vehicle section, and a decline in marine and constructional engineering.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th October, 1932, and the increases or decreases as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th October, 1932.					TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
	General Engineers, Eng. and Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.			Month before.*	Year before.
South-Eastern	7,959	1,243	461	234	4,231	14,128	+ 463		
South-Western	6,479	284	898	262	4,142	12,065	+ 563		
Midlands ...	19,208	4,131	345	2,587	19,746	46,017	- 3,899		
North-Eastern	42,488	2,072	11,731	3,156	2,725	62,172	+ 52		
North-Western	45,393	4,725	354	1,070	7,021	58,563	- 1,187		
Scotland ...	30,110	736	10,700	2,697	2,405	46,548	- 107		
Wales ...	2,071	78	24	337	785	3,295	- 32		
Northern Ireland	2,124	91	3,645	41	308	6,209	- 17		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	166,438	15,034	28,459	11,364	47,232	268,527	- 5,528		
Percentages Unemployed at 24th October, 1932.									
London ...	12.9	11.3	44.9	28.9	13.5	13.5	- 0.3		
South-Eastern	18.6	13.9	23.4	27.2	14.5	16.9	+ 0.6		
South-Western	18.4	7.5	13.8	45.2	14.9	16.3	+ 0.7		
Midlands ...	23.5	13.6	25.7	36.1	19.7				



On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine engineering remained very bad. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment, on the whole, was very bad. In Lancashire and Cheshire there was a slight improvement in general and textile engineering at some centres, but much short time continued to be worked in the latter section. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment remained very bad in general engineering; there was some improvement in motor vehicle manufacture but employment was slack on the whole, though reported to be good with some of the larger firms; in electrical engineering it was fair. Employment showed an improvement in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district and was moderate on the whole. There was no general change in London and the Southern Counties and employment was still slack.

In Scotland employment in marine and general engineering was very bad; it remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern Ireland.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed little variation, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, and continued very bad. There was a further slight decline in the North-Eastern Division.

As compared with a year ago employment was somewhat better in London, but showed little change in the North-Western Division, and was worse at the other principal centres, particularly in Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, at 24th October, 1932, and the increase or decrease as compared with 26th September, 1932, and 26th October, 1931:—

Divisions.	Total Numbers of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th Oct., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 24th Oct., 1932.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.*	Year before.
London	3,054	- 19	- 1,073	34.4	- 1.0	- 9.0
South-Eastern	1,352	- 90	- 54	19.4	- 0.3	- 1.0
South-Western	5,851	- 480	- 384	27.3	- 2.3	- 2.3
Midlands	178	+ 41	+ 59	68.5	- 15.7	+ 31.3
North-Eastern	39,216	+ 716	- 831	76.2	+ 1.4	+ 5.6
North-Western	14,154	- 173	- 1,279	54.7	- 0.7	- 0.2
Scotland	38,375	- 558	+ 1,043	76.8	- 1.1	+ 8.0
Wales	4,661	91	132	70.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.6
Northern Ireland	8,687	+ 42	+ 2,876	82.8	+ 0.4	+ 32.7
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>115,528</b>	<b>- 694</b>	<b>+ 225</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>- 0.4</b>	<b>+ 4.5</b>

COTTON INDUSTRY.

THERE was a substantial improvement in employment upon the termination of the dispute in the manufacturing section of the industry. A stoppage of work due to a dispute began, however, in the preparing and spinning section on 31st October, 1932, but work was resumed a week later; see article on page 412 of this issue.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the industry as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was 25.7 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 34.8\* at 26th September, 1932, and with 34.4 at 26th October, 1931.

Separate figures are now available for the preparing and spinning section, and for the manufacturing section; see article on page 411. In the preparing and spinning section the percentage was 26.4 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 40.4 at 26th September. In the manufacturing section (weaving, etc.) the corresponding percentages were 25.1 and 29.4. Separate figures for these sections are not available for 26th October, 1931.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment continued very bad; but two or three mills in the American section, which had been stopped for a considerable period, re-opened towards the end of October; better time was also worked in the Egyptian section. At Glossop regular employment was maintained in the weaving section, but employment in the cardroom and spinning sections was bad. At Hyde both the weaving and the spinning sections showed a decided improvement. At Stockport there was an improvement in the ring spinning section, but very little change in the doubling section; short-time working continued in both sections. At Stalybridge irregular short-time working continued.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued very bad; it had recovered, however, to some extent from the effects of the recent dispute in the manufacturing section. As compared with a year ago, it was estimated that 10 per cent. of the workpeople employed at that time had permanently lost their situations, with no prospect of re-employment. In the manufacturing section also employment was very bad, and worse than a year ago. At Shaw employment in the spinning section showed an improvement, and was described as fair in the Egyptian section. At Royton, practically full time was worked in the spinning department. At Middleton

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).

all the mills in the American section, which ceased work owing to the weavers' dispute, had resumed full time, and three mills in the Egyptian section worked full time throughout the month.

At Bolton there was an improvement both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, but employment in the spinning department remained bad; in the weaving department it was fair. At Leigh also there was an improvement both in the spinning and in the weaving departments, and employment with spinners was described as good. At Bury employment with spinners showed an improvement, but was still bad. At Rochdale employment with spinners was still very bad.

At Preston there was a general resumption of work, and several firms were said to be increasing the number of looms working; it was estimated that 60 per cent. of the machinery was in operation towards the end of October. At Chorley all the weaving sheds which were running before the dispute, had resumed work, and in some cases there was an increase in the number of looms at work. At Blackburn the majority of the mills running prior to the dispute re-opened during the week following 27th September; at Accrington full time was worked (except to some extent in the winding department) at nearly all the mills. At Darwen complete resumption of work at the twenty-six mills stopped owing to the dispute was recorded; but practically half of the mills in the area still remained closed. At Great Harwood there was a considerable improvement. At Burnley employment was reported to be better than it was before the dispute; some of the local mills were stated to have enough orders to provide full work for their looms until the end of the year. At Padiham employment was described as fair, and better than in September. In the Rossendale Valley employment was bad, but slightly better than in September. In Yorkshire there was an improvement in those mills which were involved in the dispute in September, but employment remained bad with most firms.

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 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Two months before.*	Per cent.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Two months before.*	Per cent.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	10,557	+12.8	-11.5	16,853	+17.9	-10.7
Spinning	20,995	+13.6	-8.0	32,551	+20.6	-8.6
Weaving	25,190	+26.5	+3.3	41,027	+30.4	+0.4
Other	7,129	+10.4	-3.9	15,989	+13.3	-3.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,871</b>	<b>+17.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>106,420</b>	<b>+22.5</b>	<b>-4.8</b>
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton	4,776	+22.6	-13.1	7,586	+31.4	-11.1
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde	4,931	+33.5	+19.2	7,766	+45.3	+16.0
Oldham	8,934	+5.7	-9.1	15,784	+9.2	-6.6
Bolton and Leigh	12,234	+5.0	-0.9	19,630	+9.9	-1.2
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood and Todmorden	6,677	+14.7	-7.9	11,434	+18.5	-7.6
Manchester	4,125	-4.0	-9.9	6,197	+0.9	-15.0
Preston and Chorley	4,966	+60.7	-4.6	7,514	+53.2	-9.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	4,722	+8.2	-6.6	7,682	+9.9	-8.9
Burnley and Padiham	3,676	+4.3	+4.3	6,871	+4.4	-3.2
Colne and Nelson	2,632	+3.1	+17.5	5,589	+20.4	+16.7
Other Lancashire Towns	1,763	+30.3	-30.2	2,138	+31.9	-26.9
Yorkshire Towns	2,557	+15.1	-0.9	3,778	+11.6	-17.9
Other Districts	2,878	-0.1	+4.6	4,451	+4.1	+10.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>64,871</b>	<b>+17.9</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>106,420</b>	<b>+22.5</b>	<b>-4.8</b>

Returns from firms employing 63,700 workpeople in the week ended 22nd October indicated that about 9½ per cent. were on short time in that week, losing nearly 17 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 24th October, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Registers at 24th October, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Card and Blowing Room	2,647	7,563	10,210	1,240	5,414	6,654
Spinning	11,632	5,725	17,357	7,143	5,231	12,374
Beaming, Winding and Warping	2,007	7,576	9,583	1,056	6,912	7,968
Weaving	9,079	24,315	33,394	1,760	4,655	6,415
Other Processes	1,542	345	1,887	337	259	596
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,907</b>	<b>45,524</b>	<b>72,431</b>	<b>11,536</b>	<b>22,447</b>	<b>33,983</b>

\* The figures for the week ended 24th September, 1932, for a number of important districts, were affected by the stoppage due to the dispute in the manufacturing section which was then in progress. These figures consequently do not furnish a suitable basis for indicating the trend of employment, and comparison has therefore been made with 27th August.  
† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.  
‡ The dispute in the Burnley area was in progress in the week ended 27th August, and for the reasons indicated above comparative figures for this area cannot usefully be given.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th September, 1932:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room	+ 164	- 569	- 405	- 1,925	- 7,476	- 9,401	- 9,806
Spinning	- 797	- 462	- 1,259	- 8,632	- 6,283	- 14,915	- 16,174
Beaming, Winding and Warping	- 493	- 873	- 1,366	- 1,547	- 4,969	- 6,516	- 7,882
Weaving	- 891	- 1,731	- 2,622	- 2,805	- 6,495	- 9,300	- 11,922
Other Processes	+ 113	+ 51	+ 164	- 639	- 296	- 935	- 771
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,904</b>	<b>- 3,584</b>	<b>- 5,488</b>	<b>- 15,548</b>	<b>- 25,519</b>	<b>- 41,067</b>	<b>- 46,555</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 77,378,200 lbs. in October, 1932, compared with 70,187,400 lbs. in September, 1932, and with 55,809,000 lbs. in October, 1931.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,902,600 lbs. in October, 1932, compared with 9,969,000 lbs. in September, 1932, and with 12,817,400 lbs. in October, 1931.

The exports of cotton piece-goods in October, 1932, were 138,447,200 square yards, compared with 177,420,600 square yards in the previous month, and 143,060,100 square yards in October, 1931.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a decided improvement in all the principal departments and districts of the woollen and worsted industries. In the carpet section, employment continued fair.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.2 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 21.4\* at 26th September, 1932, and with 22.0 at 26th October, 1931.

Worsteds Section.—At Bradford employment improved both in the spinning and in the weaving departments. Employment showed an improvement at Shipley, and was good in the weaving department, though combers and spinners remained on short time. At Huddersfield there was some improvement in the manufacturing section, but employment was still poor. At Halifax employment with spinners of hosiery yarns continued good. In the Keighley district the revival in the spinning section continued during the month, and several firms worked overtime. In the worsteds section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 22nd October showed that 19 per cent. of the operatives were on short time in that week, losing 11½ hours each on the average; while nearly 24 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 7 hours each on the average.

With wool sorters employment was fair, and better than in September; short time had almost ceased. In the wool combing department employment was about the same as in September. In the sorting, combing, and preparing departments, taken as a whole, about 16½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd October lost, on an average, 12 hours each in short time; while nearly 23 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8½ hours each.

In the worsteds spinning department there was a further improvement, and employment was good. Thirty-three per cent. of the workers in this department, covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd October, were on overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each on the average; only 11 per cent. were on short time, losing, on the average, about 10½ hours each.

In the worsteds weaving department also there was a further improvement; employment was fairly good in the dress goods trade, but remained poor in the men's wear fine cloth trade. Thirty-three per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd October worked short time, losing 11 hours each on the average; while 6 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each.

Woollen Section.—In this section also there was a general improvement. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd October showed that 27 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department and 30 per cent. of those in the weaving department worked short time in that week, losing 10 and 11½ hours each, respectively, on the average; while 21½ per cent. worked overtime in the spinning department, to the extent of 8 hours each on the average, and 12 per cent. worked overtime in the weaving department, to the extent of 7½ hours each. In the woollen section as a whole, 29 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time; while 15 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each. In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was rather better than in the previous month; a fair number of firms were working overtime, and a few were working night and day. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) also an improvement was reported, although employment was still only moderate with most firms. At Leeds, Morley and Guseley there was a further improvement; while at Otley a large number of firms worked full time, and the position

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).  
† 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.

was reported to be better than at any time during the year. In the rag and shoddy trade the depression continued. In the blanket and rug trade employment was generally fair or good.

At Rochdale employment continued fairly good. At Stockport there was a slight improvement, better time being worked.

In Scotland employment improved, but was still slack in most districts; 90 per cent. of the members of the principal trade union were reported to be still on short time or subject to temporary suspensions. Employment continued good at Alloa.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fair; it was much better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 10.5 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 10.6\* at 26th September, 1932, and with 17.2 at 26th October, 1931.

At Kidderminster employment was described as moderate, and as slightly better than a month earlier. In Yorkshire employment showed a slight improvement. In Scotland there was little change; employment continued fair with most firms.

In the carpet section as a whole, returns from employers for the week ended 22nd October showed that 8½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing 14½ hours each on the average; while 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, Jan., 1926 = 100.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure, Jan., 1926 = 100.
	Per Cent.	£	Per Cent.	£	Per Cent.	
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing	10,310	+ 0.8	89.7	23,244	+ 3.8	77.8
Spinning	36,998	+ 3.7	89.4	53,821	+ 7.3	83.3
Weaving	17,518	+ 5.3	84.2	30,146	+ 12.1	70.0
Other Depts.	9,711	+ 2.0	96.1	20,774	+ 6.5	77.4
Not specified	1,668	+ 1.9	92.4	3,049	+ 7.5	68.3
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>76,205</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>131,034</b>	<b>+ 7.6</b>	<b>78.0</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Wool Sorting	997	- 0.7	66.0	2,203	+ 0.5	65.6
Spinning	12,385	+ 3.3	88.8	24,533	+ 6.8	87.5
Weaving	22,022	+ 3.7	91.9	36,211	+ 7.3	85.7
Other Depts.	15,966	+ 3.5	90.3	32,795	+ 6.1	85.0
Not specified	2,097	+ 7.2	77.4	4,094	+ 15.6	78.0
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>53,467</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>99,636</b>	<b>+ 6.9</b>	<b>84.9</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION</b>	<b>10,229</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>111.8</b>	<b>19,596</b>	<b>+ 3.5</b>	<b>115.3</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>139,901</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>250,266</b>	<b>+ 7.0</b>	<b>82.9</b>
Districts:†						
<b>WORSTED SECTION:</b>						
Bradford	33,744	+ 3.5	87.3	60,272	+ 6.4	73.4
Huddersfield	8,052	+ 3.4	91.1	13,464	+ 14.2	70.7
Halifax	8,292	+ 3.8	82.4	13,437	+ 13.0	73.9
Leeds	7,797	+ 2.0	89.8	12,514	+ 5.6	81.3
Keighley	7,517	+ 2.6	89.1	12,842	+ 5.3	87.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	3,439	+ 3.6	105.0	5,041	+ 3.6	102.0
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>68,841</b>	<b>+ 3.2</b>	<b>88.0</b>	<b>117,570</b>	<b>+ 7.6</b>	<b>76.0</b>
West of England and Midlands	4,881	+ 2.1	90.0	8,952	+ 5.6	85.3
Lancashire	389	+ 4.0	133.4	775	+ 9.9	135.4
Scotland	2,094	+ 11.8	102.1	3,737	+ 10.8	148.8
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>76,205</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>131,034</b>	<b>+ 7.6</b>	<b>78.0</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION:</b>						
Huddersfield	12,065	+ 5.4	88.9	24,711	+ 6.9	79.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	10,518	+ 2.6	89.2	19,290	+ 5.1	91.5
Leeds	7,503	+ 1.9	94.7	14,229	+ 4.2	89.3
Halifax and Calder	2,349	+ 2.5	89.0	4,560	+ 7.2	73.8
Bradford	1,134	+ 7.1	92.3	2,206	+ 11.0	75.7
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>33,569</b>	<b>+ 3.6</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>64,996</b>	<b>+ 5.9</b>	<b>85.5</b>
Lancashire	4,548	+ 4.7	87.2	9,113	+ 8.0	90.3
West of England and Midlands	3,991	+ 2.5	94.8	6,779	+ 5.6	98.7
Scotland	11,359	+ 3.6	82.3	18,748	+ 10.6	



The following Tables show, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd October, 1932, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 24th September, 1932:—

Districts	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 ...	+ 0.5	+ 4.6	+ 6.8	- 4.0	+ 3.5
Huddersfield ...	- 1.4	+ 1.0	+ 6.6	+ 1.0	+ 3.4
Halifax ...	+ 6.6	+ 2.5	+ 3.7	+ 12.3	+ 3.8
Leeds ...	-	+ 2.8	+ 1.4	- 1.7	+ 2.0
Keighley ...	+ 2.3	+ 3.6	+ 2.5	- 1.9	+ 2.6
Heavy Woolsen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	-	+ 2.6	-	+ 6.4	+ 3.6
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	+ 0.7	+ 3.5	+ 5.4	+ 1.0	+ 3.2
<b>West of England and Midlands</b>					
Lancashire ...	+ 3.8	+ 1.1	+ 3.6	+ 1.8	+ 2.1
Scotland ...	+ 0.4	+ 12.0	-	+ 16.3	+ 11.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	+ 0.8	+ 3.7	+ 5.3	+ 2.0	+ 3.4

Districts	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 ...	+ 5.0	+ 5.1	+ 7.1	+ 5.4	
Heavy Woolsen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 1.5	+ 2.6	+ 3.5	+ 2.6	
Leeds ...	+ 0.3	+ 3.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.9	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 1.7	+ 3.4	+ 3.1	+ 2.5	
Bradford ...	+ 6.9	+ 3.1	+ 16.1	+ 7.1	
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	+ 2.7	+ 3.7	+ 4.6	+ 3.6	
Lancashire ...	+ 3.8	+ 5.6	+ 1.7	+ 4.7	
<b>West of England, Midlands and Wales</b>					
Scotland ...	+ 1.0	+ 4.7	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	
Scotland ...	+ 6.2	+ 2.4	+ 2.8	+ 3.6	
<b>TOTAL</b>	+ 3.3	+ 3.7	+ 3.5	+ 3.6	

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 24th October, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th October, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	224	5	229	266	5	271
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	741	541	1,282	413	234	647
Wool Combing ...	368	244	612	638	285	923
Wool Carding ...	639	111	750	526	61	587
Woolen Spinning ...	495	139	634	303	177	480
Worsteds Drawing and Spinning ...	752	1,192	1,944	295	1,258	1,553
Wool Winding and Warping ...	145	44	189	288	56	344
Worsteds Winding and Warping ...	153	233	386	343	415	758
Woolen Weaving ...	175	766	941	295	2,148	2,443
Worsteds Weaving ...	200	1,057	1,257	161	2,050	2,211
Other Processes ...	1,512	107	1,619	1,204	158	1,362
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>4,439</b>	<b>9,843</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>6,847</b>	<b>11,579</b>

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th September, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th October, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	- 9	+ 1	- 8	- 88	+ 1	- 87
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 5	- 1	+ 4	- 87	- 49	- 136
Wool Combing ...	+ 14	+ 37	+ 51	- 36	- 90	- 75
Wool Carding ...	- 50	-	- 50	- 95	- 39	- 134
Woolen Spinning ...	+ 46	- 2	+ 44	- 245	- 134	- 379
Worsteds Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 80	- 179	- 99	- 237	- 793	- 1,030
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 15	- 9	+ 6	- 127	- 44	- 171
Worsteds Winding and Warping ...	+ 9	- 48	- 39	- 53	- 230	- 283
Woolen Weaving ...	- 76	- 69	- 145	- 365	- 383	- 749
Worsteds Weaving ...	- 8	- 354	- 362	- 156	- 1,990	- 2,146
Other Processes ...	+ 212	+ 26	+ 238	- 281	- 17	- 298
<b>Total</b>	<b>+ 146</b>	<b>- 598</b>	<b>- 452</b>	<b>- 1,771</b>	<b>- 3,768</b>	<b>- 5,539</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 12,063,500 lbs. in October, 1932, compared with 25,320,800 lbs. in the previous month and 5,850,800 lbs. in October, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns in October, 1932, were 3,431,000 lbs., compared with 3,027,900 lbs. in September, 1932, and with 3,959,900 lbs. in October, 1931.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues in October, 1932, were 5,941,900 square yards, compared with 6,304,200 square yards in the previous month, and with 6,669,800 square yards in October, 1931.

The exports of blankets were 1,873 cwts., 1,927 cwts., and 2,614 cwts. in October, 1932, September, 1932, and October, 1931, respectively.

**BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a seasonal improvement in most districts, but remained slack on the whole. It was worse than a year ago in nearly all districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 17.7 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 19.9\* at 26th September, 1932, and with 16.0 at 26th October, 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 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>England and Wales:—</b>						
London ...	1,800	+ 6.1	+ 1.6	3,869	+ 7.0	+ 0.1
Leicester ...	8,814	+ 1.3	- 3.1	19,144	- 0.3	- 9.9
Leicester Country District ...	4,028	+ 2.5	- 3.9	8,882	+ 3.2	- 8.8
Northampton ...	6,254	- 1.8	- 9.0	12,681	- 3.2	- 15.8
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,681	+ 1.7	- 3.4	13,211	+ 5.6	- 6.5
Kettering and District ...	5,375	+ 0.3	- 1.8	12,067	+ 1.2	- 9.1
Rest of Northants ...	1,424	+ 1.4	- 7.0	2,984	+ 6.6	- 16.2
Stafford and District ...	2,613	-	+ 5.0	4,416	+ 5.8	+ 6.6
Norwich and District ...	5,491	- 1.3	- 4.8	10,362	- 0.4	- 10.5
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,827	+ 0.7	- 6.9	2,891	+ 1.8	- 20.6
Leeds and District ...	1,669	- 0.8	+ 1.8	3,694	+ 2.9	- 5.5
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	6,338	+ 3.6	+ 3.0	12,461	+ 14.0	+ 2.1
Birmingham and District ...	909	- 1.6	- 4.7	1,604	+ 3.0	- 17.7
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,954	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	7,876	+ 2.0	- 12.8
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>56,077</b>	<b>+ 0.9</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>116,142</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>- 8.8</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>+ 7.3</b>	<b>- 3.8</b>	<b>4,025</b>	<b>+ 12.5</b>	<b>- 6.7</b>
<b>Great Britain</b>	<b>57,994</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>- 2.7</b>	<b>120,167</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>- 8.7</b>

Returns from firms employing about 57,200 workpeople in the week ended 22nd October indicated that about 43 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 10½ hours each on the average; while nearly 11 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed some improvement, and was moderate. At Leicester there was little change; employment was slack, and below normal for the season; in the week ended 22nd October two-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 12½ hours each on the average. In the Leicester country district there was a slight improvement, and employment was moderate.

At Northampton there was a further increase in short-time working, though some firms reported a slight improvement towards the end of the month; on the whole, employment continued poor, and was considerably worse than a year ago; in the week ended 22nd October nearly four-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 12 hours each on the average. Employment in the Higham and Rushden district showed a further improvement; short time was of moderate amount, and nearly a quarter of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns for the week ended 22nd October worked overtime in that week. There was little general change at Kettering, and employment was moderate. At Wellingborough there was an improvement, and some firms were stated to be very busy. At Daventry employment was described as bad, and worse than in September.

At Stafford employment was described as slack; nearly 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd October, losing 11 hours each on the average. At Norwich employment remained slack, especially with the smaller firms; it was below normal for the season.

In Bristol and Kingswood employment showed a slight improvement, but was still bad for the time of year; nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd October, losing about 11½ hours each on the average. There was an improvement in the heavy boot trade at Leeds, and employment was moderate.

Employment in the Lancashire slipper trade showed a further improvement; almost equal amounts of short time and of overtime were worked. At Bury employment was good.

In Scotland employment showed an improvement, but was still slack or (in some centres) moderate. In the week ended 22nd October 47 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 13 hours each on the average.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).  
† Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

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 24th October, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th October, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
<b>Boot and Shoe Manufacture:</b>						
Preparing Department ...	256	46	302	160	45	205
Rough Stuff Department ...	576	18	594	343	8	351
Clicking Department ...	1,195	18	1,213	1,334	50	1,384
Closing Department ...	32	1,074	1,106	8	1,478	1,486
Making Department ...	2,962	48	3,010	1,981	20	2,001
Finishing Department ...	2,080	639	2,719	968	295	1,263
Slipper Making ...	394	74	468	473	709	1,177
Olog Making ...	26	21	47	7	22	29
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	803	1	804	52	-	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,324</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>10,263</b>	<b>5,326</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>7,480</b>

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th September, 1932:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th October, 1932.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
<b>Boot and Shoe Manufacture:</b>						
Preparing Department ...	+ 14	- 2	+ 12	- 21	- 1	- 22
Rough Stuff Department ...	- 38	+ 3	- 41	- 103	- 12	- 115
Clicking Department ...	- 114	+ 10	- 104	- 260	+ 43	- 217
Closing Department ...	+ 5	- 225	- 220	- 26	- 359	- 385
Making Department ...	- 23	+ 6	- 17	- 337	- 6	- 343
Finishing Department ...	+ 123	+ 40	+ 163	- 419	- 186	- 605
Slipper Making ...	+ 31	- 21	+ 10	- 182	- 107	- 289
Olog Making ...	+ 3	+ 18	+ 21	+ 5	+ 21	+ 26
Repairing and Hand Sewn Work ...	+ 45	-	+ 45	- 29	-	- 29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+ 46</b>	<b>- 177</b>	<b>- 131</b>	<b>- 1,372</b>	<b>- 607</b>	<b>- 1,979</b>

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1932, amounted to 77,276 dozen pairs, or 12,065 dozen pairs more than in September, 1932, but 11,289 dozen pairs less than in October, 1931.

**POTTERY INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further seasonal improvement, but was still very slack on the whole; there was a considerable decrease in short-time working. At Bristol employment showed an improvement and was fairly good. At Derby it remained slack and short-time working continued. At Worcester there was a further slight improvement in some sections, but short-time working continued in most departments.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 26.5 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 29.3\* at 26th September, 1932, and 30.5 at 26th October, 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 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>China Manufacture</b>	1,589	+ 0.4	- 0.6	2,956	+ 5.2	+ 0.2
<b>Earthenware Manufacture</b>	6,958	+ 3.0	+ 1.5	11,828	+ 9.2	+ 6.6
<b>Other Branches (including unspecified)</b>	1,579	- 0.8	- 5.8	2,816	+ 4.8	+ 0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,126</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>+ 4.4</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...	7,946	+ 2.5	+ 0.7	12,936	+ 9.5	+ 6.7
Other Districts ...	2,180	+ 0.1	- 2.9	4,664	+ 3.4	- 1.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,126</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>17,600</b>	<b>+ 7.8</b>	<b>+ 4.4</b>

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,605 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,692, or 28 per cent., were working on an average about 13½ hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd October, 1932; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).

**BRICK INDUSTRY.**

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a further slight decline and was very slack generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was 24.5 at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 23.4\* at 26th September, 1932, and 19.0 at 26th October, 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 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 22nd Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
<b>Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire</b>	1,611	+ 4.1	- 1.4	3,764	+ 1.9	- 5.9
<b>Midlands and Eastern Counties</b>	5,241	- 1.5	- 19.4	12,735	- 1.2	- 26.9
<b>South and South-West Counties and Wales</b>	1,882	- 1.6	- 3.4	3,872	- 7.7	- 13.0
<b>Scotland</b>	179	- 1.6	+ 4.7	413	+ 0.7	- 1.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,913</b>	<b>- 0.6</b>				



PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry during October declined somewhat and was slack generally. It was also worse than during October, 1931.

Employment in the letterpress printing industry continued moderate generally, though it was not so good as in the previous month or in October, 1931. Employment was reported as bad or slack in London and at Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh and Glasgow; whilst at Oxford, and a number of the smaller centres, it was described as fair. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair on the whole.

In the lithographic printing industry employment continued slack generally, but showed a slight improvement during the month. In London and at Birmingham and Manchester it was again described as bad; while at Bristol, and some of the smaller towns, it was reported as fair. Employment with lithographic artists was again reported as fair to slack.

In the bookbinding industry employment continued slack, and was worse than in the previous month. It was, however, better than during October, 1931.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the paper and paper-board industries was 13.0 at 24th October, 1932, compared with 12.1\* at 26th September, 1932, and 11.9 at 26th October, 1931. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 10.4 at 24th October, 1932, compared with 10.1\* at 26th September, 1932, and 11.2 at 26th October, 1931. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 7.5 at 24th October, 1932, compared with 8.9 at 26th September, 1932, and 11.0 at 26th October, 1931.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of October, 1932.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Oct., 1932.	Sept., 1932.	Oct., 1931.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London ...	34,165	9.9	8.7	8.8	+1.2	+1.1
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	13,832	9.9	8.3	8.2	+1.6	+1.7
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	7,658	7.4	6.4	6.7	+1.0	+0.7
Scotland ...	5,521	13.2	11.7	9.9	+1.5	+3.3
Other Districts ...	8,920	7.8	6.9	7.1	+0.9	+0.7
Total ...	70,096	9.6	8.4	8.3	+1.2	+1.3
Lithographic Printing	11,733	10.9	11.3	10.8	-0.4	+0.1
Bookbinding ...	8,264	13.2	12.2	15.3	+1.0	-2.1
Printing and Book-binding (branches not distinguished) ...	24,992	5.2	5.5	5.8	-0.3	-0.6

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October was still slack, but better than in September. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service 34.9 per cent. were unemployed at 24th October, 1932, as compared with 35.7 per cent.\* at 26th September, 1932. On a comparable basis, the percentage at 24th October, 1932, was greater by 2.0 per cent. than at 26th October, 1931.

London.—Employment was generally slack, but appreciably better than in September. 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 and Principal Wharves.	
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.	Total.
Week ended—				
1st Oct., 1932 ...	3,784	1,533	5,317	6,495
8th " " ...	4,142	2,023	6,165	6,764
15th " " ...	3,447	1,343	4,790	6,904
22nd " " ...	3,706	1,604	5,310	7,016
29th " " ...	3,565	1,444	5,009	6,912
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Oct., 1932 ...	3,729	1,589	5,318	6,818
Average for Sept., 1932 ...	3,454	1,645	5,099	6,918
Average for Oct., 1931 ...	4,179	1,516	5,695	7,904

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).

Tilbury.—The average number of dock labourers employed during October was 818, compared with 625 in September, and with 729 in October, 1931.

East Coast.—Employment at the Hartlepoons, though slack, showed a slight improvement compared with the previous month. At Hull and South Shields employment remained moderate, but at Middlesbrough it was bad. Employment remained fair at Ipswich, and at Boston the improvement was maintained; but conditions were slack at Goole, and bad at Grimsby.

Liverpool.—Employment, though still slack, was rather better than in September. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th October, 1932, was 10,419, compared with 9,750 in September, 1932, and with 10,982 in October, 1931. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £22,558 in the four weeks ended 28th October, 1932, compared with £19,945 in September, 1932, and with £24,252 in October, 1931.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at Manchester was slack, but was better than in the previous month. It also showed some improvement at Swansea, Port Talbot and Avonmouth, and was good at Gloucester; but at Newport and Bristol it declined and remained slack. Employment at Southampton was moderate. It remained slack at Plymouth, but was good at Falmouth.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow and Grangemouth employment remained moderate. It showed some improvement at Leith, and was good. Conditions also improved slightly at Dundee and were fair. At Burntisland employment continued moderate. At Belfast it remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING October employment among seamen was again very slack. The demand generally was poor, and substantial surpluses of men were reported at all ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 24th October, 1932, was 36.2, compared with 33.5\* at 26th September, 1932, and 35.3 at 26th October, 1931.

The demand for men on the Thames showed slight fluctuations but was generally quiet. On the Tyne the demand was slack in the first half of the month but improved slightly thereafter; on the Wear it was quiet to moderate. The demand on the Tees was extremely dull throughout the month; at the Hartlepoons it was generally slack. At Hull the demand was quiet to moderate, with some upward tendency towards the end of the month. At Southampton it was quiet, with slackness more marked in the second and third weeks of the month. At Bristol the demand was slack, more particularly in the second and last weeks of October; at Avonmouth it was poor in the first week and fairly good thereafter. At Newport the demand was very slack but showed some improvement in the last week; at Cardiff it was moderate to fair. The demand for men at Swansea was moderate in the first three weeks of October and good in the last week. On the Mersey the demand improved in the first half of October but declined thereafter, and at the end of the month was poor. At Manchester the demand was moderate throughout the month. The demand on the Clyde was fair up to the middle of the month but subsequently was very slack; at Leith it was very quiet generally. At Belfast the demand was very slack throughout October.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen† shipped in				
	Oct., 1932.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Ten Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1932.	Oct., 1931.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Liverpool† ...	7,144	-4,090	-102	86,613	93,114
Manchester ...	529	-198	-383	6,211	6,359
London ...	7,698	594	807	76,464	81,450
Southampton ...	5,775	704	583	62,409	84,051
Tyne Ports ...	1,965	+176	841	17,074	21,034
Sunderland ...	218	-184	-91	2,737	2,461
Middlesbrough ...	123	-58	-156	1,698	2,275
Hull ...	784	+69	-271	8,441	8,813
Bristol‡ ...	744	-82	-440	6,687	9,994
Newport, Mon. ...	226	+36	-91	3,022	3,978
Cardiff§ ...	1,920	+234	+413	15,345	19,127
Swansea ...	945	-579	+491	13,964	5,659
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	186	-130	-101	2,262	2,536
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	245	-275	-65	3,676	3,791
Glasgow ...	2,219	-265	-767	23,329	26,812
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	70	-271	-111	1,814	1,796
TOTAL for above Ports	30,791	-6,915	-4,731	331,746	373,055

\* The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428).  
† It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.  
‡ Including Birkenhead and Garston.  
§ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.  
|| Including Barry and Penarth.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 424 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 24th October, 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:—

	Number of Persons on Register at 24th October, 1932.				
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Claims admitted ...	1,960,177	23,597	260,665	10,639	2,255,078
2. Claims under consideration ...	58,009	1,876	14,032	997	74,914
3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or transitional payments ...	186,194	14,642	74,221	9,024	284,081
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	41,867	30,722	32,146	28,198	132,933
5. Two months' file ...	66,674	4,694	43,367	3,767	118,502
6. Unemployed—Special Schemes ...	4,394	27	437	13	4,871
Persons on Register (lines 1-4) ...	2,246,247	70,837	381,064	48,858	2,747,006
Books Lodged (lines 1-3, 5 and 6) ...	2,275,448	44,836	392,722	24,440	2,737,446

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES FOR 24TH OCTOBER, AND FOR 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1932.

	24th October, 1932.				26th Sept., 1932.	
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.	Persons normally in Casual Employment.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Total.
Great Britain.	1,765,197	383,854	97,196	2,246,247	2,303,182	2,303,182
Men ...	61,064	9,667	106	72,173	79,644	79,644
Boys ...	269,721	110,018	1,325	381,064	420,034	420,034
Women ...	43,466	5,384	8	48,858	55,151	55,151
Girls ...	2,139,448	508,923	98,635	2,747,006	2,858,011	2,858,011
Total ...						
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1,810,028	386,202	99,486	2,295,716	2,351,428	2,351,428
Men ...	62,356	9,711	106	72,173	81,067	81,067
Boys ...	283,855	114,064	1,361	399,280	441,357	441,357
Women ...	44,234	5,529	8	49,771	56,397	56,397
Girls ...	2,200,473	515,506	100,961	2,816,940	2,930,259	2,930,259
Total ...						

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

	Four weeks ended 24th Oct., 1932.		Period 29th December, 1931, to 24th October, 1932.			
	Vacancies Notified.	Vacancies Filled.†	Vacancies Notified.		Vacancies Filled.†	
	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡	Number.	Inc. (+) Dec. (-) as compared with year before.‡
Men ...	92,555	88,710	874,953	-194,731	845,064	-184,326
Boys ...	16,578	14,253	148,824	6,122	131,759	-2,937
Women ...	46,513	41,295	443,164	-13,419	377,687	5,009
Girls ...	17,088	14,093	159,992	+8,695	156,394	+6,447
TOTAL	172,734	158,351	1,626,933	-205,577	1,490,884	-185,825

\* 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.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) 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 24th October, 1932, the average number of such placings of men and women was 10,864 per week, ‡ The figures for 1931 cover 44 weeks, while those for 1932 cover 43 weeks.

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 24th October, 1932. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 24th October, 1932.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in total as compared with	
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	26th Sept., 1932.	26th Oct., 1931.
London Division ...	248,898	39,538	9,401	297,837	-1,589	-10,624
South-Eastern Division ...	117,866	15,831	7,571	141,268	+1,812	+13,005
Brighton ...	4,897	1,076	409	6,382	+774	+718
Chatham ...	5,857	731	793	7,381	+289	+850
Ipswich ...	4,624	370	250	5,244	+480	+964
Norwich ...	6,161	1,229	246	7,636	+85	+979
Rest of Division ...	96,327	12,525	5,873	114,725	+1,314	+9,494
South-Western Division ...	140,715	17,409	7,433	165,557	+9,736	+19,007
Bristol ...	20,184	3,384	1,624	25,192	+1,117	+223
Plymouth ...	9,273	1,412	472	11,157	+455	+1,358
Portsmouth ...	9,633	1,309	846	11,788	+1,465	+551
Reading ...	3,247	502	242	3,991	+149	+471
Southampton ...	13,310	1,207	935	15,452	+2,097	+1,042
Swindon ...	3,652	289	214	4,155	+738	+1,210
Rest of Division ...	81,416	9,506	3,100	94,022	+5,949	+14,152
Midlands Division ...	287,254	52,999	12,248	352,501	+45,365	+17,431
Birmingham ...	42,412	9,512	1,866	53,790	+4,858	+15,852
Coventry ...	7,159	1,181	236	8,576	+1,614	+4,622
Derby Heath ...	5,802	795	163	6,760	+447	+2,285
Derby ...	6,635	675	495	7,805	+349	+2,682
Leicester ...	9,971	2,386	133	12,490	+133	+2,911
Northampton ...	5,204	1,606	251	7,061	+186	+1,181
Nottingham ...	13,835	2,773	414	17,022	+186	+374
Smethwick ...	5,672	1,152	151	6,975	+202	+374
Stoke-on-Trent ...	21,777	8,495	847	31,119	+2,400	+3,015
Walsall ...	8,969	1,018	489	10,476	+1,371	+438
West Bromwich ...	5,172	780	214	6,166	+465	+168
Wolverhampton ...	11,640	1,911	472	13,503	+310	+2,518
Rest of Division ...	143,006	21,435	6,517	170,958	+31,215	+13,773
North-Eastern Division ...	520,599	61,344	28,423	610,366	-27,418	+42,941
Barnsley ...	12,037	660	657	13,354	+2,218	+3,919
Bradford ...	15,724	4,188	373	20,285	+2,733	+7,550
Darlington ...	6,708	459	491	7,658	+182	+1,159
Doncaster ...	3,486	1,044	292	4,822	+633	+164
Doncaster ...	9,341	511	685	10,537	+1,923	+2,299
Gateshead ...	11,196	1,092	1,194	13,482	+1	+127
Grimsby ...	4,953	629	466	6,048	+414	+515



## 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 24th October, 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 excepted.

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 423 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 423.

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.

An article dealing with the changes in the numbers of insured persons in the various industry classifications appears on pages 406 to 410 of this issue. Revised percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each industry for the months of June to September, 1932, are given on page 428.

An article indicating the basis of the separate classifications for the spinning and manufacturing sections of the cotton industry appears on page 411.

## NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24th OCTOBER, 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 ... ..	6,120	56	6,176	59	2	61	6,179	58	6,237	6,161	58	6,219
Mining :-												
Coal Mining ... ..	238,948	799	239,747	115,953	372	116,325	354,901	1,171	356,072	354,867	1,171	356,038
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, etc.	4,521	3	4,524	2,102	1	2,103	6,623	4	6,627	6,595	3	6,598
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	2,701	5	2,706	44	—	44	2,745	5	2,750	2,744	5	2,749
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	11,214	21	11,235	3,896	14	3,910	15,110	35	15,145	14,378	35	14,413
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	1,412	1	1,413	375	—	375	1,787	1	1,788	1,782	1	1,783
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	2,747	137	2,884	598	3	601	3,345	140	3,485	3,304	138	3,442
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits	4,208	20	4,228	628	6	634	4,836	26	4,862	4,792	26	4,818
Non-Metallic Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	3,274	25	3,299	523	4	527	3,797	29	3,826	3,797	29	3,826
Artificial Stone and Concrete ...	4,562	92	4,654	1,395	38	1,433	5,957	130	6,087	5,908	130	6,038
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting ...	3,485	101	3,586	791	—	791	4,276	101	4,377	4,215	99	4,314
Brick, Tile, Pipe, etc., Making ...	15,167	948	16,115	4,981	344	5,325	20,148	1,292	21,440	19,669	1,292	20,961
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	5,710	4,492	10,202	4,523	5,120	9,643	10,233	9,612	19,845	10,210	9,608	19,818
Glass Trades :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ... ..	3,717	444	4,161	936	38	974	4,653	482	5,135	4,632	482	5,114
Glass Bottles ... ..	3,704	213	3,917	1,493	58	1,551	5,197	271	5,468	5,197	271	5,468
Chemicals, etc. :-												
Chemicals ... ..	13,742	1,153	14,895	1,165	167	1,332	14,907	1,320	16,227	14,756	1,318	16,074
Explosives ... ..	1,183	376	1,559	239	73	312	1,422	449	1,871	1,421	448	1,869
Paint, Varnish, Red and White Leads ... ..	1,657	302	1,959	130	24	154	1,787	326	2,113	1,782	326	2,108
Oil, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc. ... ..	7,246	1,142	8,388	1,383	271	1,654	8,629	1,413	10,042	8,594	1,397	9,991
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ... ..	6,403	16	6,419	1,393	6	1,399	7,796	22	7,818	7,792	22	7,814
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and Forging ... ..	40,609	320	40,929	39,681	196	39,877	80,290	516	80,806	80,284	516	80,800
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	7,398	236	7,634	2,405	22	2,427	9,803	258	10,061	9,767	258	10,025
Tin Plates ... ..	4,752	295	5,047	7,230	678	7,908	11,982	973	12,955	11,981	973	12,954
Iron and Steel Tubes ... ..	6,582	153	6,735	5,572	35	5,607	12,154	188	12,342	12,153	187	12,340
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes ...	2,910	303	3,213	2,361	139	2,500	5,271	442	5,713	5,271	442	5,713
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	119,693	3,053	122,746	41,658	2,034	43,692	161,351	5,087	166,438	159,246	5,066	164,314
Electrical Engineering ... ..	10,539	1,085	11,624	3,116	294	3,410	13,655	1,379	15,034	13,568	1,375	14,943
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	24,824	121	24,945	3,460	54	3,514	28,284	175	28,459	24,644	170	24,814
Constructional Engineering ... ..	8,541	94	8,635	2,710	19	2,729	11,251	113	11,364	11,210	113	11,323
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	37,734	1,759	39,493	7,542	197	7,739	45,276	1,956	47,232	44,980	1,944	46,924
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars ... ..	3,397	154	3,551	474	44	518	3,871	198	4,069	3,807	198	4,005
	11,859	77	11,936	2,353	12	2,365	14,212	89	14,301	14,205	89	14,294

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.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	110,530	526	111,056	4,389	83	4,472	114,919	609	115,528	106,294	547	106,841
Metal Trades :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	16,968	731	17,699	7,722	369	8,091	24,690	1,100	25,790	24,605	1,100	25,705
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	3,987	67	4,054	317	8	325	4,304	75	4,379	4,219	74	4,293
Electric Cable, Apparatus, Lamps, etc.	8,160	2,440	10,600	1,259	446	1,705	9,419	2,866	12,305	9,297	2,866	12,283
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	5,773	1,162	6,935	3,756	478	4,234	9,529	1,640	11,169	9,521	1,639	11,160
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	2,670	1,254	3,924	1,931	703	2,634	4,601	1,957	6,558	4,601	1,957	6,558
Brass and Allied Metal Wares ... ..	3,103	856	3,959	758	246	1,004	3,861	1,102	4,963	3,839	1,102	4,941
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,600	31	1,631	273	3	276	1,873	34	1,907	1,863	34	1,897
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	2,935	1,433	4,368	1,094	618	1,712	4,029	2,051	6,080	4,003	2,049	6,052
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	21,978	5,870	27,848	7,001	2,297	9,298	28,979	8,167	37,146	28,807	8,163	36,970
Textile Trades :-												
Cotton Preparing, Spinning, etc. ...	18,949	19,776	38,725	11,836	16,570	28,406	30,785	36,346	67,131	30,785	36,346	67,131
Cotton Manufacturing (Weaving, etc.)	15,583	35,352	50,935	4,199	10,935	15,134	19,782	46,287	66,069	19,778	46,266	66,044
Total Cotton ... ..	34,532	55,128	89,660	16,035	27,505	43,540	50,567	82,633	133,200	50,563	82,612	133,178
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	10,196	8,490	18,686	6,990	12,423	19,413	19,186	20,913	40,099	19,017	20,801	39,818
Silk Manufacture and Artificial Silk Weaving ... ..	2,369	1,462	3,831	1,129	2,885	4,014	3,498	4,347	7,845	3,480	4,343	7,823
Artificial Silk Yarn ... ..	2,006	858	2,864	288	555	843	2,294	1,413	3,707	2,293	1,413	3,706
Linen ... ..	5,320	8,473	13,793	1,386	2,718	4,104	6,706	11,191	17,897	1,320	2,922	4,242
Jute ... ..	4,028	7,836	11,864	783	1,508	2,291	4,811	9,344	14,155	4,811	9,344	14,155
Hemp, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc. ... ..	1,220	1,747	2,967	438	878	1,316	1,658	2,625	4,283	1,481	2,220	3,701
Hosiery ... ..	1,560	3,741	5,301	923	3,425	4,348	2,483	7,166	9,649	2,449	7,070	9,519
Lace ... ..	571	545	1,116	745	931	1,676	1,316	1,476	2,792	1,316	1,476	2,792
Carpets ... ..	600	652	1,252	661	954	1,615	1,261	1,606	2,867	1,261	1,606	2,867
Textiles not separately specified ...	1,923	2,708	4,631	971	1,896	2,867	2,584	4,604	7,498	2,709	3,870	6,579
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	11,002	3,459	14,461	14,145	3,977	18,122	25,147	7,436	32,583	23,774	6,425	30,199
Leather and Leather Goods :-												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	3,961	682	4,643	1,196	243	1,439	5,157	925	6,082	5,155	925	6,080
Leather Goods ... ..	1,784	796	2,580	395	299	694	2,179	1,095	3,274	2,156	1,084	3,240
Clothing Trades :-												
Tailoring ... ..	11,170	10,262	21,432	2,162	13,140	15,302	13,332	23,402	36,734	12,540	22,552	35,192
Dress Making and Millinery ... ..	1,281	4,853	6,134	68	2,070	2,138	1,349	6,923	8,272	1,308	6,548	7,856
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	1,332	1,384	2,716	897	1,757	2,654	2,229	3,141	5,370	2,227	3,140	5,367
Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	901	6,513	7,414	98	5,408	5,506	999	11,921	12,920	805	7,159	7,964
Dress Industries not separately specified ... ..	924	790	1,714	398	575	973	1,322	2,687	4,009	1,317	2,687	4,004
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	11,800	3,182	14,982	6,747	2,680	9,427	18,547	5,862	24,409	18,291	5,835	24,126
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. ... ..	13,282											



Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH OCTOBER, 1932 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH (26th Sept. 1932, 26th Oct. 1931, 27th Oct. 1930), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH OCT. 1932.

\* See note on page 427.

† See note † on page 427.

‡ See note ‡ on page 427.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AT JULY, 1932 (Males, Females, Total), PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH OCTOBER, 1932 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporary Stoppages, Total), INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH (26th Sept. 1932, 26th Oct. 1931, 27th Oct. 1930), GREAT BRITAIN ONLY TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 24TH OCT. 1932.

\* The percentages at each date 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 June of one year and May of the following year. † The percentages for September have been revised (see page 428). ‡ For 26th October, 1931, and 27th October, 1930, separate figures for each of the two sections are not available. § See note \* on page 63 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1932, regarding the change, introduced on 25th January, 1932, in the basis on which the numbers of registered dock workers unemployed are counted. On a comparable basis the percentage rate of unemployment at 24th October, 1932, in dock, harbour, river and canal service was greater by 2.0 than at 26th October, 1931, and was greater by 4.1 than at 27th October, 1930.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED. PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Table with columns: Industry Group, Males (Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total), Females (Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total).

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 24th October, 1932, differed from the figures for 26th September, 1932, to the extent of 1,500 or more :-

Table with columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th Oct., 1932, as compared with 26th Sept., 1932 (Males, Females, Total).



REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1932.

The Table on pages 426 and 427 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1932. It is not possible to compute the annual estimate until about the end of October, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of June, July, August and September, 1932, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1931. The following Table gives the revised total percentages unemployed calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1932, for each industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :-

Table with columns for Industry, Total Percentage Unemployed (Great Britain, Great Britain and Northern Ireland), and sub-columns for months (27th June, 25th July, 22nd Aug., 26th Sept., 1932).

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1932, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1931, TO JUNE, 1932, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1931.

[See Special Article on pages 406 to 410.]

Table with columns for Industry, Males (Estimated Number Insured, New Entrants, Net effect of Normal Wastage, Number Insured at July, 1932), Females (Estimated Number Insured, New Entrants, Net effect of Normal Wastage, Number Insured at July, 1932), and Total (Estimated Number Insured, New Entrants, Net effect of Normal Wastage, Number Insured at July, 1932).



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

[See Special Article on pages 406 to 410].

Table with columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over (July 1923, July 1927, July 1927, July 1932), and Index Numbers (July 1923 = 100) for years 1924-1932.

Table showing Index Numbers (July 1923 = 100) for various industries from 1924 to 1932, categorized into Building and Public Works, Transport and Distributive Trades, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply, etc.

NOTE.

For mode of calculation, see MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1928, page 388. For 1928 to 1932 the available information relates only to persons aged 16 to 64.

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 24th October, 1932, according to the length of their last spell of registered unemployment.

Table showing the number of persons who had been on the Register, 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 percentages of persons in different unemployment categories, categorized by sex (Men, Boys, Women, Girls).

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

Table showing income and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund, categorized into Insurance Account and Transitional Payments, with columns for Five weeks ended 29th October 1932, Four weeks ended 24th September 1932, and Five weeks ended 31st October 1931.

\* 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 the line for the corresponding period of last year relates to transitional benefit (including administration).



ADJUDICATIONS UNDER STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

PERIOD 1ST TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1932. GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Table gives, for the period from 1st to 31st October, 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.

A.—Decisions of Courts of Referees.

Ground on which referred.	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Contributions conditions* ...	Men ... 92 Women ... 16 Juveniles ... 14	241 85 744	333 101 758
Total ..	122	1,070	1,192
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment	Men ... 5,726 Women ... 1,719	7,840 2,382	13,566 4,701
Total ..	7,445	10,822	18,267
Anomalies Regulations†:—			
Class (b) ...	Men ... 1,443 Women ... 1,140 Juveniles ... 45	3,281 2,802 53	4,724 3,942 98
Total ..	2,628	6,136	8,764
Class (c) ...	Men ... 59 Women ... 5 Juveniles ... 3	78 114 13	137 171 16
Total ..	119	205	324
Class (d) ...	1,893	4,166	6,059
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	Men ... 1,442 Women ... 1,122 Juveniles ... 158	2,099 2,637 514	3,541 3,759 672
Total ..	2,722	5,250	7,972
Employment lost through misconduct ...	Men ... 1,381 Women ... 599 Juveniles ... 182	1,951 380 485	3,332 1,479 667
Total ..	2,162	3,316	5,478
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	Men ... 177 Women ... 448 Juveniles ... 43	400 1,650 289	577 2,108 332
Total ..	668	2,349	3,017
Not unemployed ...	Men ... 487 Women ... 86 Juveniles ... 9	2,437 790 176	2,924 876 185
Total ..	582	3,403	3,985
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	Men ... 259 Women ... 193 Juveniles ... 14	543 787 59	802 980 73
Total ..	466	1,389	1,855
Other grounds ...	Men ... 659 Women ... 81 Juveniles ... 55	2,221 771 463	2,880 852 518
Total ..	795	3,455	4,250
Total ...	Men ... 11,725 Women ... 7,354 Juveniles ... 523	21,091 17,674 2,796	32,816 25,028 3,319
Grand Total ...	19,602	41,561	61,163

\* 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. (The case under this heading was subsequently allowed by the Umpire on appeal.)

Class (b). Persons whose normal employment is employment for portions of the year only in occupations which are of a seasonal nature;

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.\*

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	304	428	732
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	Men ... 217 Women ... 87 Juveniles ... 14	525 506 26	742 533 40
Total Appeals ...	318	1,057	1,375

C.—Decisions by Umpire.\*

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	317	261	578
Appeals by Associations ...	118	205	323
Appeals by Claimants ...	220	491	711
Total ...	655	957	1,612

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1932.

	Claims Allowed.	Claims Disallowed.	Total.
Decisions of Courts of Referees.			
Contributions conditions ...	1,079	7,285	8,364
Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	71,181	118,373	189,554
Anomalies Regulations† ...	Class (a) ... 6,330 Class (b) ... 1,174 Class (c) ... 2,240 Class (d) ... 49,965	15,644 2,240 3,414 49,965	21,974 3,414 72,319
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	26,193	48,761	74,954
Employment lost through misconduct ...	22,314	34,316	56,630
Failure or refusal to apply for or accept suitable employment, or failure to carry out written directions ...	6,541	24,695	31,236
Not unemployed ...	5,783	31,592	37,375
Not capable of work, or not available for work ...	4,098	13,723	17,821
Other grounds ...	6,134	42,426	48,560
Total ...	173,181	389,021	562,202

Trade Dispute Cases.\*

Cases dealt with by Insurance Officers ...	5,331	10,992	16,323
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers dealt with by Courts of Referees ...	809	3,203	4,012

Decisions by Umpire.\*

Appeals by Insurance Officers ...	4,238	4,242	8,480
Appeals by Associations ...	2,037	3,370	5,407
Appeals by Claimants ...	2,446	5,685	8,131
Total ...	8,721	13,297	22,018

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AUTHORITIES.

The following Table gives the number of determinations made by Public Assistance Authorities on applications submitted to them during the period 5th September to 1st October, 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:—

Nature of Determination.	Men.		Women.		Total.	
	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.	Initial Applications.	Renewals and Revisions.
Transitional payment allowed at:—						
Maximum benefit rates ...	40,638	301,039	3,348	15,787	43,986	316,826
Lower rates ...	27,060	199,359	2,886	14,217	29,946	213,576
Needs of applicants held not to justify payment ...	15,270	22,888	3,508	4,384	16,778	27,272
Total ...	80,968	523,286	9,742	34,388	90,710	557,674

\* 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.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

NUMBERS OF JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 24TH OCTOBER, 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 ...	3,658	2,397	6,055	1,385	1,961	3,346
South-Eastern ...	2,153	1,872	4,025	1,525	2,021	3,546
South-Western ...	2,245	1,886	4,131	1,481	1,821	3,302
Midlands ...	4,667	3,015	7,682	2,218	2,348	4,566
North-Eastern ...	9,616	7,378	16,994	4,200	7,229	11,429
North-Western ...	7,612	6,423	14,035	4,984	5,774	10,758
Scotland ...	5,919	5,139	11,058	3,749	4,511	8,260
Wales ...	4,245	2,612	6,857	1,118	2,533	3,651
Great Britain ...	40,115	30,722	70,837	20,660	28,198	48,858

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 24TH OCTOBER, 1932.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
South-Eastern ...	6,012	5,054	11,066	1,047	908	1,955
South-Western ...	966	887	1,853	239	245	484
Midlands ...	1,884	1,924	3,808	663	679	1,342
North-Eastern ...	1,996	2,080	4,076	693	714	1,407
North-Western ...	2,153	2,549	4,702	751	853	1,604
Scotland ...	871	1,265	2,136	251	396	647
Wales ...	347	281	628	107	136	243
Great Britain ...	14,229	14,040	28,269	3,801	3,931	7,732

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1932.		Percentage Unemployed at 24th October, 1932.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			Girls.		
			Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	108,740	96,460	4.2	0.0	4.2	2.0	0.0	2.0
South-Eastern ...	48,730	33,690	4.9	0.3	5.2	5.0	0.5	5.5
South-Western ...	42,300	28,480	5.5	0.4	5.9	5.6	0.7	6.3
Midlands ...	82,920	70,230	3.8	2.3	6.1	2.0	1.7	3.7
North-Eastern ...	95,280	58,990	8.9	2.6	10.5	6.5	2.0	8.5
North-Western ...	83,000	74,200	7.9	2.4	10.3	6.5	2.3	7.5
Scotland ...	61,180	51,130	9.7	1.2	10.9	7.3	1.3	8.6
Wales ...	31,850	9,820	8.3	5.9	14.2	11.9	2.0	13.9
Special Schemes ...	2,800	2,700	1.0	—	1.0	0.5	—	0.5
Great Britain ...	556,800	425,700	6.3	1.8	8.1	4.5	1.2	5.7

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 19.10.32.				Month ended 19.10.32.					
	Junior Instruction Centres and Classes.				Other Educational Institutions (Claimants).					
	Claimants.		Non-Claimants.		Total.		Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	J.I. Centres and Classes.	Other Educational Institutions.
London ...	735	69	...	...	735	69	...	...	9,271	...
S.-Eastern ...	427	69	...	...	435	109	186	113	3,359	449
S.-Western ...	368	153	49	39	417	192	166	77	2,877	331
Midlands ...	714	196	53	6	767	202	610	235	8,355	1,405
N.-Eastern ...	2,628	560	1,678	100	4,306	660	334	240	19,213	822
N.-Western ...	2,088	1,057	273	176	2,361	1,233	143	193	21,967	479
Scotland ...	1,854	843	680	122	2,534	965	327	267	14,525	950
Wales ...	1,246	118	1,482	291	2,728	409	49	45	9,734	116
Great Britain ...	10,060	3,089	4,223	750	14,283	3,839	1,815	1,170	89,311	4,552

There were 80 Junior Instruction Centres for boys, 28 for girls, and 27 mixed Centres open in Great Britain during the week. In addition, there were 15 Junior Instruction Classes for boys, 4 for girls, and 1 mixed class. The number of other Institutions to which unemployed juveniles were admitted was 176 for boys, 115 for girls, 183 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 24th October, 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 Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...	616,181 328,571 60,949	106,789 99,107 1,077
Total ...		1,005,701	206,973
2. Applications for Transitional Payments.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...	975,866 32,850 35,048	72,626 6,381 199
Total ...		1,043,764	79,206
3. Total applications for Transitional Payments:—	(a) Authorised for payment (b) Needs of applicant held by Local Authorities not to justify payment ...	963,455 80,309	57,941 21,265
Total ...		1,043,764	79,206
4. Insured Non-claimants ...	Wholly Unemployed	96,906	48,707
5. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...	34,377 22,433 1,199	9,453 4,530 49
Total ...		58,009	14,032
6. Total Insured Adults on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...	1,723,330 383,854 97,196	237,575 110,018 1,325
Total ...		2,204,380	348,918

JUVENILES (AGES 16 AND 17 YEARS).

	Section of Register.	Boys.	Girls.
1. Claims for Insurance Benefit	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...	14,856 8,908 99	5,800 4,979 8
Total ...		23,863	10,787
2. Not entitled to Insurance Benefit:—	(a) First Statutory Condition not satisfied ...	12,821	8,491
(b) First Statutory Condition satisfied ...		1,555	385
Total ...		14,376	8,876
3. Position under First Statutory Condition not determined.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...	1,110 759 7	592 405 —
Total ...		1,876	997
4. Total Insured Juveniles on Register.	Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Casuals ...	30,342 9,667 106	15,268 5,384 8
Total ...		40,115	20,660



## 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. 414-415 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries.]

## GERMANY.\*

The number registered as unemployed showed a further decline during September, attributed partly to seasonal causes, partly to Government measures for the expansion of employment, and partly to the more stringent regulations governing the payment of unemployment benefit and relief, introduced in June last.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as available for and seeking work at the end of September, 1932, was 5,279,666, as compared with 5,370,940 at the end of August and 4,460,263 at the end of September, 1931. At 31st October, 1932, the provisional figure was 5,295,021.

The total number of persons reported by the Employment Exchanges as unemployed was 5,102,750 at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 5,223,810 at the end of August and 4,354,983 at the end of September, 1931. At 31st October, 1932, the provisional total was 5,109,439.

At 30th September, 1932, 618,340 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 1,231,428 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,849,768, as compared with 1,991,985 at the end of August and 2,484,364 at the end of September, 1931. The number in receipt of standard and emergency benefit at 31st October, 1932, was 1,720,412 (provisional total).

The total number of unemployed given above includes 2,046,537 able-bodied persons who were in receipt of poor relief at 30th September, 1932; the corresponding total at the end of August was 2,029,635 and at the end of September, 1931, 1,207,729. These totals are not strictly comparable owing to the recent introduction of more stringent regulations governing the administration of relief. At 31st October, 1932, the provisional total was 2,140,508.

Among members of trade unions for which statistics are available, 43.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 44.0 per cent. at the end of August, and 35.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1931. In addition, 22.7 per cent. were working short time at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 23.2 per cent. at the end of August, and 22.1 per cent. at the end of September, 1931. The following Table gives particulars for various groups of trade unions included:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of Sept., 1932.	Percentage wholly unemployed and on short time at end of month.			
		Wholly unemployed.		On short time.	
		Sept., 1932.	August, 1932.	Sept., 1932.	August, 1932.
Mining ... ..	139,700	18.2	18.6	34.2	36.8
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. —					
Workers subject to seasonal influences	92,600	60.8	60.0	8.5	6.8
Other workers ...	69,100	49.3	51.3	22.6	24.7
Engineering and metal	769,000	45.1	46.3	26.9	28.6
Chemical ... ..	88,900	32.8	33.6	34.9	33.5
Textile ... ..	257,700	33.2	33.9	40.9	44.3
Paper ... ..	92,500	35.9	36.0	32.3	33.8
Leather ... ..	45,900	43.9	47.6	20.9	19.8
Wood ... ..	241,000	65.6	66.4	10.8	10.6
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	220,900	29.0	29.8	31.8	33.2
Clothing, boots and shoes	122,500	39.8	43.2	32.8	35.9
Printing ... ..	502,100	77.8	77.6	0.3	0.3
Building ... ..	142,700	37.3	37.5	17.9	17.0
Miscellaneous ... ..	647,800	21.9	21.4	25.1	23.4
	3,432,500	43.6	44.0	22.7	23.2

## FRANCE.†

Unemployment during October showed a further decrease. The total number of persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 264,509 (195,423 men and 69,086 women). At the end of September the corresponding total was 295,410, and at the end of October, 1931, 80,131.

At the beginning of October, 1932, the number of persons employed in mining, industrial, transport and commercial undertakings covered by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of 13.12 per cent. as compared with October, 1931. The percentage of workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent as to bring their weekly hours below 48 was 46.57, as compared with 35.83 at the beginning of October, 1931. At 1st October, 1932, 17.98 per cent. were working more than 40 and less than 48 hours and 28.59 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

## AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment showed a further increase during September. The total number of persons in receipt of benefit at the end of the month was 275,825 (106,655 in Vienna), an increase of 2.47 per cent. as compared with August and of 36.47 per cent. as compared with September, 1931.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th October, 1932, and Reichsarbeitsmarkt-Anzeiger, 21st October and 8th November, 1932. Berlin.  
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 28th October and 4th November, 1932. Paris.  
‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 27th October, 1932. Vienna.

## BELGIUM.\*

Unemployment showed little change during August. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 173 unemployment insurance funds, with a total membership of 855,876, show that 19.5 per cent. of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month (3rd September), as compared with 19.6 per cent. in July, 1932, and 9.9 per cent. in August, 1931. In addition, 19.9 per cent. were employed intermittently during the month. In August, 1932, 23.5 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days were lost through unemployment; in the preceding month the percentage was 24.0 per cent., and in August, 1931, 12.5 per cent.

## HOLLAND.†

Unemployment showed an increase during September. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 508,977 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 24th September, 1932, 24.9 per cent. were unemployed during the whole week and 5.3 per cent. for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were 22.9 and 8.8 respectively, and in the last week of September, 1931, 11.2 and 4.2. At the end of September, 1932, 298,200 applicants were registered at public employment exchanges of whom 274,400 were actually unemployed.

## ITALY.‡

Unemployment showed a slight increase during September. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 949,408 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 945,972 at the end of August, 1932, and 747,764 at the end of September, 1931. In addition 37,043 were partially unemployed at the end of September, as compared with 33,666 at the end of August and 29,822 at the end of September, 1931.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment showed a slight increase both in Denmark and Sweden during September.

Denmark. §—Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by Unemployment Insurance Societies show that, out of 317,794 organised workpeople covered by the returns, 29.6 per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1932, as compared with 29.2 at the end of August, and 12.1 at the end of September, 1931.

Sweden. ||—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed at 30th September, 1932, was 20.3, as compared with 19.7 at the end of August, and 13.4 at the end of September, 1931.

## SWITZERLAND.¶

Unemployment showed an increase during September, due almost entirely to seasonal causes. At the end of the month 49,532 applications for employment (37.7 per thousand of the employed population according to the census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 47,064 at the end of August and 19,789 at the end of September, 1931. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned numbered 1,719, 1,734 and 2,284 respectively.

## UNITED STATES.\*\*

According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 54,851 establishments in 15 principal industrial groups, these establishments employed 4,248,706 workpeople in September, 1932, showing an increase of 3.6 per cent. as compared with the total employed in the preceding month. During the same period the aggregate earnings in these establishments increased by 2.6 per cent. If the average monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for September, 1932 (based on returns relating to 18,165 establishments employing 2,620,867 workpeople), was 58.5, as compared with 56.0 in August and 70.9 in September, 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 September, 1932, as compared with 33 per cent. in August and 26 per cent. in September, 1931.

## CANADA.††

There was an improvement in employment at the beginning of October. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,020 firms gave an aggregate of 796,165 workpeople on their pay-roll at 1st October, 1932, as compared with 790,967 at 1st September. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st October, 1932, was 86.7, as compared with 86.0 at the beginning of September and 103.9 at the beginning of October, 1931.

## NEW ZEALAND.‡‡

Unemployment showed a further slight increase during August. The number of applicants remaining on the registers of the Government Employment Bureaux at 29th August, 1932, was 56,332, as compared with 55,203 at the end of July and 50,033 at the end of August, 1931.

\* Revue du Travail, October, 1932. Brussels.  
† Maandschrift van het Central Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1932. The Hague.  
‡ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, October, 1932. Rome.  
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 5th November, 1932. Copenhagen.  
¶ Information supplied by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Stockholm.  
‡ La Vie Economique, October, 1932. Berne.  
\*\* Trend of Employment, September, 1932, and American Federationist, October, 1932. Washington.  
†† The October Employment Situation, 1932. Ottawa.  
‡‡ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, 26th September, 1932. Wellington.

## POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER, 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 October, 1932, in the forty-seven selected areas named below, was 744,814, or 2.0 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 26.4 per cent. more than in October, 1931. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 446, 437, and 353 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the forty-three selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in October, 1932, was 613,166, an increase of 2.2 per cent. as compared with a month earlier, and an increase of 25.4 per cent. as compared with October, 1931. In the four areas in Scotland the number relieved was 131,648, or 1.1 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 31.7 per cent. more than in October, 1931.

Recipients of indoor relief in the forty-seven areas in October, 1932, numbered 97,599, or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 4.2 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 647,215, or 2.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 32.9 per cent. more than in October, 1931.

Of the forty-seven areas, thirty-seven showed increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in October, 1932, as compared with September, 1932, while eight showed decreases; in two areas there was no change. Compared with October, 1931, every area showed an increase, including Sheffield (328 per 10,000), Norwich (272 per 10,000), Glasgow (235 per 10,000), Liverpool (225 per 10,000), and Newcastle-on-Tyne (184 per 10,000).

	Number of Persons* in receipt of Poor Relief on one day† in October, 1932.			Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
County of London	35,725	103,183	138,908	318	+ 9	+ 39
Birkenhead ...	861	5,717	6,578	443	+ 7	+ 82
Birmingham ...	5,190	16,464	21,654	214	+ 2	+ 34
Blackburn ...	815	3,968	4,783	386	- 72	+ 119
Bolton ...	919	3,114	4,033	225	- 20	+ 43
Bradford ...	1,269	8,960	10,229	340	+ 6	+ 67
Brighton ...	1,091	2,139	3,230	223	+ 4	+ 25
Bristol ...	2,214	11,529	13,743	344	- 119	+ 99
Burnley ...	484	2,326	2,810	283	+ 6	+ 68
Cardiff ...	1,592	8,401	9,993	447	+ 6	+ 53
Coventry ...	441	1,705	2,146	127	- 5	+ 9
Croydon ...	876	3,536	4,412	189	+ 13	+ 50
Derby ...	567	6,935	7,502	522	+ 17	+ 21
East Ham ...	648	3,706	4,354	305	+ 3	+ 65
Gateshead ...	763	8,223	8,986	726	- 12	+ 151
Huddersfield ...	521	1,880	2,401	210	+ 6	+ 48
Kingston-upon-Hull	1,691	17,637	19,328	613	+ 4	+ 44
Leeds ...	2,845	15,245	18,091	372	+ 5	+ 33
Liverpool ...	811	4,820	5,631	233	+ 8	+ 31
Manchester ...	3,756	63,959	70,111	813	+ 34	+ 225
Middlesbrough ...	541	4,220	4,761	343	+ 11	+ 51
Newcastle-on-Tyne	902	19,036	19,938	701	+ 13	+ 184
Norwich ...	821	9,116	9,937	784	+ 28	+ 272
Nottingham ...	1,821	10,755	12,576	464	- 3	+ 45
Oldham ...	978	2,129	3,107	219	+ 2	+ 59
Plymouth ...	833	6,444	6,977	336	+ 4	+ 46
Portsmouth ...	1,315	2,970	4,285	173	+ 15	+ 28
Preston ...	540	1,205	1,745	145	- 17	+ 26
St. Helens ...	484	4,752	5,236	483	+ 11	+ 139
Salford ...	1,690	6,359	8,049	356	+ 11	+ 51
Sheffield ...	1,802	54,764	56,566	1,093	+ 34	+ 328
Southampton ...	1,419	3,216	4,635	264	+ 2	+ 43
Southend-on-Sea ...	265	2,641	2,906	245	+ 37	+ 69
South Shields ...	748	3,265	4,013	351	- 10	+ 43
Stockport ...	611	1,664	2,275	180	+ 6	+ 42
Stoke-on-Trent ...	1,799	7,589	9,388	335	+ 8	+ 83
Sunderland ...	851	0,395	11,246	599	+ 47	+ 141
Swansea ...	667	6,309	6,976	422	+ 7	+ 68
Wallasey ...	249	1,280	1,529	157	+ 12	+ 20
Walsall ...	633	4,090	4,723	453	+ 4	+ 69
West Ham ...	2,255	16,102	18,357	619	+ 10	+ 177
Wolverhampton ...	568	2,135	2,703	201	+ 7	+ 23
Total of 42 above-named County Boroughs ...	54,998	419,260	474,258	455	+ 9	+ 103
Total, County of London and 42 Selected County Boroughs ...	90,723	522,443	613,166	414	+ 9	+ 84
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Glasgow ...	5,044	97,574	102,618	927	+ 4	+ 235
Edinburgh ...	719	16,797	17,516	393	+ 11	+ 1
Dumfries ...	697	4,819	5,516	311	+ 4	+ 80
Aberdeen ...	416	5,582	5,998	356	+ 23	+ 155
Total for the above Scottish Burghs	6,876	124,772	131,648	694	+ 8	+ 160
Total for above 47 areas ...	97,599	647,215	744,814	446	+ 9	+ 93

\* 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 excluded.  
† 22nd October in London, 29th October in the rest of England and Wales, and 15th October in Scotland.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1932, as killed in the course of their employment was 165, as compared with 123\* in the previous month and with 163\* in October, 1931. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1932, numbered 19, as compared with 25 in the previous month and with 20 in October, 1931.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops (continued).	
Brakemen, Goods Guards	1	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages,	...
Engine Drivers, Motormen	3	Motors, Aircraft ...	...
Firemen ... ..	1	Other Metal Trades ...	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Shipbuilding ...	3
Permanent Way Men ...	4	Wood ... ..	...
Porters ... ..	1	Gas ... ..	4
Shunters ... ..	...	Electric Generating Stations	1
Mechanics ... ..	...	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	2
Labourers ... ..	3	Chemicals, etc. ...	4
Other Grades ... ..	1	Food and Drink ...	6
Contractors' Servants ...	1	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	1	Rubber Trades ...	...
Other Non-Textile Industries ...	...	...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	15	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	...
MINES.		Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	5
Underground ... ..	85	Buildings ... ..	8
Surface ... ..	5	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... ..	...
TOTAL, MINES	90	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...	54
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep		TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 165	...
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.		SEAMEN.	...
Cotton ... ..	1	Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	3	" " Steam ...	14
Other Textiles ... ..	1	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	...
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing	2	" " Steam ...	4
Metal Extracting and Refining ... ..	1	TOTAL, SEAMEN ...	19
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... ..	5	TOTAL (including Seamen) 184	...
Metal Founding ... ..	2		
Engineering and Machine Making ... ..	1		
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	2		

## INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

The total number of cases† of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, 1932, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 30; the total number of deaths‡ reported was 5.

## I. Cases.

I. Cases.		I. Cases (continued).	
(a) LEAD POISONING.		(c) ANTHRAX.	
Among Operatives engaged in—		Handling of Horsehair ...	1
Smelting of Metals ...	4	(d) EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION (SKIN CANCER).	
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...	Pitch ... ..	3



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

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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate decrease of about £1,500 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 16,000 workpeople, and in an increase of about £50 in those of 900 workpeople.

The largest body of workpeople affected by a reduction consisted of plasterers in London, whose wages were decreased by 1/4d. per hour, this being the last instalment of a reduction of 2d. per hour agreed upon in December, 1931. There were also reductions in the hourly rates of plasterers at Bradford, Leeds and Cambridge; and transport workers employed by master builders in London sustained a reduction in their weekly rates amounting to 2s. per week for most classes of workers.

In other industries the principal reductions in wages in October were as follows. For stock brick makers in Kent and South Essex there was a reduction of 5 per cent. in the prevailing rates of pay. The weekly rates of workers employed in the electricity generating stations and sub-stations of railway companies were reduced by 2s. in accordance with a cost-of-living sliding scale, but this reduction was not generally applied to the employees of London underground railways. The wages of manual workers employed in the non-trading departments of a number of local authorities in the East Midlands and the South Midlands were reduced in accordance with decisions of the respective Provincial Joint Industrial Councils; in the former area the reduction was one of 1/4d. per hour, and in the latter area it was equivalent to rather more than 1 per cent. on current wages. There was also a reduction under a Joint Industrial Council agreement in the wages of waterworks employees in the South Midland area.

Of the estimated total decrease of £1,500 per week, about £550 was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, of which about £380 took effect under scales agreed upon by Joint Industrial Councils; 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.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER 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 ten completed months of 1932, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Coal Mining ... ..	20,000	16,000	£ 980	£ 750
Other Mining and Quarrying ... ..	2,300	9,500	50	1,200
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	100	16,500	10	1,550
Iron and Steel ... ..	2,200	106,000	55	6,300
Engineering† ... ..	...	8,000	...	1,800
Shipbuilding ... ..	...	28,000	...	4,850
Other Metal ... ..	900	52,000	50	5,150
Textile ... ..	500	321,000	50	38,700
Clothing ... ..	...	43,000	...	5,700
Food, Drink and Tobacco	...	15,500	...	2,250
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ... ..	...	24,000	...	3,700
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	3,000	...	650
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	1,700	519,000	340	48,650
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ... ..	1,100	49,000	30	5,700
Transport ... ..	625	354,000	85	64,200
Public Administration Services ... ..	175	79,000	10	8,100
Other ... ..	1,000	30,500	40	3,500
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>30,600</b>	<b>1,674,000</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>202,750</b>

In the corresponding ten months of 1931, there were net increases of £5,325 in the weekly full-time wages of 39,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £363,800 in those of 2,717,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Holland Division of Lincolnshire.	30 Oct.	Male agricultural workers ... ..	<i>Decrease in minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 48 hours in winter and 50 hours in summer: 8s. 6d. at under 14, increasing each year to 32s. 6d. at 21 and over; cattlemen and shepherds 21 and over to receive 6s. per week extra, and horsemen amounts varying from 3s. 4d. at 14 to 10s. at 21 and over, to cover employment on the care of animals in excess of the normal hours.</i>
	Shropshire ... ..	2 Oct.	Male agricultural workers ... ..	<i>Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for those 15 and over, the rate for those under 15 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates for a week of 54 hours as follows: 10s. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. at 21 and over.</i>
	Anglesey and Caernarvonshire.	2 Oct.	Male workers employed in forestry (preparing land, planting and maintaining forestry areas and nursery work in connection therewith).	Scale of minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924 (for a week of 50 hours), starting at 20s. at 15, increasing each year to 35s. at 21 and over.
	Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire.	1 Oct.	Male agricultural workers ... ..	<i>Decrease in the minimum rates fixed under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, of 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change for a week of 52 hours in winter and 54 hours in summer: 14s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 30s. at 21 and over.</i>
Brickmaking	North-East Kent and South-East Essex.‡	1 Oct.	Stock brick makers... ..	<i>Decrease of 5 per cent. on current rates.</i>
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester ... ..	21 Oct.	Male workers ... ..	Bonus increased   from 10s. to 10s. 6d. in the £.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Scotland ... ..	3 Oct.	Workpeople employed on piecework time statement.	Piecework time statement revised and extended, and general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act for making hunt frock coats, liveries and servants' garments, for alterations and for certain repairs.
Felt Hat Making.	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 22 Oct.	Male pieceworkers ... ..	Bonus of 17 1/2 per cent. on list prices increased   to 20 per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Aberdeen ... ..	5 Nov.¶	Bakers and confectioners ... ..	<i>Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 70s.</i>
Building	London District ...	1st pay day in Nov.¶	Road transport workers employed by master builders.	<i>Decrease of 2s. or 3s. per week (except for steam wagon drivers for whom there was no change). Rates after change: carmen—one-horse, 56s.; two-horse, 60s.; assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, 56s.; motor drivers—up to 15 cwt., 54s.; 15 to 40 cwt., 63s.; 2 to 5 tons, 69s.; over 5 tons, 73s.; steam wagon drivers, 72s.; mates (18 and over), 59s.</i>

\* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The estimates of the effects of the changes on weekly wages are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 1,950 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.  
‡ Changes affecting workpeople employed in railway workshops are included under Engineering.  
§ The change affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the Stock Brick Manufacturers' Association.  
¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
|| In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

Industry.	District.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Plastering	London District (within a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	1 Oct.	Plasterers ... ..	<i>Decrease of 1/4d. per hour.*</i>
	Leeds and Bradford Districts.	1 Oct.	Plasterers ... ..	<i>Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 6 1/2d. to 1s. 6d.).†</i>
	Cambridge ... ..	1 Oct.	Plasterers ... ..	<i>Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6 1/2d.).‡</i>
Monumental Masonry.	Glasgow and District	3 Oct.	Monumental masons and sculptors	<i>Decrease of 1/4d. per hour (1s. 7d. to 1s. 6 1/2d.).</i>
Waterworks Undertakings.	Certain undertakings in the South Midland Area.§	1st pay week in Oct.	Adult male manual workers ...	<i>New scheme and schedule of wages adopted, resulting in decreases   of 9d. per week for Grade D areas, of 8d. per week for Grades C and B areas, and of 7d. per week for Grade A areas. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers:—Grade D areas, 47s. 6d.; Grade C, 46s. 5d.; Grade B, 44s. 10d.; Grade A, 39s.</i>
Railway Electricity Generating Stations.	Great Britain¶ ...	1 Oct.	Adult male workers (excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged on installation work, and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in railway companies' electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high tension cables between them.	<i>Decrease   of 2s. per week. Rates after change in London:—Switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 kw.), 65s.† (5,000 kw. and over), 79s.; turbine mechanics, 66s.; drivers, 60s.; stokers—leading, 64s., others, 58s.; trimmers, 51s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 62s. 6d.; electricians' mates, 49s. 6d., plus 4s. per week for shift workers.¶</i>
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Certain Authorities in the East Midland Area.**	1 Oct.	Manual workers ... ..	<i>Decrease of 1/4d. per hour.**</i>
	Certain Authorities in the South Midland Area.††	1st pay day in Oct.	Manual workers ... ..	<i>Decrease   of 1/3rd of the scheduled basis rates recommended by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council in November, 1931, making the reduction now applicable to such rates 2 1/3ths; with an addition (previously granted) of 2s. per week. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade A1 areas, 46s. 9d.; Grade A2, 45s. 2d.; Grade B1, 43s. 8 1/2d.; Grade B2, 39s. 11d.; Grade C1, 38s. 5d.; Grade C2, 36s. 11d.</i>
	Belfast ... ..	1 Sept.	Unskilled and semi-skilled workers	<i>Decreases of 2s. and 3s. 6d. per week for workers in receipt of 50s. and of over 50s. respectively. Minimum rate after change, 48s. per week.</i>
Cerement Making.	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Female workers ... ..	<i>Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1/4d. per hour for those 16 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, leaving minimum time rates as follows: 2 1/4d. at under 14 1/2, increasing to 6d., 6 1/4d. or 6 1/2d. (according to experience) at 18 and under 21, and to 6d., 6 1/4d., 7d. or 7 1/4d. (according to experience) at 21 and over; plinkers and choppers respectively to receive 1d. and 1/2d. more than the above rates; piecework basis time rates for those 18 and over, 1d. per hour more than the appropriate minimum time rate.</i>

\* The change described is the last instalment of a reduction of 2d. per hour agreed upon on 31st December, 1931, by a National Joint Committee appointed by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers. It is understood that the rate now generally paid is 1s. 8 1/2d. per hour.  
† The change took effect under a decision of a Committee appointed by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers.  
‡ The change took effect under a local arrangement to which the National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party.  
§ The above decrease is in accordance with a recommendation made by the South Midlands District Council of the Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Undertakings Industry. The Undertakings reported to have put the change into operation include:—Bristol, Portsmouth (new entrants only) and Reading.  
¶ Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.  
|| The reduction was not applied in the case of the Metropolitan District, London Electric, City and South London, and Central London Railway Companies.  
\*\* The above decrease is in accordance with a decision of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services). It was also agreed that no further reduction shall take place prior to 31st December, 1933. The Authorities reported to have put the reduction into operation include:—Buxton, Chesterfield, Ilkeston, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, Bolsover, Coalville, Eastwood, Hinckley, Kettering, Kirby-in-Ashfield, Ripley, Rushden, and Sutton-in-Ashfield.  
†† The above decrease is in accordance with an agreement of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities (Non-Trading Services). The Authorities reported to have put the reduction into operation include Basingstoke and Bournemouth.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the result of recent ascertainment of celling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron, upon which are based changes in the rates of wages of certain classes of iron and steel and other workers in particular districts:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1932.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland ... ..	July-Sept.	51 10 1/2	- 0 10	- 1 2
Cumberland ... ..	July-Aug.	63 7 1/2	- 0 6 1/2	+ 0 4 1/2
(Hematite mixed numbers)	July-Sept.	53 6	- 1 4 1/2	- 1 2 1/2
Nottinghamshire ... ..	July-Sept.	50 10 1/2	- 4 3 1/2	- 4 3
North Staffordshire ...	July-Sept.	48 3 1/2	- 0 6 1/2	+ 0 8 1/2
Northamptonshire ...	July-Sept.	67 5	- 0 9	- 3 3
West of Scotland ... ..	July-Sept.	67 5	- 0 9	- 3 3
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England ... ..	July-Aug.	176 0 1/2	- 3 7 1/2	- 5 8 1/2
(Bare.)				
West of Scotland ... ..	July-Aug.	199 6 1/2	- 0 7 1/2	- 6 2 1/2
(Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)				

In the Cleveland area the ascertained price would have been sufficient to warrant a decrease in the rates of wages of blastfurnacemen but for the temporary suspension, since January, 1932, of the clause of the collective agreement providing for reductions in wages below

the level corresponding with an ascertained price of 54s. a ton. The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron resulted in a reduction in September of 1/2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lancashire; but this was only applied to the higher-paid workpeople, those with average base earnings of 6s. 4d. or less per shift already being in receipt of a percentage addition higher than that warranted by the sliding scale. The decrease in the ascertained price in Nottinghamshire was sufficient to warrant a reduction in the wages of blastfurnacemen but the employers have agreed not to make reductions below the figure of 16 per cent. above standard, which has operated continuously since 1925.

In North Staffordshire the ascertainment warranted a reduction in October of 5 1/2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen; but the employers agreed, without prejudice, to make no alteration in wages during the current quarter. The Northamptonshire ascertainment warranted a reduction at the end of October of 1/2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and limestone quarrymen in that area; but the employers agreed, without prejudice, to make no alteration in wages during the current quarter. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of blastfurnacemen in that area.

In the case of manufactured iron the ascertainment for the North of England resulted in a reduction at the end of September of 2 1/2 per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and millmen in that area. In the West of Scotland the ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen and steel millmen.

Further details of the changes referred to will be found on page 387 of the October GAZETTE.

\* Stated to the nearest farthing.



TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.\*

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 28, as compared with 24 in the previous month, and 28 in October, 1931. In these new disputes about 127,000 workpeople were involved, including about 10,000 workpeople indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 3,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 38, involving about 130,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during October, estimated at about 213,000 working days.

In the following Table is given an analysis of the disputes in progress in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

Industry Group.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying	1	13	14	7,100	50,000
Textile ... ..	4	5	9	122,100	157,000
Other ... ..	5	10	15	800	6,000
<b>Total Oct., 1932 ...</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>213,000</b>
<b>Total, Sept., 1932 ...</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>153,100†</b>	<b>3,325,000†</b>
<b>Total, Oct., 1931 ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13,600</b>	<b>55,000</b>

The principal dispute of the month was that which began on 31st October in the cotton spinning industry of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, a few mills in Yorkshire being also affected (see Table below). An account of this dispute, which extended into November, appears on pages 412 and 413 of this issue.

**Causes.**—The extensive dispute in the cotton spinning industry was occasioned by a proposed reduction in wages. Of the remaining 27 disputes beginning in October, 11, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, arose out of proposed wage reductions and other wage questions; 9, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 6, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, on other questions as to working arrangements; and one, directly involving 300 workpeople, on a question of Trade Union principle.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 2,800 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly

involving 1,400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 1,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 8, directly involving 1,900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 1,200 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of three disputes, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1932 AND 1931.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first ten months of 1932 as compared with the corresponding period of 1931 :—

Industry Group.	January to Oct., 1932.			January to Oct., 1931.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration of all Disputes in progress.
Fishing and Agriculture ...	5	2,200	49,000	1	100	500
Coal Mining ...	98	47,200	200,000	130	272,400	2,809,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	3	200	5,000	6	300	7,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	6	300	5,000	11	1,000	19,000
Chemical ...	1	200	1,000	5	900	2,000
Engineering ...	4	300	1,000	7	700	11,000
Shipbuilding ...	13	1,100	10,000	12	2,000	32,000
Other Metal ...	26	2,200	35,000	34	8,200	52,000
Textile ...	98	292,800	5,112,000	28	160,400	3,689,000
Clothing ...	22	1,900	30,000	17	900	5,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	5	300	1,000	3	5,100	11,000
Woodworking, Furniture, etc. ...	11	800	8,000	13	5,800	82,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	...	...	4	400	1,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	27	2,800	33,000	52	11,900	143,000
Transport ...	23	12,300	194,000	18	5,400	13,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	3	300	1,000	7	600	2,000
Other ...	7	400	5,000	15	1,300	11,500
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>365,300</b>	<b>5,690,000</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>477,400</b>	<b>6,890,000</b>

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER, 1932.

Occupations‡ and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§
	Directly.	Indirectly.§	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COAL MINING :—</b>			1932.	1932.		
Colliery workpeople—Dunfermline (near).	1,400		8 Sept.	25 Oct.	Dispute as to rate of wages payable to loaders.	Work resumed unconditionally.
Colliery workpeople—Sunderland (near).	1,246		10 Oct.	...	For the drawing of cavils to determine the order of re-engagement of unemployed colliery workpeople.	No settlement reported.
Underground workers, except mechanics, underground mechanics and surface workers—Pontefract (near).	887	200	26 Oct.	29 Oct.	Dispute respecting allocation of stalls and right of trade union officials to inspect pit.	Work resumed pending a settlement.
<b>COTTON INDUSTRY :—</b>						
Cardroom workers, spinners, packers, etc.—Fallsworth.	475		17 Aug.	...	Against proposed revision of piece prices for spinners.	No settlement reported.
Cardroom workers, spinners, reelers, packers, etc.—Reddish.	712	63	22 Aug.	...	Against proposed introduction of Bolton piece price list for spinners, involving a reduction in earnings.	No settlement reported.
Workpeople engaged in preparing and spinning departments and other classes of workpeople at certain firms—Lancashire and parts of Cheshire, Derbyshire and Yorkshire.	See footnote		31 Oct.	5 Nov.	Against reductions in wages of 14 per cent. on standard piece price lists (equivalent in most cases to a reduction of 7-67 per cent. on current earnings) under the terms of an agreement arrived at by representatives of the employers' and workers' organisations. (For further particulars see special article on pages 412 and 413.)	Terms of agreement accepted, after ballot of operatives (see special article on pages 412 and 413).

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days  
 † An extensive dispute in the manufacturing section of the cotton industry in Lancashire and Yorkshire was in progress in September, 1932.  
 ‡ In making up these totals the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, slight, except in the coal-mining and textile industries.  
 § The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.  
 || It is estimated that on 31st October the number of workpeople involved, including those indirectly affected, was about 120,000, and that the total subsequently increased to about 130,000.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

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

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 November was approximately 48 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and decontrolled working-class rents (including rates) is approximately 55 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase, shown below, for "all items."

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 November 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, averaged 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 November 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. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

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 November, 1932, is approximately 43 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 43 per cent. at 1st October, 1932, and 46 per cent. at 31st October, 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. On the other hand, the standard of living may have been raised in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

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 :—

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1920	125	130	130	132	141	150	152	155	161	164	176	169
1921	165	151	141	133	128	119	119	122	120	110	103	99
1922	92	88	86	82	81	80	84	81	79	78	80	80
1923	78	77	76	74	70	69	69	71	73	75	75	77
1924	77	78	78	75	71	69	70	71	72	76	80	81
1925	80	79	79	75	73	72	73	73	74	76	76	77
1926	75	73	72	68	67	68	70	70	72	74	79	79
1927	75	72	71	65	64	63	66	64	65	67	69	69
1928	68	66	64	64	64	65	65	65	65	66	67	68
1929	67	65	66	62	61	60	61	63	64	65	67	67
1930	66	64	61	57	55	54	55	57	57	56	57	55
1931	53	52	50	47	47	45	47	45	45	45	46	48
1932	47	47	46	44	43	42	43	41	41	43	43	

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 (3½d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

FOOD.

At 1st November the general level of the retail prices of food was about the same as at 1st October.

Many of the principal articles (including meat and bacon, potatoes and butter) were cheaper on the average than a month earlier; on the other hand there was a general increase in the price of eggs, and there was also an advance in the price of milk in some areas.

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 November, 1932, as compared with 25 per cent. at 1st October, 1932, and 30 per cent. at 31st October, 1931.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) at 1st Nov., 1932, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1932.	1st Nov., 1932.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1932.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ... ..	0 10	1 2½	1 2½	+ 4½	– 0½
Thin Flank ... ..	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1	– 0½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ... ..	0 7½	0 9	0 8½	+ 1½	– 0½
Thin Flank ... ..	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	– 0½	– 0½
Mutton, British—					
Legs ... ..	0 10½	1 2½	1 2	+ 3½	– 0½
Breast ... ..	0 6½	0 7½	0 7	+ 0½	– 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ... ..	0 6½	0 9½	0 9	+ 2½	– 0½
Breast ... ..	0 4	0 3½	0 3½	– 0½	– 0½
Bacon (streaky)* ...	0 11½	0 10½	0 10½	– 1	– 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 0	1 0	+ 1½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 7½	0 7½	+ 1½	...
Tea ... ..	1 6½	1 9½	1 9½	+ 3½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6	0 6½	+ 2½	+ 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ... ..	1 2½	1 4	1 3½	+ 1½	– 0½
Salt ... ..	1 2½	1 2½	1 2½	...	– 0½
Cheese† ... ..	0 8½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 1½	+ 0½
Margarine ... ..	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	– 0½	– 0½
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2	0 2	+ 1½	+ 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0½	– 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (–) at 1st Nov., 1932, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Oct., 1932.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—				
Ribs ... ..	42	43	42	48
Thin Flank ... ..	11	15	13	19
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ... ..	21	22	21	25
Thin Flank ... ..	– 9	– 4	– 6	– 3
Mutton, British—				
Legs ... ..	31	35	33	40
Breast ... ..	8	11	9	16
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ... ..	34	28	31	34
Breast ... ..	– 13	– 7	– 10	– 7
Bacon (streaky)* ...	– 10	– 8	– 9	– 3
Fish ... ..	108	87	98	100
Flour ... ..	12	13	13	13
Bread ... ..	27	26	27	28
Tea ... ..	9	24	16	16
Sugar (granulated) ...	20	13	16	17
Milk ... ..	75	76	76	70
Butter—				
Fresh ... ..	4	12	8	10
Salt ... ..	– 1	1	...	3
Cheese† ... ..	21	– 2	– 1	18
Margarine ... ..	– 5	– 9	– 7	– 6
Eggs (fresh) ... ..	96	90	93	59
Potatoes ... ..	24	4	14	21
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ... ..	25	25	25	25

\* 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.  
 ‡ Decrease averaging less than ¼d.



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.\*

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
	July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Rise.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	49	41	30	25	25	1932. 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia ...	...	32	18	9	5	Sept.
Denmark ...	49	37	19	15	19	Oct.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	40	32	16	8	7	Aug.
Finland ...	979	837	718	756	753	Sept.
France (Paris)† ...	522	503	517	443	423	Aug.
„ (other towns)† ...	503**	514**	502**	428**	428	Aug.
Germany ...	56	46	30	14	10	Oct.
Italy ...	458	407	342	318	307	Sept.
Norway ...	58	51	40	34	34	Sept.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	77	80	93	79	80	Sept.
„ (Barcelona)† ...	73	72	77	71	71	Sept.
Sweden† ...	51	40	30	28	26	Oct.
Switzerland ...	55	52	40	24	23	Sept.
United States ...	55	41	17	-1	-2	Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia ...	60	47	25	23	22	Sept.
Canada ...	50	49	10	-8	-5	Sept.
India (Bombay):						
Native families ...	45	36	0	2	2	Oct.
Irish Free State ...	66	56	43**	34**	34	Aug.
New Zealand ...	46	43	18†	8†	9†	Oct.
South Africa ...	16	9	4	-6	-7	Sept.

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.\*

Country.	Items on which computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.
		July, 1929.	July, 1930.	July, 1931.	July, 1932.	Rise.	
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	55	47	43	43	1932. 1 Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	771	769	689	608	613	Sept.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	12	7	2	2	Sept.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	65	54	54	56	Oct.
Egypt (Cairo) ...	A,B,C,E	50	43	34	28	28	Aug.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,101	1,008	904	894	898	3rd Qr.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	455†	492†	465†	417†	417	Oct.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	54	49	37	22	19	Oct.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	69§	62§	54§	41§	41	Sept.
Italy ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	276†	Jan.—June
„ (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	442	431	386	365	356	Aug.
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	407	400	352	336	328	Sept.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	66	61	52	49	49	Sept.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	23	19	0†	-9†	-13†	Oct.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	69	64	58	56	56	Oct.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	61	59	50	38	36	Sept.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	70§	67§	50	36§	36	June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	50†	41†	25†	...	22	2nd Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	56	56	37	25	26	Sept.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	48	39	8	9	9	Oct.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	74	68	57**	53**	53	Aug.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	60	58	45†	31**	31†	Oct.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	31	28	22	17	16	Sept.

\* 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.  
† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.  
‡ New series.  
§ Figure for June.  
|| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.  
¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter. \*\* Figure for August.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Master and Servant.

MEANING OF "SICKNESS" IN WAGES AGREEMENT; ITS RELATION TO INCAPACITY UNDER WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925.

An appeal was made by the defendants against the decision of a Divisional Court (reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1932, page 234) that "sickness" described any morbid condition, and was applicable to a period when a man was incapacitated by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment.

The plaintiff claimed £13 10s. for wages due to him during incapacity caused by an injury to his thumb which arose out of and in the course of his employment. No claim had been made for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. The plaintiff relied on clause 15 of a wages agreement made between the Co-operative Union, Ltd., and the trade union of which he was a member. The clause stated as follows:—

"Wages during Sickness.—Wages to be paid as below during periods of sickness where absence from duty is properly vouched for by medical evidence; a total of three weeks' full wages and three weeks' half wages in the aggregate in any one year."

Lord Justice Scrutton, in giving judgment, said that there were three meanings of the word "sickness" well recognised in the English language. The first was the somewhat unpleasant meaning usually associated with a Channel crossing. The second was incapacity from disease; and, thirdly, there was the well-recognised meaning in the English language which contrasted sickness with health. That did not trouble about the cause of the sickness or the nature of the ailment. It contrasted bodily incapacity with health, which was full bodily capacity. It was to be found in the marriage service, which spoke of "to cherish in sickness or in health," and no one assumed that those who used those words added a reservation "but not in the case of an accident."

The ordinary common use of the word "sickness" in the English language was to contrast a body in perfect health with a body in disabled health from some cause or other, whether from disease or accident. He was further impressed by the fact that since 1924 there had been a phrase in use which was well recognised by workmen and employers in connection with State insurance, namely, "sickness benefit," which clearly covered benefit paid in consequence of both disease and bodily and mental disablement.

He had come to the conclusion that the word "sickness" as used in this agreement must refer to any circumstances which prevented the workman from carrying out his work, and did include incapacity due to accident. The appeal, therefore, failed, and must be dismissed.

Lord Justice Greer and Lord Justice Slesser also delivered judgments dismissing the appeal.—*Maloney v. St. Helens Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited.* Court of Appeal. 3rd November, 1932.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-32.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE Umpire is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions\* are final.

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The claimant may also appeal if the decision of the Court was not unanimous.

The following decision is of general interest:—

Case No. 19970/32. (4.10.32.)

SECTION 7 (1) (ii) OF PRINCIPAL ACT—FORM OF APPLICATION—APPLICANT SOUGHT ANTE-DATING IN RESPECT OF PERIOD DURING WHICH HIS CLAIM FOR CONTINUATION OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION WAS UNDER CONSIDERATION—FAILURE TO SIGN UNEMPLOYED REGISTER EARLIER HELD NOT TO CONSTITUTE "GOOD CAUSE."

The claimant, a miner, made a claim for unemployment benefit on 16th May, 1932, and applied to have his claim ante-dated to 2nd April, 1932. Claimant was in receipt of workmen's compensation for an injury received in 1929, and on 7th November in that year the medical referee certified him as fit for ordinary light work, which he, in fact, obtained with his former employers. On 1st April, 1932, claimant ceased work, and his own doctor on 2nd April certified him as totally incapacitated. The employer's doctor, however, certified that he was only partially incapacitated and, as the result of discussions between claimant's Association and the employers, it was agreed, in the week before 14th May, 1932, that he should be regarded as fit for work, the employers agreeing to find claimant employment and continue the payment of partial compensation.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that ante-dating of the claim for benefit should not be allowed. . . ."

\* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1931 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928 (price 15s. net), and a volume containing selected decisions given from 19th April, 1928, to 12th March, 1930 (price 6s. net), have also been issued; also an analytical guide to decisions given before 13th March, 1930 (price 2s. 6d. net) and Supplement No. 1 thereto (price 1s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription, the latest pamphlet being that for September, 1932.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919, AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, NAVAL STORE DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY.—The Institution of Professional Civil Servants made a claim to the Admiralty that the annual salaries of Technical Assistants employed in the Naval Store Department of the Admiralty be increased as shown on the following scale:—

Grade.	Basic Scale of Pay.		Inclusive of Bonus.	
	Present.	Claimed.	Present.	Claimed.
Technical Assistants	£350-15-500	£450-20-550	£446-6-22	£564-6-68

The Court decided against the claim. (Award No. 1542; issued 6th October, 1932.)

EXECUTIVE, CLERICAL AND OTHER CLASSES—CIVIL SERVICE.—The Society of Civil Servants submitted to the Court as a question of interpretation a difference with H.M. Treasury, as to whether certain promotions made between 1st January, 1920, and 12th November, 1920, should be regarded as promotions of Clerical Officers to the Executive Class for the purpose of benefit under the provisions of Award No. 1481\* of the Industrial Court.

The Court decided that as the dates of creation of the classes referred to did not form part of the terms of reference dealt with in Award No. 1481, and no question on the matter was referred to the Court for decision, the present dispute could not be dealt with under Rule 7 of the Industrial Court (Procedure) Rules, 1920, as an interpretation of that award. (Award No. 1543; issued 21st October, 1932.)

MOTOR OMNIBUS DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.—*Transport and General Workers' Union v. Lewis Omnibus Co., Ltd., Watford; E. Prentice & Son, Tring, Herts; Watford Omnibus Co., Ltd., Watford; Aston's Chars-a-Banc and Buses, Watford; Premier Omnibus Co., Watford; West Herts Motor Services, Ltd., Watford.*

The Union submitted that the wages paid to and the conditions of employment of the persons employed by the above-named firms are not in accordance with Section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930.

Section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, provides that the wages paid to, and the conditions of employment of, any persons employed by the holder of a road service licence in connection with the operation of a public service vehicle, shall not be less favourable than those which would have to be observed by a contractor under the Fair Wages Clause in Government contracts.

The Union claimed that the six firms were acting in contravention of Section 93, sub-section 1, of the Act inasmuch as the rates of wages and conditions of employment of their drivers and conductors were less favourable than those contained in agreements covering the Watford district made between the Union and the National Omnibus and Transport Company, Limited (now the London General Country Services, Limited), the London General Omnibus Company, Limited, and Green Line Coaches, Limited. Various arguments were advanced by the firms in support of their contentions that the wages and conditions of employment of their drivers and conductors were not in breach of the above-mentioned section of the Act.

The Court found that the rates of wages and conditions of employment of drivers and conductors which in practice prevail amongst good employers in the Watford district are:—

- (i) 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6½d. per hour for drivers and 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour for conductors of 21 years of age and over.
- (ii) Overtime at time-and-a-quarter rate for all time worked over 48 hours.
- (iii) Time-and-a-quarter rate for all time worked on Good Friday and Public Bank Holidays, and time-and-a-half rate for all time worked on Christmas Day.
- (iv) An allowance of 1s. in respect of duties where the spread-over exceeds 10 hours but does not exceed 12 hours, and 1s. 6d. where it exceeds 12 hours.
- (v) A working week of 48 hours rostered over six days in a week.
- (vi) A rostered rest day per week.

The Court found that, with the exception of E. Prentice and Son, the firms were not observing the Fair Wages Resolution, and were acting in breach of Section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, in the following respects:—Aston's Chars-a-banc and Buses, the Premier Omnibus Company, and the West Herts Motor Services, Limited, in respect of paragraphs (i) to (vi) above; Lewis Omnibus Company, Limited, in respect of paragraphs (ii) to (vi) above; Watford Omnibus Company, Limited, in respect of paragraphs (i) to (v) above.

In the case of E. Prentice and Son, the Court found that Tring was proper to be regarded as the district where the work is carried out, and, having regard to the rates of wages and conditions of employment recognised or prevailing in the nearest district in which the general industrial circumstances are similar to those in Tring

\* See this GAZETTE for November, 1930, page 434.

"Upon the issue of 'good cause' the majority of the Court held that 'good cause' had not been shown, but the employers' representative disagreed, because he thought the claimant had good reason for not signing earlier as, if he had done so, it would have been an admission that he was fit for work.

"The majority felt bound by Decision 3102/30, not printed, but referred to in Decision 7484/30.\*

"It has been held in many cases that, where a claimant is contending that he is totally incapacitated and that issue is *sub judice* before a competent tribunal, the claimant shows 'good cause' for not making a claim pending the determination of that issue. It was on this ground that the claimant in Case 7484/30 was held to have shown 'good cause.'

"When such issue has been finally and conclusively determined, as it is when a medical referee has given his certificate, the claimant cannot any longer rely upon that excuse; and if he has been found to be capable of some work he must put forward some other satisfactory reason for any further delay in making a claim.

"That was the position with which the Umpire had to deal in Case 3102/30, which was briefly summarised in Decision 7484/30 merely for the purpose of distinguishing the two cases.

"The claimant in Case 3102/30 had delayed making his claim after receiving the final and conclusive decision of the medical referee that the claimant was capable of light work. The excuse for the further delay was not a dispute as to total incapacity, but was that the claimant wished to obtain an order under Section 9 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, that he should receive compensation on the basis of total incapacity, on the ground that, whilst he was capable of light work, he had been unable to obtain it as a consequence, wholly or mainly, of his injury.

"There were two reasons why, in these circumstances, the claimant might abstain from claiming unemployment benefit, although the brief summary of the case in Decision 7484/30 mentions only one of them.

"One of the reasons was that, if he had claimed benefit, he might have been offered suitable employment at the Employment Exchange and, whether he accepted it or refused it, this would have prevented him from succeeding in his application under Section 9 (4), because he would not have been able to show that he had 'taken all reasonable steps to obtain and had failed to obtain' such employment.

"The second reason was that, if he had received unemployment benefit, the Judge could not have made an order under the said subsection.

"Whether these reasons were well-founded or not, the Umpire held that they did not constitute 'good cause.' The basis of the decision was, that when a claimant, knowing that he is capable of and available for work, purposely abstains from making a claim to unemployment benefit because he prefers to adopt some other course for his own purposes, his election to pursue the alternative course does not constitute 'good cause' for his delay in making a claim in the prescribed manner.

"It should be mentioned that, according to a recent decision of the Court of Appeal, a claimant who can bring himself within Section 9 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925 (as now modified and reproduced by the Act of 1931), can obtain an order under that subsection, notwithstanding that he has been receiving unemployment benefit previous to the making of the order, and that such order may be made retrospective, even though it covers a period during which the claimant was receiving unemployment benefit (*Goodman v. Roston and Hornsby* (1932), 25 B.W.C.C. 98).

"It may be that, in making a retrospective order, the Judge will impose a condition which requires repayment of the amount of unemployment benefit received, but the fact remains that, according to the decision of the Court of Appeal, there is nothing in the said subsection to prevent the claimant from claiming and receiving unemployment benefit pending the making of the order under it. This destroys the force of the second reason for delay given by the claimant in Case 3102/30.

"The first reason given by that claimant remains, because under the Act of 1931 it is still necessary that a claimant seeking an order under the subsection should have failed to obtain employment and should have taken all reasonable steps to obtain employment.

"The result is that the principles of Decision 3102/30 still operate and a claimant will not succeed in showing 'good cause' for delaying a claim to benefit merely on the ground that he wishes to obtain an order under the said subsection.

"It follows, therefore, that the Court of Referees were right in holding that the claimant does not show 'good cause' for his delay in claiming in the prescribed manner during the period between the 2nd and the 16th April, 1932."

TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS (AMENDMENT) (No. 3) REGULATIONS, 1932.

The Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Payments) (Amendment) (No. 3) Regulations, 1932,† dated 14th October, 1932, made by the Minister of Labour under Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The effect of these Regulations is to enable a Local Authority in whose area an applicant has come to reside to revise, upon request by the Minister, a determination given by a Local Authority in whose area the applicant previously resided.

\* See Vol. IX, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 92 (Pamphlet No. 7/1930).  
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1932, No. 867. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net (1½d., post free).



they found that the rates of wages and conditions of employment of drivers and conductors employed by the firm were not in contravention of Section 93, sub-section 1, of the Road Traffic Act, 1930. (Awards Nos. 1544-1549; issued 28th October, 1932.)

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### CONFIRMING ORDER.

#### Hair, Bass and Fibre Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H.B. (19), dated 20th October, 1932, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 1st November, 1932, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

### NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

#### General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D.B. (17), dated 17th October, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, the guaranteed time-rate and overtime rates for male and female workers, except the general minimum time-rates for certain female workers under 15 years of age.

Objection period expires 11th December, 1932.

#### Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal W.D.S. (19), dated 20th October, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates for female learners in the wholesale manufacturing and all other branches of the trade except the retail branch, the piece-work basis time-rate for all female workers in the wholesale manufacturing and all other branches of the trade except the retail branch, the general minimum time-rates for male workers, and the overtime rates based upon the general minimum time-rates and the piece-work basis time-rate which it is proposed to vary.

Objection period expires 14th December, 1932.

#### Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal C.W. (20), dated 25th October, 1932, to vary general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers. Objection period expires 18th December, 1932.

## CHANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

Higher rates of wages became effective as from 1st November, 1932, in the under-mentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to a cost-of-living figure of 43, and are set out in the Confirming Order quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade (Great Britain). M. (46) and (47), column 15.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

[NOTE.—The prices quoted are net, and do not include postage.]  
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—*Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1931. Vol. XX. Part I. Department of Agriculture for Scotland.* (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

Contains a table of numbers of workers employed on holdings above one acre on 4th June, 1931.

ALIENS.—*Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked and refused leave to land in the United Kingdom during the three months ending September 30, 1932.* Home Office. [Cmd. 4074. II; price 1d.]

CENSUS.—(i) *Census of England and Wales, 1931. County of Lancaster (Part I).* (S.O. publication; price 6s. 6d.). (ii) *Report on the fourteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol. 1. Part 11. County of Bute. Part 12. County of Caithness. Part 13. County of Clackmannan.* (S.O. publications; price 1s. 6d. each.)

COST OF LIVING.—*A contribution to the study of international comparisons of costs of living. An enquiry into the cost of living of certain groups of workers in Detroit (U.S.A.) and fourteen European towns. Studies and Reports. Series H. (Statistics) No. 17. (Second Revised Edition).* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 7s. 6d.)

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.—*Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, 1932. Appendices to the summary of proceedings.* (In continuation of Cmd. 4174). (Cmd. 4175; price 3s.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*Report on the work of Local Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1931.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.); see page 411 of this GAZETTE.

MANUAL DEXTERITY.—*An experimental study of certain forms of manual dexterity.* Report No. 66. Industrial Health Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

MINING.—(i) *Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1931.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 9d.). (ii) *List of mines in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, 1931.* Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 10s.)

POLICE.—*Report from the Select Committee on Police Forces (Amalgamation) together with the proceedings of the Committee, minutes of evidence, appendices and index.* (H.C. 106; price 11s.)

Deals with the numbers, duties, pay and organisation of the police service.

PRODUCTION, PRICES, ETC.—*Review of world production, 1925-1931.* League of Nations. (Geneva, 1932; price 5s.)

ROAD FUND.—*Report on the administration of the Road Fund for the year 1931-1932.* Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—*Trade schools on the Continent.* Educational Pamphlets, No. 91. (Industry Series, No. 11). Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS AND THE NEEDS TEST.—(i) *Appendices to the minutes of evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance, Part VII. Written evidence submitted with regard to tests of need.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 10s.)

Contains (i) reports on the experience of Public Assistance Authorities with regard to the assessment of transitional payments; (ii) a memorandum on emergency benefit and tests of need in Germany; (iii) a report on the practical working of the means test in connection with emergency benefit in Germany; (iv) memoranda submitted by the Trades Union Congress General Council, and other bodies, dealing with transitional payments and the means test.

(ii) *Transitional payments (determination of need). Memorandum on proposed financial resolution.* (Cmd. 4190; price 1d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance. Final Report.* (Cmd. 4185; price 7s. 6d.); see pages 402-5 of this GAZETTE. (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1932. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims for benefit during the month of September, 1932.* U.I. Code 8B. Pamphlet 9/1932. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Choice of Career Series, No. 1. Chemistry and physics.* (Revised, September, 1932). Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

WORLD SURVEY.—*World economic survey, 1931-2.* League of Nations. (Geneva, 1932; price 6s.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1932.

#### ADMIRALTY.

##### (Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.)

Portland: **Re-roofing Oil Fuel Tanks:** John Lysaght & Co., Ltd., Bristol. **Chatham: Accommodation for R.M. Police:** William F. Blay, Ltd., Dartford.

##### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

**Alternators, Motor and Generators:** Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Aluminium Sheets, Ingots and Sections:** Aluminium (11), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Boots, Half and Shoes, Black, Leather:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Cables, Electric:** Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; Derby Cables, Ltd., Derby; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—**Clumps, Cast Iron:** Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Collars, White:** Hookway, Sons & Cook, Ltd., London, E.C.; R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, E.C.; Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe.—**Compressor, Motor-Driven Air:** Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Crane, 1½-Ton Electric Travelling:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Cross Connectors for Wire Rops:** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Drill, Satin:** Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Stott & Smith, Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Drills, Twist, High Speed:** S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Beardshaw & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Burys & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Walter Spencer & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Flannel:** Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Milnrow; R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale; Jas. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Flour:** J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; S. P. Mumford & Sons, London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd., Cardiff.—**Ingots, Bronze, Stone's Manganese:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jerseys, Blue:** D. Payne & Son, Ltd., Hinekley; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester.—**Lanterns, Portable Signalling:** Aldis Bros., Birmingham.—**Lathes, Capstan:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selly Oak.—**Machine, Grinding, Horizontal Rotary Surface:** Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Machine, Milling:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks; Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Machines, Sharpening and Point Thinning, Twist Drill:** Herbert Hunt & Sons, Old Trafford.—**Machines, Woodworking:** Dominion Machinery Co., Ltd., Hipperholme.—**Marmalade:** Crosbie's Pure Food Co., Ltd., Southall.—**Margarine:** P. Keevil & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Masts, W/T:** Milliken Brothers, Ltd., London, W.C.; Sub-contractor for fabricating, Horsley Bridge & Engineering Co., Birmingham; Sub-contractor for galvanising, Messrs. Frost, Birmingham.—**Meters, Steam Flow:** George Kent, Ltd., Luton, Beds.—**Planer, Automatic Bevel Gear:** John Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Plywood, Fireproofed:** Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—**Pumps, Motor-Driven:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Reactances, Welding:** Mawdsley, Ltd., Dursley.—**Resistances, Welding:** Allen, West & Co., Ltd., Brighton.—**Re-Tubing Motor Coolers:** Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—**Rivets, Mild Steel:** Darlington Rolling Mills Co., Ltd., Darlington; Gladstone, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; Newport Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Monks, Hall & Co., Ltd.,

Warrington; Lanarkshire Bolt & Rivet Co., Ltd., Barnbank, Lanarkshire.—**Rolls, Plate Straightening:** James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Govan.—**Screws, Brass, Iron and Steel:** H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.—**Serge, Diagonal, Blue:** Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Reuben Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—**Shirting, Cotton, Blue and White Stripes:** W. Cox & Sons, Colne; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; H. Sharples & Co., Ltd., Radcliffe; J. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden.—**Shirts, Tunic and Dress:** Smethurst & Holden, Ltd., Crewe; Young & Rochester, Ltd., Londonderry.—**Shirts, White, Soft:** Henry Bannerman & Sons, Ltd., Hale, Cheshire; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.C.—**Soap, Hard:** T. H. Harris & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; John Knight, Ltd., London, E.; Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Soap, Soft:** Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Socks and Stockings:** H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Leicester; Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Sibley.—**Soups and Broths:** C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Suet, Beef:** Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Switchgear and Transformer:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—**Tin in Block and Bar:** Vivian Younger & Bond, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Titanium Tetrachloride:** Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Towels, Seamen's:** Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton.—**Tubings, India Rubber:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; David Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Valves, Wireless:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Winches, 5-Tons and 10-Tons:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Ambulance Bodies:** John Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Redhill.—**Batteries for Locos:** D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Bodies for Light Six-Wheelers:** W. Harold Perry, Ltd., Finchley.—**Bodies, Searchlight, Workshop and Breakdown:** Carter, Paterson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield; Cravens Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cable, Dry Paper, Insulated:** Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—**Canvas Flax:** Island Spinning Co., Ltd., Lisburn.—**Cloth, Box, Drab:** P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey.—**Engines, Spares:** Rolls, Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Files and Rasps:** Thos. Firth & John Brown, Ltd., Sheffield; Sandersons Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Folding Boats:** Folding Boats & Structures, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generators:** Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Grates and Mantels:** Carron Co., Falkirk.—**Gutters and Piping, Cast Iron:** McDowall, Stevens & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lathes:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone; Holbrook & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Manhole Covers:** Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Co., Ltd., Falkirk; United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—**Milling Machines:** J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Launch:** Ferry Engine Co., Ltd., Woolston.—**Pipes, Cast Iron:** Shaw, Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow; Butterley & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Rat Poison:** Lloyds Chemical Co., Ltd., Maidenhead.—**Sanitary Appliances:** Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; B. Finch & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Towneley Coal & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Burnley; Wm. B. Morrison & Son, Glasgow.—**Steel, Round:** Colvilles, Ltd., Motherwell.—**Sulphoblast:** Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Surfacing Machine:** G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Teak Log:** Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tiles, Enamelled, Iron:** Mead, McLean & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Vehicles, 4-ton:** Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**W.T. Sets and Parts:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Works Services:** Aberdeen: Depot Barracks; William Tawse, Ltd., Aberdeen. *Aldershot:* Waterloo Barracks, Dining Rooms; Talavera Barracks, Regimental Institute; Double Storey Barrack Blocks; J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W.; Marlborough Lines, Periodical Painting; C. J. Elde & Co., Ltd., Matlock; Marlborough Lines, Lille Barracks, Alterations to Stables, etc.; H. J. Goodall & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke; Thornhill Terrace, Sanitary Annexes; Enticknap Bros., Worsley; Regimental Institute; G. Kemp Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. *Blackdown, Deepcut and Woking:* Periodical Painting; Fields, Ltd., Nottingham. *Blackdown and Deepcut:* Barrack Blocks; J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. *Bovington and Lulworth:* Periodical Services; A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. *Catterick:* Repair Shop, etc., at R.A.O. Depot; G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington; Roadwork; J. B. Edwards & Co. (Whyteleafe), Ltd., London, W. *Deptford:* New Jetty at Supply Reserve Depot; Christiani & Nielsen, Ltd., London, S.W. *Didcot:* Roadwork; Cecil Williamson & Co., Ltd., Beeston; Periodical Painting; A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. *Dunbar:* Road Repairs; H. V. Smith & Co. Edinburgh. *Edinburgh:* Road Repairs; Pirie & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. *Exeter:* Topsham Barracks, Harness Room; Woodman & Son, Exeter. *Fort George:* Road Repairs; Pirie & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. *Glasgow:* Maryhill Barracks, Married Soldiers' Quarters; S. M. Stark, Glasgow. *Gosport:* Port Monkton, Retaining Wall; E. & A. Springings, Portsmouth. *Hamilton:* Term Contract; Munro & Junor, Glasgow. *Hilsea:* Instrument Shop at R.A.O. Depot; Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth. *Maryhill:* Road Repairs; H. V. Smith & Co., Edinburgh. *Plymouth and Hilsea:* Periodical Services; C. & T. Painters, Ltd., London, N.W. *Portland, Weymouth and Dorchester:* Periodical Painting; A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. *Reading:* Barracks, Drill Shed; Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. *Stirling, Forthside:* Alterations to Married Soldier's Quarters; J. Baxter & Sons, Dunfermline. *Winchester Barracks:* Periodical Painting; A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. *Woolwich:* Reconstruction of

Garrison Sergeant Major's Quarter, etc.; Rigg & Remington, Ltd., London, S.W.; Repointing; F. R. Hipperson & Son, London, E.C.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft Fittings:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft, Instability Experiments:** Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft, Installation of Engines, etc.:** Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks.—**Aircraft, Modifications:** H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft, Overhaul:** Supermarine Aviation Works (Vickers), Ltd., Southampton.—**Aircraft, Repair to Floats:** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry.—**Aircraft, Re-equipment of Controls:** Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft, Spares:** Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Yorks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Short Bros. (R. & B.), Ltd., Rochester; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Work on:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircscrews:** Aircscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Automatic Control Parts:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bombs, Filling:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W. **Buildings and Works Services:** Aeroplane Shed (Thornaby-on-Tees), Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. **Airmen's Quarters and External Services (Farnborough), Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Barrack Blocks (Andover), Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Barrack Blocks (Pembroke Dock), W. H. Phillips & Son, Tenby. Drainage, Water Supply, Fire Mains, etc. (Abbotsinch), Leslie Kirk & Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Heating Scheme (Gosport), Norris Warming Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Institute, Barrack and Stores Blocks (Halton), Fleet & Roberts, Aylesbury. Regimental Buildings (Old Sarum), Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cable, Electric:** W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cloth, Blue Grey:** J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Receiver & Manager of G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—**Engines, Aero:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero, Repairs:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aero, Research Running:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero, Spares:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., London, W.; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aero, Type Test:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aero, Work on:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Ethylene Glycol:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fuel and Oil, Aviation:** Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Hose, Armoured:** Superflexit, Ltd., Slough.—**Keys, W/T Morse:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Machine-Gun Fittings:** A. Kershaw & Son, Leeds.—**Masks, Microphone:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Parachutes, Repairs:** Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Serge, Blue Grey:** A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Fox Bros. & Co., Wellington, Somerset; Peter Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; Receiver & Manager of G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—**Shoes, Canvas:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sparkling Plugs:** K.L.G. Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—**Suits, Aviation:** A. Whyman, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tower Ladders:** Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Transmitters:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., Woolwich.—**Valves W/T:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**W/T Receiver, Short Wave:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels, Aero:** Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G.B.), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Winches and Reels, Aerial:** Walters Electrical Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Wireless Transmitting Station Equipment:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.**

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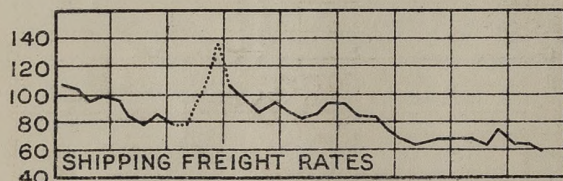
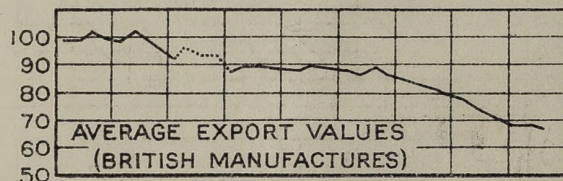
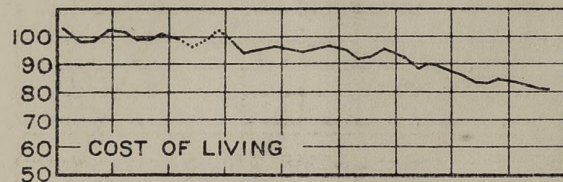
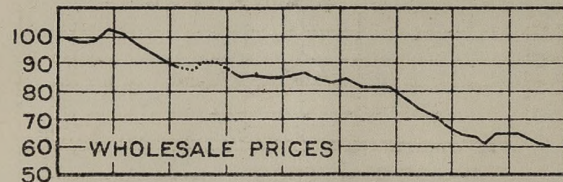


CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

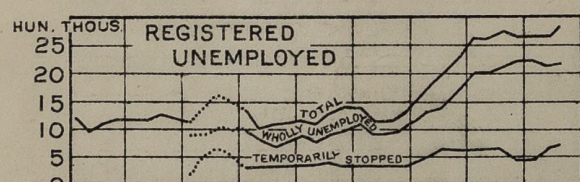
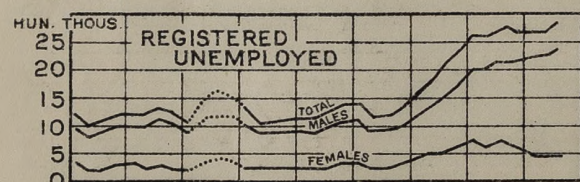
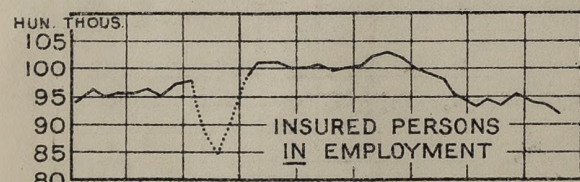
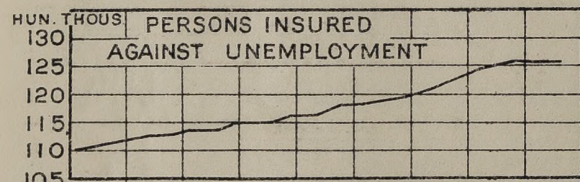
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED, AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

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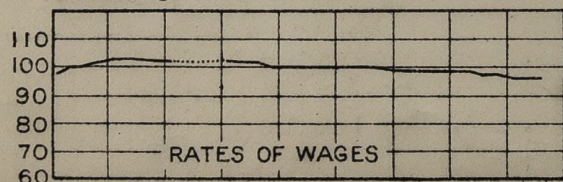
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EMPLOYMENT



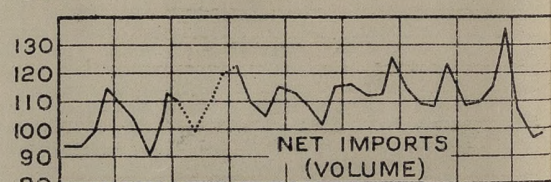
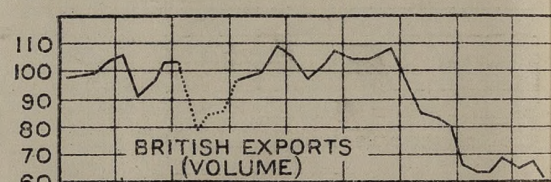
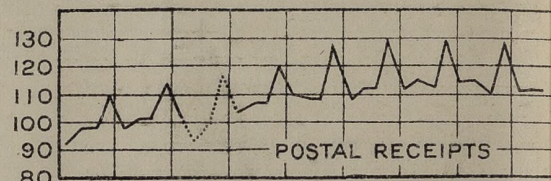
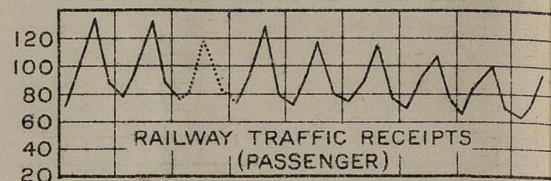
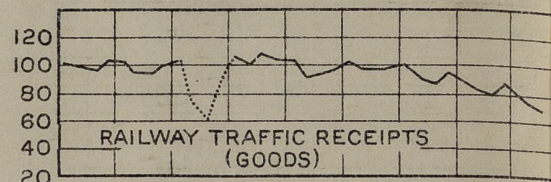
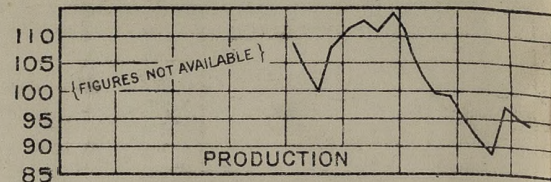
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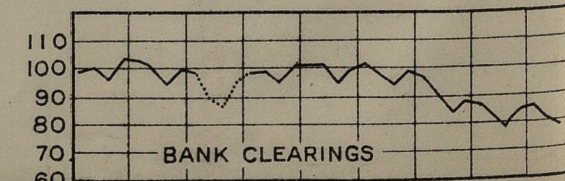
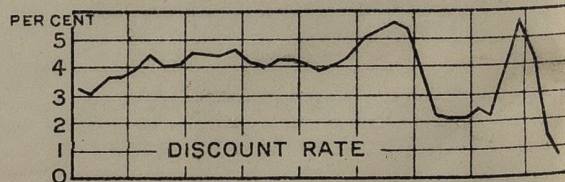
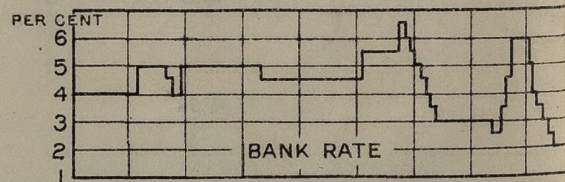
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PRODUCTION AND TRADE



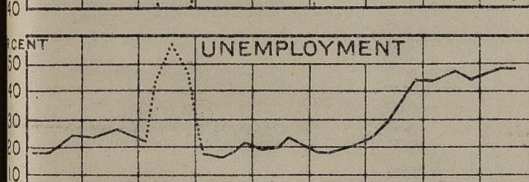
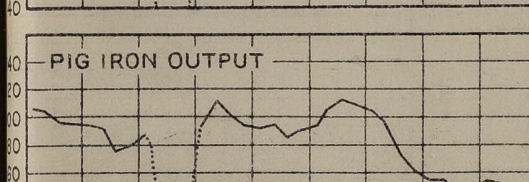
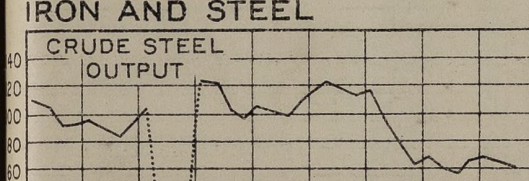
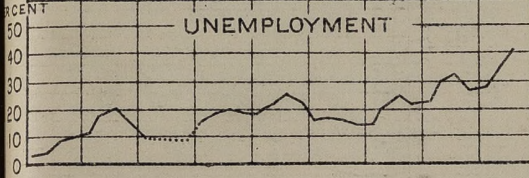
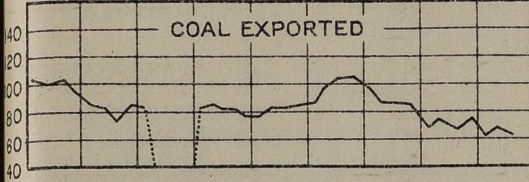
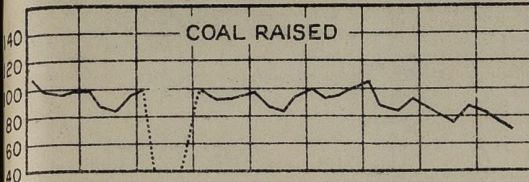
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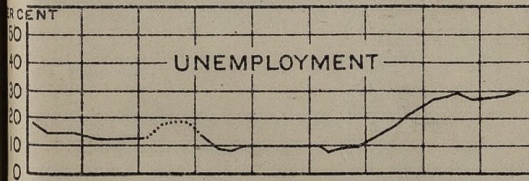
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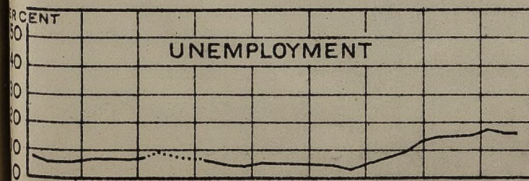
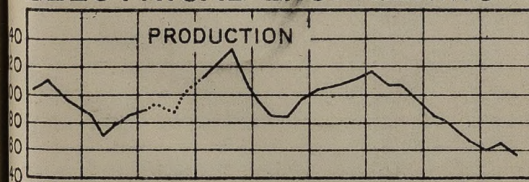
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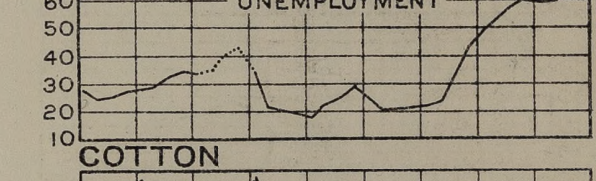
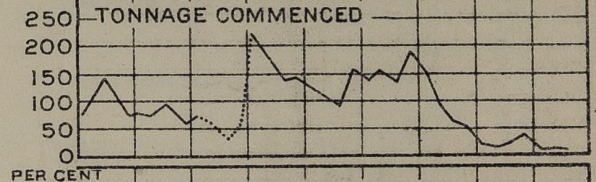
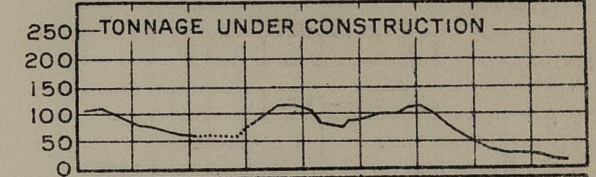
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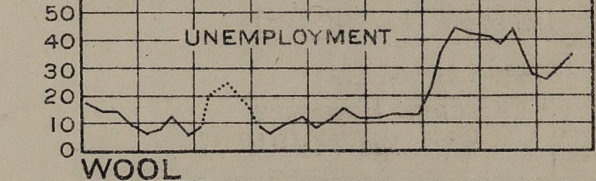
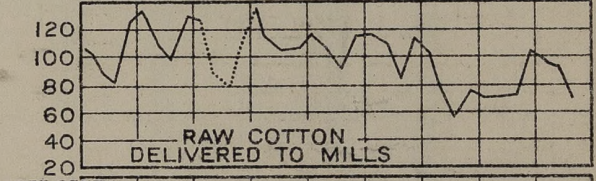
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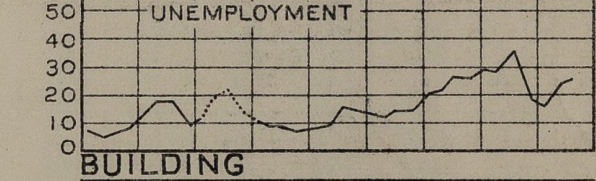
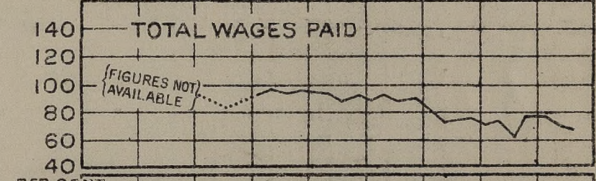
SHIPBUILDING



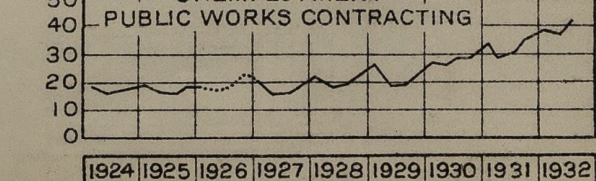
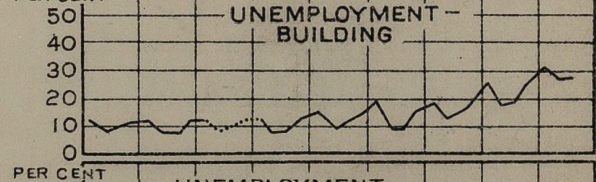
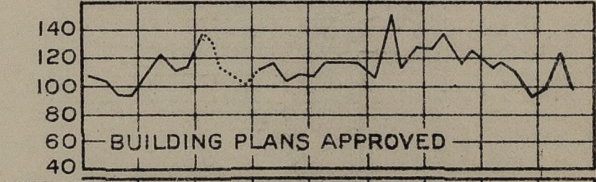
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932



STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE & EMPLOYMENT.

		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Wholesale Prices. Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99.9	101.4	88.6	85.7	84.6	83.6	76.9	64.0	63.4
	2nd "	98.6	95.8	87.3	84.9	86.1	82.2	73.4	62.8	60.4
	3rd "	99.3	95.9	90.2	85.3	83.8	82.1	70.7	60.3	60.0
	4th "	102.4	92.0	90.4	84.9	83.1	80.7	67.0	60.3	60.0
Cost of Living. Average of Ministry of Labour Cost- of-Living Index Numbers (July, 1914 = 100).	1st Qr.	177.3	178.5	172.2	171.0	165.3	165.2	162.2	150.7	146.2
	2nd "	170.5	173.0	168.0	164.2	164.5	160.8	155.0	146.3	142.8
	3rd "	172.0	173.8	171.3	165.2	165.2	163.3	156.5	145.3	141.7
	4th "	179.7	176.2	177.5	168.5	167.2	166.5	155.5	146.7	
Do. expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.	101.4	102.1	98.5	97.8	94.5	94.5	92.7	86.2	83.6
	2nd "	97.5	98.9	96.1	93.9	94.1	91.9	88.6	83.6	81.6
	3rd "	98.3	99.4	97.9	94.5	94.5	93.4	89.5	83.1	81.0
	4th "	102.7	100.7	101.5	96.3	95.6	95.2	88.9	83.9	
Average Values of British Exports of Manufactured Goods. Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	148.2	165.7	152.7	134.3	147.2	145.1	128.4	78.4	70.2
	2nd "	153.2	147.0	122.8	136.7	139.4	138.9	110.3	72.0	72.8
	3rd "	159.2	149.9	135.2	141.3	144.6	146.2	104.8	70.7	63.9
	4th "	158.4	154.0	128.7	151.6	147.7	143.5	96.3	69.5	
Value at 1930 Prices, Million £	1st Qr.	124.1						124.7	83.8	84.9
	2nd "	110.0						110.0	79.2	87.8
	3rd "	130.2						105.1	81.5	79.2
	4th "	130.9						100.2	81.9	
Index Number of Average Values. (Average of 1924 = 100).	1st Qr.	99.1						85.4	77.7	68.6
	2nd "	99.1						83.2	75.4	68.8
	3rd "	101.4						82.7	72.0	66.9
	4th "	100.3						80.0	70.4	
Shipping Freight Rates. Average of Chamber of Shipping Index* expressed as percentage of 1924 Average.	1st Qr.	106.3	95.5	78.6	103.6	84.2	93.6	63.6	67.0	65.4
	2nd "	101.6	82.4	77.8	95.1	82.4	85.1	61.7	66.8	64.0
	3rd "	94.0	77.6	97.7	86.9	85.6	83.4	66.2	62.4	59.9
	4th "	98.6	87.3	138.0	92.5	96.2	75.0	66.8	72.6	
Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	11,006	11,200	11,372	11,493	11,599	11,786	11,995	12,380	12,572
	2nd "	11,048	11,254	11,409	11,518	11,624	11,822	12,115	12,467	12,545
	3rd "	11,092	11,300	11,443	11,541	11,694	11,870	12,197	12,550	12,560
	4th "	11,146	11,336	11,468	11,565	11,750	11,923	12,290	12,620	
Estimated Numbers of Insured Persons in Employment in Great Britain (ex- cluding persons unemployed, sick or directly involved in trade disputes). Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	9,368	9,574	9,812	9,851	10,028	10,048	10,033	9,320	9,421
	2nd "	9,629	9,624	9,900	10,094	10,073	10,277	9,880	9,486	9,375
	3rd "	9,545	9,524	9,473	10,076	9,978	10,309	9,724	9,354	9,204
	4th "	9,562	9,720	9,064	10,038	9,997	10,245	9,552	9,525	
Registered Unemployed in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands.	1st Qr.	1,178	1,240	1,140	1,259	1,149	1,353	1,543	2,622	2,666
	2nd "	1,030	1,225	1,390	1,031	1,119	1,133	1,762	2,574	2,714
	3rd "	1,112	1,294	1,584	1,050	1,288	1,152	2,045	2,734	2,843
	4th "	1,204	1,197	1,493	1,107	1,355	1,281	2,297	2,668	
Males	1st Qr.	907	982	928	1,034	956	1,105	1,175	1,973	2,197
	2nd "	800	986	1,084	859	933	916	1,302	1,956	2,251
	3rd "	875	1,046	1,232	865	1,045	919	1,508	2,068	2,363
	4th "	951	996	1,199	919	1,103	1,020	1,720	2,118	
Females	1st Qr.	271	258	212	225	193	248	368	649	469
	2nd "	230	239	306	172	186	217	460	618	463
	3rd "	237	248	352	185	243	233	537	666	480
	4th "	253	201	294	188	252	261	577	550	
Wholly Unemployed (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.			925	965	884	1,084	1,179	1,993	2,197
	2nd "			900	746	837	885	1,260	1,966	2,102
	3rd "			958	740	916	869	1,411	2,061	2,150
	4th "			1,011	827	1,031	1,007	1,726	2,198	
Temporarily Stopped (Males and Females) ...	1st Qr.			215	294	265	269	364	629	469
	2nd "			490	285	282	248	502	608	612
	3rd "			626	310	372	283	634	673	693
	4th "			482	280	324	274	571	470	
Index Number of Rates of Wages (Average of 1924 = 100) ...	1st Qr.	99	102	101	102	100	100	99	98	96
	2nd "	100	102	101	101	100	100	99	98	96
	3rd "	100	102	101	101	100	99	99	99	96
	4th "	101	102	101	100	100	99	99	97	
Industrial Production—Board of Trade Index Number ...	1st Qr.					109.3	110.6	111.0	94.6	95.1
	2nd "	100				103.6	112.0	103.1	92.1	94.2
	3rd "				106.8	100.2	110.7	99.5	89.3	
	4th "					108.4	114.0	99.0	97.4	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Goods. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	2,039	2,022	2,058	2,127	2,034	2,018	2,002	1,755	1,617
	2nd "	1,989	1,884	1,456	2,058	1,866	1,963	1,809	1,651	1,480
	3rd "	1,962	1,892	1,222	2,181	1,879	1,955	1,748	1,614	1,383
	4th "	2,055	2,054	1,737	2,052	1,955	2,016	1,861	1,740	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	101.4	100.5	102.3	105.8	101.1	100.3	99.6	87.3	80.4
	2nd "	98.9	93.7	72.4	102.3	92.8	97.6	90.0	82.1	73.6
	3rd "	97.6	94.1	60.8	108.4	93.4	97.2	86.9	80.3	68.8
	4th "	102.2	100.2	86.4	102.0	97.2	100.2	92.5	86.5	
Railway Traffic Receipts—Passenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand £	1st Qr.	1,285	1,333	1,347	1,274	1,258	1,257	1,205	1,125	1,082
	2nd "	1,756	1,716	1,381	1,594	1,553	1,505	1,504	1,393	1,242
	3rd "	2,306	2,249	1,984	2,204	2,008	1,963	1,841	1,719	1,610
	4th "	1,517	1,486	1,383	1,394	1,356	1,355	1,300	1,196	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	74.9	77.7	78.5	74.2	73.3	73.3	70.2	65.6	63.1
	2nd "	102.3	100.0	80.5	92.9	90.5	87.7	87.6	81.2	72.4
	3rd "	134.4	131.1	115.6	128.4	117.0	114.3	107.3	100.2	93.8
	4th "	88.4	86.6	80.6	81.2	79.0	79.0	75.8	69.7	
Postal Receipts. Average amount daily, Thousand £	1st Qr.	106.9	113.0	118.4	119.4	125.7	124.3	129.0	129.7	127.1
	2nd "	112.4	115.4	108.2	122.0	124.9	128.6	130.8	129.9	127.7
	3rd "	113.0	116.2	114.2	121.7	125.4	127.8	129.0	127.0	127.2
	4th "	126.2	131.1	133.7	139.0	146.3	149.3	148.5	147.3	
Percentage of 1924 Average	1st Qr.	93.3	103.3	104.2	103.7	108.4	108.4	112.5	113.2	110.9
	2nd "	98.1	100.7	94.4	106.5	108.9	112.2	114.2	113.3	111.4
	3rd "	98.6	101.3	99.7	106.1	109.4	111.5	112.5	110.8	111.0
	4th "	110.1	114.3	116.6	121.3	127.7	130.3	129.6	128.6	
British Exports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	194.7	208.7	189.6	170.5	181.9	181.2	164.1	103.3	92.3
	2nd "	196.5	184.0	148.6	171.9	173.3	177.6	140.7	95.8	94.7
	3rd "	201.9	186.6	157.7	176.2	179.7	184.7	136.3	93.2	84.1
	4th "	207.8	194.1	157.1	190.6	188.6	185.9	129.6	96.8	
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr.	162.0						159.0	110.9	109.7
	2nd "	163.6						140.2	105.6	112.3
	3rd "	166.0						137.0	106.2	102.5
	4th "	171.6						134.5	112.5	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	97.7						95.9	66.9	66.2
	2nd "	98.6						84.6	63.7	67.7
	3rd "	100.1						82.6	64.0	61.8
	4th "	103.5						81.1	67.9	
Net Imports (Volume, all com- modities). Value as declared, Million £	1st Qr.	262.3	312.0	284.4	289.5	276.5	275.9	259.0	192.5	177.3
	2nd "	261.8	288.1	251.6	261.5	261.3	268.3	233.4	189.7	153.3
	3rd "	282.3	252.5	276.6	258.1	256.7	268.6	224.9	190.9	150.5
	4th "	331.0	314.1	303.2	286.3	280.8	298.3	239.8	225.0	
Value at 1930 prices, Million £	1st Qr.	196.2						240.4	227.8	226.1
	2nd "	196.3						230.2	231.3	203.8
	3rd "	210.3						226.7	241.5	207.1
	4th "	239.7						259.7	284.8	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	93.2						114.2	108.1	107.3
	2nd "	93.2						109.3	109.8	96.8
	3rd "	99.9						107.6	114.6	98.3
	4th "	113.8						123.3	135.2	
Bank Rate. Date of Change and Rate per cent.		No change.	4 5 Mch. 5 6 Aug. 4							



		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Discount Rate. Three Months' Bank Bills. Quarterly Average, per cent.	1st Qr.	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	5	3½	2½	4½
	2nd "	3½	4½	4½	4½	3½	5½	2½	2½	1½
	3rd "	3½	4	4½	4½	4½	5½	2½	3½	3½
	4th "	3½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5½	2½	5½	½
Bank Clearings—Country Cheque and Provincial, England and Wales. Average amount daily, Million £	1st Qr.	15.4	16.1	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.7	15.0	13.5	13.2
	2nd "	15.6	15.6	14.0	15.3	15.6	15.2	14.3	12.9	12.5
	3rd "	15.0	14.6	13.4	14.7	14.6	14.7	13.2	12.2	12.2
	4th "	16.1	15.6	14.8	15.7	15.5	15.4	13.6	13.0	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	99.2	103.4	98.1	98.3	100.6	100.9	96.7	86.7	85.3
	2nd "	100.3	100.5	90.1	98.8	100.5	98.0	92.4	82.9	80.6
	3rd "	96.8	94.3	86.6	94.6	94.3	94.4	85.2	78.4	78.4
	4th "	103.7	100.2	95.1	101.4	100.1	99.4	87.7	83.8	
Coal Mining—Coal Raised. Average quantity of saleable coal raised monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	23.8	21.9	22.3	22.0	21.4	22.0	22.6	19.2	18.7
	2nd "	21.9	19.3	7.3	20.5	18.9	20.5	19.3	17.9	17.4
	3rd "	21.3	18.7	1.2	20.3	18.4	20.8	18.8	17.1	15.5
	4th "	22.0	21.2	11.1	20.9	20.4	22.2	20.5	19.3	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	106.7	98.6	100.0	98.8	96.3	98.9	101.7	86.1	83.8
	2nd "	98.5	86.5	32.7	92.3	85.1	92.0	86.8	80.4	78.1
	3rd "	95.7	84.0	5.4	91.4	82.9	93.6	84.4	76.6	69.5
	4th "	98.9	95.0	49.9	93.7	91.8	99.8	92.1	86.6	
Coal Mining—Coal Exported.* Average quantity of coal exported monthly, Million tons.	1st Qr.	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.4	5.0	3.5	3.2
	2nd "	5.1	4.2	1.9	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.5
	3rd "	5.2	3.9	...	4.2	4.1	5.3	4.4	3.4	3.1
	4th "	5.0	4.5	0.5	4.1	4.3	5.4	4.4	3.7	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	101.9	85.0	85.6	84.9	78.0	85.2	97.4	67.6	61.4
	2nd "	100.1	82.7	37.5	85.8	81.5	97.1	87.8	70.5	67.2
	3rd "	101.6	75.4	0.1	82.2	80.7	104.0	85.8	67.1	60.6
	4th "	96.4	86.6	10.5	78.9	84.6	104.7	85.1	72.2	
Coal Mining—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	3.1	10.1	9.7	16.4	17.9	15.9	13.5	23.1	27.6
	2nd "	3.3	17.5	8.9	18.0	21.6	17.6	20.8	29.8	35.3
	3rd "	7.6	20.4	8.8	20.3	26.1	16.7	24.9	33.0	40.6
	4th "	9.1	15.6	9.2	18.2	23.2	14.8	22.4	26.9	
Iron and Steel—Crude Steel Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand Tons.	1st Qr.	759.6	647.4	709.4	835.7	728.0	799.8	793.5	462.9	457.7
	2nd "	724.2	611.5	247.1	827.3	701.9	827.8	665.0	420.5	436.5
	3rd "	621.9	569.2	60.0	702.4	677.9	802.0	553.4	395.5	410.1
	4th "	634.6	637.7	170.3	667.5	733.9	788.7	430.1	447.3	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	111.2	94.7	103.8	122.3	106.5	117.0	116.1	67.7	67.0
	2nd "	106.0	89.5	36.2	121.1	102.7	121.1	97.3	61.5	63.9
	3rd "	91.0	83.3	8.8	102.8	99.2	117.4	81.0	57.9	60.0
	4th "	92.9	93.3	24.9	97.7	107.4	115.4	62.9	65.5	
Iron and Steel—Pig Iron Output. Average quantity monthly, Thousand tons.	1st Qr.	639.3	574.8	534.7	559.2	568.0	558.0	640.6	337.5	329.7
	2nd "	625.7	551.6	223.2	683.8	572.8	641.3	598.7	331.2	314.5
	3rd "	591.2	462.0	14.7	611.1	503.9	672.8	442.2	280.3	270.8
	4th "	583.4	490.4	41.3	577.1	542.8	654.4	382.6	303.7	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	105.0	94.4	87.8	91.8	93.3	91.6	105.2	55.4	54.1
	2nd "	102.8	90.6	36.7	112.3	94.1	105.3	98.3	54.4	51.7
	3rd "	97.1	75.9	2.4	100.3	85.4	110.5	72.6	46.0	44.5
	4th "	95.8	80.5	6.8	94.8	89.1	107.5	62.8	49.9	
Iron and Steel—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	18.2	22.8	20.8	17.5	19.5	18.8	22.9	44.1	46.5
	2nd "	17.7	24.3	45.3	16.5	20.0	17.8	29.1	45.0	48.2
	3rd "	22.3	26.5	57.3	17.6	23.2	18.6	35.5	47.2	48.2
	4th "	23.9	24.0	47.0	20.7	21.2	20.5	44.4	44.7	
General Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	17.6	13.3	12.1	12.7	9.7	10.0	12.7	25.8	27.8
	2nd "	14.9	12.4	15.5	9.9	9.6	9.1	15.1	27.4	28.3
	3rd "	14.8	12.4	17.7	9.4	10.0	9.5	18.4	29.4	30.3
	4th "	14.5	11.8	17.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	22.8	27.7	
Electrical Engineering. Average of Index of Activity (British Electrical and Allied Manufac- turers' Assn.) expressed as per- centage of 1924 average.†	1st Qr.	103.4	85.2	88.0	113.6	92.5	104.1	116.4	84.1	59.9
	2nd "	110.4	68.7	92.5	124.8	84.4	105.4	109.0	82.0	62.8
	3rd "	96.0	78.9	86.6	131.1	84.1	107.6	109.4	75.7	56.8
	4th "	90.1	86.9	101.3	109.0	98.1	111.1	97.5	65.2	
Electrical Engineering—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	5.8	5.6	6.6	6.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	14.5	17.2
	2nd "	5.4	5.6	9.6	5.2	4.8	4.6	7.2	14.6	16.3
	3rd "	5.0	5.5	8.0	4.7	5.1	4.0	9.1	14.6	16.0
	4th "	5.3	5.5	6.7	4.4	5.0	4.2	10.9	15.0	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels under construction at end of Quarter. Million gross tons.	1st Qr.	1.47	1.17	0.84	1.22	1.44	1.36	1.61	0.69	0.37
	2nd "	1.52	1.09	0.84	1.39	1.20	1.45	1.39	0.56	0.28
	3rd "	1.47	1.01	0.77	1.54	1.09	1.45	1.12	0.42	0.24
	4th "	1.30	0.89	0.76	1.58	1.24	1.56	0.91	0.40	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	102.4	81.0	58.6	84.6	100.1	94.3	112.2	48.2	25.9
	2nd "	105.4	76.0	58.5	96.6	83.6	101.0	96.7	38.6	19.5
	3rd "	102.0	70.1	53.8	106.8	75.7	100.7	77.6	29.0	16.6
	4th "	90.1	61.5	52.8	109.8	86.4	108.4	63.2	27.8	
Shipbuilding—Merchant Vessels com- menced during Quarter. Thousand gross tons.	1st Qr.	227.8	202.4	193.1	579.8	341.8	362.4	426.6	32.7	25.7
	2nd "	375.2	189.8	168.5	437.1	279.0	428.4	230.5	23.4	28.0
	3rd "	252.7	260.6	68.3	370.1	244.6	360.1	160.7	38.7	10.8
	4th "	194.6	161.0	152.4	377.5	431.8	499.0	132.0	104.8	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	86.7	77.1	73.5	220.8	130.2	138.0	162.5	12.4	9.8
	2nd "	142.9	72.3	64.2	166.5	106.2	163.1	87.8	8.9	10.6
	3rd "	96.3	99.2	26.0	140.9	93.1	137.1	61.2	14.7	4.1
	4th "	74.1	61.3	58.0	143.8	164.4	190.0	50.3	39.9	
Shipbuilding, Ship Repairing and Marine Engineering—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	28.1	29.3	34.3	30.1	18.4	23.5	22.4	49.7	59.4
	2nd "	25.1	29.2	35.3	22.0	21.5	20.1	26.1	54.4	59.8
	3rd "	25.9	33.1	40.4	20.1	24.1	20.5	31.9	58.2	63.0
	4th "	28.3	35.3	41.9	19.0	28.8	21.0	43.1	60.1	
Cotton—Raw Cotton delivered to Mills. Average quantity monthly, Million lbs.	1st Qr.	122.7	155.8	147.8	160.2	137.7	134.6	118.7	85.1	117.1
	2nd "	106.4	134.7	106.2	134.5	124.6	129.7	90.8	85.4	108.6
	3rd "	96.7	113.0	94.1	121.8	105.6	98.3	65.1	85.5	82.5
	4th "	146.7	152.9	129.1	124.9	133.4	135.5	90.8	122.1	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	104	132	125	136	117	114	101	72	99
	2nd "	90	114	90	114	105	110	77	72	92
	3rd "	82	96	80	103	89	83	55	72	70
	4th "	124	129	109	106	113	113	77	103	
Cotton—Unemployment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	15.8	6.6	9.1	8.6	9.2	11.6	23.8	40.6	25.9
	2nd "	15.4	7.7	20.6	6.9	10.9	13.8	37.3	38.8	30.2
	3rd "	15.1	11.6	25.4	9.6	15.4	14.0	45.5	44.0	34.5
	4th "	8.9	6.8	17.4	11.1	12.3	13.3	43.0	30.4	
Wool Textile Industry—Total Wages paid. Index of total wages paid expressed as percentage of 1924 average.	1st Qr.			92.0	91.6	96.2	88.8	83.9	70.6	77.1
	2nd "			86.8	95.6	95.0	93.3	73.8	72.0	70.5
	3rd "			84.9	94.9	88.0	88.5	75.7	62.8	67.9
	4th "			89.2	96.7	91.6	90.6	76.7	78.6	
Wool Textile Industry—Unemploy- ment. Average percentage of insured workers unemployed in Great Britain.	1st Qr.	7.1	13.1	10.8	10.6	7.7	13.1	21.2	29.5	16.5
	2nd "	5.1	17.9	18.6	9.2	9.3	12.0	22.8	28.6	23.5
	3rd "	7.5	17.7	20.7	9.0	15.6	15.2	26.5	36.3	25.3
	4th "	8.5	9.7	13.9	7.1	14.3	15.1	25.9	18.8	
Building—Plans Approved. Estimated total value of plans approved in 146 towns, Million £	1st Qr.	15.9	15.0	20.1	16.6	15.9	15.7	18.8	16.3	14.5
	2nd "	15.1	17.9	16.9	17.2	17.2	22.1	20.2	16.9	18.1
	3rd "	13.6	16.0	15.9	14.7	17.1	16.4	17.2	16.3	14.3
	4th "	13.7	16.6	14.8	15.8	17.2	18.9	18.4	13.6	
Percentage of 1924 average	1st Qr.	108.9	109.6	137.7	113.7	108.9	107.5	128.8	111.6	99.3
	2nd "	103.4	122.6	115.8	117.8	117.8	151.4	138.4	115.8	124.0