



# STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

## for the United Kingdom 1934

As usual this, the 79th volume, provides comparisons with each of the immediately preceding fourteen years and with 1913. A variety of subjects is dealt with and the Abstract provides a wealth of statistical material not rivalled by any other single volume. Its twelve sections deal with the following subjects:—

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July

1936

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was considerably better than in June, 1935.

*Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.*—It is estimated that at 22nd June, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,832,000. This was 1,000 more than at 25th May, 1936, and 441,000 more than at 24th June, 1935. Statistics are not yet available which would enable an estimate to be made of the number of agricultural workers in employment.

*Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).*—At 22nd June, 1936, there were 1,326,057 persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 71,698 less than at 25th May, 1936, and 229,127 less than at 24th June, 1935. The total on 22nd June, 1936, included 1,066,193 men, 39,797 boys, 182,256 women, and 37,811 girls. It was made up of 437,275 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 618,157 applicants for unemployment allowances, 160,336 other insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances, and 110,289 uninsured persons.

*Numbers Temporarily Stopped.*—At 22nd June, 1936, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain, 223,197 men, 7,419 boys, 67,458 women, and 3,719 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 301,793 was 76,508 more than at 25th May, 1936, but 60,032 less than at 24th June, 1935. The increase as compared with a month earlier was partly due to a temporary suspension of work at a number of coal mines in connection with the annual demonstration of the Yorkshire Miners' Association. The total of 301,793 included 262,663 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 9,773 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 29,357 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

*Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment.*—At 22nd June, 1936, there were on the registers in Great Britain 72,800 men, 108 boys, 1,902 women, and 16 girls who normally seek a livelihood by means of jobs of short duration; these are largely employed in dock and harbour service. The total of 74,826 was 7,176 less than at 25th May, 1936, and 8,275 less than at 24th June, 1935. It included 56,889 persons with claims for insurance benefit, 17,426 applicants for unemployment allowances, and 511 persons not in receipt of benefit or unemployment allowances.

*Percentages Unemployed.*—Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers), the percentage unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, in Great Britain and Northern

Ireland was 13.1 at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 13.0 at 25th May, 1936, and 15.4 at 24th June, 1935. For males alone the percentage at 22nd June, 1936, was 14.8, and for females 8.3. At 25th May, 1936, the corresponding percentages were 14.7 and 8.5, and at 24th June, 1935, they were 17.6 and 9.2.

*Industries in which the Principal Variations occurred.*—There was an improvement in employment in most of the principal industries, those mainly affected being ship-building, engineering, iron and steel manufacture, public works contracting, printing and bookbinding, the food manufacturing industries, the transport and distributive trades, the fishing industry, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand, there was a sharp increase in the numbers temporarily stopped in the coal mining industry, partly due to the suspension of work, on 22nd June, at a number of pits in Yorkshire on account of the miners' demonstration referred to above; and there was also a decline in employment in most of the clothing trades, including boot and shoe manufacture, and in the wool textile, linen, and motor vehicle industries.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June resulted in an increase of about £6,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 85,500 workpeople, and in a decrease of £6,200 in those of 93,000 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by increases were coal miners in Warwickshire, women and girls in the boot and shoe industry, and journeymen employed by electrical contractors. The most important decreases affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase, North Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, South Derbyshire and Forest of Dean districts.

The changes so far reported in the six completed months of 1936 are estimated to have resulted in a net increase of about £275,000 per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 2 million workpeople and a net decrease of £2,700 in those of about 100,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July 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 46 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 44 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936, and 43 per cent. at 1st July, 1935. For food alone the corresponding percentages at these three dates were 29, 26 and 26, respectively.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June was 67. In addition 17 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in the above disputes (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred) was about 32,500, and the aggregate duration in June of the disputes was about 191,000 working days.









EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE: GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT in June showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month, but was considerably better than in June 1935.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

It is estimated that, at 22nd June, 1936, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of agricultural workers, was approximately 10,832,000.

Among workpeople, aged 16-64, insured against unemployment (excluding agricultural workers) the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, at 22nd June, 1936 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 13.1,\* as compared with 13.0 at 25th May, 1936, and with 15.4 at 24th June, 1935.

At 22nd June, 1936, the number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,326,057 wholly unemployed, 301,793 temporarily stopped, and 74,826 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,702,676.

The persons on the Registers included 756,827 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit (see page 259); 645,356 insured persons with applications for unemployment allowances; 190,204 insured persons (including insured juveniles under 16 years of age and insured agricultural workers) not in receipt of insurance benefit or unemployment allowances; and 110,289 uninsured persons.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd June, 1936, was 1,766,372, as compared with 1,768,246 at 25th May, 1936, and 2,068,152 at 24th June, 1935.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry employment at 22nd June showed a decline as compared with 25th May.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 20th June, 1936, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 23rd May, 1936, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 22nd June, 1935.

In the iron mining industry employment showed little change, and remained moderate. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it continued fair. At tin mines employment was still slack.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry and in iron and steel manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement. In the tinplate industry, also, employment showed an improvement, but was still bad.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries.—In the engineering industry there was an improvement in all sections except motor vehicle manufacture, which showed a slight seasonal decline.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry there was a substantial improvement in the principal areas, but employment was still very bad.

In the other metal trades employment again improved in some sections and was fairly good on the whole. It was good in the brass-work trade; fairly good in the hollow-ware, sheet metal, iron-founding (other than engineers' ironfounding), file, jewellery and plated ware, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, etc., trades.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 248.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a further slight improvement during June, and was considerably better than a year ago.

Employment in the wool textile industry remained fairly good on the whole; in the woollen section there was little general change, but in the worsted section there was a further decline, which, however, was largely seasonal.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further improvement, and was good on the whole. In the lace trade there was little change, and employment was fairly good. In the silk manufacturing industry employment continued fair on the whole; in artificial silk yarn manufacture there was an improvement, and employment was good.

Clothing Trades.—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trades showed a seasonal decline and was fair to moderate on the whole.

In the boot and shoe industry there was a slight seasonal decline, but employment was still fairly good for the time of the year.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the tanning, currying and leather dressing sections of the leather trades continued to improve and was fair on the whole.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building industry remained good on the whole; there was some decline among painters, but little change with other classes.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—In the paper-making industry employment showed a further improvement and was good generally.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery, earthenware, etc., industry employment continued slack on the whole. Employment in the glass trades continued to improve; in the bottle-making section it was still only moderate, but in other sections it was fair.

Fishing.—With fishermen employment during June showed a marked improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers and seamen showed a further slight improvement, but was still slack on the whole.

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows, for the main areas into which the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Act, the proportions unemployed among insured workpeople,\* aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons (insured and uninsured), aged 14 years and over, on the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., at 22nd June, 1936:—

Table with columns: Division, Males, Females, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total, Percentages as compared with a month before, Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 22nd June, 1936, a month before, a year before.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from June, 1935, the percentages unemployed among insured persons aged 16-64, and the number of unemployed persons aged 14 years and upwards on

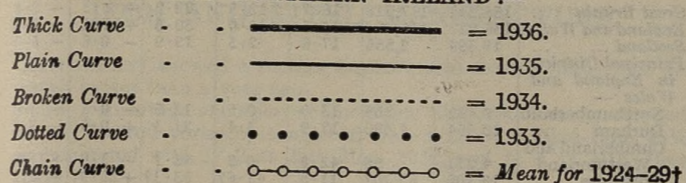
\* Excluding insured agricultural workers, for whom information as to the percentages unemployed is not yet available.

the registers of Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

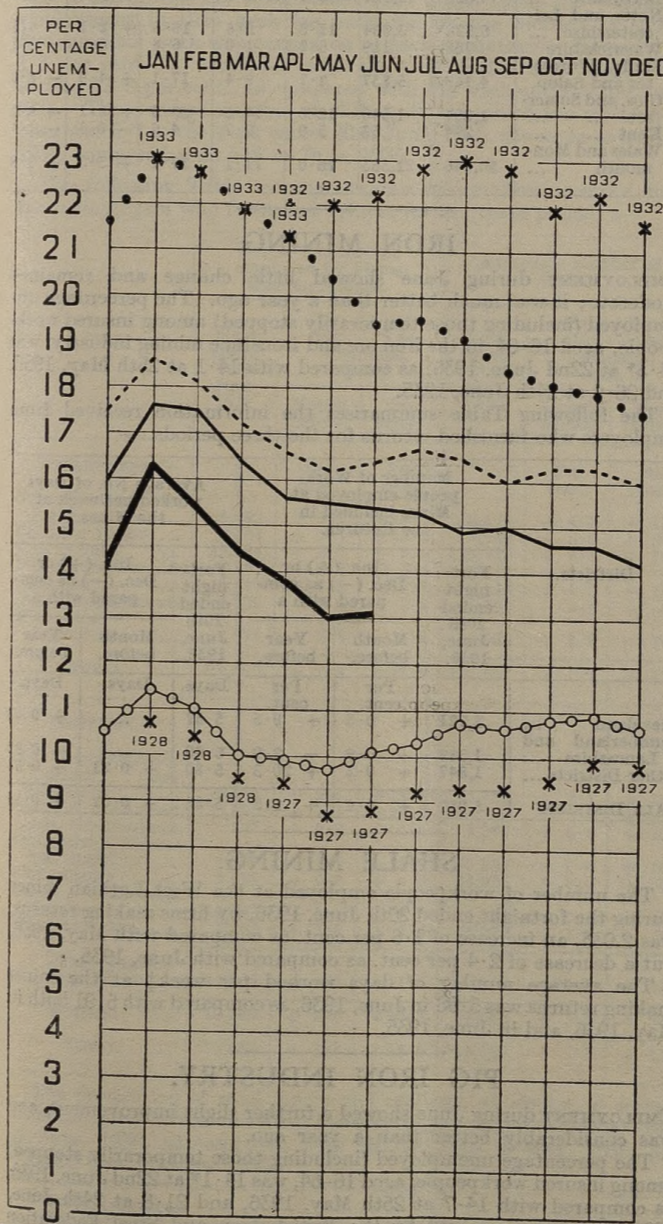
Table with columns: Date, Males, Females, Wholly Unemployed and Casuals, Temporarily stopped, Total, Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., Gt. Britain and N. Ireland, Gt. Britain.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED\* AMONG PERSONS, AGED 16-64, INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:—



X The crosses indicate the minimum and maximum monthly percentages unemployed during the years 1924-1935.



\* The percentages for July, 1935, and subsequent months are based on the estimated numbers insured at the beginning of July, 1935, and are subject to revision when information becomes available as to the changes in the insured population since that date.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 254 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published in the Press, and in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis of the figures at 22nd June, 1936:—

Table with columns: Men (18 years and over), Boys (Under 18 years), Women (18 years and over), Girls (Under 18 years), Total. Rows include: 1. Claims admitted, 2. Claims under consideration, 3. Insured persons not entitled to benefit or unemployment allowances, 4. Uninsured persons on register, 5. Two months' file, 6. Unemployed—Special Schemes, 7. Persons on Register (Items 1-4), 8. Insured persons recorded as unemployed (Items 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6).

The figures relating to insured persons include those to whom agricultural workers' unemployment books had been issued, and who were registered as unemployed, or whose books were in the two months' file, at 22nd June, 1936. Prior to 4th May, 1936, agricultural workers were not insurable against unemployment.

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

ANALYSIS FOR 22ND JUNE, 1936, AND 25TH MAY, 1936.

Table with columns: 22nd June, 1936, 25th May, 1936. Rows: Persons normally in Regular Employment, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Persons normally in Casual Employment, Total.

Table for Great Britain with columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows: 22nd June, 1936, 25th May, 1936.

Table for Great Britain and Northern Ireland with columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows: 22nd June, 1936, 25th May, 1936.

VACANCIES NOTIFIED TO, AND FILLED BY, EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES\*.

(GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.)

Table with columns: Four weeks ended 22nd June, 1936, Period 25th June, 1935, to 22nd June, 1936. Rows: Vacancies Notified, Vacancies Filled, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a year before.

\* 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. 81 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935.

† "Vacancies Filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B engagements) 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 22nd June, 1936, the average number of such placings of men and women was 8,856 per week.

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.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT at 22nd June showed a decline as compared with 25th May.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 29.2\* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 23.1 at 25th May, 1936, and 32.0 at 24th June, 1935.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th June, 1936, showed a decrease of 0.6 per cent., as compared with 23rd May, 1936, and of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 22nd June, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week† in the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, was 4.86, an increase of 0.01 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd May, 1936, but a decrease of 0.02 of a day as compared with the week ended 22nd June, 1935.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 20th June, 1936, and the average number of days worked per week† during the preceding fortnight, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department.

Table showing Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books and Average Number of Days worked per week at the Mines, broken down by districts and regions.

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, was 0.93 of a day per week, of which 0.87 of a day was due to want of trade.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 20th June, 1936 (which included the Whitsuntide holidays), as reported to the Mines Department, was 16,191,200 tons, as compared with 18,142,800 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd May, 1936, and 16,547,900 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd June, 1935 (which also included the Whitsuntide holidays).

\* The percentages unemployed among insured workpeople at 22nd June, 1936, quoted in this issue of the GAZETTE, have been computed on the basis of the total numbers insured at July, 1935.

The numbers and percentages\* unemployed among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the respective areas at 22nd June, 1936, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th May, 1936, and 24th June, 1935, are shown in the following Table:—

Table showing Insured Persons aged 16-64 recorded as Unemployed at 22nd June, 1936, broken down by Area, Numbers, Percentages, and Inc./Dec. changes.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed little change and remained moderate; it was much better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, was 14.3\* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 14.1 at 25th May, 1936, and 26.4 at 24th June, 1935.

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

Table summarising information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods, including No. of Workpeople employed and Average No. of Days worked per week.

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 20th June, 1936, by firms making returns, was 2,035, an increase of 1.6 per cent. as compared with May, 1936, but a decrease of 2.4 per cent. as compared with June, 1935.

The average number of days worked per week‡ at the mines making returns was 5.98 in June, 1936, as compared with 5.91 both in May, 1936, and in June, 1935.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further slight improvement, and was considerably better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 14.1\* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 14.7 at 25th May, 1936, and 21.8 at 24th June, 1935.

\* See footnote \* in previous column. † See second paragraph of text in previous column. ‡ See footnote † in previous column.

showed an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the numbers employed compared with May, 1936, and an increase of 11.7 per cent. compared with June, 1935.

The number of furnaces in operation at the end of June, 1936, was 112, the same as at the end of May, 1936, compared with 97 at the end of June, 1935. The figures are analysed below:—

Table showing Number of Furnaces in Blast, broken down by Districts, June, May, June, 1935, and Inc./Dec. changes.

The production of pig iron in June, 1936, amounted to 644,100 tons, compared with 661,000 tons in May, 1936, and 529,300 tons in June, 1935.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further improvement during June, and was much better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 16.0\* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 17.2 at 25th May, 1936, and 23.4 at 24th June, 1935.

At certain firms, employing 72,665 workpeople, from which returns were received for the week ended 20th June, 1936, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifts‡ during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 1.7 per cent. as compared with the week ended 23rd May, 1936, and by 13.9 per cent., as compared with the week ended 22nd June, 1935.

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

Table summarising information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods, including No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns and Aggregate number of Shifts.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the British Iron and Steel Federation, amounted to 965,900 tons in June, 1936, as compared with 963,000 tons in May, 1936, and 770,000 tons in June, 1935.

\* Revised figures. † See footnote \* in first column on page 248. ‡ 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.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment showed an improvement, but was still bad. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 29.1\* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 30.7 at 25th May, 1936, and 36.3 at 24th June, 1935.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at those works in respect of which returns were received for the week ended 20th June, 1936, as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Table showing Number of Works Open and Number of Mills in Operation, broken down by Works, Week ended 20th June, 1936, and Inc./Dec. changes.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during June was fairly good on the whole. Compared with the previous month all sections of the industry showed an improvement except motor vehicle manufacture, where there was a slight decline due mainly to some seasonal slackness in the Midlands and South Western Divisions.

Compared with a year ago employment was considerably better in all the principal sections of the industry and in all administrative divisions.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages\* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd June, 1936, among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Table showing Numbers of Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 22nd June, 1936, broken down by Divisions and Percentages Unemployed at 22nd June, 1936.

On the North-East Coast employment, although a little better in marine engineering, was still bad; it was fair to moderate in general engineering in that area and in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment improved in general engineering, but was still slack in that section and also in textile engineering.

In Scotland employment improved in marine engineering and general engineering; it was still slack, however, in the former and moderate in the latter section. Employment in Wales improved, but was still bad; in Northern Ireland there was some improvement in most sections, but on the whole employment continued slack.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 248.



SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed an improvement on the whole as compared with May; decreases in London, the Mersey district and Northern Ireland being more than offset by substantial increases on the North East Coast, the Clyde and in South Wales.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages\* unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) at 22nd June, 1936, among insured workpeople aged 16-64, and the increase or decrease compared with 25th May, 1936 and 24th June, 1935 :-

Table with 6 columns: Division, Insured Workpeople aged 16-64 Unemployed at 22nd June, 1936, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a, Percentage at 22nd June, 1936, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a.

Statistics of shipbuilding in the second quarter of 1936 are given on page 267.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight improvement during June, in the industry as a whole, and was considerably better than a year ago.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the industry as a whole was 15.8\* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 16.0 at 25th May, 1936, and with 22.2 at 24th June, 1935.

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

Table with 6 columns: DEPARTMENTS, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Per cent., Per cent.

Returns from firms employing about 64,250 workpeople in the week ended 20th June, 1936, showed that 4 1/2 per cent. of these workpeople were on short time in that week, losing 13 hours each on the average.

At Ashton-under-Lyne there was a slight decline, and short time was largely under. At Stockport employment was better than in May.

In the Oldham district there was little change in the spinning department; in the manufacturing department there was a slight improvement, though many weavers were working with a reduced number of looms.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 248.

At Bolton the improvement reported in May was maintained with spinners, but employment remained bad; with cardroom workers employment remained slack; with weavers, winders and warpers it was fair, except in the quilt weaving section, in which there was much short time working.

At Preston there was little general change. In the weaving department at Chorley there was a marked improvement. At Blackburn and Darwen employment improved, and was much better than a year ago.

In Yorkshire employment remained bad with spinners and cardroom workers, and much short time was worked. At Todmorden, however, full time continued in the spinning department; in the weaving department employment remained fair.

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 22nd June, 1936 :-

Table with 6 columns: Department, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in the wool textile industry remained fairly good on the whole in June, and continued, as in every month of this year, to be better than in the corresponding month of 1935.

The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, in the woolen and worsted industry was 11.1\* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 9.9 at 25th May, 1936, and with 14.9 at 24th June, 1935.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further decline, largely seasonal, but remained fairly good, and was better at most centres than in June, 1935.

All the principal West Riding centres were affected by the decline as compared with May. At Bradford employment was slightly below the level of June, 1935, but at Huddersfield and Halifax there was a considerable improvement, and at Leeds and Keighley a slight improvement as compared with June, 1935.

In the wool sorting department employment declined and was slack; it was not so good as in June, 1935. In the wool combing department employment in the merino and crossbred (carding) sections was about the same as in May, but there was a decline in the crossbred (preparing) section; employment on the whole was not quite so good as a year ago.

Returns from employers for the week ended 20th June showed that, in the worsted section as a whole, 16 1/2 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were on short time in that week, with an average loss of 10 hours each; while 14 1/2 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 hours each.

Woolen Section.—Employment in this section showed little general change, a slight improvement in the West Riding, taken as a whole, being counter-balanced by declines in other areas.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 248. † 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," or tending one loom instead of two.

Employment in the Huddersfield district continued good. There was a further slight improvement in the Heavy Woollen District, where employment was good: the rag and shoddy trade at Dewsbury and Ossett continued busy. Employment at Leeds, Morley, and Otley improved slightly. In the Halifax and Calder Vale district employment continued good.

Employment in the blanket trade improved at Witney, and was good; it continued to be fairly good in the West Riding.

In Lancashire there was little change, but in Scotland employment declined. In both areas it was considerably better than in June, 1935.

At Stroud an improvement was reported; at Trowbridge, Frome and Westbury there was a slight decline, but employment continued to be good.

Employers' returns for the week ended 20th June showed that 15 per cent. of the workpeople in the woolen section as a whole were on short time\* in that week, losing 9 hours each on the average, and 16 1/2 per cent. were on overtime, averaging 6 1/2 hours each.

Carpet Section.—Employment remained fairly good generally. The following Table summarises the information received from employers :-

Table with 6 columns: Departments, Number of Workpeople, Total Wages paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Per Cent., Per Cent.

\* See † note in second column on page 250. † Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

The following Table shows, by districts and by departments, the percentage increases and decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 20th June, 1936, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd May, 1936 :-

Table with 6 columns: Districts, Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Per Cent., Per Cent.

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 22nd June, 1936 :-

Table with 6 columns: Department, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a month before.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight seasonal decline in June, but remained fairly good for the time of year; it was better than a year ago. The percentage unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) among insured workpeople, aged 16-64, was 12.9\* at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 11.5 at 25th May, 1936, and with 15.3 at 24th June, 1935.

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

Table with 6 columns: Number of Workpeople, Total wages paid to all Workpeople, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a, Per cent., Per cent.

\* See footnote \* in first column on page 248. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.





GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935, PERCENTAGES\* AT 22ND JUNE, 1936, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AS COMPARED WITH 25TH MAY, 1935, 24TH JUNE, 1935, 25TH JUNE, 1934, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 22ND JUNE, 1936.\*

\* See last paragraph of text on page 254.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, AGED 16-64, AT JULY, 1935, PERCENTAGES\* AT 22ND JUNE, 1936, WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals), TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, TOTAL, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES\* AS COMPARED WITH 25TH MAY, 1935, 24TH JUNE, 1935, 25TH JUNE, 1934, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 22ND JUNE, 1936.\*

\* See last paragraph of text on page 254. For 24th June, 1935, and 25th June, 1934, separate figures are not available. The percentages for June, 1935, and June, 1934, used for these comparisons are the revised figures based on the estimated numbers insured at those dates—see the issue of this Gazette for November, 1935, pages 414 and 432. The percentages given for May, and June, 1935, are based on the number insured at July, 1935. See footnote \* on page 255.

INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd JUNE, 1936. PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Table with columns: Industry Groups, Males, aged 16-64, Females, aged 16-64, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd June, 1936, as compared with 25th May, 1936, Industries, Males, Females, Total.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED.

The Table below indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons aged 16-64 recorded as unemployed at 22nd June, 1936, differed from the figures for 25th May, 1936, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The Table below shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and for the principal towns therein, the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 22nd June, 1936.

Table showing the number of unemployed persons registered at Employment Exchanges on 22nd June, 1936, categorized by area and town. Includes columns for Men, Women, Juveniles, and Total, along with an 'Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in totals as compared with 25th May, 1936, and 24th June, 1935.'

[Percentage rates of unemployment for each of 754 towns in Great Britain are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES AND JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX AT 22ND JUNE, 1936.

Table showing juvenile unemployment statistics for boys and girls, categorized by division. Includes columns for Aged 14 and under 16, Aged 16 and under 18, and Total.

Note.—These figures include considerable numbers of boys and girls who though registered at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux as applicants for employment, are remaining whole time at school until employment is obtained.

INSURED JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND JUNE, 1936.

Table showing insured juveniles under 18 years of age recorded as unemployed at 22nd June, 1936, categorized by division. Includes columns for Aged 14 and under 16, Aged 16 and under 18, and Total.

Note.—The figures include not only boys and girls on the register, but also those whose unemployment books were in the "two months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed on losing their employment at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment and were not known to have found employment.

JUVENILES, UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 22ND JUNE, 1936.

Table showing juveniles placed in employment over a four-week period ending 22nd June, 1936, categorized by division. Includes columns for Number of Vacancies Filled and Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving school.

Note.—The figures in the above Table relating to the South-Eastern Division include particulars of vacancies filled in the London Area.

JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE IN ATTENDANCE AT AUTHORISED COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Table showing juveniles under 18 years of age in attendance at authorized courses of instruction, categorized by division. Includes columns for Week ended 24th June, 1936, and Month ended 24th June, 1936.

\* Comparable figures for other educational institutions are not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOYS AND GIRLS, UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

In previous issues of this GAZETTE\* statistics have been given of the estimated numbers of boys and girls, under 16 years of age, insured against unemployment in July, 1935, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the numbers recorded as unemployed in each month from July, 1935 to March, 1936, classified by industries.

The Table below analyses by industries the numbers of insured boys and girls, under 16 years of age, recorded as unemployed, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in April, May and June, 1936:—

Table showing unemployment among insured boys and girls under 16 years of age in various industries from April to June 1936. Includes columns for Industry, Number of Insured Juveniles (aged 14-15) recorded as unemployed at 27th April, 25th May, and 22nd June, 1936.

The figures in the above Table include those boys and girls whose unemployment books were in the "two months file" of lodged books, i.e., boys and girls who had registered as unemployed on losing their employment at some date within the past two months, but were not maintaining registration as applicants for employment.

\* viz., November, 1935 (pages 430-1); January, 1936 (page 25); and April, 1936 (page 141).

INSURED UNEMPLOYED. POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO BENEFIT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ALLOWANCES.

The following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured persons\*, aged 16-64, on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at 22nd June, 1936, relative to their position with regard to insurance benefit and unemployment allowances:—

Table showing the position of insured unemployed persons under provisions for benefit and allowances as of 22nd June 1936. Includes columns for Adults aged 18-64 inclusive and Juveniles aged 16 and 17 years, categorized by Men and Women.

The figures in item 1 of the Table above include 6,754 claimants who had been disqualified for short periods, usually not exceeding 6 weeks, from receiving benefit (e.g., under Sections 27 and 28 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935), but were continuing to register at Employment Exchanges; and the figures in item 2 include 29,234 persons whose needs had been held not to justify payment of allowances, but who were continuing to register.

The Table below shows the numbers of persons on the registers in Great Britain at 22nd June, 1936, with claims admitted for insurance benefit and with applications authorised for unemployment allowances respectively:—

Table showing claims admitted for insurance benefit and applications authorized for unemployment allowances, categorized by Division and Men/Women aged 18-64.

The figures of claims admitted include a small proportion of persons\* on the registers at 22nd June, 1936, who, for various reasons (e.g., owing to their waiting period not being completed) would not receive payment in respect of that day.

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE. JUNE, 1936.

Table showing new entrants into unemployment insurance in June 1936, categorized by Area and Men/Women aged 18-64.

NOTE.—The figures are exclusive of new entrants under the agricultural scheme—see article on page 241.

\* Exclusive of persons insured under the Agricultural Scheme. An agricultural contributor is not entitled to make application for agricultural benefit before 29th October, 1936.

† These comprise insured persons not applying, or not entitled to apply, for benefit or allowances, including adults on the registers with claims disallowed on the ground that they were not normally insurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment.





PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1936—continued.

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1936.

Table with 5 columns: Industry, District, Date from which Change took effect, Classes of Workpeople, and Particulars of Change.

\* A further increase of 1d. per hour is to be made on 20th July, 1936. † This increase affected mainly workers employed by firms affiliated to the National Federated Electrical Association.

FORTHCOMING CHANGES.

Under the terms of an arrangement between the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation and the Engineering Joint Trades Movement, the bonus of all adult male workers in Federated Engineering Establishments is to be increased by 3s. per week as follows:—1s. per week as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 29th June, 1936; 1s. per week as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 28th September, 1936; and 1s. per week as from the first full pay day in the week beginning 28th December, 1936.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whose deaths from accidents in the course of their employment occurred or were reported in June was 137, as compared with 175 in the previous month, and with 151\* in June, 1935.

Table showing Fatal Industrial Accidents by industry: Railway Service, Mines, Quarries over 20 feet deep, Factories and Workshops, and Seamen.

\* Revised figure.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June, under the Factory and Workshop Act or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 40; the total number of deaths\* reported was 5.

Table showing Industrial Diseases: I. Cases (Lead Poisoning, Epitheliomatous Ulceration, Chrome Ulceration, Other Poisoning, Anthrax), II. Deaths (Smelting of Metals, Other Poisoning, Epitheliomatous Ulceration).

\* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 67, as compared with 54 in the previous month, and 29 in June, 1935.

In the following Table is given an analysis, by industries, of the disputes in progress in June:—

Table showing Analysis of Disputes in Progress in June by Industry Group, including Started before, Started in, and Total.

Causes.—Of the 67 disputes beginning in June, 14, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages, and 9, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other wage questions; 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, on questions respecting working hours; 22, directly involving 4,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 12, directly involving 4,200 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; 6, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions of trade union principle; and 2 stoppages,

directly involving 4,400 workpeople, arose out of demands for the withdrawal of summonses against certain workpeople for breach of contract.

Results.—Final settlements of disputes which terminated during June have been effected in the case of 47 new disputes, directly involving 12,300 workpeople, and 13 old disputes, directly involving 3,100 workpeople.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1936 AND 1935.†

Table comparing Totals for the first six months of 1936 and 1935, showing No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople Involved, and Aggregate Duration in Working Days.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE, 1936.

Table showing Principal Disputes Involving Stoppages of Work during June 1936, including Occupations and Locality, Date when Dispute Began/Ended, Cause or Object, and Result.

\* 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.



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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ... 46%
Food only ... 29%

FOOD.

At 1st July, the average level of the retail prices of the articles of food covered by these statistics was slightly higher than that of a month earlier.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of these articles of food was 29 per cent. at 1st July, 1936, as compared with 26 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936, and 26 per cent. at 1st July, 1935.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices in July, 1914, and at 2nd June, 1936, and 1st July, 1936—

Table with columns: Article, Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest 1/4d.), Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st July, 1936, as compared with July, 1914, and 2nd June, 1936.

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

Table with columns: Article, Average Percentage Increase or Decrease (-) at 1st July, 1936, as compared with July, 1914, and Corresponding General Average for 2nd June, 1936.

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.
† The description of cheese for which prices are quoted is in most cases Canadian or New Zealand, but in some districts the returns quote the prices of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, enquiries 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 July, 1936, was approximately 51 per cent.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to the 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.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were on the average about 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 70 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July, 1936, is approximately 46 per cent. over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 44 per cent. at 2nd June, 1936, and 43 per cent. at 1st July, 1935.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken now 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).

SUMMARY TABLE: 1920 to 1936.

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 1936—

Table with columns: Year, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. and rows for various items.

NOTE.

A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statistics, "The Cost of Living Index Number: Method of Compilation," is obtainable, price 3d. net (3 1/2d. post free), from H.M. Stationery Office, at any of the addresses shown on the cover of this GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities.

I.—FOOD.

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

Table with columns: Country, Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914 (July 1932, July 1935, July 1934, July 1935), Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Table with columns: Country, Items on which computation is based, Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914 (July 1932, July 1935, July 1934, July 1935), Latest figures available (Rise, Date).

\* Exceptions to this are: Egypt, January, 1913, to July, 1914; Italy (all items), Milan and Rome, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States, Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. The Australian percentages are calculated, in Austria, on prices converted at the rate of 1.44 Schilling equals one pre-war Krone, and, in the other countries, on prices in the ordinary currency.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

JUNE, 1936.

RETURNS as to the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were approved during June have been received from 144\* of the 146 Local Authorities which supply such information to the Department.

The returns received from these 144 Authorities (representing towns with a total population of 17,658,000 in 1931) are summarised in the following Table, in which are also given comparisons with June, 1935, in respect of the same 144 Authorities:—

Table with columns: District, Dwelling Houses, Factories and Workshops, Shops, Offices, Warehouses and Other Business Premises, Churches, Schools and Public Buildings, Other Buildings and Additions to existing Buildings, Totals and Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) compared with June, 1935.

MAY, 1936.

In last month's issue of this GAZETTE figures were given for 145 Local Authorities in respect of plans approved during May, 1936. Returns for the latter month are now available for all of the 146 Local Authorities covered by the Department's enquiries (representing towns with a total population of 17,803,000 in 1931).

SHIPBUILDING IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1936.

ACCORDING to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1936, amounted to 848,732 tons.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter was 282,322 tons, an increase of 49,799 tons compared with the corresponding total for the March quarter.

The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 167,958 tons, a decrease of 26,317 tons as compared with the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines under construction or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1936, amounted to 547,353 h.p., as compared with 675,455 1/2 h.p. in the previous quarter.

THE SPECIAL AREAS IN SCOTLAND. APPOINTMENT OF NEW COMMISSIONER.

THE Secretary of State for Scotland, in reply to a question put to him in the House of Commons on 7th July, 1936, stated that Sir David Allan Hay had agreed to undertake the duties of Commissioner for the Special Areas in Scotland for the remainder of the present statutory term of the office.

\* The two outstanding returns were in the South-Midland and Eastern Counties and in the South-Eastern Counties, respectively.
† Particulars are not available for the London County Council area.
‡ Revised figure.
§ The Special Areas (Development and Improvement) Act, 1934, is to continue in force until 31st March, 1937, and no longer, unless Parliament otherwise determines.









Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, London, S.W. Tables—Folding: London Moulding & Joinery Manufacturers, Ponders End. Tables—Oak—Writing: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol. Tables—Mahogany—Writing: Central Shopfitting Co., Ltd., Bristol. Tables—Pedestal—Writing: Leicester Cabinet Co., Ltd., Leicester. Tables—Pedestal: Smith's Systems, Ltd., Cheltenham. Tables—Typists: Wake & Dean, Ltd., Bristol.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Antypol: British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, N.—Asbestos Cement Pipes: Turners Asbestos Cement Co., London, S.E.—Bandages: R. Bailey & Son, Stockport.—Bedsteads: Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., London, W.C.—Blankets: T. Ratcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—Blouses and Knickers: T. Briggs (Ldn) Ltd., London, E.C.—Bogie Carriage (1st and 2nd Class Composite): Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Bogie Mail and Brake Vans: Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cables, etc.: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Capstan Lathes: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Selley Oak.—Carriage and Wagon Wheel Lathe: Loudon Bros., Ltd., Johnston.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chipping Plant: Robert Broadbent & Son, Ltd., Stalybridge.—Cloth: G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley.—Colas: Colas Products, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cold Coat: Berry Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cold Storage Plant (Materials for extension of): J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Copper Wire, etc.: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Copper Wire, H. D.: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cotton Wool, etc.: Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—Crane, 2-ton Electrical Jib: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Diesel Fuel Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Distribution Transformers and Accessories: Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Dredger, Suction Twin Screw 2,000 tons bow drag: Wm. Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Drill, Cotton Khaki: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Dual Desks: Bennet Furnishing Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Enamel, etc.: R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon.—Explosives: Imperial Chemical Industries, London, S.W.; Nobels Explosives, Ltd., London, S.W.—Fire Engine and Crash Tender: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Fishplates: United Steel Co., Ltd., Workington.—Galvanised Sheets and ridging: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Wirral.—Launch, Twin Screw: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Meter Fittings: Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—Meters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood.—Mooring Buoys: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., London, E.—M.S. Bars, etc.: Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Newport, Mon.—Oil: G. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.—Oil, Loco. Engine N.: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Ol. ricini: Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull.—Paint: Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paper, Cream Laid, etc.: J. Dickinson & Co., London, E.C.—Pressed Steel Tank, Supporting Joist and Fittings: Horsley Bridge & T. Piggott, Ltd., Tipton.—Printing: Garden City Press, Ltd., Letchworth.—Punching and Shearing Machine: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Govan.—Quin. Bisulph Tabs., etc.: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—Quinine Hydrochlor, B.P.: Carnegie Bros., Ltd., London, N.—Rail Clips: Tees Side Bridge & Engineering, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Rockbreaker Spares: Lobnitz & Co., Ltd., Renfrew.—Rock Drilling Plant: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.—Roller Spares: Aveling-Barford, Ltd., Grantham.—Rolled Steel Joists, etc.: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—School Books: Longmans Green & Co., London, E.C.—Sheets, etc.: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—Spraymex: Shell-Mex & B.P., Ltd., London, W.C.—Stamps: De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Static Transformers (250 KVA): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolver-

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Billingborough Estate, County Lincoln: General Repairs to Buildings and Cottages at Pounton House Farm: Arthur Wilson, Billingborough.—Gopsall Estate, County Leicester: General Repairs and Erection of new Cowhouse at Beanfield Farm: A. W. Jones & Sons, Grendon, Atherstone.—London Estates: Building of Camberley House, Redhill Street, Regent's Park, N.W.: Pitchers, Ltd., London, N.—Windsor Estate: Returfing and other work in connection with His Majesty's Landing Ground in Windsor Great Park: Bradshaw Bros., Leicester.—Windsor Estate: Levelling and Rolling work at His Majesty's Landing Ground in Windsor Great Park: Ministry of Transport, London, S.W.

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

Table with multiple columns (1927-1936) and rows for various economic indicators: Wholesale Prices, Cost of Living, Export Values of British Manufactures, Index Number of Average Values, Shipping Freight Rates, Index Number of Rates of Wages, Estimated Total Numbers aged 16-64, Estimated Numbers of insured Persons, Registered Unemployed in Great Britain, Industrial Production, Railway Traffic Receipts, Postal Receipts, British Exports, Net Imports, Bank Rate.

\* Published by courtesy of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom and of the "Statist" Company, Limited. † For the purpose of the chart the approximate course of the figures has been estimated. ‡ The series of index numbers compiled by the Board of Trade for the period 1927-34, with 1924 as the standard year, has been discontinued, and starting with 1934, new index numbers have been compiled, with a revised and extended basis, taking 1930 as the standard year. Two curves are shown for 1934 in the chart, based on the averages of 1924 and 1930 respectively. The above figures for 1934 are based on 1930; corresponding figures with 1924 as base year were:—1st quarter, 110.3; 2nd quarter, 110.3; 3rd quarter, 106.0; 4th quarter, 116.9. § Figures not yet available.

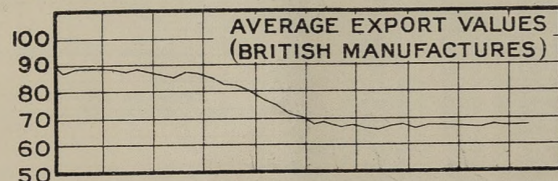
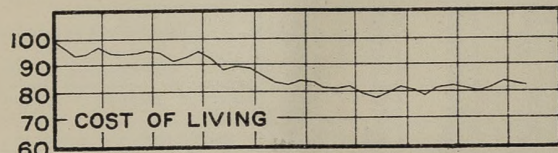
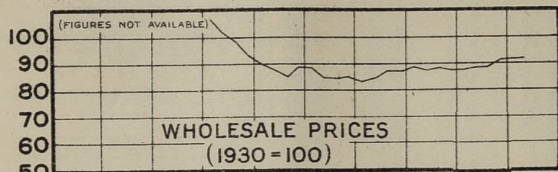


CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE AND EMPLOYMENT.

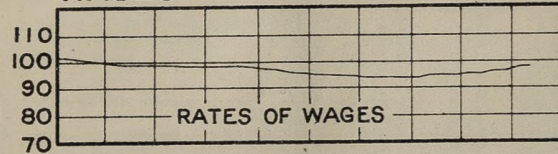
(EXCEPT WHERE OTHERWISE INDICATED AVERAGE FOR 1924 IS TAKEN AS = 100.)

1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

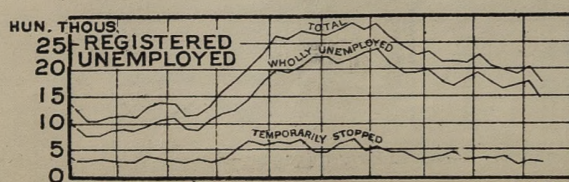
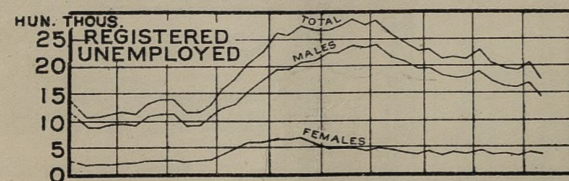
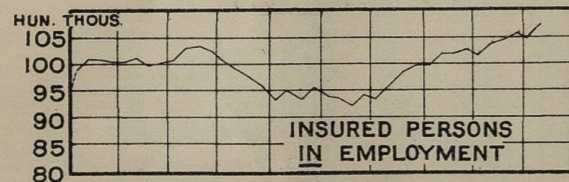
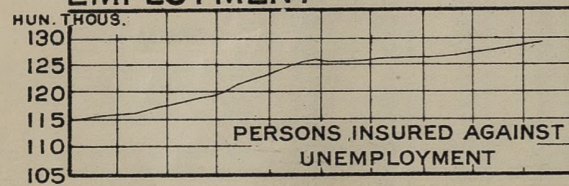
PRICES



WAGES



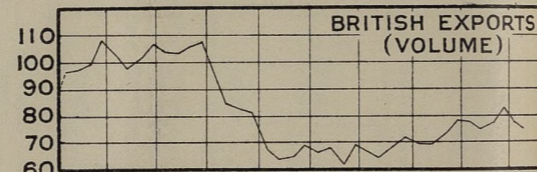
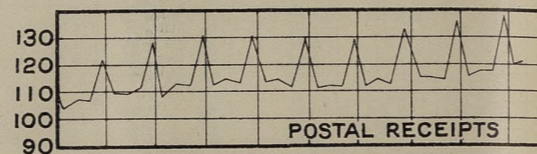
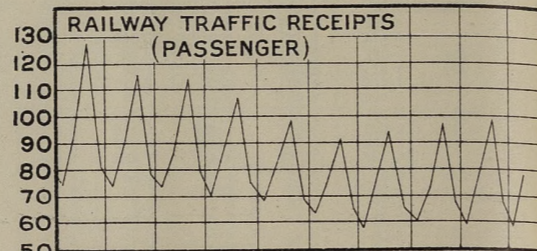
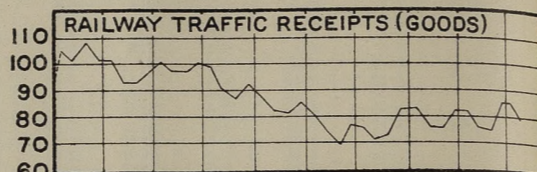
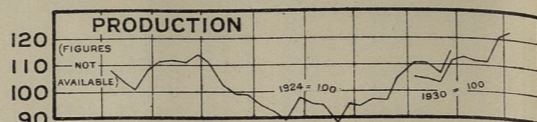
EMPLOYMENT



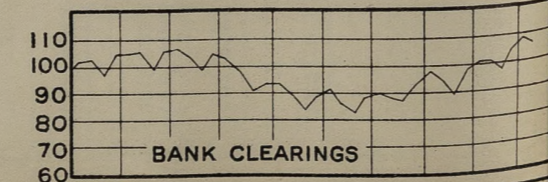
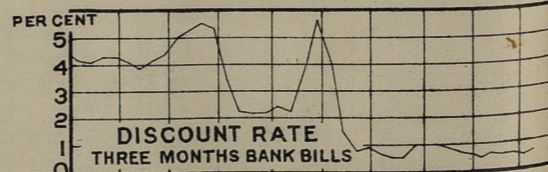
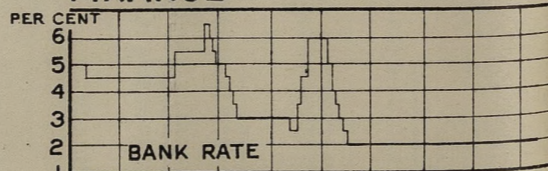
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

PRODUCTION AND TRADE



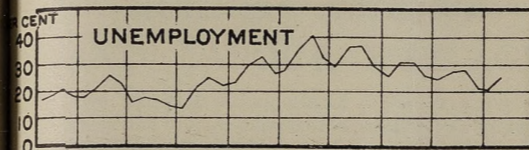
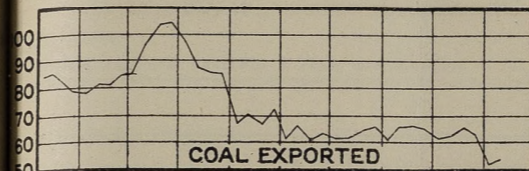
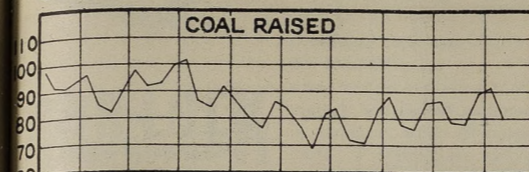
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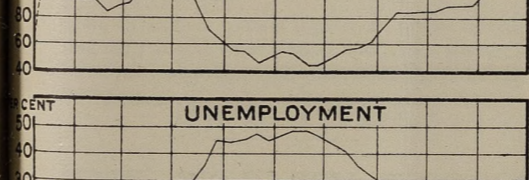
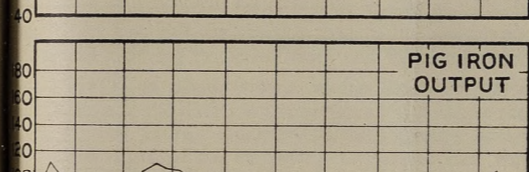
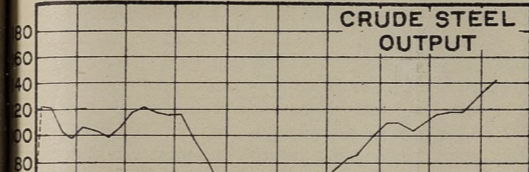
1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936

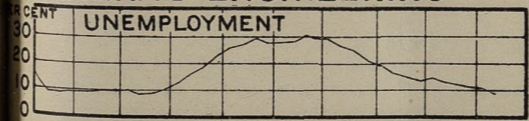
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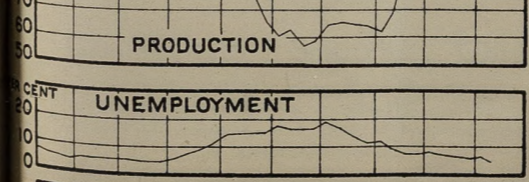
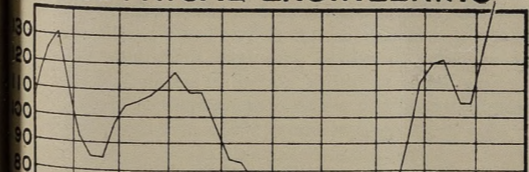
IRON AND STEEL



GENERAL ENGINEERING



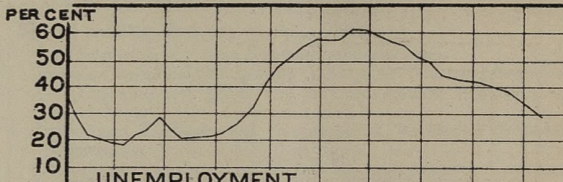
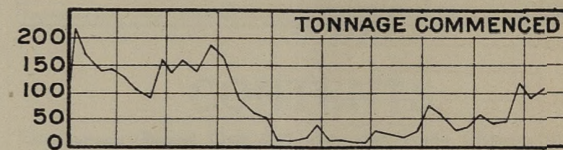
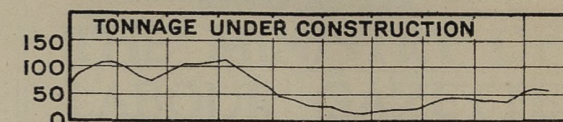
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



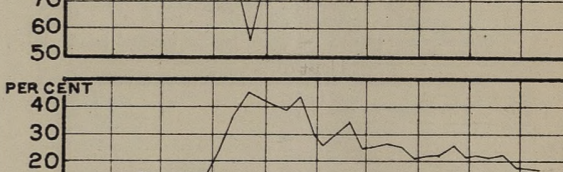
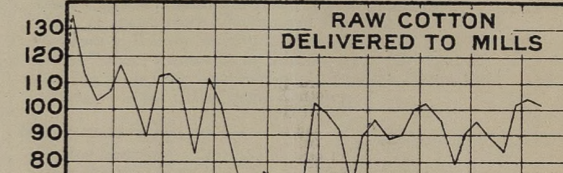
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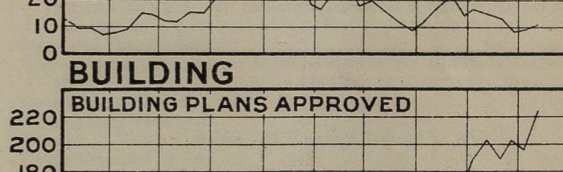
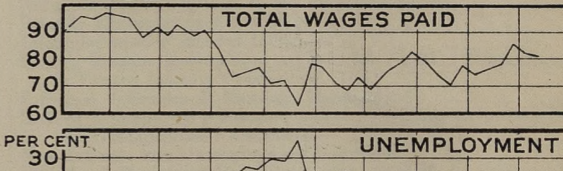
SHIPBUILDING



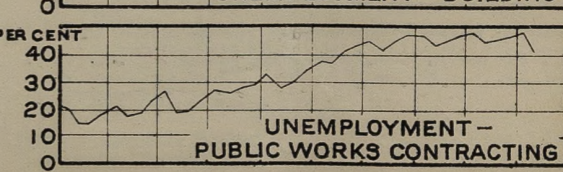
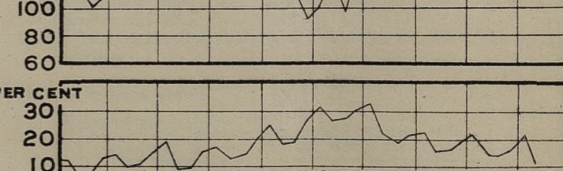
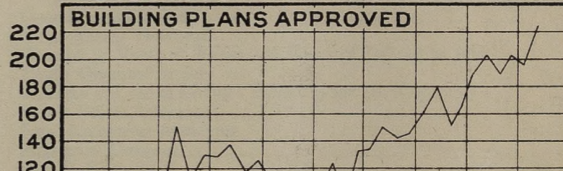
COTTON



WOOL



BUILDING



1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936