# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VoL. XLI.-No. 11.]
NOVEMBER, 1933.
[Price Sixpence Net.

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

## Employment and Unemployment.

Employment at 23rd October, 1933, showed a further improvement as compared with a month before.
Among workpeople insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed was $18 \cdot 1$ at 23rd October, 1933, as compared with $18 \cdot 4^{*}$ at 25 th September, 1933, and 21.9 at 24 th October, 1932. For males alone the percentage at 23rd October, 1933, was $21 \cdot 4$, and for females $9 \cdot 5$. At 25th September, 1933, the corresponding percentages were $21 \cdot 6^{*}$ and $10 \cdot 0$.*
Insured Persons in work in Great Britain.-It is estimated that at 23rd October, 1933, there were approximately $9,925,000$ insured persons aged 16-64 in employment in Great Britain. This was $44,000 \dagger$ more than a month before, and $537,000 \dagger$ more than a year before.

Numbers Unemployed (excluding Persons normally in Casual Employment).-At 23rd October, 1933, there were $1,854,290$ persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain who were out of a situation. This was 2,774 less than a month before, and 285,158 less than a year before. The total on 23rd October, 1933, included $1,551,856$ men, 46,223 boys, 221,510 women and 34,701 girls. It was made up of 526,950 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 989,540 applicants for transitional payments, 211,912 other insured persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments, and 125,888 uninsured persons.

Numbers Temporarily Stopped.-At 23rd October, 1933, there were registered as unemployed in Great Britain 274,325 men, 5,895 boys, 74,845 women and 2,604 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 357,669 was 35,848 less than a month before, and 151,254 less than a year before. It included 312,663 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 27,412 applicants for transitional paymeents, and 17,594 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.
Numbers Unemployed normally in Casual Employment. -At 23rd October, 1933, there were on the registers in Great Britain 85,348 men, 102 boys, 1,331 women and 13 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 86,794 was 648 more than a month before, but 11,841 less than a year before. It included 55,536 insured persons with claims for insurance benefit, 30,124 applicants for transitional payments, and 1,134 persons not in receipt of benefit or transitional payments.

Industries in which Principal Variations occurred.The improvement since 25th September, 1933, was most marked in coal mining, engineering, vehicle building,

[^0]shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the manufacture of metal goods, the textile trades (except artificial silk yarn and jute manufacture), the clothing industries (except hat and cap manufacture), the boot and shoe, pottery and glass industries, woodworking and furniture making, and certain food manufacturing industries.

On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the hotel, boarding house, shipping and road transport services, in the distributive trades, and, to a slight extent, in building and public works contracting. There was also some set-back in iron and steel (except pig iron), tinplate, and hat and cap manufacture.

## 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 October resulted in an increase of about $£ 3,950$ in the weekly full-time wages of 96,650 workpeople, and in a decrease of about $£ 180$ in those of 1,450 workpeople.

The great majority of the workers affected by increases in wages consisted of operatives in the textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries.

The changes so far reported in the ten completed months of 1933 have resulted in a net increase of nearly $£ 20,000$ per week in the full-time rates of wages of about 144,000 workpeople, and in a net decrease of about $£ 76,500$ in those of about 875,000 workpeople.

## Cost of Living.

At 1st November the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistios 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, as compared with 41 per cent. at 30th September, 1933 , and with 43 per cent. at lst November, 1932. For food alone the corresponding percentages were 26,23 and 25 respectively.

The rise in the index-number since 30 th September was mainly due to a general advance in the prices of eggs, and to increases in the price of milk in most districts.

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

## Trade Disputes.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in October was 21. In addition, 8 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, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9,700 , and the aggregate duration of all disputes in October was about 57,000 working days.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1933.



 drath and will theroupon becom must


 solvenco of the Fund and to provide for the repayment of the oeans
out of the mind
Provision is is made for the




PART II.-UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE. This part crantes a new Contral Authority, the Unemplomment Authorities their present duties in regard to trannitional paymence
and also the administration of out ratiord





 tration by the Board.
In order that the





 $\underset{\substack{\text { Inswranco. } \\ \text { IPrisons }}}{ }$

 quailiead if they had been insured contributors, aro oxcelude
the soope of the Board of the period of the disqualification.
Finance of the
 Exchoquer.

 reeeive their unemployment allowances







 Board will have power to make appropriate arrangementid with hooal
Authorities for the course to be completed by a limited spell of employment at the customary wares on work for the Authority,
a characeter and under conditions that will oomplete the training.


 Where an applicant, persisitently breaks the conditions, or


 The Duties of Local A Authorities.-It is a corollary to the echeme
that the Local Authorities will no longer have power to give ontidoor


November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.


 Amidial
Aminisitration.-The administration will be through the officers of

 toroe, invertigation into appliations mat be cerrnaty
the Board by offioers of the Local luthorities.

NEW INSTRUCTIONAL CENTRES FOR UNEMPLOYED MEN AT BILSTON AND AT RHEOLA.
A NRw typo of Instructional Contre for unemployed men has rocently
peen opened at Bilston, in South Staffordodire, to bo bollowed

e about 130 at Bilston, and 200 at Rheolia.






 t 18 and 50 will be eligigle, provided that they have been nemploged








ot bo produeing a proft for any privato porsondentaking; in will

 | ployment benefito or transitional payments to whioh they may be |
| :--- |
| enitited togesther with a personal allowanco of 2 as a week. A Packet |


Work wien oution an at did enires on fivo daysa weok. Men


## ANNUAL REPORT ON QUARRIES

 AND METALLIFEROUS MINES.EMPLOYMENT, OUTPUT, ACCIDENTS, etc. True Annual Report of F H. M. Chief Ingpector of Mines on the inspea-
tion of quarries and metalitifrous mines during the year 1932 has

 with matters afeecting the health and safety of the workers; but it autput and value of minerall, eto.
Disint


 $\underset{\substack{\text { simpicilion. } \\ \text { The Rep }}}{\substack{\text { mion }}}$




 avoiding them. The Repport also
tion, and other health questions.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 14.
 As stated in the issue of this Gazrrip for August, 1933 (page 309 ,
the Home
 Persons Act, 1933** with the oxception of section 19.1 , The Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 , is $a$ consolidation


 young persons is concermed.

Number of Children undir 14 Employbd.
 partioulars of the number of children under 14 emploged in various
ocuppations in their respective districts, distinguishing those who






## NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL

WORKERS IN 1932 AND 1933.





|  | Regular Workers. |  | Cassal Workers. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1933. | 1932. | 193 | 1952. | 1935. |  |
|  | 42,300 | 419,700 | 400 | 6, | 500,700 | 48,400 |
|  | 13,500 | 115,700 | 10,900 | 0,300 | 124,400 | 125,000 |
|  | 555,800 | 55,400 | 89,300 | 74,000 | 625,100 | 609,400 |
| Women and girls ... Total, all classes | 59,600 | 62,300 | 30,400 | 25,800 | 90,000 | 88,100 |
|  | 595,400 | 597,700 | 119,700 | 99,800 | 75,100 | 697. |

It will be seen that the increase ocourred mainly in the number
 ata na orer alas showed a smal increase of 2.600 or or 0.6 per cont.,
but tho number of regular male workers under 21 years of age
 foll by 2,700, or $4 \cdot 3$ per cent.



THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1933 CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT, 1923-1933.

 cope of the Acts are indicated in the
ployment Tahbes on page 412 of this issul
For the purpose of the statistics compiled from the working of
the AAts, "insured persons include persons in respecto of whom
the hhe Aots, "insured" persons include persons in respect of whom
unemployment books hhave been issued by the Ministry of Labour
and why are eithor in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are and who are either in insured employment, or, if unemployed, are
maintaining oontact with Employment Exchanges or have ceased
to do so within a alimited period.
The total number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive,
in Great Britan at the bopinning of July, 1933 , is estimated at
$12,620,000$ (including 147,000 persons insured under the Spocial in Great Britain at the bopinning of July, 1933, is estimated at
$12,620,000$ induding 147,000 persons insured under the Spocial
Schemes tor the bankino and insurane industres) For Great
Britais and Nher The following Table shows the growth in the insured population
of Great Britain and Northern IIreland from July, 12933, to uyly, 1933,
The index numbers have been calculated in the manner indicated ine thenex note on parse have been calculated in the manner ind entimated figure for 1927 for persons
aged 16 to 64 being equated to that for persons aged 16 and over in aged 16 to 64 being equated to that for persons aged 16 and over in
the same year, so sat to yield a continuous series of index numbers
covering the whole period.

| (Juar). | (Number |  | $\stackrel{\text { Yeal }}{\text { (Jul }}$ | Nomber | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agbi 16 amd ovzr. |  |  | AGRD 16 to 64. |  |  |
| ${ }_{1924}^{1923}$. ${ }_{1924}^{1924}$ ${ }_{1929}^{1926}$. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1000.0 \\ & 100 \\ & \text { 105 } \\ & \text { 105 } \\ & 1055 \\ & 105: 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |

Botween 1923 and 1928, although there were minor fuctuations
from year to year, the rate of expansion was fairly uniform, and amounted on the average to about 1.3 per cent.t.each yeara, of the
numbers insured in 123. In then thext thee years he tate of incease
was groatly accelerated, and between 1930 and 1931 it reached d 3.3 per
 amounted only to 0.3 per cent. of the 1923 numbers insured. In the
following year, viz., July, 1932 , to July, 1933 , the increase amounted following year, viz., July, 1932, to July, 1933, the increase amounted
to o. per centlaned in more detail below the smallness
of the inorease in the year $1931-32$ was due mainly to the effect of

 insured at Juty, 1933 , were also influenced to some extent by these
hhanges; but here is some evidence that a number of persons who were disqualified for benefit or transitional payments at the end of
1931 and the early part of 1932 retumed later to insurable employ-
ment.
For the purpose of examining the changes in recent years it
is deisirabbe to set out the figures for men, boys, women and girls
separately, as follows :-

|  | Date. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Insured at } \\ & \text { date in first } \\ & \text { column. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Increase ( }+ \text { ) or } \\ \text { Decrease ( }- \text { as } \\ \text { compared with a year } \\ \text { before. } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number. | Per Cent. |
|  |  |  | мву. |  |  |
|  |  |  | $$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 1 \cdot 3 \\ & \pm \begin{array}{l} 1: 3 \\ +3: 1 \\ +3: 6 \\ +1: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { July, } 1299 \\ " 1950 \\ " 1953 \\ \# 1935 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 4.5 \\ & \pm 4.5 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, 1920 } \\ & \# \text { 1930 } \\ & \# 1953 \\ & \# 1933 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Womes. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \pm 52,250 \\ \pm \\ \pm \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |
|  |  | $\ldots$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{ll}  \pm & 25,800 \\ \pm & 11,500 \\ \hline & 11,80 \\ \hline & 12,300 \\ \hline \end{array}\right\|$ |  |

depression will no doubt have tended also to reduce, in certain arres
the numbers of juveniles reaching 16 years secure insured employment during the yea
The Table shows that among The Table shows that among men the rate of increase steadily
accelerated from 1928 to 1931 , and in $1930-31$ the number insured
 In 1931-32 the increase fell to 138,300; and, although this was les
than that of the two preeding years, it was still greater than the
increase in $1928-29$. In $1932-33$ the increase fell further to 92,500
 and was thus sightly below the iigure for 1928-29, before the easior
benefit conditions introduced in 1930 induced the heavy inoreases
of the following to years
Among women the heaviest increase occurred in 1929-30, when

 sponding figure for 1929-30, but in $1931-32$ there was a decrease of
65,000 This wwas followed in $1932-33$ by an increase of $67,300-2$
figure above that for $1228-29$
The net chango, between The net change, between any two dates, in the numbers insured n the one sid and the number of exitants on the other. Usual
bout 75 per cent. of the new entrants are juveniles under 18 yea Wout 5 per cent. of the new entrants are juveniles uncer 18 ye
of age. The remaining 25 per cent. of new entrants cons
Imost entirely of adults from uninsured industries such most entirely of adults from uninsured industries such
agriculture and private domestio servico, persons who give up bue.
hess on their own account ; men discharged from the ness on their own account $;$ men discharged from trom the Forces ; person-
returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries $h$ he returning from abroad; and non-manual workers whose salaries hh
fallen below the r250 income limit. The re.entrants may be draw rrom the same classes, or mam ime person, ins.entrants may be drat an aealier dat
tho at the time of re-entry are attracted by relaxation of the co who at the time of re-entry are attracted by a relaxation of the con
ditions for the receipt of benefit. The oxitants consist of person Who pass out of insurarace through death or through reaching the ag
of 65 , through entering one of the classes from which adult entran and re-entranhts entering one of the classes from which adilt entran
Dur through retirement from employmen During the past six years there has heen no striking change in the
number of new entrants into insuranee, although since July, 1930
the figures have tended to show a decline. As might be expeoted number of new entrants into insurance, although since July,
the figures have tended to show a decline. As might be expeoted
this has been most marked among juenies under 18 years of gage
but in $1932-33$ the new entrant fifures for men also showed a decline, viz, from 91,050 in 1931-22 to 74,888 in the following year. Thi
deline may posibly be due in part the itproved position in
acriculture, and there may also have been some cheok to the number decline may possibly be due in part to the improved popsition in
agrinulture, and there may also have been some oheol to the numers
of non-manual workers entering insurance through reductions in of non-manual workers entering insuranco through reductions
salaries below the $£ 250$ limit.
show a figures for fegale new entrants this is sight ouncrease in the 1932-33 of the imprompement in employment in
the textile trades and the lighter industries. Prior to 1931-32 the textile trades and the lighter industries,
there had been a continuous decline sine 1928 .
The rate of exit through death and through
The rate of exit through death and through reaching age 65 has
probably not varied to any considerable extent, and it is clear there.
ore that the abnormal changes between 1929 and 1932 in the number fore that the abnormal changess between 1929 and 1932 in the numbers
within the sheme were the result of variations in the number passing out from other causes, or in
to both theso causes operating together
In the following
In the following Table the figures in each line represent, for males and females separately, percentages of the numbers insured at the
begining of they ear. Separate figures are not available for the
total number of exitants nor for the number 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 representin these items the utmost that can be done is to give a tigure representing
tho balanco of exitants over re-entrants. The Table relates to Grea
Britain only, and excludes Britain only, and excludes persons insured under Special Schemess
for thy years 1925-1927 the finures relate to persons aged 16 and
over, and for the years $1927-1933$ to persons aged 16 to 64 :-

 =

The Table brings out the substantial decline in the three years
$1928-1931$ in the net rate of exit after deducting teentrants, and its reversion in 1931-32, complete among women, but partian amo
men, men, to the proportions experienced in years prior to 1929.
$1932-33$ the exitat figures for mon show efurther rise towards
average for $1925-28$, while for women the rate of exit shows a fa average for $1925-28$, while for women the rate of exit shows a fall
as compared with that experienced in then ril 3 It it still however
slightly higher than that diselosed by the figures for the years 1928 slightly hig
to 1931.
So far as
So far as men are concerned the exitant figures since 1928 are no
doubt affected by the considerable reduction
yours and
 reversal of the outward flow previously experienced. There is ale
litto doubt that feover insured persons have entered busines
on their own


November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.
relaxations in the conditions for the reeeipt of unemployment
benofit These began to operate towards the end of 1922 .
The In March, 1930, the Unemployment Insurance Act of that
cear came into operation, and removed certain grounds of disullowance which had previously aceounted for a large proportion
if benefit disallowances. These included the provisions under which of benefit disallowances. These included the provivions under which
claimants were required to prove that they were genuinely seeking
liork, and had had a reasonable period of insurable employment work, and had equirea reasonable period of insurable employment
during the preceding two years. These ohanges immediately gave
denefit to many thousands of unemployed persons who had formerly during the preceding two years. These changes immediately gave
benefit to many thousands of unemployed persons whh had formerly
been disallowed ; thoy attraoted a renewal of olaims from large numbrs who had ceased to register at Employment Exchanges; and there
ample evidence that many married women, who in former year is ample evidence that many married women, who in former years
would have refrained from doing so, mado claimo to benfit,
whether as the result of the new conditions, or poosibly tin some whether as the result of the new conditions, or possibly, in some
measure, throgh the pressure of nemployment on other members
of their families. It is possible also that the increases in certain rates measire, through the pressure of unempioyment on other members
ff their families. It it possible also that the increase in certain rates
of beneft, introduced in March, 1930, may have had an influence in
the same direction.
the same direction.
on the other hand, in Oetober and November of 1931 important
ohanges in the Unemployment Insurance seheme came into operation unger in the Unemployment insurance scheme came int onsion of the Anomation
under Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Act of 1931, and of the Unemploy-
mont Insurance (National LConomy (No. ) Order, 1931. (Nese
had the effect of restricting the allowance of unemployment insurance ment Insurance (National Economy) (No. 2 Order, 193n. Nusese
had the offect of fresticting the ellowanco onemployment insuraee
benefit and transitional payments, and they particularly anfected benefit and transitional payments, and they particularly affected
claims by married womeny Under the Unemployment Insurance
(National Economy) (No. 1) Order, 1931, reductions were also mado claims by married women. Under the Unemployment Insurance
(INationa Eceonomy (No. I) Order, 1931, reductions were also made
in therate of benetit.
The effect of these chances on the numbers of insured persons
 the April, 1932, issue of this, GAzETTr. 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 the new conditions also had the effect of discouraging applications
for transitional papyentstand and laims by married women who did not
desire to lodge claims under the new conditions. Persons whose
 insured employment (as many of them did) or if, while remaining
unemployed, they continued to register at Employment Exchanges. unemployed, they continued to register at Employment Exchanges.
A considerable number, however, coased to atten at the Exchanges,
although their unemployment books remained lodged; and those who although their unemployment books remained lodged, and those who
appeared to have rotired froo insured employment were omitted
from the estimates of the insured population. Persons who had trom the estimates of the insured population. Persons who had
retired from employment and insuranceo and who did not exahange
their books would, of course, also be excluded. This undoubtedly
 exitants in 1931 -32 as compared with the three preceding years, and
the slighter movement in the same direction among men. It was
to be expected that the effect of these changes would be greater in to be expected that the effect of these changes would be greater in
the year in which they were introuced than in subsequent years,
and this is borne out by the figures for 1932-33. As compared with tnd this is borne out by the figures for 1932-33. As compared with
the average for the three years 1925 , before the relaxation of
benefit conditions introdued in 1929 and 1930 the net number of beneait conditions introduced in 1929 and 1930 , tho among women.
eeitants still shows a fall both among men and among
The reduced rate of exit among men as compared with 1925-28, in The reduced rate of exit among men as compared with 1925-2, in
spite of the new bene it and transitional payment onditions, is no
loubt the result of the factors indicated above; ; wihie among women the result of the factors indicated above ; medern development of the new and lighter industries
was doubtless had an influence.

Chanabs in Individual Industrites, 1932-33.
The changes in the estimated numbers of insured persons in the
various industry classififations represent the net result of the influence
of a number of factors of a number of factors.
On the one hand each
On the one hand each industry receives each year an inflow
Which is mado up of new entrants and re-entrants to unemploy-
hent insurance, and in a number of Which is made ap of new entrants and re-entrants to unomploy-
nent insurance, and in anumber of cases insured persons transfer
from other industries. On the other hand every ind untry erperieng trom other industries. On the other hand, every industry experienees
loss through death, retirement from employynent, the passing of
individuals out of the scope of unemployment insurance through



 reat Britain, the eetimated numbers of insured workpoople at
fuly, 1933, ind these tumbers, together with the new entrants and
and the net exitants during the year July, 1932, to June, 1933 ,
xpressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July,
W expressed as percentages of the estimated numbers insured at July,
Thise While preciso figures of the numbers who have transfrered
from ono industry to another during the year are not known, some
idea of the oxtent of tho her from one industry to another curing the year are not known, some
idea of the extent of the enet movement out of, or into, a particular
industry may be pathered by comparing its exitant fugre with
that for all industries combined. When the net exitants from a parthat for all industries combined. When the net exitants from a par-
tieularian industry have been at a areater rate than those from industry
as a whole while the rate of fresh entry has been approximately tieular industry have been at a greater rate than those from industry
as a whole, while the rate of rresh entry has been aproximely
the same, it may be concluded that there has been, in addition to
the the same, it may be ooncluded that there has been, in addition to
tho movement common to all industries, a net trenserence to other
industries, and vice versa. Corresponding statistics for the previons ind movement common to all industries, a net transference to other
industies, and vice evrsa. Correponding statisticic for the previous
seven years were published in the issues of this $G$ AZETTE for November seven years were published in the issues of this GAzETTE for November
of each year from 1926 to 1932 indlusive.
Separate figures are not given for gas, water and electricity supply Separate figures are not given for gas, water and electricity supply,
or for railway service, since in these cases the figures are influenced
the or for railway service, since in these cases the figures are influenced
ob the erranting of certicicates of exaeppion from unemployment in-
surance, and, therefore, are not entirely conclusive as a measure of expansiond, theorefore, are ane not entirely conclusive as a measure
The figures for new entrants show, as in previous years, important The figures for new entrants show, as in previous years, important
rariations between the different industries. The depressed indus-

- See page 457 of the December, 1931, lssue of this $G$ azrityl
tries attract comparatively few new entrants, while the expanding
industries as a rule show proportions well above the average.
Among the latter, the more important, in the case of men are the
 electical trades, hosiery and clothing manufacture, the bread,
bisouit, etc, and woodworking industries, printing, pubishing and
bookbinding, the distributive trades, bookbinding, the distributive trades, commercee and finance, and
the hotel, public house, restaurant, boarding-house and laundry se hotel, pubiic house, restaurant, boarding-house and laundry
services. Among women the electrical, musical instrument, and
food mand
restaurant serving industrice restaurant service, the distributive trades, and commeree and
finance show high proportions of new entrants. The exitant figures show that the movement of men out of the depressed trades has
continued. This is particularly the case with general and marine
 ment is shown wy the figures for pottery and earthenware manu-
facture, the ootton industry, artififial silk yamn manufacture, musical
instrument man facture, the cotton industry, artiticial silk y yarn manutact
instrument manufacture and public works ontracting.
The industries into which men have transferred from oth The industries into which men have transffrrera from other industries
include the manufacture of bricks, tiles and pipes, glass, chemicals,
 and lamps, watches, clocks, plate, ete., miscellaneons metal goods,
leather and leather goodss, rubber and paper, silk manufacture and
artificial sill wear leather and leather goods, rubber and paper, silk manufacture and
artificial silk weaving, the building industry, road transport, and
hotel, boarding-house, eto., services. There has been a further hotel, baarding-house, etco, services. There has been a further
appreciable decline in the number of women in general and eleo-
trical engineering in appreciable deciine in the number of women in general and elec.
trical engineering, in the ooton and wool textiol industrise, and
in artifcial silk yarn manufacture. Their numbers have increased,
. in artiticial silk yarn manuuacture. Their numbers have incereased,
however, in the pottery, glass, and chemicals ind ustries, im motor
vehicle, oycele and aireraft manufacture, in the electrical wiring,
 cable, apparatus, etc., industries, in the distributive trades, in the
boot and shoe, rubber, and food industries, and in the personal
services. services.
55 ind Thable on page 417 divides the wholio insured population into
5 groups. In the year July, 1932 June, 1903, there were not increases in the numbers of insured workers in 30 of thene
groups, as compared with increases in 28 in $1931-32,36$ in $1930-31$, groups, as compared with increases in 28 in $1931-32,36$ in 1930-31,
43 in $1929-30,47$ in $1928-29,32$ in $1927-28$, and 33 in $1926-27$.
The remaining 25 industry groups, with a net decrease in numbers The remaining 25 induutry groups, with a net decrease in numbers


The industries in which the rate of increase in 1932-33
the average for all industries taken together include:-
liscellaneons manufacturing industrie
Electric cable, apparatus, lamps, etce.... $\ldots \ldots$... $\ldots$...
Food manufacture other than bread, biscuits, cake,

Coke ovens and by-product wo
Cotels, boarding-houses, etco.
Hotels, boarding. houses, etc.
Watches,
Looal gove
Rubber
Totor veniieles, ․ÿles anc̈त̈ sircraift
Glass
Leather and leather goods
Suilding
Paper, eard
apor, cardboard $\dddot{0}$ boxes, $\ldots$ stationery, etc..
Boots, shoes, etc.
Silts, shoes, etce.
Silanuatacture and artificial silk weaving
Tailoring,
Brick tile, pipes, etc.
Distributive
Chemicals, paints, oils, etc.
iscellaneous metal goods. manufacture
Pottery, earthen ware, etc.
Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, eto.
anumature of metals, other than iron and steel and
timplates
$\ldots$
tinplates

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1933

Chanars between 1923 and 1933. Tho Table given on pages 418 and 419 indicates, by means of index
numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred numbers, the degree of expansion or contraction which has occurred
during the period of ten vears, , 923 -33, in the numbers of perrons
belonging to various industries, so far as indicated by the statistics
 to persons aged 16 and over, while for 1928 -33 they relate to persons
aged 16 to 64 inclusive. For the year 1927 estimates have been made
of the numbers a aed $16-64$ in each industry, of the numbers aged $16-64$ in each industry, , nd thesesestimates
have been used to provide a means of linking up the two series of figures on a comparabie basis.
The insured industries have
The insured industries have been classified undor nine groups, viz. :
fishing; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; building and con.
tracting in wis tracting; gas, water quarrelectricity supply; transport, communice tion, storage and distribution; commerce, banking, insurance and
finance; miscellaneous services; and national and local government.
Within Winatce; miscellaneous services; and national and local government.
numbers of of thesese grourp the the compons have indurtires in which the
numn a not increase during the numbers of insured persons have shown a net increase during the
ten years have been distinguished separately from those which have shown a net docrease, and within each of these two troups
they have been arranged in descending order of percentage increase.
The following Table shows, for each of the nine groups taken as
whole the estimated numbers insured whole, the estimated numbers insured aged $16-64$ at July, 1933 , and
the ostimated change between July, 1923 , and July of each of the years 1931,1932 and 19333, expresssed as a a precentage of the fifurues
for 1923 . The figures relate to Great Britain and Norther

Treland:| for 1923. Th |
| :--- |
| Ireland:- |



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 creased
building contracting, trantranport and years period, the numbers in
by orer 00 per by over 4 per cent., and those in the miscellaneous services by over
50 per cent. These groups together now include oover 7 pper cent.
of all insurred workers. The numbers in manufacturing industries however, , have increased ob only $5 \cdot 3$ per cent., while the numbers in in
nining and quarrying have dedined by 13.8 per cer mining and quarrying have declined by. 13.8 per cent.
In the mining and quarrying group, the industries
the production of stone, slate, chalk, sand and grasreve concoerned expanded
by 46 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 deelined by 16. . per prer
cent. In this section the mining of iron ore and ironstene has deelined cont. In this section the mining of iron ore and ironstone has declined
by 40 per cent., and in coal mining the numbers have deccined by
15.1 per cent. The manufact
Horke mantufucturing group includes just over sixix million insured
industries that among her industries. Within this group tho
in

 industries with nearly 24 million workpeople, and this seection
shows a contraction of 11.5 per cent. The overage sizo of the con-
tracted industries is therefore much larger than that of the expanded tracted dindustries is therefore much larger than that of the expanded
industrics. The great and vance in the electrical ltrades is hown in the Idustries. The great advance in the electrieal trades is shown in the
fact that in the wiring and oontractig industry the numbers have
increased by 140 per cent. since 1923 ; while in the manufacture
 of cable, apparatus, lamps, etc., and in electrical engineering, there
have been increase of over 75 and 50 per cent. respectively.
industries $w h i e h ~ s h o r ~$
thew an expansion well above the average consist idustries which show an expansion well above the average consist
largely of thoso ancillary Ho the building ind ustry), together with
thers engaged in the manufacture of domestic or personal reavisites uch as fuaniture, stataionerry, ane of domestic or personal requisites
pansion of the last mentioned is undoubtedry duments. The expansion of the last mentioned is undoubtedy due mainly to the the
development of broadeasting and gramophone manufacture. Artifial
devel silk yarn manufacture shows a reduction in the numbers. of innucied
workpeople since 1930, and silk manufacture and artificial silk venving an incorease since, 1932, silk manutatature and antintilicial silk
vined the numbers are still 91.9 and bined the numbers are still 19.9 per cent. above the 1923 figures.



pansion in $1932-33$ than in the whole of the three previous years
and tere were $38 \cdot 1$ per cent. more workpeople in the group in
1933 than in 1923 . Othe
steady Sther important industries in which the advance has been generally
tuady, and at arate above the average, include hosiery manufac.
turinting, publishbing, and bookbbindige
 industries and
manufacture.
The cotton
The cotton and woollen and worsted textile industries, "goneral
engineering, iron and steel manufacture, and shipbuilding and ship negneering, iron and steel manuracture, and shipbuilding and ship
repering are included in the group that has deelined in numbers.
Thesi industries show reduction in pers These industries show reductions in personnel varying from 40.2 per
cent. in pig iron manu facture to 10.7 per cent. in the cotton industry, cent. in pig iron manufacture to 10.7 per cent. in the cotton industry.
The building and contracting group showed a striking expansion in numbers, due very largely to the abnormal increase in
the contrating section between July, 1929, and July, 1931. Large the contracting section between July, 1922, and July, 1931. Large
numbers of men trom the coal mining, iron and steel, shipbuilding
and ship repairing industries of the dip and ship repairing industries of the depressed areas were transefrred
into this industry in those years. A decline in 1931-32 in the rate of expansion was followed by an actuacl contraction in 1932-33.
In the building industry the increase has been more gradual and les In the building industry the increase has been more gradual and less
marked
In the transport and distributive group the rapid expansion, in In the transport and distributive group the rapid expansion, in
rocent years, of omnibus bervices is reflected in the intrease by by
7.7 per cent. of the numbers in the tramway and omnibus servie while other road transport services show an expansion but silight less marked. The distributivive tradese continue to exhibit an atrikikn
hough somewhat decelerating increase in the numbers of their orkpeople. These three industry groups, together with shipping ser vice, show, as a whole, an increass o 58.1 per cent. OO the o ther hand,
he numbers in railway service show a substatatial decline. The insured orkpeople in this industry include only the non-permanent workers
 of 32.6 per cent. If the classes covered by certificates of exception
were included at both dates the deerease would be approximately 14 per cent. Dook and harbour derrease continues top spow anately 14
diligt
decrease in numbers and the aggregate decline since 1923 is 8.7 per
The insured workpeople in gas, water and dectricity supply also represent a part only of the total number of workers sin the group.
The insured section showe an increase of 10.8 per cent. since 1923
ndi $i$ the exxented clases were included it is probable that the herease would amount to about 18
 and Sports,", with an increase of 82.8 per cent., and in hotel,
public house, restanrant boanding house and club errice, with
an increase of 57 per cent. In commerce banking insurance and public house, restaurant, boarding house and club service, with
an increase of 57 per cent. In commere, banking, insurance and
finance there has been a minor increase of 9 per cent. nance there has been a minor mincrease of of 9 per cent.
In the National and
 the large reduction in temporary staffis down to 1930 . 19 ., Ine 19
and 1932 there was a slight increase, followed by a decreese in 19 again largely dua to seriduction inease, in tellowed by a decreary staffis. The figures
ato
Local Government, which show Local Government, which show an increase of 57.4 per cent., have probably been inflated by the inclusion of a number of worke
engaged on works specially undertaken for the rolief of unemploymen
The heaviest increases in The heaviest increases in this serviceo cocurred botweon 1929 and 1933
at the same time as the large increase in public works contracting It is worthy of note that, taken as a whole, the industries whic have expanded since 1923 now include nearly two and a half times a
many insured workpeople as the contracted industries. pany insured workpeople as the contracted ndustries. They have e
panded to the extent of 378 per cent. of the numbers induded
therein in 1923 The oontracted ind therein in 1923. The contracted industries now include just under
3 million insured workpeonle and the decline in their numbers in 17 milion insured workpeople, and the decline in their numbers
17.5 per cent. of the figures for 1923 . The percentage dedine in
these industries in the ergreget. was. of the industries in the aggregate was greater in $1932-33$ than in an,
of the other years under revieve
It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of tho total insured population in comparade the relative proportions of the
tries in 1923 and 1933 . These are as follows :-
Relative Proportions of the total Insured Population incluted in certain
large groups of Industries in 1923 and 1933.


November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.





 contracting, and the manufature of bricks,
oto, have also increased their proportions.

Coal Mretric.
As already indicated, the decreass in the number of insured persons dassiled as belonging to the coal-mining industry continued during
the year anded June, 1933. This decline first appeared in the year
1924-25, and since Julv, 1924, the numbers in the industry Britain have declined by over 16 per cent. Since July, 1927, there
hes been a net decrease of 140,350 in the numbers of inevred has been a net decrease of 140,350 in the numbers of insured work-
people aged 16 to 64 in the industry. The deorease, which in $1931-32$ people agounted to 1,920, as compared with 2,620 in $1930-31$,
orly
rose to nearly 21,000 in 1932-33. The accelerated decline in the rose to nearly 21,000 in 1932-33. The accelerated decine in the
pant year is due in part to a fall in the number of new entrants
and of transfers from other industries, doubtless the result to some and of transfers from other industries, doubtless the result to some
extent of the general improvement in employment in other industrios, and in part to an increase in the numbers who have passed

nut of insurance. The number of persons transfrring from coal | mining |
| :--- |
| years. |

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved
urring the year from coal mining to o ther industries, and also in the ontrary direation spom coal mining to other industries, and steps were agise taken in oonection with
ho exchange of Unem ployment Insurance books this year to obtain
 The result is shown in the Tabbe in the next column, which gives an
industrial anallysis of the transfers reocrded on unemployment books industrial analysis of the transfors recorded on
exchanged in the months July to September.
 Between the end of June, 1932, and the end of Juno, 1933 , the
number of whe earners on o olliery books fell from 804,782 to 764,590 ,
or by 40,192 , and this will include the decline already referred to to of or by 40,192 , and this will include the deoline already referred to, of
about 21,000 in the estimated numbers insured, and an increase of
13,000 in the numbers of insured persons recorded as wholly un. employed.
The numbers of insured persons recorded as wholly unThe new entrants into insurance during the year $1932-33$ in the
coal-mining industry numbered 22,478 , and 5,872 persons transferred
thereto from other thereto from other industries. The gross departures from the industry from all causes between July, 1932 , and June, 1933 , must thereforor
have numbered not less than 49,340, as compared with 36,596 in the preceding year, 61,360 in $1930-31$, and 80,287 in $1928-29$.
The degree of ohange in this industry during the past nine years has The degree of change in this industry during the past nine years has
not beem uniform throughout ald districts. In the Kent coaldold
the numbers have risen rapidty since July, 1926, from approximately the numbers have risen rapidily sinco July, 1926, from approximately
2,000 to 6,900 . All the thher areas show deceases over two nine-gear
periods. The rato of net deeline in these areas has been greatest periods. The rate of net deoline in these areas has been greatest
in Gloucester and Somerset, and Lancoshire and Cheshire, and
ind Ie Gloucester and somerset, and Lancashire
District figurires and Derbssire given in the Table below.
-Great Battatr.

| EstImated Number <br> of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 aged 16 inclusive. |  | Index Number of Insured Persons ( $1923-100)$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Aged 16 and over. |  |  |  | Aged 16 to 64 Inclusive. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sulv, | July, | ${ }_{\text {July }} \begin{aligned} & \text { Julvt } \\ & \text { 120. }\end{aligned}$ | July, | July, | ${ }_{\text {Julv, }}^{\substack{\text { Julv }}}$ | Suly, | July, | July, | July, | July, | July. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,164,190 \\ & 1,062,770 \\ & 137,420 \end{aligned}$ |  | $101 \cdot 3$ $1011 \cdot 6$ $101: 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \cdot 2 \\ & 99 \cdot 6 \\ & 98 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 98 \cdot 6 \\ 98,6 \\ 96 \cdot 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \cdot 5 \\ & 977 \\ & 92: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 92 \cdot 4 \\ & 98 \cdot 5 \\ & 88 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 89 \cdot 1 \\ \text { so. } \\ 81 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 88 \cdot 7 \\ & 889.5 \\ & 81 \cdot 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 38 \cdot 8 \\ 87.5 \\ 81 \cdot 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 87.6 \\ 877.5 \\ 80.5 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{8}^{85 \cdot 9}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Chanars in Geographioal Distribution.
opulation has been dealt with in the surveys published in in the
onane in the geor Tovember issues of this GAZETTR since 1927, and in the issue for
December, 1926. The analygis of the industrial changes given
 insured persons have deolined have been mainly coal mining, the
heary iron and steel industries, and, latterly, tho 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 pocpulation has necessarily involved a corresponding, geographical
hange. The following Table shows the changes since 1923 in change. The following Table shows the changes since 1923 in
the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which number of insured persons in each of the Divisions
tration of the Unem for the purpose of the adminisent Insuranee Actas tration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are
oxdusive of persons insurde under the Special Schemes for the
Banking and Insurance Industries, for which a geographical analysis Banking and Insu
is not available. Exoludina Speclal Sohbmes.)

| Division. | Estimated Numberof Insured Persons aged 16 and over. |  |  | Estimated Number <br> of Insured Persons <br> inclusive. |  | Index Number of Insured Persons ( $1923=100$ ). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Aged 16 and over. | Aged 16 to 64. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | July, 1923, | July, |  |  | July 1927. | July, 1933: | Julv, | July, | July, 1926. | July, | Suly, | July, | July, | July, | July, 1932. | July. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,403 | 12,004 | 11,657 | 12,736 | 101.2 | 103.2 | 104.5 | $105 \cdot 3$ | 106.1 |  | 110.8 | $114 \cdot 1$ | 114.4 | 115.0 |

400
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1933.

It will be eseen from this Table that until July, 1929, the numbers
of insured persons in the Southern Section of the country (including
 increasing at a much higher rate than in the other Divisions (in
Wales the figures showed an absolute decline between July, 1927 ,
and July, 1292). During the two years $1927-1929$ the numbers
ind insured in the Southern Seetion increased by 261,000 and in the
Northern Section by only 40,000 . 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. In these two years she numbers
insured in the Southern Section increased by 367,000 , while the insured in the Southern Section increased by 367,000 , while the
numbers in the Northern Section, including Wales and Northern Irelands, inoreased by 305,000 .
This, apparente arrest of the movement from North to South was
attributale largely to the retion within the sheme of unemplog-
ment insurane in teas ment insuranee, in areas shere unemployment was eheary, of numbers
of persons who otherwise would have passed out of the scheme if
隹 the changes in the conditions for the receipt of benefit introduced
by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930, had not been made On the other hand there was a decline in 1931-32, in the Midand
and North-Western Divisions, and this was due to the passing out of insurance of persons (sainly married women) who had been unable
to otbain benefit, or who had refrained from loding claims, under
the new conditions introduced in October and November of 1931. the new conditions introduced in October and November of 1931.
Some part of the deoline in Scootland in that year may have been due
to the same cause.
The figures for July, 1933, again indicate a more rapid growth of
the insured population in the southern Section of the country; but the insured population in the Southern Section of the country; but
the difference in the rates of expansion in the four Southern Divisions
on the difference in the rates of expansion in the four southern Divisions
on the one hand, and in the Northern Divisions and Wales on the
other, is, on the whole, not so marked between 1929 and 1933 as between 1923 and 1929. This is most notiecable in the oase of
Wales, where an absolute decline, between 1923 and 1929, of 2.4 per cent. of the numbers insured was followed by an increase
between the later date and 1933 of 6.4 per cent., no doubt asa
result of the depression in areas to which workers from Wales Detween the later date and 1933 of 6.4 per cent., no doubt as
result of the depression in areas to which workers from Wales
had been transfering in the earlier period. The spread of the had been transferring in the earlior period. The spread of the
depression since 1929 to areas which formerly were relatively
prosperous has necessarily tended to slacken the rate of change prosperous has necessarily tended to slacken the rate of chang.. A
comparion of the corresponding numbers of insured persons in
cmporiment comparison of the corresponding numbers of insured persons $i$
employment obtained hy deducting the numbers recorded a
unemployed from the numbers insured, shows that between
from mid-1927 and mid-1929 the numbers in tho Southern Sectio
rose by by 27.000 , while in the Northern Section they fell by
53 , 53,000 . Between mid-1929 and mid-1931 the numbers in th
Southern Section fell by 151,000, while in the Northern Seatio Sounell be 718,000. The net change between 1927 and 1931 thus
they fented
amounted to $a$ rise of 76,000 in the Southern Section and a fall of amounted to a rise of 76,000 in the Southern Section and a fall of
771,000 in the Northern Section and Wales. Between mid-1931 and
mid-1932, when the depression extended
 improvement in the textile industries, the numbers in the Southern
Section fell by 51,000 and in the Northern Section by 50,000
 this marked improvement in the Northern Section is the result
mainly of the increase in employment in the heavier metal industries
the building industry and the textile trades, since Januery Over the whole period 1927 to 1933 the numbers ine employment roses
by 24,000 in the Southern Section and foll by 630,000 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 indlude 26.8 per area lyingo $\begin{aligned} & \text { now include } 26.8 \text { per cent. of the insured population, as compare } \\ & \text { with } 24-2 \text { per cent. in 1923. At July, } 1933 \text { the Southern Sectio } \\ & \text { at }\end{aligned}$
 cent. in July, 1923. While the increase for the whole of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland in the ten years (exelusivo of speeial schemes) is
15
 Southern Section is 19.7 per cent.; and the einerease in tho Northern
Section (includin Wables and Northern Ireland) is only $5 \cdot 0$ per cent
In the following Tables a list is is given of the more important indus. In the following Tables a list is given of the more important indus
tries in which there has been an incease in the numbers insured din
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
res ther then in the greater than in the North. (Because of the exclusion of persons aged
65 and over from the sheme of unemployment insurance as from
January January, 1298, figures for person
for the whole period since 1923.)

In the electrieal and motor vehicle industries, the ex
(a) Industries showing an inerease in the numbers insured in the
Southern Section, and a decrease in the rest of the country.

| Industry. | Southern | Northern |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |



| Industry | Southern | Northern |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\text { Dis }}{\text { Dist }} \text { Hot }$ | + 233,980 | + 197,770 |
| hoise, Club, eto, Service ... ... |  |  |
|  | 46,830 38,060 | ( ${ }^{50}$ |
| Coycoies and Aircraft | 25,900 |  |
| Mrinting Publithning gand book bpodining | + |  |
| nelires, yeling and Dry cleaning |  |  |
| Professional Services |  | + ${ }^{\text {9,260 }}$ |
| niture, UTholstery, ett. |  |  |
| Ind ustries not separately spec |  |  |
| Heal wring and Contracting |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Paper and Paper Boart Making }}$ | + 6,440 | 5,7800 |
| ves, |  |  |
| Carchoard boxes Paper Bags and St | c, ${ }_{\text {c, } 260}$ |  |

The industrial analyses of the whole insured population furnish ${ }^{8}$
sunfficiontly ycurate indication of the long.term trend of changes in
.
 rences in the intensity of unemployment in different industries and
different areas, and these did not dovelop at the same point of time
in every case. Moreover, the numbers inewred and the
 recorded as unemployed have been affected by changes in the condi-
tions for the receipt of unemployment beneft, and there have been
rariations as between different industries and areas in the Variations as between
these latter influences.
These formen
in emposoymantont, and it is is therofofore proposed to publish in an ersans issua of this GAzErTx an artiele similar to that on pagee 446 to 448
of the


MONTHLY PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1932, TO JUNE, 1933 THE numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, a
the ond of October in respect of the previous July. During the
year July year July, 1932, to June, 1933 , the number of insured persons
aged 16 to 64 increased by about 77,000 in Great Britain and
75,000 in 75,000 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These increasea
obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, year, and pulished
in in previous issues of this GAzzrTM, accordingly, require
adjustment. The available information suggests that the
increase in the numbers ine incease in the numbers insured was more or less uniform throughout
the year, and the mether the year, and the monthly adjustments have been made on that
basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Indusutries, numbering approximatoly 147,000 for
Great Britain and Northern Trelond, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, aro included in the figures.

## 



ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1924-1933. givurks have been published from time to time in this GazEri
giving estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employmen giving estimates of the numbers of insured persons in employmen
in Great Britain (see, for example, page 243 of the July, 1933, issue)
. The information now available as to the numbers of unemploymen books exchanged during and since July, 1933 , shows that some
revision is required in the estimated numbers of insured persons for revision is required in the eetimated numbers of insured persons for
eanh month from August, 1932, to September, 1933, incousive, on
which the monthly estimates of the numbers of insured persons in which the monthly estimates of the numbers of insured persons in
employment were based; and the revised estimates of the numbers
insured and the numbers in
 the following Table, are so
estimates previously published.

November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

The Table gives average figures for each year from 1924 to 1932, ,
logether
with Cogether with monthy figures for 1031 to to 1933 . The rifurese in tho last column have been obtained by deducting,

 and other
and roognies $d$ " holididys.



INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION sIXTY-fourth session of the governing body. Trip Geverning Body of the International Labour onfice held its


 Hayday, of the General Council of the Trades Union Congrese. The Governing Body decied to to place upon the agenda of the
International Labour Conferene, 1935:-
(i) Unemployment of young persons.
(iii) Rerriting of nitive labour.
(ii) Holideys with
(iii) Hoidays with pay.

The question of the revision of the Convention concoerning the
 reaponsible positionson onanagement and the variation of the period
during which employment is prohibited.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND
RELIEF MEASURES OVERSEAS.
BELGIUM.




 amount of which may in no cose exceed the basis unemployment
allowance payable by the National Emerrgenc Fund after statutory












 of their oun faimiliaser eridining yith
to this last provision are admitted


 of the amount of wages lost, a loss of one.sith of the weelly wag
being emuvivent to one dyys being equiralent to one day's unemployment.

ZECHOSLOVAKIA
In virtue of an Enabling Aot of 9th June, 1933, which gives the
Government power to issue Emergency Decrees, a new Decree wa




 unmarried persons sith one dependant, and three times the amoun



 one years membership.
The emerrenery bend

 benefit were formerly included. Other amendments include provisions
for the stricer control and supervision of persons claiming unem-
ployment benefit.


SWITZERLAND.
A Decree of the Federal Assembly, dated 5th October, 1933 , and
issued under an Act of 17 th October, 1924 , extends to the year 1933
the increased rate of Federal subsidy payable to unemployment insurancee funds in in of Fustrieral in whbichy phempableyment unemploymment
 increased subsidies are not to exceed 43 per cent. of the total daily
benefit taid in the ase of joint mutual and pubbic funds and 38 per
cent in the a is subject to theo oondition that the cantoraase and tom comunal subsidides are not reducedi The industries affected include the embroidery
industry, the silk and cotton industries, watch and clock making,
metal and engineering and buildding industry, the silk and cotton indus
metal and engineering and building.

CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Iv the issues of this GazeTre for August and September, 1933,
(pages 882 and 388 ) particulars were given of tho principal provisions
ond (pages 2 ad and of fir particuars were given of the principal provisions
of the ocdes of competition approved by the President of the
United States for the cotton and wool textiol industries. Beow are
summarised the provisions relating to hours of labour waves and United States for the cotton and wool textile industries. Below are
summarised the provisions relating to hours of labour, wages and
other working conditions laid down in codes approved by the other working conditions laid down in codes approved by the
President tof the United States for anumber of other industries, vizi,
motor manufacturing, electrical goods, shipbuilding and repairing, motor manufacturing, electrical goods, shipbuilding and repairing,
iron and steel, petroleum procucino, refining and distribution, lumber
and timber products, and boot and shoe manufacturing.

Hours of Labour.
Motor Manufacturing. The averago hours of work of all manual
Workers must, in general, not exceed 35 a weekk over the priod
during which the code is effective the hours of work of individual employees must as far as possible conform with this average, and in no case may they exceed it by more than 3 per cent. Provided that
na a werage working wek of 55 hours is maintaind, persons may be
amployed for not an average workking week of 35 hours is maintained, persons may be
omployed for not more than 48 hours, worked on not more than six
days a week. Persons engaged tin the preparation, care and
 restricions; but their hours of work must not exceed 42 a week
averaged on an annual hasis. Clerioal and other salaried employees
in reeeipt of less than 35 dolars more than 48 hours in any one week, nor for more than an average of
40 hours a week over the period during which the code is in force. Electrical Goods,- Under normal conditions, manual workers may
not be employed for more than 36 hours a week and clerical employees, with the exception of executive, supervisory and administratives, mployees and certain classes of salesmen, may not be employed for
more than 40 hours a week. These limitations do not apply to those branches of the industry which are subject to temporary seasonal
demands, nor do they apply in oases of emergeny
hower, domands, nor do they apply in cases of emorgency; however,
employers are required to submit to the NNotional Recovery
Admininistrator, at the end of each month, a raport showing the Administrator, at the the of each month, a report showing the
extent to which the normal maximum hours of work have been
exceeded on account of such exceptional circumstances. Shhipbuilding and Repairing.-The code for this industry establishes
different maxima for persons engaged upon merchant work and government contracts. On the former class of work, no worker paid
by the hour may be employed for more than 36 hours a week, veraged over a period of six monthk, or for more than 40 hours in
any one week. $\mathrm{On}^{2}$ goverument work, on the other hand, the any one week. On government work, on the other hand, the
maximum limit is 3 hours a week. Exemption trom theserestrictions
may be permitted for a period of six months in the case of persons may be permitted for a period of six months in the case of persons
employed in the designing enginering, mould loft and order
epore empartments and otherre engaged in the preparation of plans and the
dordering of materials for new vessels, subject to the approval of the ordering of materials for new vesselk, subject to the approval of the
"planing and fair practice ommitteo for the industry and to the
condition that the hours of work of such persons shall not exceed condition
48 a week.
Iron and Steel-As far as practicable and as long as qualified
workers are avaiablate, no employer may permit any person in his
employ (with the evee employ (with the exception of persions sacting in executive, supenverisory
and technical oapacities and persons amployed upon emergeny work) and technical oapacities and persons employed upon emergency workz
to work for moro than 4 hours a week, averaged over a period of
six months, or on more than six days or for more than 48 hours in any one week. As soon as any undertaking is operating at 60 per cont.
of capacity the eight.hour day is to be established for all workers,
with the exception of those already referred to perne
Petroleum.-In the producing and refining branches of the industry,
manual workers, with one minor exception, may not be employed for
more than 72 hours in any consecoutive 14 days, nor for more than more than 72 hours in any consecotivive 14 days, nor for more than
16 hoors in any two days, while ilerical omployees man not be
employed for mort whan 40 hours a week. In the wholesale distribution branch of the industry, no persons may be employed for more than 40 hours a week. Persons employed at garages and filling
stations selling petrol to the publio may not be employed for more
than 48 hours a week. Exeeutive and supervisory staffs are exempted stations seling petrol to the pubiic may
than 48 hours a wek. Exectutive and supe
from any restriction upon working hours.
Lumber and Timber Products, - A general limit of 40 hours a week is
satablished, with certain exceptions: thus established, with certain exceptions: thus, persons occupying
executive and supervisory positions and certain others are wholly
exempted, while, with the sanction of the competent code administra tive agency, persons sngaged in seasonalo ocoupations may be employed
for 48 hours a week (in some eases longer), subject, however, to the
provis proviso thans the average home ous of of oron of such sh
year shall not exceed the standard schedule. Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.- The general maximum for both
manual and olerical workers is fixed at 40 hours a week, but an extension to 45 hours a week is permitted during any eight weeks in a six months' period. Persons in managerial and supervisory capacities
earming mor than 53 dollars a weel and workers on continious
processes, frremen, eleaners, etc., are exempted from these provisions

Minthum Rates of Pay
Motor Manufacturing.-The minimum rates of wages range from
40 to 43 cents an hour for manual workers and from 14 to 15 dollars
a week for clerical and salaried workers, secording to the loealits a week for clerical and salaried workers, according to the locality the same number of apprentices and learners and women not doing
below the general minima for manual weor paid at rates $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Electrical Goods, - No manual worker may be paid less than
40 cents an hour unless the hourly rate for the same casss of laboor
on 15th July 1929 was less than 40 cents, in which case the rate paid on 15th July, 1929 , was less than 40 cents, in whicincase the rate paic
must not beless than that in force at the date mentioned, and in no
event lese must not be less than that in force at the date mentioned, and in n
event less than 32 cons an hour. A limited number of learner
however, may be paid at rates 20 per cent. below the ordinary mine however, may be paid at rates 20 per eent. below the ordinary minima
All other workers, with the exception of commission salesmen, must be
paid at the rate of not less than 15 dollars a week, subject to a All other workers, with the exception of commission salesmen, must b
paid at the rate of not less than 15 dollara a week, subject to
deduction of 20 per cent. in the case of office boys and learners. Shipbuilding and Repairing.-The minimum hourly rate Shipbouilding and Repairing--The minimum hourly rate of wages
for all workers, except apprentices and learnurs and causual and
inciental labor, is fixed at 4 cents in the north and 35 cents in the
south. As rus. south. As regards the eategories excepted from this genera
provision, it it provided that leamers and apprenticos shall be pai
at not less than the established minimum rotes at not less than the established minimum rates after two years
employment, and that casual and inciodental labour (hiih must no
exceed 8 per cent. of the total number of skilled and semi-skilled Iron and Steel. The minimum hourly rates for unskilled labour
established by this code vary from 35 to 40 cents in 19 out of 2 districts i
the minim the aortant iron and steel distriets are included in the largege group.
imper
Piece rates, it is provided, must be so fixed as to yield, at the averag Pieco ratese, it is provided, must be sofixed as to yield, at the averag
rate of performance, at each plant, not less than the minimum rat
established by establishod by the code for unstidled labour, while those workers
whose hourly rates of pay at llth July, 1.a33, were higher than the
then prevailing rate for unskilled labour are in general to have the then prevailing rate for unskilled labour are, in general, to have the
rates incereased by at least 15 per cent. Apprentices and learners a
excluded from these provisions. Petroleum.- -I the producing and refining branch, the minimum
rates of wages for workers other than olerical employees range from
45 to 5 2 conts an hour. In the wholesale distribution branch, the 45 to of tents won hour. In the wholesale distribution branch,
buth manual and lorerical, are to receive not les
than 40 to 47 cents an hour, according to locality; and the sam rates apply to the clerical workers in the producing and refinin
branch. On the retail distribution side of the industry, the minimy weekly rates of pay of garage and service and filling station employees
are fixed at at 14 and 15 dollars a week, according to size of town, for aro fixed at 14 and 15 dollars a week, according to size of town, fo
towns of 2,500 inhabitants and over, and at somewhat less fo
fond smaller towns. As regards skilled workerss, the amount of differenc
oxisting between the rates for skilled and unskilled workers o
Ist July, 1929 , is to be maintained Lumber and Timber Products.- Minimum hourly rates for bot
pieco and time-workers are to range from 23 to 50 cents, accordin
to the locality and the variety of wood handled, and the amount to the locality and the varietto of wood handled, and the amount of
difference formerly existing betweon the wages of the highor-paid
workers and the lowest-paid is to be maintained. Boot and Shoe Manufacturing.- The minimum hourly rates
established by this codo rango from 35 to $37 \frac{1}{2}$ conts an hour in the case of men and from 30 to 32 t cents an hour for women, according to
the oloality; but tit is provided that where women do substantially
the same work as men they the same work as men they must be paid at the same rates. Piece
workers must be paid at least the minimum hourly rate for time
workers. workers.

Other Labour Provisions.
The employment of minors below 16 years of age is prohibited in
all of theso oodes, and, in the lumber and timber products industry
 years is also strictly limited. Each code incorporates, in complianc
with that provisins of the National Industrial Recover Act, a
explicits tatement of the workers' right to organise freely to explicit statement of the workers' right to organise freely, to engage
collective bargaining, and to enjoy immunity from coorcion on
 organisation as a condition of employment, In one instance only
that of the motor industry, the inclusion was approved of
supplementary clause asserting the right of employers to engage supplementary clause asserting the right of employprs to engage
retain and promote their employees on the basis of indivial merit
without regard to their retain and promote their employees on the basis of individual merit,
without regard to their membership or non-membership of any
organisation. Similar clauses included in certain other codes
colt organisation. Similar clauses included in certain other codd
subseaunounty sumbitted for paproval were ordered by the President
be deleted, lest they lead to "confusion and misunderstanding." Codes of fair compeotition have confusion now misen mapproverstand for a lar. number of different industries including, apart from those alread
mentioned in this and previous articles, the glass container industr) textion machinery manafacturing indusstry, booilre manking industr
retail timber and building materials ind nstry, bituminous coal mining industrry, lace manufacturing industry, banking and retail
distribution.

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER

GENERAL SUMMARY
ENPLoymavr at 23rd October, 1933, showed a further improvement
as compared with a month before. The improverent was most
and
 ship-repairing, the manufacture of metal goods, the extile trades,
(exceot artificial silk yarn and jute manufacture) the clothing indus-
 and glass industries, woodworking and furniture
food manufacturing industries.
On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the hotel and On the other hand, the seasonal decline continued in the hotel and
ooarding house, shipping, and road transport services, in the the
distributive trades, and to a slight extent in buiding and
phbie listributive trades, and to a slight extent in building and pubic
orks contracting. There was also some set-back in iron and steel worket pig iron), tinplate, and hat and eap manufacture.
(except In the South of England employment showed a slight deline,
but was still fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midlands it but was still fair to moderate on the whole. In the Midand it
continued to improve, and was moderate. There was a further
improvement also in the Northern Counties of England, but employcontinued to improve, and was moderate. There was a further
improvementalaso in the Northern Counties of England, but emply--
ment in those aroas was still bad. It contined bad also, thongh
. ment in those aroas was still bad.
improving silightly, in Scotland and in
showed a decline and was very bad.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.
Among the workpeople, numbering approximately $12,88,000$,
nsured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern




 At 23rd October, 1933, the number of persons on the Registers of
Emploment Exxhanges in Graert Britain was $1,854,2$ Ber wholy
unemployed, 357,669 temporarily stopped, and 86,794 normally in
 less than a month before, and 448,253 less than a year before. The
total included $1,911,529$ men, 52,220 boys, 297,688 women and
37, ,18 girls
The persons on the Recisters included 895,149 insured persons The persons on the Registers included 895,149 insured persons
with claims for insuranco benefit consisitig of those who (a) had
paid at least 30 uontributions during the preceding two years;
(b) had received less than 156 dayss benefit in theeir current beanefit b) had received less than 156 days' benefit in their current benefi
cears; and (c) if 15 days benefit had beome payable in a previous
,

 payments, and $\begin{aligned} & \text { In Great Britain and unirsthern ITresands. the total number of persons } \\ & \text { on the Reogisters of Employment Exchanges at 23rd October, 1933, }\end{aligned}$ on the Registors
was $2,359,763$.
Mining and Quarrying.- In the coal mining industry employment
continued to improve, but was still bod. The total number of wage
ber earners on the colliory books at 28th October, 1933, showed an
increase of 1.2 per cent. as compared with 23d September, 1933 ,
but a decrease of $1 \cdot 7$ per cent. as compared with 22 nind Octobere, 1932.


0.04 of aday as compared with the fortnight ended 2and October,
1n 2. the iron mining industry employment remained very bad
In
 Citrheroe area it continued slack. In the slate quarries in North
Wales employment showed an improvement and was fairl good.
At chalk quarries it continned very slack. At china At ehalk quarries it continued very slack. At chine clay quarries it
was fair, and the reeent improvement was maintained. At tin mines
it eontined thed was fair, and the recent improvem
it continued bad At the East
employment remained very bad.
Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.- In the pig iron industry
onployment showed a slight improvement, but was still very bad.
Pig Iron, Iron and steel and Tinplate.- In the pig iron industry
opmpoyment showed a sight improvement, but was still very bad.
The number of furanaci in bast at the end of October was 7 , the
same as at the end of September, 1933, compared with 59 at the end same as at the end
of October 1932.
Tn
In the iron and steel industry employment showed a slight decline,
and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople

 In the tinplate industry employment showed a deciliue and was
bdi. In steel sheet manufacture emplomentent octinued bad, and
showed a deoline following completion of a large foreign contract. Ennineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries. - In the engineering
industry employment showed a further general impovement, but
continued very slack on the whole. As in the previous month, the industry employment showed a further general improvement, but
continued very slack on the wholo. As in the previous month, the
inprovement mas most marked in motor vhicio manufacture and in
that seection and in in electrical engineering employment was fair
hat section and in electrical engineering employment was fair

Employment remained good or fairly good in cycle and aircraat
manufacture. In general engineering employment was very slack manuracture. In general engineering employment was very slack
on the whole. It was very ba in textio and constructional
engineering, and remained depressed in matile encineores. engineering, and remained depressed in mariue engineering.
In the shipuilding and skip-ropairing industry employment
continued very bad, but showed some improvement, especially in continued very bad, but showed some imp impovement, especially in
North-West and South-West England. There was, however, some deoline in South Wales.
In the other metal trades employment showed an improvement in
nearly yll sections, and was fair on the whole. It was fairly good or
fair in the or nearly all sections, and was fair on the whioe. a was wairly good or
fain in the hollow-ware, brass work, wire manuataturing cutlery,
file, and jewellery and plated ware trades; moderate in the iron. file, and jewellery and plated ware trades; moderate in the iron
founding (other than ongineers ironfounding) sheet metal, tube,
noedle and fishing tackle, and nut, bolt, nail, rivet, eto., trades; and noedding ond finer thang tackle, andineers nut, bonolt, nail, rivevt, eto.,
slack in the edge tool, and chain and anchor trades,
Textile Industries.- In the cotton industry employment was still
bad, although there was some improvement. The percentage of bad, although there was some improvement. The percentage of
insured workpeoplo unemployed in the industry a a whole was 21.6
at 23rd 0 October, 1933 , compared with $23 \cdot 1^{*}$ at 25 th September, 1933, at 23rd October, 1933 , compared
and 25.7 at 24 th October, 1932 .
In the wol tertion
and the wool textio industry. the revival continued during October;
overtime exceeded short-time both in the worstod and in the woollon
ond
 and 17.2 at 24th October, 1932. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good.
Employent in the hosiery trado continued to improve and was
good at most centres. In the lace trade it showed a further improvement and was fairly good on the whole. Employment in the silk
industry showed industry showed a slight improvement, but was still slack; in
artififial silk yarn manufacture employment continued good on the
whot artificial silk yarn manufacture employment continued good on the
wholo. In the tinen trade it showed a slight improvement, but was
still slack. In the jute trade it continued bad. In the etailo bloahing, printing, dyeing, ete., trades there was an improvementen, and short.
time working was reduced, but employment was still very slack on
the whole. Chothing Industrics.- - Employment in the retail bespoke and ready
made and wholesale bespoke branchese of the tailoring trade showed an improvement, but remained slack on the whole. In the dress-
making and mill making and millinery trades there was a slight improvement, and
employment was fairly good. There was an improvemont also in the
shint
 trade employment was fairly yood; ; and int the glove trade it continued
fair. In the hat and cap industry there was a seasonal decline, and employment was moderate.
In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight improve.
ment on the whole and continued moderate; there was an improvement ment on the whole and continued moderate; there was an improvemen
in some districts, but adecline in others
work The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was $15 \cdot 1$ at 23 rd October, 1933 , compared
with $16 \cdot 3 *$ at 25 th September, 1933 , and $17 \cdot 7$ at 24 th October, 1932 . Leather Trades.-Employment in all sections of the leather trades
continued to improve and was fair.
Building, Woodworking.-In the building industry there was little
changle, apart from a seasonal decline in the painting and decorating change, apart from a seasonal decline in the painting and decorating
section, and employment remained slack on the whole. As regards mdividual ocoupations employment was fair with bricklayers and
plasterers, and moderate with carpenters, slaters and tilers, but with
other plasterers, and moderate with carpenters, slaters anli ners, but wos
other peratives it was bad. There was $a$ decline with masons,
plasterers and painters; but in most other sections there was some
 seasononaldeoline, and was moderate on t th
area, however, it was still very good.
Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further improvement
and continued moderate. With millsawyers and coachbuilders it and continued moderate. With millsawyers and coa.
showed little change and remained slack on the whole.
Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.- - Employment in
the paper-making industry continued good on the whole, and thero
was some was some- improvement compared with the previous month. In the
letterpress printing industry employment was fair generally. With electrotypers and stereotypers it was good on the whole. With lithographic printers employment continued moderate generally,
and with lithographio artist it was fair to moderate. With books.
binders it remained moderate on th on the whole.
Pottery and Glass,-Employment in the pottery industry in
North Staffordshire showed a further improvement in all sections, and was moderate on the whole. At Brist and at Worcester
employment continued good, but at Derby it was moderate. In the glass trades employment showed an improvement; it was
slack in the bottle-making section and moderate in other sections. Fishing.-Employment with fishermen showed some improvement,
but was slack on the whole.
Dock Labourers and Seamen.- Employment with dock labourers
showed a slight improvement, but was still slacks gonerally. With
seamen it was very slack.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GazETTE
detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during Ctober are given, based on information obtained from employering 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 cortain mining and metal industries, and (b) for
various other industrits:-(a) Certain Mintivg and Metal Industrites.

| Induatry. |  |  | October, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before. }}}{ }$ | Year before. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Coal Mining } \\ & \text { Iron Ming "\# } \\ & \text { Shale ". } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 76,8889 \\ \substack{4,794 \\ 2,2070} \end{gathered}$ | Days Worked per weekby Mines. 4.585.275.91 |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Days. } \\ \pm 0: 21 \\ \pm 0.08 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & \pm 0.04 \\ & +0.14 \end{aligned}$ |
| PIg Iron ... Thinplato and Steol B Iron and Steel ... |  | 52,623 | Furnaces inBlast.74Mills working.411Shifts Worked(one week).285,960 |  | Number. <br> $-12$ <br> Per cent. -1.4 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number. } \\ +15 \\ +41 \\ \text { Per cent. } \\ +25 \cdot 8 \end{gathered}$ |
| (b) Other Industrit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry. | Number of WorkpeopleEmployed. |  |  | Total Wages Paid to aul |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ | Yeare |  | Month before. | Year before |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cent }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Peer }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cent }}^{\text {cent }}$ |
| coil | ¢7,491 | +3:5 | + $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.9 } \\ & + \\ & 4.2\end{aligned}$ |  | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +3 \\ \text { 3. }\end{array}$ | co |
| Woisten Warpet Carset ... | (in | + | + |  | + $+\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. } \\ & +6.1 \\ & +6.1\end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\ldots$ |  | + | coize | + |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Protery }}$ P... | 19,9132 | + | $\pm{ }_{+}+29.8$ | ${ }^{18,065}$ | + +1.8 |  |

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS. The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unem-
ployment at
23rd respective divisions into which the country is is divided fors the purs in the
of the administration of the Unem ployment Insurance Acts :-

vame
そu=icio

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS. The following Table shows, month by month from Ootober, 1932 ,
the percentages unemployed among insured workpoople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at
Employment Exchanges, eto., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The percentages for each month have been oalculated on the basis
 increase in the insured population
and 30 th June of the following year.


UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.
PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPL
INSURED AGANNET UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSUED AGANST UNEMPLOMMENT IN GREOL
BRTAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:Plain Ourve - . $=1933$. Broken Ourve
Dotted Curve





NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
 dubine Ootober, 1933.

| Area. |  | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girrs. | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Num- } \\ & \text { bers. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 1,888 \\ 1,154 \\ 1,564 \\ 896 \\ 996 \\ 9.50 \\ 760 \\ 404 \\ 404 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,825 \\ 1,1790 \\ 1,1,068 \\ 1,075 \\ 1,965 \\ 0.809 \\ 402 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.55 \\ & 0: 50 \\ & 0: 55 \\ & 0: 42 \\ & 0: 40 \\ & 0: 45 \\ & 0.44 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grbat Britatr | ... | 7,772 | 23,199 | 9,022 | 18,973 | 58,966 | 0.47 |

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Norx.-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


 insurred persons given in the following articles, attentios.
piving the numbers unemployed in insured industries.


| Area. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers. |  | Percentages. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tom- } \\ \text { Tompry } \\ \text { pory } \\ \text { pages. } \\ \text { page. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Whonly } \\ \text { Whnem } \\ \text { polome. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tem- } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { pomary } \\ \text { potory } \\ \text { pages. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Total. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { befora** }}}{ }$ | - beforere. |
| nd | ${ }^{1933,461} 29$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 106,193 \\ 103,61 \\ 10,582 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 21 \cdot 8 \\ & 21 \cdot 3 \\ & 25 \cdot 3 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \cdot 4 \\ 11.5 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & \begin{array}{c} 32: 8 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.2 \\ & =1.2 \\ & -1.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Wales } \\ \text { Scotland } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Socotanal Distiëts Principal England in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northumber-: | 41,764 | ${ }_{4,279}^{523}$ | $19 \cdot 6$28 | 1.0 | ${ }_{31}^{20.6}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{29,804}^{4,116}$ | 33,731 | 37.4 17.2 | ${ }_{19}^{2.5}$ | ${ }_{36}^{39.7}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {18, }}^{16,208}$ |  | ${ }_{19}^{19} 5$ | 13.8 | ${ }_{21}^{32} 19$ | - 4.8 | ¢ $\begin{array}{r}3: 6 \\ +2 \cdot 6\end{array}$ |
| Derbstire |  |  |  |  |  | -2.0 |  |
| Leteicestershire | 10,959 |  | ${ }_{9}^{17.2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{16} \cdot 2$ | 33:4 | + $\begin{array}{r}3.8 \\ \hline 8.7\end{array}$ | 8 |
| Statifer $\begin{gathered}\text { Wor- } \\ \text { cester } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and }\end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9,121 | 7,559 | $13 \cdot 3$ | 11.1 | $24 \cdot 4$ | -5.0 | - |
| $\underbrace{\text { and }}_{\substack{\text { cilosemerset } \\ \text { Sond } \\ \text { Sont.. }}}$ | 1,389 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,8825 \\ 26,910 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.4 \\ 6.4 \\ 27.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & 12 \cdot 6 \\ & 12 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37.6 \\ 8.2 \\ 40.0 \end{array}$ | - 8.8+0.6+3.3 | \# $\begin{aligned} & \text { \# } 7.5 \\ & -2.6\end{aligned}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Wales }}{\substack{\text { Mlonmouth... } \\ \text { and }}}$ | 5,569 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to $5,154,600$ tons in October, 1933, as tons in October, 1932. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

IRON AND SHALE MINING.
iron mining.
Employment during October remained very bad. The percentage stopped, in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry was $39 \cdot 6$ a 23xd October, 1933 , as compared with $41.5^{*}$ at 25 th Septembe
1933 , and 53.5 at 24 th October, 1932. The following Table summarises the information receive
employers who furnished returns for the three periods:-

| Districts. | Number of Work- <br> people employed at Mines included in <br> the Returns. |  |  | A verage No. of Days worked per week by the Mines. $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ \text { Dec. }\left(\begin{array}{l} \text { as } \\ \text { pared with } \mathrm{am} \end{array}\right. \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Inc. ( + ) orDec. ( - ) as compared with a |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Year }}$ before. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {before }}^{\text {Year }}$ |
|  | 1,661 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { Pent. } \\ +2.0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ -10 \end{gathered}$ | Days. | ${ }^{\text {Dags. }}$ | Days8 |
| Cumberland and Lancashire ... | $\underset{\substack{1,492 \\ 1,496}}{\text { den }}$ |  | + 21.2 +13.6 | 施:73 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\begin{array}{l}0.13 \\ +0.27\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}0.16 \\ +0.27\end{array}$ |
| Aul Districrs | 4,749 | - 1.0 | + 5.7 | $\frac{5 \cdot 27}{}$ | +0.06 | $+0.66$ |

Shale mining.
THE number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 28th October, 1933 , by firms makin
returns, was 2.070, showing an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with September, 1933, and of 32.5 per cent. as compared with October,
the mines making returns was 5.99 in October 19033 , as compared
with $5 \cdot 99$ in September, 1933, and 5.77 in October, 1932.

- The percentages for Sentember have been revised (see page 416).

PIG IRON INDUSTRY. Euproryment during October showwed a slight improvement, but was
still very bad. The percentage of insured workpeopie nuemployed, including those temporarily stopped, was $35 \cdot 7$ at 23 rd Octoher,
1933, ompared with $37 \cdot 3^{*}$ at 25 th Seppember, 1933, and $43 \cdot 2$ at
24 th October, 1932 24tho October, 1932 .
According to in According to information received from the National Feederation
of IIron and Steel Manufacturers, 74 furnaces were in operation at
the end of October, 1933, the same number as at the end of of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 74 furnaces were in operation at
the end of Ootober, , 1933 , the same number as at the end of
September, 1933, compared with 59 at the end of October, 1932.

 per cent. compared with October, 1932.
The following Table of hows the number of furnaes in operation at
the end of October, 1933, September, 1933, and October, 1932:-

| Districts. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Total } \\ \text { Nutber } \\ \text { Furnaces. } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Number of Firnaces |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ootis | Sept., | Oets, | $\xrightarrow{\text { Month }}$ before. |  |
|  | 87 | 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 37 |  | ${ }_{6}$ |  | ... | + |
|  | 24 | 6 | 6 | 5 | ... | +1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{23}^{45}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ | 15 | ${ }_{7}^{16}$ | ... | $\mp \frac{1}{2}$ |
|  | 38 19 | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | ${ }_{4}^{7}$ | ${ }_{3}^{5}$ | -1 |  |
| England and Wales Scotland ... ... Great Britann .. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | +1 | + |
|  | 350 | ${ }^{74}$ | 74 | 59 | ... | +15 |

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.


 is available, the same number as in the week ended 23rd September,
1933, as compared with 297 in the week ended 22 no october, 1932 ,
In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad, and In steel sheet manufacture employment continued bad, and
showed a deoline following ompletion of a large forecign oontract.
In the week ended 28th October, 1933, 72 mills were in operation at works for which information, in availabhe, as compenared with 84
in the week ended 23rd September, 1933, and with 73 in the week ended 22 nd October, 1932.
The followin Table shows the number of mills in operation at
works covered by the returns :-


The exports of tinned and galavaised plates and sheets in October,
1933, amounted to 78,197 tons, or 22,129 tons more than in
September, 1933, and 13,544 tons more than in October, 1932 in

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE. EMpLormenr during October showed a slight decline, and continued
very bad, but it showed a considerable improvement as compared
with Octo
 At cert at 24th October, 1932
were reecived for the week ended 28th October, 1933, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of shifttt
duning which work was carried on in each department) decreased by
l-4 per 1.4 per cent. as compared with the weeken ended 2 2rd Septemberer, 1933 .
but increased by 25.8 per cent. as compared with the week ended



22nd Ottober, 1932 . The average number of shifts during which th
works were open was 5.4 in the week ended 28 th October, 1933 the worke were open was
same as in September. 1933 , compared with $5 \cdot 1$ in Octobor, 1932
The The following Table summarises the information received from thos
employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

| - | Number of Workpeopleemploved br Firms employed by Firmsmaking returns. |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Agrsegato number of }}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(+ \text { Or or } \\ \text { Dec. } \\ \text { comproted } \\ \text { with a } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before. }}}$ | $\underset{\text { before. }}{\substack{\text { Year }}}$ |  | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Menth } \\ \text { hefore. }}}$ | Year |
| DEPARTMENTS. <br> Open Hearth Melt- |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Per }} \begin{gathered}\text { Pent. } \\ \text { cont }\end{gathered}$ |  | Peer. | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Pert } \\ \text { ceut. }}}$ |
|  | 5.206 | ¢ $+13: 1$ | ${ }_{+}^{+31.2}$ | 30.486 | ¢ $\mathrm{F}_{19}^{2.7}$ | \% |
|  | ${ }_{\text {18, }}^{18.829} 1$ |  | +12: 7 | 997,233 | - 4.3 |  |
|  |  |  | +174.5 |  | +1.9 <br> +3.5 <br> +2. |  |
| Meechanies, | 11,135 | +2.2 | +23.9 | 63.908 | + 2.1 | 9 |
| Total | 52,623 | -1.7 | +17.9 | 285,960 | -1.4 | +25.8 |
|  | 9,4525 | + $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & \pm+14.5\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +9.19 \\ & +16.5 \\ & +4: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - 22.7 | -10.8 +215 |  | +17.7 | -10.1 <br> 7.9 |
|  |  | +3.0 | +15 +27 | (18,60 | + +8.0 | + <br> +28.5 <br> +29.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, Fngland and Scotland ... Total | ${ }^{45,036} 7$ | - ${ }^{2.6}$ | +16.1 +30 | ${ }^{246,589} 39$ | ¢ $2 \cdot 1$ | 33.0 47.4 |
|  | 52,623 | -1.7 | +17.9 | 285,960 | -1.4 | + $25 \cdot 8$ |
| The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 668,300 tons in October, 1933, as compared with669,000 tons in September, 1933 , and 439,800 tons in October, 1932 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

 Emperovserve during October continued very bad but showed someimprovement as compared with the provious month, especially in
North.West South-West The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured
workpoople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped ait
23rd 23rd October, 1933, and the inorease or decrease as compared with
25th September, 1933, and 24th October, 1932 In considioring the comparisons witith a year ago, given in the Table,
it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a substantial decline it is necessary to bear in mind that there was a s substantial deoline
between 1932 and 1933 in the total number of insured workpeople in
the shipbic Che shipbuilding and ship-repairing classification ; the docline was
comon to all areas exoopt Sourh- Weest England. When theses facte
are taken into account the figures show that between Oetober, 1932



## Divisions. <br> 

 aym inimu


## ENGINEERING.

Employnrenr during October showed a further general improvement,
but continued very slack on the whole. As in the previous month, the improvement was most marked in motor vehicle manufacture, and in that section and in electrical engineering employment was
fair. Employment remained good or fairly goodi in oycle and aircraft
In fair. Employment remained good or fairly good in cycie and airs slack
manufacture. In general engineering employment was very $\dagger$ The percoentages for Sepeptember, have been revised (see page 416. )

November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.
on the whole; it was very bad in textile and construction
engineering, and remained depressed in marine engineering. Compared with a year ago employment showed a substantial
improvement in all parts of the country and in all sections of the
industry inprover.
industry.
The
The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of
insured workpoople unemployed, including those temporarily


| Divislon. | Numbers of Insired Workpennleat 23rd October, 1933 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Totas. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Montb } \\ \text { before. }}]{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {bear }}^{\text {before }}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Britatn ERN IRELAND | 116, |  | 989, | 33,467 | 189,961 | $-13,247$ | 78,566 |



On the North-East Coast employment in general and marine
engineering remained very bad, although there was some improvement in the latter section. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment
in general engineerig again showed a slight improvement at some
contres, but was still very bad generally. In Lancoshhire and Cheshire there was a slight improvement in textile and general engineering,
but employment in those sections was still very bad. In the but employment in those sections was stil very bad. In the
Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in
general engineering showed a further improvement and was moderate general engineering showed a further improvement and was moderate,
in olectrical enineering employment continued fair, there was a
further substantial improvement in motor vehicle manufacture and
 Employment in the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester distric London and the Southern Counties, apart from a further improvemen in motor vehiciele manufacture, and employment remained fairly gooo
on the whole; it continued good at the prinoipal centres of aircraft
manufacture. manufacture.
In Scotland
In Soctland employment continued very bad in general and marin
ongineering. It remained very bad also in Wales and in Northern
Ireland.

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

Employngent, although still bad, was slightly better than in September in the spinning department; the improvement was
largely seasonal. In the weaving department there was also some
ing argely seasonal. In the weaving department there was also some
mprovement, but a large number of looms were still stopped. A compared with a year ago, thero was some improvement, principally
in the spinning department.
The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the ind
in the spinning department.
The percentage of insurrd workpeople unemployed in the industry
as a whole, including those temporarily stopped, was $21 \cdot 6$ at 23 atd

with 25.7 at at 24t October, 1932. In the preparing and spinning
department the percentages were 20.4 at 23rd October, 1933
der
 in the manuacturng de.
were 22.824 .4, and 25.
At Ashton-under-Lyne
At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the spinning mills was
good in the Egytaian seotion, and oontinued steady on the whole in
the American seection, althous good in the Egyptian seotion, and continued steady on the whole in
the American section, although some mills werer rather slack; with
weavers employment continued good. At Stalybridge there was weavers employment continued good. At Stalybridge there was
little change. At Stockport the improvement reprorted last month
in the spinning department was maintained there was in the spinning department was maintainedd, therea wast month an
improvement in the doubling section. At Glossop the improvement improvement in the doubling section. At Glossop the improvement
rrported last month was maintained; at Hyde the operatives were
still under-employed, and some short-time was worked in all still under-en
departments.
At Oldham
departments.
At Oldham employment showed a slight improvement in all
departments. With spinners it continued very bad; for those still
wortin
departments. With spinners it contianued very bhad, forment in in all
working in the industry, under-employment in various forms repre.
*The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).
sented a loss of about 40 per cent. of full employment. In the
manufacturing department er employment was still bad, especially
with those engaged in the production of velvets, sheetings, and manufacturing department employment was still bed, especially
with those engazed in the production of velvets, sheetings, ald
fustians; short-time was general, and many weavers were working fustians; short-time was general, and many weavers were working
with less than the normal number of looms. At Shaw there was an
inprovement in the spinning department, and same overtime wa mprovement in the spinning department, and some overtime wa
reported in the winding and beaming departments. At Middloton
the Egyptian spinning mills worked full time throughout the menth teported Eyia spinning mills worked full time throughout the month,
the Eyt there was an increase in the number of operatives temporarily suspended in the American section.
At Bolton
At Bolton employment was reported as moderate with card-room
workers, and as bad with spinners ; in the weaving department there workers, and as bad with spinerss; in the weaving department ther
was as sight improvement, particularly in the quilt weaving branch
At Leigh employment with spinners continued fair, though ther At Leigh employment with spinners continued fair, though ther
was an increase in short-time working; in the weaving department was an increase in short-time working; in the wearing departme
there was ome improvement with most firms. At Bury emploment
ontinued bad, both with spimers and with weavers short-time an continued bad, both with spiners and with weavers; ; short-t-ime and
under-employment were very prevalewt. At Rochdalo there was a
further improvement with both spinners and weavers. nder-employment were very prevalent. At Rochaale
further improvement with bobth spinners and weaver.
At Preton employment fluctuated during the month, At Preston employment fluctuated during the month, but on the
whole showed a slight improvement, more pereptible in the spinning
than in the weaving department, than in the waving department, At At Chorceptible imptopment thinnith
weavers improved; with most firms full time was reported in the weavers improved; with most firms full time was reported in the
sections weaving the finer and fanco goods. At Blackburn there was
a slight reauction in the number of operatives wholly unemployed a slight weaving tion in ther number of operatives wholly unemployed
At Acrington employment with weavers was quiet, but showed a At Accrington employment with weavers was quiet, but showed
slight improvement . At Darwen there was no general change. At
Burmey there was little general thange and emplo Burnley there was little general change, and employment remained
bad; at Padiham there was a slight improvement. At Colne there bad; at Padiham there was a slight improvement. At Colne there
was a oontiued improvement during the month, and more weavere
were full employed, i.e., working on four looms instead of three.
. were fully employed, $i . e .$, , working on four looms instead of three.
There was also a slight improvement tat Nelson, but in several mils weavers were working on less than the full complement of looms
In the Rossendale Valley employment was still bad, but the slight n the Rossendale Valley employment was still bad, but the
improvement reported last month was maintained,
In Yorkshire generally employment was very slack in the spinning department; an improvement, however, was reported in the
doubling mills at Huddersfield. At Todmorden employment with
 of looms was worked. Employment at Keighley was good.
The following Tabol summarises the information received from The following Table summarises the info
those employers who furnished returns :-







wOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.




 Worsted Section. - Employment in this section was generally good,
and boter than a mont
at At Bradiord and at Halifax there was a further improvement






 With wo With woolsorters employment was sood, better than in Soptember


 overtime, to the extent of 88 hours each on the average.
In the worsted spinning department employment continued good



In the wortoded weaving deopatinentent there was a further improve
ment.
About
16 per cent. of the operatives coverad by the

 cent. were
average.










ete.) there was a distinct improvement, and night shitst were worked
at most of the mills at Dit Dewsuryy, The improvement previoundy


 ay year ago there was a considierable improvement in the Dewsbury
district.
At
Witrey emplogment in the blanket trade continued very good. At Stockport the slight improvement among woollen workers
reported last month was maintaned, but short time was still worled

 Carpot deal of all

 Lair. Returns from omployers for the week ended 28th Oetober, 1933 ,
howed very lititle phorott time, while overtime was worted by 7 per showed very litlo ehort time, while ovortime was worked by 7 per
cent. of the workpeople ovvered by the employers' returns. The follow
emplogers:-

 hatriellars for the purpose of the toregoing Tabile (exacludiping the partioutan
parptec
193:






 $\substack{\text { onte atina } \\ \text { ruepectivels }}$

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.








|  | Percentage Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) in numbers employed as compared with previons month <br> employed as compared "no change.") |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Spiminng. | Wearng. | $\xrightarrow{\text { Other }}$ Depta |  |
| Woinux sporrox: | + 1.5 | + 0 | + 0.6 |  |
|  | + +1.8 | 于 0.8 | $\pm \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{5}$ |  |
| Leeds... Halifax and Calder $\dddot{7}$ ale Bradford | $\pm 0: 5$ $\pm 0.5$ +0.5 |  | ¢ |  |
|  | +1.5 <br> +6.3 | $\pm$ | $\mp \begin{gathered}0: 8 \\ \text { 3: }\end{gathered}$ | $\pm{ }^{+0.7}$ |
|  | $\pm \begin{aligned} & \text { + } 2.3 \\ & +4.1\end{aligned}$ | $\pm$ | + +1.3 |  |
| Toras | +2 |  |  |  |



| in the principal wool textile trade centres at |
| :--- |
| Numbers (exduduing Casualas) on the Registers |


| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. |  |  |  | Temporarily Stopped |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | en. Wome | nen. Tota |  | Men. | Women. | . Total. |  |
| $\frac{\text { Wool Sorting }}{\text { Wool }}$ Wasting and <br> ${ }^{\text {Prepaparing. }}$ <br> Wool Carding <br> Worsted Drawing and <br> Spinning ... Woollen Winding and <br> Worsted Winding and <br> Woollen Weaving <br> Other Processes |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 278 \\ & 288 \\ & 46 \\ & 287 \\ & 287 \\ & 42 \\ & 1794 \\ & 7795 \\ & 660 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Total ... | 3 3,69 | 3,97 1,465 | ,65 |  | 2,020 | 2,499 | ${ }^{4,519}$ | 9,681 |
| The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th September, 1933 :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department. | Wholly Unemploged. |  |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  |  |  | Total. |
|  | Men. | Women. | Total. |  | 年. | Women. | Total. |  |
|  | $\pm$ | $\begin{array}{r} \ldots \\ \mp \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | -34  <br> +24  <br> +37  <br> +21  <br> +52  <br> +529  <br> -129  <br> -17  <br> -38  <br> 32  <br> 11  <br> 11  <br> -31  |  |  | $-\quad 1$  <br> $\pm$ 34 <br> $\pm$ 62 <br> - 12 <br> $-\quad 113$  <br> $+\quad 9$  <br>  43 <br>  658 <br>  37 <br> -728  | $\begin{array}{rr} - & 51 \\ + & 78 \\ \hline & 286 \\ \hline & 22 \\ - & 269 \\ - & 169 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 153 \\ \hline & 59 \\ \hline & 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Worstod Drawng |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (onden wanding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Worrted Winding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woollen Weaving Worsted W eaving |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ... | $\underline{+138}$ | 349 | -211 |  | 746 |  | -1,474 | -1,685 |


Ematan and wate:-







 doumod imporementand was farl







 a shortage of women workers in some departments.
Some firms in the Bristol and Kingswood districts were well
employed; but employment generally was only moderate. There
was was a great improvement at Leeds, and employment was fair.
Employment in the Lancashire slipper industry showed a furth improvement and was gonad; it was better thana a year ago; in the the
week ended $28 t h$ wato week ended 28th October over 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered
by the employers' returns were on overtime, to the extent of over 4hours eapho on the returne sage.
There was an improveme


The following Table shows the number of men and of women
pther than casuals) on the reisters of 53 Employment Exchanges nthe principalals) on the registes of the boot and shoe industry at 23rd
Dotober, 1933 :-

| Department. | Numbers (excluading Casaual) on the Registers at |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemplosed. |  |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  |  | Tota |
|  | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women | Total. |  |
| Boot and Shoe ManuPreparing Department RoughStuff DepartMent ... Closing DepartmentMaking DepartmentFinishing Depart- | $\begin{gathered} 239 \\ \begin{array}{c} 489 \\ 1,053 \\ 2,750 \end{array} \\ 2,700 \end{gathered}$ |  | 274 | 166356 |  | 197361 | 867 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{11}^{17}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 659 | 1,686 | 1,16 | ${ }^{1,422^{6}{ }^{6}}$ | cinden |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| silpment making ... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,763 \\ & \hline 065 \\ & \hline 295 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 382 \\ 69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,145 \\ & 374 \\ & 374 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{969}^{987}$ | 331 <br> 188 | ${ }^{1,318} 6$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{3,463} 1$ |
| Hakng |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| wn Work ... | 992 |  | 993 | 58 |  | 58 | 1,051 |
| Totas ... | ,597 | 1,217 | ,814 | 5,274 | 2,011 | 7,285 | 16,099 |

The following Table shows the in
pared with 25th September, 1933 :-



 | pairs |
| :--- |
| 1.32. |

## POTTERY INDUSTRY

 Emprovnevx in North Stafiordshire showed a further improvementin all sections of the industry, and was moderate on the whole. It was considerably better than in October, 1932. At Bristol and at
Worcester employment continued good, but at Derby it was moderate.
The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including
those temporarily stopped, was 17.9 at 2 2rd October, 1933, as those temporatily stopped, was $17 \cdot 9$ at 23rd October, 1933 as
compared with $20 \cdot 8^{\circ}$ at 25 ath September, 1933, and $26 \cdot 5$ at
24th The following Table summarises the information received from
those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-

|  |  |  |  | Totan Wages pald to |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ened } \\ & \text { onded } \\ & \text { ofth } \\ & \text { ont. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{\text { dec. }(\rightarrow) \text { on a }}_{\text {Inc. ( }(t) \text { or }}$ |  |
|  |  | Month before | $\begin{gathered} \text { Yearr } \\ \text { before. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Month | ${ }_{\text {bearare. }}^{\text {Per }}$ |
| Bravores. |  | $cPer cent$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { cent. }}}$ | \& | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { cent. }}}$ | ${ }_{\text {Per }}{ }_{\text {cent. }}$ |
| Ohina Manufacture <br> Earthenware Manufacture | ci, ${ }_{\substack{1,34 \\ 6,57}}^{1}$ | + $2 \cdot 7$ | + 9.1 | ${ }_{\text {3 }}^{\text {3,007 }} 1$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3 } \\ +5 \\ +5\end{array}$ | + |
|  | 1,804 | + 4.0 | +14.2 | 3,374 | . 0 |  |
| ToTAL ... ... | 9,995 | $+2.6$ | +3.1 | 18,066 | +5.2 | $\pm 6.5$ |
| Digtriors. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Torth Staffordshire <br> Other Districts .. $\qquad$ | ${ }_{\substack{7,777 \\ 2,218}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2 } \\ +5.5 \\ +2.5\end{array}$ | + +3.5 | ${ }_{\text {12, }}^{\substack{12,988 \\ 5,088}}$ | +¢ <br> 6.4 <br> +5 | +5.5 <br> +9.1 |
| Totas ... | 9,995 | +2.6 | +3.1 | 18,066 | +5.2 | +6.5 |

[^1]
## BRICK INDUSTRY.

Employnnerv during October showed a slight seasonal deoline, and
was moderate, on the whole. In the Peterborough district, however, employment continued whole. good
The percentage of insured
 compared with $14 \cdot 6^{*}$ at 25th September, 1933, and $24 \cdot 5$ at 24 th 0 Oto.
ber, 1932 . The following Table summarises the information received from
those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:-

 Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive
of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 11,132 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 5 per cent. Were working on an average $12 \frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the
week ended 2th Otconer, 1933 ; on the other hand, about 6 per cent.
were working overtime to the weer ended 28th October, 1933; on the other hand, about 6 per cent.
were working overtime to the extent of nearly 6 hours each on the
average.

BUILDING.
APART from a seasonal decline in the painting and decorating
section, employment showed little change as compared with the section, employment showed little change as compared with the
provious month, and remained slack on the whole. At some centres,
hower, it was ropored as good or fairl good. Compared with a
year aro there wos year ago there was an improvement in all districts. was fair with
As regard individual ocoupations employment was
brieklayers and plasterers, moderate with carpenters, slataters and bricklayers and plasterors, moderate with carpentera, slaters and
tilers, but with other operatives it was bad. During the month
there was a deeline with masons, plasterers and painters; but in tilers, but with othher operatives it was bad. During the month
there was a deline with masons, ppasterers and painters, ;bt in in
most thhor sections hhero was some improvemont. Compared with
October October, 1932, thero was a general im
marked, with briellayers and plasterers.
The followin
The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-
people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were
 percentogeser, 1933, together with the increase or decrease in the
with October, 1932 :-


## 



Returns from Local Authorities in 146 of the principal urban areas


 shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for $£ 4455,400$;
and orther building. and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for 9971,600 .

November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.
Emproymens in the paper-making industry during October con-
tinued good on the whole, it showed some improvement compared
with the previous month, and was considerably better than during tiud tho previo
withober,
Octoz3.
Employment in the letterpress printing industry was fair generally.
It was reported as slack in London and at Leicester, Newcostlo-onTwas reported as slack in London and at Leicester, Newcestli-on-
Tyne, Biriningham, Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow,
deeline
 In the lithographio griod on the whoie. employment continued moderate generally. It was reported as bad in London and at
Birmingham, Liverpol and Manchester, fair at Bristo, and fair
or good at a number of the smaller towns. With lithographio artists or good at a number of the smaller towns, With lithographio artists
emploment was again fair to moderate.
en the bookbinding ind ustry employment continued moderate on
In the bookbiniding ind ustry employment continued moderate on
the whole; it was better than during October, 19322.
The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, induding
those otemporarily stoppedin the paper and paper-board industries

centages unemployed in the printing and bookbinding industries
were $9.4,9,4$ and 10.4 and in the cardboard box, paper bag and
stationery industries $5 \cdot 5.5 \cdot 9 *$ and 7.5 .
The following Table ummarises the returns received from certain
trade unions which furnished information as to the extent of trade unions which furnished informat
unemployment amongst their members :-

| - |  | Unemplogec at at end of |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {Oot. }}^{\text {O}}$ 1933. | Sopts, | Oet. | Month | ${ }_{\text {Pear }}^{\text {before. }}$ |
| Letterpress Printing: London $\ldots$ | 33,219 | 8.4 | $7 \cdot 9$ | 9.9 | +0 | -1.5 |
| Yorkshire, Thanci- | 13,972 | 8.9 | 8.0 | 9.9 | 9 | - 1.0 |
| Counties .. | ${ }_{\substack{7,608 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 545}}$ | ${ }^{6.7} 11.6$ | 6.0. | (7.4 | +0.7 | $=0.7$ $=1.6$ |
| Scotland Other Districics | ${ }_{\text {9, }}^{9,137}$ | $\xrightarrow[6]{6 \cdot 9}$ | 16.4 | $\xrightarrow{13.8}$ | +1.6 |  |
| Total ... ... | 69,481 | 8.4 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 9.6 | +0.7 | -1.2 |
| Mithorraphic Printing | $\underset{\substack{11,676 \\ 8,187}}{ }$ | 9.4 10.9 | 9.7 10.9 | ${ }_{13}^{10.9}$ | -0.3 | - ${ }_{2}^{1.5}$ |
| Printing and Booknot distinguished) | 25,274 | 3.8 |  |  |  |  |

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

## EMproxnens during October was still generally slack, but slightiy bettor than in September. Among insure workpeole in tho dook, harbour, river and canal and


 July, 1933, included 23,090 in river, canal, conservaneay and light
house service, and 137,10 in the dock, whanf and lighterage section,
In river, canal, etco, service the percentage In river, canal, etc., service the percentage unemployed among
insured Workpeople at 23rd Otobor, 1933, was 1.13 .6 as compared
with 14.1* at 25th September. 1933, and 25.5 at 24 th October
 1932. In dooks, wharves, and
were 33.8 at 23 rrd O Otober, 1933 ,
and $36 \cdot 0$ at 24th Ootober, 1932 .

London.-Employment showed a slight improvement as compared
with September, but was still slack on the whole. The following
Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employe Table shows the average daily number of dock labourers employed
at docks and whares in respect of wwich returns were received
and The figures exclude stevedores, lightermen, ete., and do not purport

to indicate the total number of dock labourers employed in the port. | Average Dally Number of Labourrers employed in |
| :---: |
| Docks and at Princt pal Wharves in London. |
| Win |

Period
Perio.

 $\frac{\text { diernage for Sept., } 1933}{\text { Aterage for Oct., } 1932}$
Tizbury.-The average number of dock labourers employed during
ctober was 811 , compared with 654 in September, and with 818 in October was 811,
October, 1932.

The percentages for September have been revised (see page 416).

East Coast.-Employment at the North-East Coast ports generally
remained moderate. Conditions fluctuated during the month at
 continued fair. Employment at Grimsby declined and waas
at Boston it was fair. At Ipswich it remained fairly good.
Mersey.- Employment at Liverpool was moderate, and better
than in September. At Garston it temained gooo, and at Manchester and Salford it was fair. The averago weokly number of dook
habourers registered at the cearin han Dooks Scheme as employed in thearing hourwes weeks ender the Liverth octoborl
Dith
D33, was
 paid to these men through the clearing houses was $£ 266,654$ in the
four weoks ended 27 onth otober, 1933 , compared with $£ 21,695$ in
Soptember, 1933, and with $£ 22,55$ in Octoper, 1932 . Septent 193, 2 , 1932. Other Ports in England and Wales. - Employment at Cardiff
remained fair. At Swansea and Port Talbot it was good, but at
other South Wales ports it remained generally slack other South Wales ports it remained generally slack, ; at Avon-
nouth it continued fairly good nouth it continued fairly good. Employment at Plymouth
improved slightly but was still slack; at Southampton and Falmouth
it remein it remained fair.
Scottish and Irish Ports.-At Glasgow employment improved
slightly and was moderate. It was good or fair at Leith, Burntisland, Grangemouth and Bo'ness. . Employment at Dundee improved
during the month and was fair. At Belfast employment remained
dair.

SEAMEN.
Duriva October employment among seamen remained very slack n the whole. The demand for men was generally very dull, and the the
supply of seamen at practically all ports was substantially above requirements.
Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage
unemployed at 23rd October, 1933, was 34.2 , compared with $31.0^{*}$ anemployed at 23rd October,
at 25 Sth September, 1933, and $36-2$ at 24 th October, 1932 . The demand or men on the deames was quiet and showed little
variation. On the Tyne the demand was very quiet in the first
orthight ad teeme sill fariation. On became still slacker in the third week, but recoorered
forntight and bend
somewhat in the last week of the month; on the Wear the demand was fair in the first weels and poor thereafter. The demand on the pees was generally very slack; at the Hartlepoois, apari from a
period of dullines in the third week, the demand was quiet to fair.
at Hull the domad the at Hull the demand was moderate, with less activity in the second
and last weeks of otober. The demand at Southampton, which
was very salk at the beginnin of the month, impored oconiderably
aring the first three weeks, but deolined during the last week, and
 ative period in the second week, the eomand was very slack; at
Avoonmouth it was very poor, except for periods in the second and voonmouth it was very poor, except for period in the secoond and
ast weeks of the month when there was a fair demand. The demand
then for men at Cardifi was moderate in the first week but declined
thereafter, and at the ond of October was opor; at Nowport the
demand was fair in the first half of the month and slack thereafter; demand was fair in the first half of the month and slack thereafter,
at Swansea there was a fair demand for men, but some doc⿻ine
was observec in the last week. At Manchester the demand varied rom poor to fair, with a better tendency in the last week; on the
Mersey the demand improved from very poor to moderate in the Mersoy the demand improved from very poor to moderate in the
first woo weeks, but declined thereator, and at the end of Ocotober
was very slack. On the Clyde the demand was generally slack At was very slack. On the Clyde the demand was generally slack, At
Leith it was very slack in the first week, but thereanter a slightly better tendency was noted. The demand at Belfast was very slack,
but showed a slight improvenent in the last weekk The following Table shows the number of seament shippod in
British registered foreiign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October:-

| Prinolpal Ports. | Number of Seament shipped in |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Ten Months }}^{\substack{\text { ended }}}$ |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {chen }}^{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before. }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Year } \\ \text { before. }}}{ }$ |  | Oct.0. 1932: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ 2,33 \\ 2,34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -\quad 71 \\ & \pm \quad 162 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{rr} + & 6 \\ + & 88 \\ + & 805 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Northers Irbland: | 163 | - 105 |  | 1,818 | 1,81 |
| Totas for above | 29,774 | - | -1,017 | 319, | 331,7 |




Thes statisties here presented show, industry by industry, the
estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment
est estsurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were
unemployed on 23rd October, 1933, and the inerease or decrease
und unemployed on 23 Od October, 1933, and the increase or decrease
at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with
month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively. month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.
The Unemployment Insurance Aots provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance ogaingt unemploy onent of
substantially all employed persons. The prinipal classes of persons
who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles
 aged 65 and over, persons en mand labour at a rate of remueration exceeding in value $£ 25$ per annum, persons employed in agricultore and private domestio
service, and outworkers. Persons employed by looal public autho
rities railways and certain other public utility undertakings
 also be excepted. An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, the
industrin in which he is omployed, is issued to overy insured person,
and this book must be lodged at an Employment industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person,
and this book must be ologed at an Kmployment Exchange when-
over the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for
 deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employmen
in an insured trade is resumed. The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exxhanges
thus furrish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment
of insured persons. In atriving at this figure the books of those of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of thos
of insons who are known to be working in an uninusured trade, ort
be to
 these points is lacking the books remain in the "lodged "files, and
ars inoluded it the etatistios of unemployment. for a poriod of two
months from the date on which the insured person was last in toucl months from the date on which
with the Employment Exchange.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS, RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 23rd OCTOBER, 1933.


| industry. | grait beitait and northera trbiand. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great britain oniy. <br> Wholly Unemployed TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | TEMPorari stoprages. |  |  | Toras. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total | Males. | Females. | Total. | Male | Females | Total. | Mates. | Females. | Total |
| Fishing <br> Mining:- <br> Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining, ete. Iron Ore and Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining ... Mining and Quarrying not separately Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pits | 5,222 | ${ }^{27}$ | 5,749 | 75 |  |  | 5,97 | ${ }^{27}$ | 5,824 | 5,772 | 27 | 5,790 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 534 \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{223,117}$ | $105,9092$ | ${ }^{291}$ | ${ }^{\text {106, } 1937}$ | $\underset{\substack{328,485 \\ 4,430}}{\text { 3, }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 825 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{329,30}$ | $\begin{gathered} 328,459 \\ \substack{4,559} \\ 1,388 \end{gathered}$ | 824 |  |
|  |  |  | ci, | 2,599 |  | 2.690 | cois |  | ci, |  | 6 | cilise |
|  |  |  | 893 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,146 |  | $\begin{array}{r}996 \\ \hline \text { 3,276 }\end{array}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{15}^{90}$ | ${ }_{\text {2,04 }}^{2}$ | (1,188 | 40 | (1,228 | 184 | ${ }_{19}^{130}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3,360}$ | ci, | ${ }_{19}^{130}$ | ${ }^{3,276}$ |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:- <br>  Artincial stone and and whiting | $\begin{gathered} 2,8185 \\ \hline \end{gathered}, 980$ | $\begin{gathered} 145 \\ 56 \\ 56 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1,192020 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 3 10 10 | $\begin{gathered} \substack{1,195 \\ 5062} \\ \hline 582 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,1735 \\ & \hline, 065252 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{S}_{2,190}^{205} \\ & 2,628 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{3,1075 \\ 2,502} \\ 2,50 \end{gathered}$ | 17 65 60 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.1007 \\ & 2.567 \\ & 2.567 \end{aligned}$ |
| Brick, Tlie, Pipe, etce, Making ... | 10,415 | 624 | 11,039 | 2,395 | 202 | 2.597 | 12,810 | 826 <br> 5,825 | 13,36813,57 | 12,609 | ${ }^{826}$ | 13,455 |
| Hery, Eart | 4,990 | 2,933 | 7.923 | 2,762 | 2,892 | 5,654 | 7,752 |  |  |  | 5,823 | 13,545 |
| Glass Trades:- <br> Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientifle Glass) Glass Bottles. | 3,069 | ${ }_{184}^{291}$ | 退, 3,260 | ${ }_{950}^{604}$ | ${ }_{25}^{37}$ | ${ }_{975}^{647}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,988 \\ 3,973}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{209}^{328}$ | 4, 4,197 |  | ${ }_{209}^{328}$ | ${ }^{3,989}$ |
| Onemicals, etc.:- | $\begin{gathered} 10,5855 \\ 1,492 \\ 1,992 \\ 6,579 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 1,001 \\ 220 \\ 209 \\ 1,1,366 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,568 \\ 964 \\ 1,601 \\ 7,115 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 866 \\ & 69 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{20}^{97}$ | ${ }_{89}^{963}$ | ${ }_{\substack{11,451 \\ 813}}^{\text {c, }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{1.098}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{12,599}$ | 11,37 | 1, 1.022 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 23 | ${ }_{84}$ | 1,453 | 232 | 1,6 | 1,450 | 232 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,231 | 182 | ,413 | 7,810 | 1,318 | 0,128 | 7,767 | 295 | 9,062 |
| tral manumature:- - | 4,990 |  | 4,798 | 978 |  | 982 | 5,768 | 12 | 5,780 | 5,76 | 12 | 5,778 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Püddling, Iron and Steel Rolling and |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21323 \\ & 285 \\ & 205 \\ & 204 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 120 \\ & 36 \\ & 272 \\ & 27 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 238 \\ & 528 \\ & 520 \\ & 257 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 333 \\ & 231 \\ & 525 \\ & 5202 \\ & 257 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tron and Steel Tubes ..̈̈re $\ddot{\ddot{ }} . . .$. Wire, Wire Netting, Wire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engineering, etc.:-General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Blectrical Engineering Constructional Engineering ... | $\begin{gathered} 91,570 \\ \hline 885060 \\ 7,535 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 93,699 \\ & 18,698 \\ & 7,9,495 \end{aligned}$ | 21,4311,5221,5681,651 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,091 \\ 2424 \\ 22 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3.150 \\ \hline 92 \\ 81 \\ 88 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,151 \\ 10,14 \\ 20,128 \\ 9,101 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,283 \\ 1,789 \\ 1,7830 \\ 8,830 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,133 \\ \hline, 98 \\ 88 \\ 88 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles:Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircrait Carriages, Carts, etc. ... Wagons and Tramcars ... <br> Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing | $\begin{aligned} & 28,1,43 \\ & 2,439 \\ & 7,299 \\ & 93,921 \\ & 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,089 \\ 125 \\ 46 \\ 286 \\ 286 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2,2,56}^{29,25}$ <br> 7,345 | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4,52 \\ 1,587 \\ 1,351 \\ 3,146} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 38 \\ 9 \\ 92 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,215 \\ & 3,356 \\ & 1,36 \\ & 3,788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,215 \\ & 2,266 \\ & 8,550 \\ & 97,067 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,55 \\ 163 \\ 55 \\ 318 \\ 318 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 33,467 \\ 2,889 \\ 8,805 \\ 97,355 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 31,872 \\ 2,645 \\ 8,631 \\ 9,564 \end{gathered}$ |  | 3,11882,888¢,68690,86 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1933.

The Table on pages 414 and 415 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemploymant Insurance Aots at the beginning of July, 1933. 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, 1933, as and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as anemployed numbers insured at July, 1932. The following Table gives the revised total percentages unemployed calculated on the basis of the estimated numbers insured at July, 1933, for each industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :-


November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.
ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1933, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE NET LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1932, TO JUNE, 1933, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1932

|  | Maiss. |  |  |  | Frmaiks. |  |  |  | Torat. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| industry. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nesmated } \\ & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Nosed } \\ & \text { 1933. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minins :Coal Mining and $\ddot{\text { Quarrying, etc. }}$ Other Mining and | 019,070 | $\begin{gathered} \text { ercent. } \\ 2 \cdot 2 . \\ 2 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per cont. } \\ & =4.1 . \\ & 4.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Per cent. } \\ 988: 0 \\ 97: 7 \end{gathered}\right.$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{4,710}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent. } \\ 10: 3 \\ 10.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per cent cent. } \\ =18.4 \end{array}$ | Per cent. 93.9 101.4 | 1,023,840 9 | $\begin{gathered} \text { eer erent. } \\ 2.2 .2 \\ 2.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Por cent. } \\ =4.2 \\ =4.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} 980.0 \\ 987 . \\ 98 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mon-Metalliforous Mining Products :- <br> Coke Ovens and By-Product |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Works … stöe, Öoncreië, | 12,120 | 0.7 2.1 | +4.9 -3.6 | 105.6 | 100 | 10. | + 1.1 | 111.1 | 12,220 | 0.8 | + 4.8 | 105.6 |
| Bram | 82,290 | 4.0 | -1.3 | 102.7 | 6,32 | 7.0 | -9.2 | 97.8 | 38,61 | 4.2 | - | 102.4 97.7 |
| pottery, Ear | 34,590 | 3.5 | - 7.4 | $96 \cdot 1$ | 41,100 | 5.7 | + 0.4 | 106.1 | 75,690 | $4 \cdot 6$ | - |  |
| glases Trades | 38,820 | $3 \cdot 3$ | + 0.5 | 103.8 | 8,550 | 12.2 | -8.6 | 103.6 | 47,370 | 4.9 | -1.2 | 103.7 |
| Onemicals, Paints, oils, | 161,340 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 1.2 | 101 | 58,450 | ${ }^{8.1}$ | -3.6 | $104 \cdot 5$ | 219,790 | 3.8 | -1.8 | 102.0 |
| Motal Manufacture:Pig Puddling Furnaces, etc. Tin Plates... | $\begin{gathered} 177,470 \\ \text { ato } \\ 8,50,500 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.4 \\ & = \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{0 . 5}$ | $\begin{gathered} 978: 3 \\ 101: 1 \\ 101 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,190 \\ & 8,6700 \end{aligned}$ |  | - 5.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 9.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | , $\begin{gathered}1.7 \\ 3.2 \\ 2.1\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { = } \begin{array}{l} 4.4 \\ -1: 2 \\ \hline 1: 1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Enginearing, etc.:Iron and Steel Founding Mlectrical Engineering .e. Constructional Engineering | $\begin{array}{r} 480,070 \\ 7,80 \\ 41,80 \\ 27,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 9 \\ & .9 \\ & 0 \cdot 5 \\ & 2 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =7.1 \\ & =9: 0 \\ & -2.3 \\ & -2.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95: 8: 8 \\ & 9715: 6 \\ & 99: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{, 1700 \\ 7 \\ \hline, 70 \\ , 200 \\ , 200} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \cdot 8 \\ 8: 0 \\ \hline: 5 \\ \hline \cdot 5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 95: 8 \\ \text { an: } \\ 180.1 \\ 100: 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{4} 21,570 \\ 90,50 \\ 41,750 \\ 28,810 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3: 3 \\ 0: 9 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \end{array}, \end{aligned}$ |  | ( 95.8 |
| construction and Repair of Vehicles:- Cycles and Air- Motor Vehicles, Cy Craft | 233, 200 | -3.9 <br> $2 \cdot 6$ | -ï0.1 | 103:9 ${ }_{92}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 6.3. ${ }_{6}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}3.7 \\ -13.4\end{array}$ | ${ }_{92}^{102.6}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{4.2}$ | - ${ }^{80}$ | ${ }_{\substack{103 \\ 92.6}}$ |
| sulppuilding and ship Repairing... | 158,580 | 1.4 | $-7.5$ | $93 \cdot 9$ | 2,20 | 4.1 | -20.8 | $83 \cdot 3$ | 160,780 | 1.5 | -7.7 | $93 \cdot 8$ |
| Motal Trades :- <br> Stove, Grate, Plpe, etc., and General Iron Founding | 83,180 | 3.0 | -3.6 | 99.4 | 8,160 | 6.8 | -12 | 94.5 | 91,340 | $3 \cdot 3$ | - 4.4 | 98.9 |
| Hectri <br> Wiring, <br> Wiring, Cable, Appa | 99,130 | 7.5 |  | 107.5 | 53,480 | 11.2 | -3.8 | 107.4 | 152,610 | 8.8 | -1.3 | 107.5 |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, Other Metail Indusistres ... | ${ }_{19,3}^{23,2}$ | 3:6 | $\pm 1.4$ | 105:8 | 18,600 103,780 | 4.8 8.6 | - ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2} \cdot 8$ | 102. ${ }_{98}$ | 41,860 303,70 | 4.0 | - 4.5 | 104:0 |
| Toxtie Trades | 98,840 | $2 \cdot 9$ | -6.4 | 96.5 | 145,160 | 3.8 | -8.4 | $95 \cdot 4$ | 244,000 | 3.4 |  |  |
| Total, Cotton |  | ${ }_{2}^{1.6}$ | = $\begin{gathered}5.5 \\ 6.0\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{96 \cdot 3}^{96 \cdot 1}$ |  | 2.2. |  | ${ }_{96}^{97.6}$ |  | 2.0 2.9 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{95,180}$ | 2.9 | $=3.6$ | 99.3 | (134,770 | 3.9 |  | ${ }_{98,6}^{96.6}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{2 \cdot 7}$ 2. |  |  |
| Silk Weaving .... Hosiery |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.5 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 6: 7 \\ 6: 7 \\ 6.7 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 101 \cdot 7 \cdot 9 \\ & 929.7 \\ & 990 \cdot 7 \\ & \hline 0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,980 \\ & \hline 4,520 \\ & \hline 1500 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 75, | 2.3 | -1.9 | 100.4 | 29,390 | 5.0 |  | 103.5 | 104,860 | $3 \cdot 0$ |  | ${ }_{101.3}^{99}$ |
| Loather and Loather | 46, | 4.2 | + 1.0 | 105.2 | 24,010 | 8.7 | -8.3 | $100 \cdot 4$ | 70,020 | 5.8 | - 2. | 103.5 |
| Other Dress Industries ... |  | 4.9 | - $\begin{array}{r}1.7 \\ \hline 7.5 \\ \hline 1.5\end{array}$ | 103:2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 955,80 \\ & 1050,270 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5: 5 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2: 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 3.1 \\ \pm \\ \hline \end{array} 0.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1002 \cdot 0 \\ & 1001: 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 65,6909 \\ 1 \\ 151,7780 \\ 51,780 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} 91: 6 \\ 91: 6 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $=4 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 2 \\ & 1097 \\ & 109: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159,500 \\ & 2351,20 \\ & 152,250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6: 5 \\ 7: 1 \\ 3: 1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103.7 \\ & 105: 7 \\ & 100: 5 \end{aligned}$ |
| work:- Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woöworkïng Other | ${ }_{\text {108,490 }}^{88,830}$ | ¢5.6 | $={ }_{4}^{6.5}$ | 999.1 | 22,890 | 8.9 | - ${ }^{8} \mathrm{8}$. 2 | ${ }_{95}^{100 \cdot 3}$ | 131,290 92,800 | ${ }_{\substack{6.1 \\ 500}}^{\substack{\text { c. }}}$ | $-6.8$ | 99.3 ${ }^{99}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74, | 2.8 | $+1.0$ | 103.8 | 61,610 | 9.0 | -6.6 | $102 \cdot 4$ | 135,690 | ${ }^{5} 6$ | -2. | 103.2 |
| bill | ,050 | 4.9 | -5.3 | 99.6 | 96,360 | ${ }^{8 \cdot 3}$ | -7.6 | 100.7 | 28,410 | ${ }^{6.0}$ |  | $100 \cdot 0$ |
|  | 887,0 | 2.9.3 | $\pm$ | ${ }_{95}^{103} 5$ | como10,070 <br> 1,260 | ${ }_{9}^{8 \cdot 6}$ | - ${ }_{4}^{6.9}$ | ${ }_{105}^{101.4}$ |  | (i.0 | $\pm$0.3 <br> 7.3 |  |
| Othor Manutacturins induutrise :-.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber Instruments Other Manufacturine Industries |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 5 \cdot 4 \\ & 5 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.7 \\ & =17.4 \\ & +3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102: 7 \\ & 108: 5 \\ & 108: 9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,7,70 \\ & 25,130 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B. } \\ & 106 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1059.6 \\ & 198.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{4.9}{7 \cdot 2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 6 \\ & -11: 2 \\ & +1: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103: 9 \\ & 108: 7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 177, | 3.2 | -5.6 | 97.6 | 6,900 | 5.6 | - 7.7 | 97. | 184,450 | 3.3 | - 5.7 | 97.6 |
|  | 158,240 | 0.6 | -3.1 | ${ }^{97.5}$ | ${ }^{2,020}$ | 3.0 | $-26.8$ | ${ }^{76 \cdot 2}$ | 160,260 | ${ }^{0.6}$ | - 3.4 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 4 \\ & 8: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 1: 6 \\ \text { 15:5 } \\ -10: 5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100 \cdot 0 . \\ \\ 928.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \cdot 8 \\ & \hline 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1101.5 \\ 1077 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 6 \\ & 9 \cdot 5 \\ & 9 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1.3 |
|  | -914,420 | ${ }_{2}^{4.8}$ | ${ }_{+}^{1}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{18,26 \\ 22,230}}$ | 117.0 | ${ }_{-8}^{-23} \cdot 9$ | 87.8 98.6 | 346,43. | \% $5 \cdot 9$ | +1 | $\begin{array}{r}92.7 \\ 103 \\ \hline 9\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 5.0 | + 1.8 | 106.8 | 245,780 | 17.4 |  | 103.0 | 393,510 | 12.8 |  | 104 |
| Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Other Industries and Services ... |  | ¢ 7.8 | ¢ 3.1 | 104.6 | 1135,930 | 99.3 | ${ }_{-11.2}^{7}$ | 104-3 | 150,160 | 8.9 | 二 6 | ${ }_{105}^{102}$ |
| Ixporsrres Axp Szprio | 9,081,000 | 3.8 | -3.4 | $100 \cdot 4$ | 3,392,000 | 9.1 | -8.1 | $101 \cdot 0$ | 12,473,000 |  | -4.6 |  |

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1933. Changes between july, r923, AND JULY, r933, in the estimated numbers of insured workpeople in certain industries in great britain and

NORTHERN IRELAND.
[SSe Special Atricte on papes 396 to 400 ].




UNEMPLOYMENT FUND: GREAT BRITAIN.

|  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ \begin{array}{c} 1,839,000 \\ 1,80,000 \\ 1,816,000 \\ 2,000 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 4,814,000 | 5,461,000 | 5,541,000 |
| Denciency crant payabie iny | - | - | 497,000 |
| Total Income ... .. | 4,814,000 | 5,461,000 | 6,038,000 |



THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1933
COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS IN STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.



 ir in other wordst the number of insurumbed persons roceorded dod | - | Men. | Boys. | Women. | cirls. | Total. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | 1. Claims admitted 2. Climm undid

 4. Mentisured perrions ïn



NUMBERS ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.*
Analysis of Fravrrs for 23kd October, 1933, axd
25th Septrmber, 1933.

 Great Britain and Northern Ireland.


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

ADJUDICATIONS UNDER
STATUTORY CONDITIONS FOR
INSURANCE BENEFIT AND
TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS

Pbriod 2nd to 3lat Octobbr, 1933. Great Beitains. THE following Table gives, for the period from 2nd to 3118t October,
1933, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions of Courts of Refereees 1933, inclusive, an analysis of the decisions on courrs or ieferees
and of the Umpire on olaims for insurance beneait and transitional paymente, the number or of of oases disasallowed by by Insurance Officers
nder the trade dispute disqualifioation, and the number of appeals ander the trade dispute diegualification, and the number of app
against suoh disallowanoes dealt with by Courts of Referees :-

| Ground on which referred. | (clatms | $\begin{gathered} \text { claime } \\ \text { cllised. } \\ \text { allowed. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| contributlons condititons** ... $\ldots$... $\begin{aligned} & \text { Men } \\ & \text { Unenei. } \\ & \text { Juveniles }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 133 \\ 19 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 259 \\ & 495 \\ & 496 \end{aligned}$ | 302 <br> i04 <br> 104 |
|  | 165 | 836 | 1,001 |
| Not normally insurable and/or will not normally seek to obtain livelihood $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men } \\ \text { Women }\end{array}\right.$ | ¢,6,874 <br> 1,386 | ${ }_{\substack{7,968 \\ 2,336}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{14,842 \\ 3,22}}{1,62}$ |
| Total ... | 8,260 | 10,304 | 18,564 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,058 \\ & 1,0518 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,706 \\ & 2,909 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| tal | 2,431 | 6,741 | 9,172 |
| $\begin{array}{lllll} \text { Olasss (c) } & \ldots . & \ldots & \ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Uomen } \\ \text { Juveniles } \end{array}\right. \end{array}$ | 33 4 1 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ 87 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | 158 <br> 131 <br> 6 <br> 6 |
| Total | 78 | 217 | 295 |
| Clases (d) | 1,597 | 3,555 | 5,152 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,587 \\ & 1,297 \\ & 207 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,672 \\ 3,1,153 \\ \hline 650 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| otal | 3,087 | 6,390 | 9,477 |
| Employment lost through misconduct $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men ... } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { Juveniles }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,482 \\ 5829 \\ 189 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,328 \\ 8485 \\ 418 \end{gathered}$ | ci,3,457 <br> 1,457 <br> 57 |
| Total | 2,150 | 3,621 | 5,771 |
| Fallure or refuasal to apply for or accept suitable $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { accept suitable employment or or } \\ \text { fallure to carry out written direc-. } \\ \text { filonen }\end{array}\right\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Women } \\ & \text { Juveniles }\end{aligned}$ | 201 472 48 50 | ${ }_{\substack{1,747 \\ 130}}^{474}$ |  |
| Total ... | ${ }^{726}$ | 2,55 | 3,2 |
| $\text { Not unemploged } \quad . . . \quad . . . \quad . . .\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Men } \\ \text { Women } \\ \text { Jureniles } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,1149 \\ \hline 189 \\ 186 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total ... | 610 | 3,129 | 3,73 |
| Not capable of work, or not available $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Men ... } \\ \text { Women }\end{array}\right.$ for work | 209 ${ }^{209}$ | $\begin{gathered} 686 \\ \text { g65 } \\ -55 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 895 <br> 1,131 <br> 59 |
| Total ... | 382 | 1,70, | 2.0 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 939 \\ 94 \\ 40 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,931 \\ \hline 398 \\ \hline 984 \end{gathered}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}3,1700 \\ 1,008 \\ 1488 \\ 4\end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 1,073 | 3,543 | 4.6 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 13,2790 \\ 6,980 \\ 480 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,561 \\ 1,5,56 \\ 2,473 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,866 \\ & 2,54,50 \\ & 2,953 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Total | 20,559 | 42,590 | 63,149 |


 ald in the past two years and less than 30 at any



 mploged ior more than two days in the weed



|  | Clatm | $\begin{gathered} \text { claime } \\ \text { cllise } \\ \text { allowed } \end{gathered}$ | To |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Decisions of Court of Referees. <br>  <br> mally seak to obtain live <br> Anomalles Regulations $\dagger$ <br> Employment left voluntarily without just <br> Employment lost through misconduct <br> Failure or refusal to apply for or accept <br> suitable employment, or fallure to carry out written directions <br>  Other grounds ... |  |  |  |
| Total | 200,282 | 421,304 | $\underline{621,586}$ |
| Trade Dispute Cases. <br>  <br>  | $\begin{gathered} 4,508 \\ 747 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,059 \\ & 1,414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,567 \\ & 2,161 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1,1,089 \\ 1,5725 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1,107 \\ & 4,565 \\ & 4,560 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \substack{1,292 \\ 6 \\ 6,159} \end{gathered}$ |
| Total ... ... | 5,767 | 10,860 | 16,627 |

APPLICATIONS FOR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS.

## DETERMINATIONS OF PUBLTC ASSTSTANCE AUTHORITIES,

 The following Table gives the number of determinations made by County Borough and the Administrative County of Durham, the Com missioners appointed by the Minister of Labour) on applioations for transitional payments submitted the them during the periodSeptember to 7 th octor, 1933, analysed os as to show separately
the determinations the determinations given on initial applications on the one hand
and renewed and revised determinations on the other :-
$\square$
 mom
5




THR following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange
administrative areas in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and
for for the principal towns therein, the number of unemploved persons
registered at Employment Exchanges on 23rd October, 1933 In certain cases empoyment. Exischanges on Brisol, Birmingham, She Stield, Liververpoo,
Glasgow, eto.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS．




Juvanluss Plachi in Employnent，Four Webks ended
23rd October，1933．

| Division |  | Number of Vacancles Flled． |  |  | Juveniles placed in firs situation since leaving School． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Boys． | Girls | Tota | Boyg | Girls． | Total． |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SOM } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2995 \\ \hline .595 \\ 1,551 \\ 1,504 \\ 164 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| eat Britatn | ．．． | 16，881 | 15，012 | 31，693 | 4，38 | 4，35 | 8，740 |

 Divison．


|  |  | Percentage Unemploged at |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bogs． |  |  | Girls． |  |  |
| Boys． | Giris． |  | 훙웅 |  |  |  | 䫀Total． |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.1 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 2.1 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 4.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2.1 .1 \\ & 3.2 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 3.3 .3 \\ & 7.94 \\ & 70.4 \\ & 10.4 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.6 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.9 \\ & 1.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 507，400 | 392，300 | $4 \cdot 5$ | 1－2 | 5.7 | 3．4 | 0.7 | 4.1 |

Juvinelis in Attendanger at Approved Courses of Instruction．

 まick
 There were 71 Junior Instruction Centres for boys， 28 for girls，
and 24 mixed Centres opon in Great Britain during the week．In
addition，there were 13 Junior Instruction Classes for boys， 1 for addititon，there were 13 Junior Instruction Classes for boys， 1 for
girls，and
unemployed jixueniles were number of othitted Thas Intitutions to which anemployed juveniles were admitted was 174 for hoys， 1115 for girls，
and 209 mixed．The attendances at these Institutions are mainly in the evening．
＊Based on the numbers of Juvenle Unemployment Books lodiged at local
offlcos，whlch exceed the numbers of insurea fluveniles on the Register．

PERIODS OF REGISTERED UNEMPLOYMENT．
ANALYSIS IN RESPECT OF PERSONS APPLYING FOR
INSURANCE BENEFIT OR TRANSITIONAL PAYNENS INSURANCE BENEFIT OR TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS． Tui following Table gives an analysis，according to the length＂of
thiir last papel of registered unemployment，of persions applying for
insurance benefit or transitional payments who were on the regitor insurance benefit or transitional payments，who wereo on the registors
of Employment Exchanges in Crat Britain at 23rd October，1933．
While the figures of Employment Exchanges in Craat Britain at 23－d October， 19333
While the figures give an indication of the extent to which thes
persons have had reeent employment，they do not purport to show persons have had recent employment，they do not purport to show
in every oase the extent to which they have oxperieneed unemploy
ment over an extended period．Of the 465,824 persons who
 been on the register for 12 months or more，a considerable proportion
will have had one or more short peoplls of employment ，lasting not
more than three dayseach，during the year．The persons who had
been on the register for less than three months included 357,669 tem．

 per cent．of all the wholly unemployed on the register）had been
on the register less than one month．18， 86866 （or 10.0 per cont．）one
month but los than to months，and 157,123 （or 8.5 per cent．）two
months but less than threo months．







INSURED UNEMPLOYED．
POSITION UNDER PROVISIONS AS TO INSURANCE BENEFIT AND TRANSITIONAL PAYMENTS．
Tur following Table gives an analysis of the numbers of insured
persons on the rexisters of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain persons on the re⿻isiters of Employment Exxhanges in Greet Britain
at 23rd October，1933，relative to their title to insuranoe benefit and
the the provisions of the Unelpmoloyment Insurananoe insuationonal beoentit and
（No．2）Order，1931，which deals with transitional payments． The Firrst Statutory Condition requires the payment of not less
than 30 contributions in the preceding two years．In cases where than so contrinutions in the preeeding two years．In cases where
this condition is satisfied，insured persons may receive insuranoe
benefit，subjeot to the tulfinent of the tatutory oondition，for
not more than 156 days in a benefit year；but in oases where benefit

 In cases where benefit has been received for 156 days in a benefit
year，or where the 10 contributions role io not gatisiod and in all
cases in which the First Statutory Condition is not fulfililed，adulte， cases in which the Firsts Statutory Condition is not fullifled，adultts，
bat not boys and giris，my mate application for trasitional
payments ；and if the eppecial transitional oonditions are fulfililed，all payments；and if the special transitional oonditions are fulfililed，al
such applications are referred to Public Assistance Authoritios，or
to Commissioners in certain areass，for determination of the emount to Commissioners in certain areas，for determination of the amount
of payment to be made having regard to the needs of the applioant．

In item 4 in the Table relating to adalts，the term＂insured
non－claimants
incoludes al those and llaims had been disallowed on the ground that they were not normally
linurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means nsurable and would not normally seek to obtain a livelihood by means
of insuraboe employment，together wwith those who had not made
alaims for insuranace benefit or transitional hayments． The Table shows that of the $1,505,197$ wholly une nen on the register at 23rd October， 1933 ，there were 427,824 with claims to insurance beneitit，and 931,811 with applications for transi－
tional payments s w while 145,56 were either not entitled to benefit or payments or had claims under consideration．The corresponding
figures for the 247,325 men temporarily stopped were 237,326 ，
then
${ }^{24,21}$ Among the 193,089 wholly
Among the 193,089 wholly unemployed insured women，86，683 had claims for insurance benefit， 57,729 were applicants for transi－
tional payments，and 48,677 either were not entitled to benefit or paymmentsor or had claims under consideration．The corresponding
pigures for the 74,845 women temporarily stopped were 67,514 paiges for the 74,845 wome
3,181 and 4,150 respectively．
Of the eotal of 985,970 men on the register who were applicants
for transitional payments，payment was authorised in 916,411 cases， and in 69,559 cases the needs of the applicants were held by the
Local Authorities not
 vas authorised in 47, asp
paplicants wers and held not to iustify payment．

| － | Section of Register． | Men． | Women． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1．Olaims for Insurance Beneft | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily stopped Casuals ．．． | $\begin{gathered} 427,824 \\ 2377,326 \\ 54,319 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 86,683 \\ 6,7,14 \\ \hline, 103 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Total ．．． | 719，469 | $\underline{155,300}$ |
| 2．Applications for Transitional Payments． | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily StoppedCasuals Total ．．． | 931,811 <br> 24,231 <br> 2,232 <br> 29，928 | $\underset{\substack{57,729 \\ 3,181 \\ 196}}{\text { che }}$ |
|  |  | 985，970 | 61，106 |
| 3．Total applications for Transi－ <br> （a）Authorised for payment <br> Needs of applicant held by Local Authoritles not to justify payment．．． | ．．． | 916，411 69，599 | 47，557 <br> 13,549 |
| Total ．．．．．．．．． |  | 985，970 | ${ }^{61,106}$ |
| 4．Insured Non－claimants ．．． | Wholly Unemplosed | 114，002 | 38，612 |
| 6．Position under First Statu－ tory Condition not deter－ mined． | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily stoppedCasuals Total ．．． | $\begin{gathered} 31,506 \\ 1,768 \\ 1,101 \\ 1,101 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | 45，429 | 14，247 |
| 6．Total Insured Adults on Register． | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily StoppedCasuals Total ．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 1,505,197 \\ \hline 274,525 \\ \hline 85,34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193,089 \\ & 74,851 \\ & 1,831 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\overline{1,864,870}$ | 269，265 |
| Jutantirs（Aars 16 and 17 tears）． |  |  |  |
| － | Section of Register． | Boys． | Ciris． |
| 1．Olams for Insurance Beneft | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily StoppedCasuals... Total ．．． |  | $\underbrace{\substack{13 \\ \hline}}_{\substack{3,667 \\ 2,50 \\ 13}}$ |
|  |  | 14，399 | 5，981 |
| 2．Not entitled to nsurance <br> （a）First Statutory Condition <br> （b）First Statutory Condition satisfled ．．．．．．．．． Total ．．． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,182 \\ & 724 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}6,234 \\ 223 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | 9，906 | ${ }_{6,457}$ |
| 3．Position under First Statu－ tory Co | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stopped Total ．．． | 834 373 1 | 476 <br> -93 |
|  |  | 1，208 | 779 |
| 4．Total Insured Juveniles on Register． | Wholly Unemployed Temporarily Stoppea Total ．．． | $\begin{gathered} 19,516 \\ \substack{5,85 \\ 102} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{10,600 \\ 2,604 \\ 13}}^{\substack{13}}$ |
|  |  | 25，513 | 13，217 |

POOR RELIEF IN OCTOBER， 1933. （Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and the THm number of persons＊relieved on one dayt in October， 1933 ，in
the forty－seven selected areas named below，was 722,167 or 1.0 per the forty－seven selected areas named below，was 792,167 ，or $1 \cdot 0$ per
cent．more than in the previous month，and 6.4 per cent．more than
 equivalont，respectively，to rates of 476,471 and 446 per 10,000 o
the estimated population． the estima
In the forty－three selected areas in England and Wales the number
of persons relieved in October was 637,308 ，an increase of 1.1 pe of porsons relieved in October was 637,308 ，an increase of 1.1 per
cent．as compared with $a$ month earrier，and an increase of 3.9 per
cent as cont．as compared with October， 1932 ．In the four areas in Scotland
the number relieved was 154,859, or 0.7 per cent．more than in the
previous month，and 17.6 per cent．more than in October， 1932 ． previous month，and 17.6 per cent．more than in October， 1932. Recipients of indoor relief in the forty－seven areas in October
numbered 92,061 ，or 0.8 per cent．more than in the previous month， numbered 92,001, or 0.8 per cent．more than in the previous mont
but 5.7 per cont．less than a year ago thecipients of outdoor relief
numbered 700,106 ，or 1.0 per cent numbered 700,106, or 1.0 per cent．more than in the previous month，
and $8 \cdot 2$ per cent．more than in October， 1932 ． and 8.2 per cent．more than in October， 1932.
Of the forty－seven areas，thirty－six showed increases in the number
per 10.00 relieved in Octorer，as ocmpared with September，while
nine showed decreases：in two areas there per 10,000 relieved in Oct ober，as compared with September，while
nine showed deraeases；；in two areass there was no change．Compare
with



|  | Number of parsons＊in recelpt ofPoor Relief on one ond day fin October，1933． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Indoor． | Outdoor． | Total． | Rate perootom oraotimatedPopmation |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { ago．}}}{ }$ | Year |
|  | 32，64 | 93，599 | 126，2 |  | ＋ 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{52,638}$ | 458，457 | 511，095 | 491 |  |  |
|  | 85，252 | 552，056 | 637，308 | 432 |  |  |
| $\qquad$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,974 \\ & \hline 724 \\ & 642 \\ & 410 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 121,298 \\ \substack{19,48 \\ 6,74 \\ 7,329 \\ 7 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,096 \\ 388 \\ 385 \\ 435 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm \\ & \pm \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} +169 \\ + \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Scota for the above | 6，809 | 148，050 | 154，85 | 816 |  | ＋122 |
| ${ }_{\text {Total }}^{47 \text { for abas }}$ above $\ldots$ | ，061 | 700，106 | 92，16 | 476 |  |  |
| ＊The figures include dependants，but exclude persons in recelpt 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 in mentai <br> ${ }^{\dagger}$ 21st October in London，28th Ootober in the rest of England and Wales，and 15th October in Scootland． |  |  |  |  |  |  |

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.





GERMANY.*
Unempuoxnevr showed a still further decrease during October.



At 31st Octoher, 1933,316005 At 1 st October, $1933,316,695$ persons were in receipt of standard
unemployment bentit
giving a total of $1,380,199$
 October, 1932.
The total number of nomployed given above includes $1,404,969$
able--bodied persons (provisional figure) who were in receito


FRANGE. $\dagger$
Unemployment increased during October. The total number of
persons on the registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of the month was 2661,486 (2302, 197 men and 59,289 momen). At the
end of September the corresponding total was 251,951 (revised fine) end of September the corresponding total was 251,951 (revised figure)
and the end of Oetober
At the begine
in the At the beginning of Oetober, 1933, the number of persons employed
in mining industril) transport and commercial undertrakings covered
by the special official monthly investigation showed a deeline of by the special official monthly investigation showed a decline of
o. 07 per cent. as compared with October, 1932. The percontage of
workpeonle in workpeople in these undertakings on short time to such an extent
rith bring their weekly hours bolo 44.85 at the beginning 37 .06, as compared
at with 44.85 at the beginning of October, 1932. At 1st omparer,
1933, 16.65 per cent. Were worring more than 40 and less than 48
hours and 20.41 mer $1933,16 \cdot 65$ per cent. were working more, than 40
hours and 20.41 per cent. 40 hours or less a week.

BELGIUM. $\ddagger$
Unemployment showed littlo ehange during August. Returns
received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 167 approved unomployment insurance funds with a total membership of 998,086 , show that 13.5 per cent. of these were totally unamployed at the
ond of the month (2nd September), as compared with $13 \cdot 7$, ond the the the month (2nd September), as compared with 13.7 per cent.
at the ond of July and 19.5 per cent. at the end of August, 1932. In
 possible working days were lost through unemployment, in the
preceding month the percentage was $15 \cdot 8$, and in August, $1932,23 \cdot 5$.

HOLLAND.§
Unemployment showed a slight decrease during Angust. According
to figures compiled by the State Departunent of Unemployment to nigures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment
Insuranee and Employment Exchanges, out of 521,354 members
of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week
 corresponding week of the preceding month the percentages were
22.6 and 5.0 respoctively and in the last weok of Agunt 1932,
22.9 and 8.8 . At the end of Auqust, 1933, 304,600 applicants were 22.9 and 8.8. At the end of August, 1933, , 304,600 applicants were
registered at public Emplogment Exchanges, of whom 274,900 were
unemployed.

SWITZERLAND.||
 1920) were registeredo at Eompulation according to the census of Exhanges, as compared
vith 50,207 at the end of August and 49,532 at the end of September 1932. Offers of s entuntiof August and the dates32 at the end of September,
$2,122,2,783$ and 1,719 nespectively. ITALY. 9
Unemployment continued to increase during Septem ber. Acoording
os statistics furnished to the Ministry of Corporations by Employment



Satistitiel, 30th Septomber


Unemployment showed a further decrease during Septomber
 month was 27,053 (118,221 in Vienna), a decrease of 4 .2 per cent.
as compared with August but an increase of 1.2 per cent. as
compared with September, 1932 .

$$
\text { HUNGARY. } \dagger
$$

Unemployment increased during August. The number of applica.
tions for work repistered at Employment Exchanges at the end of ons for work repistered at Employment Exxhanges at the end
the month was 52,59 as compared with 52,351 at the end of July
nd 60,900 at the end of August, 1932 . POLAND. $\ddagger$
Unemployment showed a further deerease during August. Th number of applicants registered at Employment Exchanges at the ond of the month was 206,471 , as compared
of July and 190,548 at the end of August, 1933 .
czechoslovakias
Unemployment increased during October. The total number of
persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchangee persons remaining on the registors of the Employment Exxhanges
at the end of tho month was 627,000 (preliminary figur) as oom
pared with 633,000 at the end of September and 533,616 at the pared wath 633,000
end of October, 1932.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.
Unemployment during September decreased in Denmark and
Sweden but increased in Norway. Denmark..|l-Particulars supplied to the Danish Statistical Depart.
nent by unemployment insurance societies show that out of 344 . 1 . organised workpeople covered by the returns, 20.9 per cent. wero nemployed at the end of September, 1933 , as compared with $21 \cdot 4$
per cent. at the end of August and $29 \cdot 6$ per cent. at the end of per cent. at the
September, 1932.
Norvay. $\uparrow$ - Out of 23,608 members of trade unions making returns,
$27 \cdot 4$ per cent. were unemployed at the end of September, 1933 , compared with were per centioyed the the end of August and $25 \cdot 5$ per cent. the end of September, 1932
Sweden.**-The percentage of members of trade unions makin
eturns who were unemployed at the end of September, 1933, wa 19.1, as compared with $19 \cdot 3$ at the end of August and $20 \cdot 6$ at th

UNITED STATES. $\dagger \dagger$
According to returns received by the Federal Burean of Labour
Statistics from 18,330 representative establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing induntries, $3,366,727$ workpeople were on
heir payrolls at or noar 15 Sh September, an increase of 3.2 per cent cir payyared at or near 15 th September, an increase of $3 \cdot 2$ per cent
compared with the preeding month. Aggregate earnings in 7 per cont It during the same period sgoweegad an increase of nanufacturing industries in 1926 be taken as 100 , the corresponding igure for September, 1933, was 73.9
ugust and $58 \cdot 5$ for Soptember, 1932.
Among members of trade unions in 24 cities afiliated to the
American Federation of Labour, 29 per cent. (preliminary figure) were ported to bo 132 Seplember, 1933, as compare
[IRISH FREE STATE. $\ddagger \ddagger$
Unemployment increased during September. The total number of 58,937 as compared with 55,590 at the end of August and 78,088 at ord of september, 1932

CANADA.s
Employment at the beginning of October showed a further
nerease. Returns reeeived by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,240 firms gave an angregate of 834,348 workpeople on thei
payrolls at lit October, 1933 , as compared with 816,458 at 1 lat September. If the average of the reporting firms in the year 1920 represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1 lo ectober, 1933, was 90.4 , as compared with $88 \cdot 5$ at the
September and 86.7 at the beginning of October, 1932 .

NEW ZEALAND.||l|
Unemployment showed a slight decrease during August. The

number of anplicants Employment Bureaux on 26th August, 1933, was 56,750 , as con | pared |
| :--- |
| 1932. |




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

In the industries covered by the Department's statistios* the change Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about $£ 3,950$ in the weekly full-time wages of 96,650 workpeople
and in a decrease of $£ 180$ in those of 1,450 workpeople.
The great majority of workers shown as affected by an increase in


 for women in Lancashire and Scotland. Other groups of workers
whoose rates of wages were inerased in October included stock
brickmakers in Kent and Essex, the higher-ppid men employed in Whose rates of wages were increased in October included stock
briekmakers in Kent and Essex, the higher-paid men employed in
steel sheet rolling mills and on galvanising processes, workpeople
 Leiestier, felt hat makers at eertain towns in Lancashire and
Cheohhri, bakers at various town in North Staffordhire, water
works employees in the South Midlands, plumber jointers employed works employees in the South Midlands, plumber jointers employed
at eleetricity supply undertaking and in the electrical cable
and making industry in the North west of englanc, and certain
drivers and conductors of country omnibuses ocntrolled by th
London Passenger Transport Board. There was also an increass London Passenger Transport Board. There was also an increase
n the minimum rates for women fixed by the Trade Board for the cerement making trade
The largest group of workpeople affected by a decrease in wages
consisted of plasterers employed in the outer London area, whose consisted of plasterers employed in the outer London area, whose
standard rate was reduced by br per pourt, bring them into line
with the other skilled grades in the bridding trades. with the other skilled grades in the building trades.
Of the estimated total increase of $£ 3,950$ per week, about $£ 3,250$
was due to the operation of sliding scales based upon the cost of was due to the operation of sliding scales based upon the cost on
living and about fl150 to the oppration of sliding scales sased uppo
selling prices; while the remaining sum was mainly the outcome of selling prices; while the remaining sum was mainly the outcome of
direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.
. $£ 180$ per Practically the whole of the estimated total decrease of $£ 180$ per
week was the result of direot negotiation between the parties.

Summary of Changers reforted in January-Octobrer, 1933. The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great
Britain and Northern Ireland affected by ohanges in rates of wages feported to the Department during the ten completed months of
1933, and the net aggregate amounts of such chanles.

| Tndustry Group. | Approximate Number of Workpeoplet |  | Estimated Net Amoun <br> of Change in Weekly Wages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increases. | Decreases | Increases. | Decrea |
| Cooul Mining | 50 | 13,200 | ${ }_{10}$ | 40 |
|  | 1,850 | 8,400 | 220 | 1,100 |
|  |  | 8,900 |  | 00 |
| Iron and steel Ensineering and | 75,000 <br> 1,100 |  | - 330 |  |
| Shipbuilidins ... |  |  |  |  |
|  | 20,500 | - | 5 | 300 |
|  |  | 2,300 |  | 190 |
| ete. | 50 | 9,500 | 15 | 00 |
| Paper Printing ${ }^{\text {Pete. }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Contracting, etct Watectio: | ... | 533,000 |  | 48,250 |
| Transport ${ }^{\text {citaply }}$... | $\xrightarrow{1,100}$ | 38,900 | 1,310 | 5,000 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pransport Administration } \\ & \text { Public Adices } \\ & \text { Ser ... } \end{aligned}$ | 1,550 | -11,750 | 150 <br> 10 | 0 | In the corresponding ten monthe of 1932 , there were net increases

of $£ 1,700$ in the weekly full-time wages of 30,600 workpeople, and net decreases of $£ 202,750$ in those of $1,674,000$ workpeople. Hours of Labour.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1933

| Industry. | Distrrct. |  | Clasees of Workpeople. | Particulars of Ohange. (Decreases in tutices.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brickmaking |  | 1 Oct. | Stock brickmakers | Increase of $2 \ddagger$ per cent. on current rates, |
| Cement nufactur | Aberthaw, Penarth and Rhoose. | 1 Oet. | Workpeople employed in the cement uring industry. | Decrease for daywoorkers of $1 d$. per hour for men and ld. per hour for boys and youths, with proportionate reductions for piece workers. Rate after change for labourers, 18. 1 di. per hour. |
| Steel Sheet Rolling | Various districts in Great Britain.8 | 9 oct. | Workpeople employed in steel sheet rolling mills whose base rates 65 s . 1d. and over per week.§ | Increasel\| of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ( 10 to $12 \frac{1}{2}$ ) in the percentage payable on base rates. |
| Galvanising | England and Wales. 9 | 9 oct. | Workpeople employed in galvanising processes annealing) 65s. 1d. and over per week. TI | Increasell of $2 \frac{1}{1}\left(10\right.$ to $\left.12 \frac{1}{3}\right)$ in the percentage payable on base rates. |
| Electrical Cable Making. | North-Western Are | pay day | Plumber jointers |  <br>  |
| Woollen and orsted Spinning | Leicester | $\underset{\substack{\text { 1st pay day } \\ \text { in Oct. }}}{\text { ate }}$ | Workpeople employed in the lambs' mool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.). | Bonus increasedt from sd. to 1 ld . in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 23 and Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men 2 and each, case, $1 d$. in the shiling. |
| Elastic Web Manufacture. | Letesester ... |  | Brald hands, etc. ... ... ... | Revised list of piece prices adopted for braids, cords, etc., resulting in reductions of varying amounts. |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc. | Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cerof firms) and cer cashire. $\ddagger$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pay } \\ \substack{\text { Preading } \\ \text { stand } \\ \text { in Nov. } \\ \text { div. }} \end{gathered}$ | Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. | Cost-or-living wage increasedt+ from 38 per cent. to 41 per <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |










PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1933 (continued).

| Industrus. | District. |  | Classe of Workpeople. | Partleculars of Change. (Decreases in italics.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { stot pay day } \\ \text { In Nov.f }}}{ }$ $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { lat pay } \\ \text { dayy } \end{array}\right\}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works, <br> Engravers employed in engraving works. | Cost-or-llving wage increasedt from 199.5d. per week to 208. 4d. per week for engravers and from 11s. 6 d d per Der week for tumers, polishers and varnishers. <br>  <br>  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Yelt Hat }}$ NIaking. |  distrit. | $\} 60 \mathrm{ct}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Time } \\ & \text { Piec } \end{aligned}$ | Bonus increased $\ddagger$ from 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. Minimum rate after change: $10 \frac{9}{9}$ d. per hour, plus 40 per cent. $\\| l$ Bonus increased $\ddagger$ from 40 per cent. to 45 per cent. |
| Bating andConfeetionery. |  |  | Bakers and confectioners (other operative societies). |  |
|  |  | 10 ct . | Plasterers ... Cranemen employed on building trade contracts. | Decrease of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour (1s. 7d. to 18. $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. ) for those employed between 12 and 15 miles from Charing Cross, the rate for thoses emplived within $a$ 12-mile raitius of Charing Cross (oiz., 18. 7 . Deerrase of 28. 6 d. per week ( $(558$. . $i$ o 62 . 6 . .). |
| WaterworksUndertakings. | Certain undertakings in the South land Area. $\ddagger \ddagger$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ist pay } \\ \text { weok } \\ \text { Ooft. } \end{gathered}$ | Adult male manual workers . ... | Increase of 9 d . per week for Grade $D$ areas, of 8d. per week <br>  <br>  |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Certain undertakings } \\ \text { in the North Wert } \\ \text { ernarea. } \\ \text { London } \end{array} . . . \quad . .\right.$ | 1st pay day in Oct. Beginning of 1st <br> pay week following 19 Oct. <br> 30 Oct. <br> lst full pay week in Oct. | Plumber jointers <br> Railway sub-station attendants em ployed by the London Passenger Mansion House, Earl's Court, Acton Town and Russell Square. | Increase of approximately \%d. per hour. Rates after change: Zone $A$ undertakings, 1s. $6.25 d$. per hour Increase of 2s. 6 d. per week...II |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Omnibus } \\ \text { Undertakings. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|lll} \text { Bolton } & \text {... } & \text {.. } \\ \text { London } & \text {... } & \text {... } \end{array}$ |  | Conductors employed by Corporation omnibus undertaking; try Omnibuses." | Maximum rate increased from 1s. $2 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{~d}$. to 1 s . $2 \frac{\mathrm{~g}}{\mathrm{~d}} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Standard hourly and weekly rates adopted resulting in increases of various amounts for the majority of workers concerned drivers, 67 s . 6 d . to 72 s . 6 d .; conductors, 56 s . to 60 s . (ii) limited stop carriages-drivers, 77 s . 6 d . and 80 s .; ductors, 58 s . and 60 s ., according to length of service. $\\| \frac{1}{} /$ |
|  | Darlington .. <br> Middlesbrough <br> Lancashire and Cheshire. | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \text { Oct. } \\ & 1 \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | Manual workers ... Manual workers ... <br> Skip and basket makers ... ... | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} d$ per hour. Rates after change : general labourers and sweepers, 1s.; refuse collectors (day), 1s. 1d. ncrease $\ddagger$ of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. Rates after change; general yard labourers and road scavengers, 1 s ; ; refuse collectors (day), |
|  |  | 2 oct. |  |  <br> Increaseq of 2 per cent. on list prices, making wages $68 \%$ per cent. and $58 t$ per cent. above the list for timeworkers and cent. and 58 per cent. pieceworkers respectively. |
| Cerement Making | Grat Britain | 1 Oct. | Female workers! ... ... ... | Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts or 16 remaining unchanged, leaving, mintmum rates as <br>  <br>  than the above rates; piecework basis time rates for thas 18 time rate. |
|  |  |  | Milk distributive |  |
| Finshers, This increase applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers ' Federation of Dyers and Em Bridgese the increases to for timeworkers timere to 35 per cent. for netherwood cuttors, fro <br> $\dagger$ In respect of the preceding pay period |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| It This reduction applied mainly to workers employed by firms affliated to the Scottish Building Contractors' Association. <br> If This increase is in accordance with a recommendation made by the South Midland District Council for the Waterworks Undertakings' Industry, |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| TI This change took effect under an agreement between the London Passenger Transport Board and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The agreement is without prejuaice to the existing agreement relating to drivers and conductors in the Metropolitan Poilice Area. Where the existinglower than the new sta ndard rates, the increase to the standard rate is to be effected gradually according to an agreed scale of annual increments. |  |  |  |  |

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*
and 2 , directly involving 600 workpeople, on questions of trade union
priniople. principle.
Results.-
 incolving 300 workpeopple. Orkpeople, and anew and old dispputes, , , directlly
involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople
ind involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople;
10, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the
emplogers ; and 7 , ilecectly involving 2,600 workpeople, wera sethe employers; and 7 , directly involving 2,60 workpeople, were settled
by componis. In the case of 3 disputes, direotly involving
700 workpeipl by compromise. In the case of 3 disputes, direotly
700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.
Totals for the Pbriod January-Octobre, 1933 and 1932.t The following Tablo summarises the figuras for Great Britain and
Northern Ireland for the ten completed months of 1933, as compared Northorn Ireland for the ten completed mot mor
with the corresponding period of 1932 :-

| Industry | January to October, 1933. |  |  | January to October, 1932. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { Nof } \\ \text { Dise } \\ \text { butes. } \\ \text { bining } \\ \text { ning } \\ \text { period. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { No. } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Dite } \\ \text { betios. } \\ \text { ning } \\ \text { pering } \\ \text { perioc. } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 1 Mining | 99 | 65,900 | 385,000 | ${ }^{98}$ | 47,200 | 200,00 |
| Quarrying | 4 | 500 | 9,000 | 3 | 200 | 5,000 |
| Glas, etc. | 11 | 800 | 8,000 | 6 | 300 | 5,000 |
|  | ${ }_{40}^{19}$ | 8,400 |  |  | 2,400 | ${ }_{\text {13,000 }}^{11,00}$ |
| thile | 35 18 | 2,300 | cis,000 | ${ }_{22}^{98}$ | 292,800 1,900 | 5,112,000 |
| Furniture, etc. | 18 | 2,300 | ,000 | 11 | 800 | 8,000 |
| der, Printing, | 4 | 3,300 | 28,000 |  |  | ... |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transport | 29 | 27,000 | 272,000 | 23 | 12,300 | 194,000 |
|  | ${ }_{9}^{2}$ | 4,600 | ${ }_{4}^{1,000}$ | ${ }_{18}^{3}$ | 3, 100 | 1,000 56,000 |
| Total | 308 | 128,400 | 963,000 | 352 | 365,300 |  |

[^2]CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR Ist NOVEMBER.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.
Food only Food only

At 1 st Novermber, 1933, there was a further rise in the average
evel of the retail prices of food in Great Britain and Northern level of the retail prices of food in Creat Britain and Northern
Ireland as compared with 3oth September. This upward morement
was maing due to was mainl due to a general advance in the prices of eggs, and
to increases in the prico of milk in most districts. On thbe other
hand, bread, flour and bacon were somewhat cheoper, on the average, than a month eariier.
A a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase
over the level of July, 1914 , in the retail prices of the articles of food included in theses statistios was 26 per cent. at lst Novermer,
1393, as compared with 23 per cent. at 30 th September, 1933 , and
25 per cont. at 1st November, 1932. 25 per ceot. ot list November, 1932 .
In the following Table is siven a In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of
these articoles food in $\begin{aligned} & \text { ully, 1914, and at 30th September, 1933, } \\ & \text { and lst November, 1933:- }\end{aligned}$


The following Table gives a perce
of rotail prices at the same dates :-


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 changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage
Interest Restrictions Acess indiete that the average increase in the
ontrolled rents (inoluding rates) of workhing-cless dwellings between
 Juy, 194, and 1st November, 193, was approximately 4 ppr
cent. When decontrolled rents are also inoluded, the combined
average increase, as compared with July, 1914, in controlled and

 As regards cothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both
now band before the war, to coangesi in qualitites and in stocks held
by retailes, and to variations in the extent to which different
articles and and by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different
articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, is is
imposible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices
int impossible to make an exact caloulation of the increase in prices;
but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and
overcoats, woollen and cotton materials, underclothing bercooats, woollen and cotton materials, underclolothing and hosiery,
boos, recived from retailers in the prinicipal towns,
indicates that at Ist November the level of retail prices of articles
 classes, and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each
date, wwas about 85 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.
In the fuel and light

 whole (including cool, gas, oil, oandlose and matchess) the average
inerease at lst November, as compared with July, 1914 , was about
70 per cent. increase at 1 ls per cent.
70 .

ALL ITEMS.
If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items
are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pro.
war workinc-class family expenditure, allowance being also made are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pro-
war working-c-ases family expenditure, allowanco being also made
for the inorease in the prices of soap, soda, domestio ironmongery,

 of July, 1914, as compared with 41 per cent.
1933, and 43 per cent. at 1st November, 1932 .
The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and,
as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1933 as far as possible, the same quaxitities of each item are taken in 1933
as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining
unchanged the pre-war standarde 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 the amounts of winerease inu tho
prices of different commodities it it orobabe that eoonomies
readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many familie readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families,
especisly in those cases where incomes have not increased somph
as prices. On the other hand, the standard of living has doubtless asp pricis. On the other hand, the standard of living has dobbtless
risen in iny cases her which wages have been increased in greater
proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any risen in many cases in which wages have been increased in greater
proporition than prices. No ollowance is made in the figures for any
suoch alterations in the standard of living, as to to which trustworthy
statistios are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE : 1920 to 1933. The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as
compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the compared withe July, 1914 , for all the
statistice, at the beginning of each month, 1920 to 1933 :-

Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914 All Item
(Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, ett.)



NOTE
A detailed account of the method of compilation of these statisitics,
"The Cost of Living Index Number: M Method of Compilation," has


RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS. N.B.- While he percentages given in the following Summary
Tables are derived from the most authoritative soources of statisical information, certain differences in the nature and scope
othe data used. in the methods of combining such data and in the of the data used, in the method of combining such data and in the
periods for which the rise $\begin{aligned} & \text { or measured, suggest the need } \\ & \text { in draving conction } \\ & \text { ocolusions from a comparison between the figures for }\end{aligned}$
 any woo countries or cities. In every case the percentage calculation is
based on the cost of a fixed list of commodities taten in identical puantitices. I.-FOOD.


II.-ALL ITEMS.



| Conntry. |  | Percentage Thncrease as compared |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {July }}$ | July, | July, | July | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { avallable. }}}_{\text {Latest figures }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rise. | Da |
| Great Britain AND NORTHERN IRBLAND . | A,B,C,D,E | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 55 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Pert } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \text { ent. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 43 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per. } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }^{1933}$ Nor. |
|  | ${ }^{\text {a }, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E}}$ | 769 | 689 | 608 | 595 | 601 | Oct. |
| (Prague) |  | 125 48 48 | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & \text { s. } \\ & \text { s.4 } \\ & 904 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52 \\ 58 \\ 894 \\ 89 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ | ( ${ }_{\text {20 }}^{\substack{0}}$ | ${ }_{62}^{1}$ |  |
|  | $A, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{B}$ | ${ }_{\text {1,008 }}^{4989}$ |  |  |  | ¢8924 <br> 416 <br> 11 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 894 \pi \\ \hline 2929 \\ 292 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| land (Am- | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 628 |  | 418 | 378 | ${ }^{37}$ | June |
|  |  |  |  |  | 347 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 431 \\ 401 \\ 601 \\ 64 \\ 59 \end{gathered}$ | 386 352 58 50 50 | $\begin{gathered} 365 \\ 356 \\ 465 \\ 48 \\ 38 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 347 \\ \begin{array}{c} 48 \\ 53 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 340 \\ 314 \\ \hline 18 \\ 54 \\ \hline 41 \end{gathered}$ | Nug. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 59 \\ & \hline 98 \\ & 58 \\ & 58 \\ & 28 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{22}^{16}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{49}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (eate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| : Fuel and light <br> New series. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\overbrace{\text { F }}^{\text {Figure }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS. THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain
and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1933, as killed in the course of thoir omplogment wast 1577 as asompased with
$138 *$ in the provious month and with 165 in October, 1932. Fatal accidentst to seamen reported in October, 1933, numbered
31, as compared with 18 in the previous month 31, as compared with 18 in the previous month and with 19 in
October, 1932 .

| Railway Servior. |
| :---: |
| Brakesmen, Goods Guards |
| gine Drivers, Motorm |
| emen |
| Guards (Passen |
| armanent Way Men |
| Porters |
| unters |
| Mechanics |
| Labourers |
| her Grades |
| Contractors' Servants |
| tal, |
| Mines. |
| Underground |
| Surface |
| totas, |
| Quarries over 20 feet deep |
| Factorites and Workshops. |
|  |
| ool, Worst |
|  |
| Metal Extracting and Re- |
|  |  |
|  |
| Rolling Mills and Tube |
| Making $7 .$. |
| Engineering and Machine |
|  |  |
|  |
|  |



INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.
THE total number of casest of poisoning, anthrax, and epitholio-
matous and chrome uleeration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland matous and ohrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Irelan
reported during Oetober, 1933, under the Factory Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Aot, was
36: the total number of deathst reported was 6 . 36; the total number
I. Cases.
(a) LEAD Fironing.
Among Operatives engaged in-
Smelting of Metals

| Smelting of Metals |
| :--- |
| Paged in |
| ... |

Plumbing and Soldering.
Vitreons Enamelling
Vitreous Enamelling
Electric Accumul

Coach and Car Painting....
Other Industries...
Painting of Buildings
total
(b) Other Poisoninc. Mercurial ..
Aniline ..



PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.
 based ohanges in the rates of wapes of oertain
steel and other workers in partioular districts :-



 In the case of blastururne

 the level wages which have, binco 1295 , bean consistently abore

 For hasistornacemen in the West of Sootland the reduction in
price did not involve any reduction in wages, since the latter had

 Soot ind, tho ohanges in the
warrant a change in wages.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

By a policy of insurance, an insurance company agreed to indemnify
ffrm of ffle cutters against tiability in respect of perssonal injury or or
fisease " which during the continuance of this policy shall isease "which during the continuance of this poliey shall be Irect employ." This policy axy wired inan wune, 19300 in the In December, 928, to O Ctober, 1932, was certififed by tye to Silicoosis Boart as as being
tally disabled by silicosis and tuberculosis as from July, 1932 he employers admitted liability; but, on the reference to an lable on the polioy. The employerrappealed, contending was not the the lability arose before the policy expired. The insurance compan. luring the continuance of the polier. The insurance was not against
a gradual process but against something oceurring on an ascertainable
Mate. Justice Roche, in giving judgment, stated that the arbitrator
Mr. Jun
ad found that the workman had contracted the disease at some time ad found that the workman had contracted the disease at some time was a gradual process, and it was impossible to say when it began, mployment with the appellants.
Reading the policy in conjunction with the Silicosis Scheme and truction of the policy, the disease had been "contracted" while the olicy, was in existence, and that therefore the responden of the disease, and was not limited eitherer to the period when the disease was first contrated or to the date of total disabiement.
The nward in favour of te insurance company must be set aside. The nward in tavour of the insurance company must
R. Smint o Son v. Eaple Star and Rritish Dominione
Lid.- Fing's Bench Division. 18th October, 1933.


Abratid Watrirs Trade (England and Walies). An employer was charged with underpaying a male worker, and
was fined $£ 10$, with $£ 4$ costs. Arrears of


Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923 Drissmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade (Nobthern Ireland). A employer in the retail branch of the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade was prosecute to tor forkerse (i) pailuy wages at
not less than the minimum rate to two workere adequate records of time worked and wages paid; and (iii) producing
a false reocrd of wages paid. The Court imposed fines



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

## Recent Proceedings.

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS

 painters employed by the Southern Railway should be regraded
from Grade IV to Grade III (as set out in Industrial Court Award
No No. 728 ) when performing certain classes of work by the operation
of paint psraying machines. was claimed that certain of the
work upon which the men concerned are employed is work which Work upon which the men concerwed are employed is work of which
is proper to be done by a Grade III painter and. that the men shoold is proper to be done by a a carade III painer, amployed that the werk mhen should
therefore be paid the Grade III rate when so employed. The Company opposed the claim.
The Court dooided against the claim, but recommended that th
Company should review the basio rates of the men concerned.
Award No. Award No. 1573; dated 6th October, 1933.
Eleotrrical Workirs - London Passengere Transporn Boa
The National Union Ravivaymen and the Electrical Tra Union submitted a claim to the Court that the sub-station operativ
staff emploved on what was formerly stafi employed on what was formerly known as the Underground
group of railways should receive an increase of 11 s , a week. They
gras then based their claim on the increased duties and responsibilities of th
men concerned, and by comparison with the rates of men concerned, and by comparison with the rates of pay of sin
men employed in general electricity undertakings, and by cert
tram men employ in ging now within the London Passenger Transp
tramway
Board. Board. In opposing the claim the Board drew attention to th
fact that the wages of the men concerned were higher than those fact that the wages of the men concerned were higher than thoes
similarly employed by the main line railways; further that the
dutiee duties and responsibilities were not on a strictly comparable
with those employed in general electricity undertakings, with those employed in general electricity undertakings, which
undertakings, moreover, had been able to advance the wages of thei
employees owing to the development and prosperity of that industryy The Court decided against the general claim, but a awarded that
the rates of wages of sub-station attendants employed at Whitechapel Mansion House, Earl's Court, Acton Town and Russell Square
should be increased by 2 s .6 d a week as from the hesinning of the should be inceased by 2 s . 6d. a week as from the beginning of th
frist pay week following 19th October, 1933.-Avard No. 1574
dated 19th October, 1933.

Elictrrioal Workxrs-Ranway Conpanirs ni Great Britain
-The Electrical Trades Union, the National Union of Railwaymer and the Amalgamated Enionerering Nnaion claimen of that the the wage
of the staff employed by the four main line railway companies in of the stafi employed by the four main line railway companies
railmay electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on the
high tension cables between them should be m railway electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on
high tension abbes betwen them should be increased by da. an hour
On the other hand the railway companies claimed that there should be a deduction of 10 per cent. from the gross earnings of suol employees. In support of their claim the Unions drew attention
the disparity in tho wages of the men concerned with those employe in electricity supply undertakings, and to the increased responsibilitie
which had fallen on the men owing to the increase in output and to the installation of new machinery, etce. The railway companies
contended that their present financial position precluded them fron contended that their present finanoial position precluded them from
making any alteration which would have the effeet of addin to their labour costs, and, in fact, justififed their claim for a reduction
They also drew the attention of the Court to the deductions to whic They also drew the attention of the Court to the deductions to whic
the earning of the railway stafi coming within the jurisdicion
the National Wages Board for Railways, and of the National Railway the National Wages Board for Ra
Shopmen's Council, are subject.
The Court decided that there should be no change in the existing
rates of pay of the men concerned.-Award No. 1575; dated
19th October, 1933.

November, 1933. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

## CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS

 AND $A D$ HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR edmayne, K.C.B. (chairman); Mr. R. N. Vyvyan, M.Inst.E.E.
(employers. representative), and Mr. R. Deninono. ..... (Work-
peoples representative) was appointed under the Industrial Courts peoples representative) was appointed under the Industrial Court
Act, 1919, to determine a difference between the Constructional Engineering Union and the Radio Communications Company,
Limited, as to the conditions of employment and the rates of pay
隹 of the men engaged upon the oreection of stent and masts for the British Broadcasting Corporation at Wych bold, near Droitwich, After
hearing the parties and visiting the site of the work in progress, the learing the parties and visiting the site of the work in progress, the
Board issued an A ward dated 30th October, , ha33, deciding the wages
of winch drivers and the ground charge hand, and settling the of winch drivers and the ground charge, hand, and settling the
conditions of employment in such matters as overtime rates, lodging conditions of employment in such matters as overtime rates, , oodging
money and wet time allowances. In the matter of the houry rates
which should obtain in respect of men engaged on the actual work of the erection of the aerial masts-loftmen-the Board were unable
fogree. It had been arranged by the parties that, in the event of such failure to agree, the matter should bo decided by the chairman,
wha acordingly iisued a separate Award dated 3oth Ocotober 1933,
determining the rates of waves to be paid to the loftmen on a scale determining the rates of wages to be paid to the lof loftmen on a scale
fising with the height at which the work was to be performed. In
In
 stated that the scale of rates awarded was applicable only to aerial
masts of the type now being erected at Wychbold and not to aerials of the tower type. It further provedided for the use of safety belts by
he loftimen when working on the mast.

OTHER SETTLEMENTS.
 yehbold, near Droitwich, by the Redio Communication Company,
mited, dissatisfaction arose amongst the men employed regarding conditions of employment and rates of pay, which led to a
toppage of work. Asa result of negotiations bbetween the company
dit the Constructional Envineering Union on behalf of the men
 sbitrasion, work on the masts being meantime erenumed.
[For an account of the proceedings before the bourd of arbitration, [For an accoun

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.
Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued REGULATIONS.
Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).
Regulations (S.R. \& O. 1933, No. 1023) dated 26th October, 1933,
suyed by Mine Miniter of Labour under Setion 11 of the Trade
lat Act 1909, with respect to the constitution and
he Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

ACCIDENTS IN THE USE OF WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY HOME OFFICE PAMPHLET OF SAFETY HINTS.
spito of improved safeguards, including the issue of a compulsory
of Wood-Working Machinery Regulations in 1922, over accidents to persons using wood-working machinery occur
year. Some of these are fatal, and even the less severe
 yyupupplying information rolating to available guards and suggesting tothods of working which would minimise the risk of ociocidents.
however, that a large proportion of wood-working machinery acoidents are not due to failuro on the part of employers
bprovide the necossary safoguards, but could have been prevented
ty the pron oprovide the necessary safoguards, but could have been prevented
y the proper ues of the guard provide, or by greater care and
orethought on the part of the injured persons. trethought on the part of the injured persons.
The Home Offie have thereforisusued a booktitled "Safety
Hints on the Use of Wion
 rorkhing machinists generally, doscribing some of the chief causes
othese acoidents, and the means of aroiding them. The booket,
Thich has a number of illustrations calls attention to the poeessity young a number of illustrataions, carllis attettition. to the necessity
youns to be well trained in the proper and safe use of ad-working machinery. It empll trained in the proper and safise use the dangers of slippery
It
and deals in ty ih are responsiblo for with acoidents caused by circular salf the wood-working machinery
dents), and by over.
 HM. Stationery oflice; price ld. net ( $\mathbf{1} \mathbf{d} \mathrm{d}$. , post free).

MINERS' WELFARE NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SCHEME
Trir Trustoes of the Miners', Wellare National Scholarship Scomemo invite applications
und
und
Candidiothese mu mu
Ceanidates must be either workers Fot less than 17 years of age on 255th January, 1934.


 as miners.
Intending
endid



OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. TNors.-The prices quoted are net, and (exceept in the case of
thoublications of the International Labour office) do not indude
postage.l postage.]


 1933. (Home Ofice Cmd. 4328, II.; price 1d.)




 Grenenw



 (s.0. publication; price 1.9.) Contains a paragraph on allotents for the unemployed.






 publication; price 3s. 6d.)

 Worid Fooromio Supver.-World cornomic survey, 1932-33.
League of Nations. (Geneva, 1933; price 6s:)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.
LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1933. ADMIRALTY.
(Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.) Devonport: Steel Rails : Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middles-
brough. Erection of Test House : A. N. Coles (Contractorss), Ltd., Plymouth-Extension of Fitters' Shop: A. N. Coles (Contractors),
Itd., Plymouth. Chatham: Machinery Store (Steelwork): John:

 Woillen: S. D. Stretton \& Sons, Ltd., Leiesiter.-Drawers, Ki.tted,
Long and Shori: More, Eady \& Murcott Goode, Ldt., Leiester,
Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.- Dungare,








 Wood \& Batley, Ltd., Leeds.-Machine, Turning and Screwing,
Single spinde. Automatic: B.S.A. Toooss, Ltd, Bimingham.
Margarine: Peter Kevil \& Sons, Ltd., London, W.-Meat and















$$
\bar{\omega}
$$

$$
1
$$



## $\qquad$ <br> 

gowa- Brushes, Horse : E. A. \& W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol.Chains, VOerall : Kennedy \& Kempe, Lta., Longparish.. Chassi,
MotorChains, Overail: Kennedy \& Kempe, Ltad., Longparish. Chassí,
Motor Car : Austin Motor Co., Ltt., Birmingham.- Coth, D.M.
J. Haine































 POST OFFICE.










H.M. STATIONERY OFFIC




 dale $\&$ Co., Ltaln, Wiverton
H.M. OFFIOE OF WORKS.
Building Works: Atherton Employment Exchange Frectiond


















CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES. Air Compressor: : Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne.- Bandages
Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd. Manester.-Blankets, Wardle Cotton Co., Ltt., Monchester.- Blankets, G.S. : Jame
France \& Co., Dewsbury.- Boots Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd.,
Raunds. CBoys,


 Marketing Co., Ltt., London, S.W.-Centrifugal Pumps and Trans-
mission Gear: Harland Engineerin Co., Ltt., Alloa.- Colth:
J. Watkinson \& Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.-Clothing : Hobson \& Sons
(L)

 Now Malden- Diesel Engine Driven Derrick Crane : Butters Bros
Glasgow.-Drilling Rig

 Goneral Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.- Electricic Refrigerators: Interrational General
 Bros. (Manchester, 1927), Ltt., Denton, Lanes.- Generator 0
Engine Driven) : Belliss \& Morcom, Ltd., Birmingham.- Heatin Machinery: W. G. Bagnall, Ltd, Std., Johnstone, Renirewshire., Locomotives Unit : Albionter, Gotors. Kent, Ltdd., Luton.- Mobile Ophthalmic Chemical Co., London, S.E.,-Novarsenobillon : May \& Baker, Ltd.,
 Lta, Miuacturing Coo, Itd., Hull.-P Paint : Foster Mason \& Harvey, Piling Plant : British Steel Piling Co., Ltd, London, S.W. W.Rodley. Shirts: Milns Cartwright Reynolds, London, S.W.-
Steel : P. \& W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasyow. Steel Boiler Tubes

Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.-Steel Tyres : Steel Co



 Sir Wm. Arrol \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Stoneware Pipes: Doulti,
\& Co., Ltd, London, S.E. Switchboard and Accessories: British
Thomson-Houston Co . Itd.

 Waterproof Coats: Wireless Transmitting Apparatus: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Bros., Ltd.,
Ltd., Tipton.

METROPOLITAN POLICE
Clothing: A. Miller, London, S.E.; G. Glanfield \& Son, Ltd.,
 Vosper \& Co., Ltd,., Portsmouth- Motor Tyres and Tubes : Good
year Tyre \& Rubber Cor, Wolverhampton.

NOTICE
 Albscription is 7 sa, post free.
All communications concerning subscriptions and sales should didressed to $B . M$. Stationery Office at one of the addresses shovon on the
cover.
Printid under the Authority of His Majesty's Statione


Supplemint to the Ministry of Labotr Gazette for November, 1933.
STATISTICS FORMING THE BASIS OF THE CHARTS ILLUSTRATING THE COURSE OF TRADE, OUTPUT, PRICES, WAGES, FINANCE \& EMPLOYMENT.

|  |  | 23. | 1925. | 1926. | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | 1930. | 931. | 1932. | 1933. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wholesale Prices. <br> Average of Board of Trade Wholesale Prices Index Numbers (Average of $1924=100$ ). |  | $\begin{gathered} 999969.6 \\ \text { ag: } \\ 102: 4 \end{gathered}$ | 101.4 <br> 955 <br> $92: 8$ <br> 92.0 | $\begin{gathered} 8.68 \cdot 6 \\ 80.5 \\ 90.2 \\ 90 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 84 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 8.1 \\ 88.8 \\ 83.1 \\ 8.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 2.2 \\ & 82.1 \\ & 80 \cdot-1 \end{aligned}$ | $76 \cdot 9$ $75 \cdot 9$ 707 67.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 64 \cdot 0 \\ & \hline 620 \\ & \hline 60.5 \\ & 63: 5 \\ & 63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63 \cdot 4 \\ \hline 604 \\ 60.4 \\ 60.4 \\ \hline 6.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \cdot 5 \\ & 59.8 \\ & 619 \end{aligned}$ |
|  Ot-ITiring Indax Numbers (Juls, $1914=100$ ) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 177 \cdot \\ & \hline 170.5 \\ & 1790: 0 \\ & 199: 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} 178.5 \\ 1737 \\ 173: 8 \\ 176: 2 \\ 176 \end{array}$ |  |  | $165 \cdot 3$ $165: 5$ $165: 2$ 167.2 19 |  | $162: 2$ $155: 0$ $155: 5$ 155 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1359: 8 \\ & 159.8 \\ & 159.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Do. exprosed as pereatentage of 1 a |  | $\begin{array}{r} 101.4 \\ \\ \hline 975 \\ 18.5 \\ 102.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 102.1 \\ 198.1 \\ 909.9 \\ 100.7 \end{array}$ |  |  | 94.5 94.1 94.5 95.6 9.6 | 94.5 <br> 94.5 <br> 95.4 <br> $95 \cdot 2$ |  |  | 88.6 <br> 81.6 <br> 81.0 <br> 81.8 <br> 1.8 | cis $\begin{gathered}79.9 \\ 789 \cdot 9 \\ 79.9\end{gathered}$ |
| Export Values of Britith Manufactures. <br> Value as declared, Million $£$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 148:2} \\ & \hline 15: 2 \\ & 155: 2 \\ & 1585: 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \cdot 7 \\ & 147 \\ & 149.0 \\ & 154 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 154 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1970.2 \\ & 139: 4 \\ & 149: 6 \\ & 147: 7 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 88.4 \\ & 78.4 \\ & 720.7 \\ & 71.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | 69.0 65.7 71.4 |
| Value at 1930 Prices, Million $£$ |  |  | F Figures not avallable.t $\{$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 124.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.0 \\ & 100.1 \\ & 100.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 84.9 \\ 87.9 \\ \hline 79.2 \\ \hline 5.1 \\ \hline 8.1 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 85.4 88 87.9 8.9 |
| Index Mumber of (Average of 1924 Average $109)$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 99:-1 \\ 190:-1 \\ 100: 3 \\ 100: 3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 85.4 <br> $88: 2$ <br> 82.7 <br> 80.0 <br> B. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T7.74} \\ & 77.4 \\ & 72.0 \\ & 70.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7.0 7.5 7.4 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \\ & \text { ant } \\ & 87.6 \\ & 87.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \cdot 6 \\ & \hline 05 \cdot 1 \\ & \hline 96.5 \\ & 92.5 \end{aligned}$ | $84 \cdot 2$ <br> 85.4 <br> $85:$ <br> 96.2 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 65:4} \\ & \hline 649 \\ & \hline 9.9 \\ & 64 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Index Number of Rates of Wages. Index frumber of Rates of Wages. (Average of $1924=100$ ).. . $\square$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & \text { 100 } \\ & 1004 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1024 \\ 1024 \\ 102 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1017 \\ & 1010 \\ & 1017 \\ & 1017 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 \\ & 101 \\ & 100 \\ & \hline 100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & 100 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 100 \\ 997 \\ 99 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 99 \\ \hline 99 \\ \hline 99 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 988 \\ & 988 \\ & 97 \\ & 97 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 96 \\ & 96 \\ & 96 \\ & 965 \\ & \hline 95 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| nstimated Total Numbers aged 16-64 insured against Unemployment in Great Britain. Quarterly Averages. Thousands. Thousands. |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 10200 \\ \begin{array}{l} 11,200 \\ 1115050 \\ 11,530 \\ 11,336 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110,72 \\ & 11,49 \\ & 11,49 \\ & 11,468 \\ & 11,468 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} 11,90 \\ 11,58 \\ 111,518 \\ 11,565 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,59 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11,59 \\ 111,549 \\ 11,750 \end{array} \\ & \hline 1750 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 99 \\ & 11,786 \\ & 11,828 \\ & 11,920 \\ & \hline 11,923 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 92,30 \\ 12,407 \\ 12,50 \\ 12,620 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,55_{7} \\ & \begin{array}{l} 12,55 \\ 12,556 \\ 12,566 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,574 \\ & 9,624 \\ & 9,924 \\ & 9,720 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,812 \\ & 8,920 \\ & 8,975 \\ & 9,064 \\ & , 064 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,851 \\ 1,0,04 \\ 10,0,06 \\ 10,038 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,088 \\ 10,0,97 \\ 0,978 \\ 9,997 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,048 \\ & 10,077 \\ & \text { in } \\ & 10,249 \\ & 10,245 \end{aligned}$ | 10,0,03 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,430 \\ & 9,407 \\ & 9,550 \\ & 9,525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,421 \\ & 9,250 \\ & 9,200 \\ & 9,396 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1,240 \\ 1,2,25 \\ 1,294 \\ 1,1,97 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,140 \\ & \hline 1,1,59 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}, 584$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,29 \\ & 1,0.51 \\ & 1,007 \\ & 1,107 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,149 \\ & 1,1,19 \\ & 1,2,358 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,353 \\ & 1,1,152 \\ & 1,282 \\ & 1,281\end{aligned}$ $i$ | 1,543 $1,7,762$ 2,045 2,297 |  |  | -845 |
| Males |  | $\begin{aligned} & 907 \\ & \hline 807 \\ & 8875 \\ & \hline 95 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9826 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,988 \\ & 1,088 \\ & 1,239 \\ & 1,199 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 966 \\ & 1,965 \\ & 1,1,145 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,105 \\ & \hline, 906 \\ & \hline, 0150 \\ & 1,020 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,175 \\ & \hline 1,50 \\ & 1,720 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2,197 $\left.\begin{array}{l}2,251 \\ 2,353 \\ 2,319 \\ 2\end{array}\right\}$ |  |
| Females |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2717 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2307 \\ 257 \\ 253 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 258 \\ & .258 \\ & .258 \\ & 2018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.512 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1525 \\ & \hline 217 \\ & \hline 185 \\ & \hline 188 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1, i v 8 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3680 \\ \hline 657 \\ 577 \\ 577 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 483 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 925 \\ \hline 950 \\ 1,0581 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 965 \\ & \hline 965 \\ & \hline 740 \\ & 827 \\ & \hline 82 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 884 \\ 8,87 \\ 1,016 \\ 1,031 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,889 \\ & \hline, 889 \\ & \text { 1,069 } \\ & 1,07 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,179 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,903 \\ 1,960 \\ \hline, 906 \\ 2,196 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,1,192 \\ & \hline, 1,120 \\ & 2,1265 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Temporarily Stopped (Males and |  | (ikures not |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 294 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 285 \\ 310 \\ 280 \end{array} \\ & \hline 280 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { and } \\ & \text { anc } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 274 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial Production-Board of Trade Index Number. |  | 100 | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Fligures not } \\ \text { avalable. }}}$ |  | 106.8 | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 3 \\ & 100: 6 \\ & 100: 4 \\ & 108.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 110: 6 \\ & 1120.0 \\ & 112.7 \\ & 114: 0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $99 \cdot 6$ <br> 92.1 <br> 89.3 <br> 97.3 <br> 1 |  | ¢ |
| Rallway Average anflo |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} 2,022 \\ 1,889 \\ 2,8021 \\ 2,016 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,058 \\ & 1,456 \\ & 1,4,226 \\ & 1,737 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,12727 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,1,58 \\ 2,181 \\ 2,052 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,6149 \\ & 1,4,496 \\ & 1,542 \end{aligned}$ | (513 |
| Percentage of 1924 Average |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100.5 \\ 9.7 \\ \text { af: } \\ 100.1 \\ 100.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102 . \\ & \hline 12.4 \\ & \hline 0.4 \\ & 86.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $1,10.1$ <br> 93.8 <br> 935 <br> 97.2 <br> 9.2 |  | 90.6 <br> 96.0 <br> 8.9 <br> 9.9 <br> 9.9 | 87.5 <br> 82.4 <br> 80.4 <br> 85.0 <br> 8.0 |  | $75 \cdot 2$ 70.4 70.6 7 |
| Railvar Tramo Reeiptso Prasenger. Average amount weekly, Thousand $\uparrow$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,285 \\ & 1,2756 \\ & 1,506 \\ & 1,517 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,3,33 \\ & 2,1,26 \\ & 1,486 \\ & 1,986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,347 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,294 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,254 \\ 2,254 \\ 1,534 \\ 1 \end{array}, 394 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0.90 \\ & \substack{1,970 \\ 1,566 \\ 1,144 \\ 1,141} \end{aligned}$ | (1,010 |
| Perreentage of 1924 Average |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 74: 9 \\ 100.3 \\ 135: 4 \\ 88.4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 78.5 \\ \hline 80.5 \\ 115: 6 \\ 880: 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74: 2 \\ 120: 9 \\ 128: 4 \\ 81: 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 730.3 \\ 10.5 \\ 17.5 \\ 79.0 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { cive } \\ \hline 87.0 \\ 98.7 \\ 69.7 \end{array}$ |  | 8.9 |
| Postal Receipts. ${ }_{\text {Averame }}$ amount dally, Thousand $\varepsilon\{$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 106 \cdot 9 \\ & 110.4 \\ & 112: 0 \\ & 126: 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113.0 \\ & 115: 4 \\ & 115: 1 \\ & 131: 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0.29 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1192 \\ 122: 0 \\ 121 \\ 139: 0 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 125 \cdot 7 \\ & 125: 9 \\ & 125: 9 \\ & \text { 125: } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 127.1 <br> $\begin{array}{l}127.7 \\ 127 \\ 147: 2 \\ 1\end{array}$ | 129.1 123:0 128.4 |
| Percentage of 1924 Average |  | $\begin{array}{r} 93.3 \\ 98.1 \\ 98.6 \\ 110.1 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 103.3 \\ & \text { 109.4 } \\ & 996.7 \\ & 116.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} 104 \\ 106: 5 \\ 106:-1 \\ 121-3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109.7 \\ & 100 \% \\ & 120: 4 \\ & 127.7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $112 \cdot 5$ $114: 2$ 1212 129.6 1.6 |  | 1110.9 $111: 4$ 1129.0 129 | - $1122 \cdot 6$ |
| British Kxpports (Volume, all com- modities) $\underset{\substack{\text { modities) } \\ \text { Value as declared, million } £}}{\text { n }}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|l\|} \hline 194.7 \\ 2007 \\ 2077 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 170.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 170: 5 \\ 1770: 2 \\ 190: 6 \end{array} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181: 9 \\ & 1775: 7 \\ & 188.6 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 2 \\ & 117 \cdot 6 \\ & 188: 6 \\ & 185 \cdot 9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 199 \cdot 0.3 \\ & 94.7 \\ & 84.7 \\ & 84.0 \\ & \hline 94 \end{aligned}$ | . 6 |
| Million | $\left.\right\|_{3 \mathrm{anc}} ^{2 \mathrm{inc}}$ |  | Igures not available.t |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 9 \\ & 10: 9 \\ & 105: 2 \\ & 114 \cdot 2 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10+0.7 \\ & 110.4 \\ & 102: 4 \\ & 123: 9 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109 \cdot 2 \\ & \text { 109:4 } \\ & \text { 135:0 } \end{aligned}$ |
| Pereentage of 1924 average |  | $\begin{array}{r} 97.7 \\ \text { 978. } \\ \text { 10. } \\ 1085 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 9 \\ & \hline 88: 6 \\ & 88: 6 \\ & 81 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66.9 \\ & \hline 6.9 \\ & \hline 64.7 \\ & 68.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.2 \\ & 66.8 \\ & 67.8 \\ & 68.7 \\ & 68.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 328: 0 \\ 288 \\ 285: 1 \\ 3524 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 284 \cdot 4 \\ & 251: 6 \\ & \text { ant: } \\ & 303: 2 \\ & \hline 03: 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 289 \cdot 5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 265: 5 \\ 258: 1 \\ 286 \cdot 3 \end{array} \\ & \hline 20 \end{aligned}$ | $276 \cdot 5$ 261.5 256.7 $280: 8$ |  |  |  |  | (146.6. |
| , Mrillon \& | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{2 n d \\ 3 \mathrm{rdx}} \end{array}$ |  | FIgures not avallable.t $\quad\{$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 226.1 <br> $203: 8$ <br> $207 \%$ <br> 207 ${ }_{229}^{207 \cdot 1}$ |  |
| Percentage of 1924 average |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 114.2 100.5 100.6 123.5 | 108.1 $100: 8$ 13 $134: 8$ 13 | 1097 988 109.8 109.0 | . ${ }^{4}$ |
| Bank Rate. <br> Date of Change and Rate per cent. |  | $\left.\right\|_{4} ^{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 May 23 July 21 Suly 21 Sop. |  |  |


| － |  | mem | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{4}{4}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| aysum |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＝$=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 毞 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | W | ： | \％ | \％ | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $=$ | 部菏 |  |  |  | 1 | \％ |  | \％ |  | 1 | 8 |  |
| $\underline{=}=$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underline{-2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| －wiv－-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $=2=$ |  |  | \＃ili | 4 | $1{ }^{1}$ | \％ | Hi | ． |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $=4=5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $=\mathrm{m}=\mathrm{m}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  | iil |  |
| ＝mam |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $==$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Wid }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


PRICES



##  <br> PRODUCTION AND TRADE





## COAL MINING



IRON AND STEEL


- I T I T Pigiron


GENERAL ENGINEERING


ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



## 



$200-1$ TONNAGE COMMENCED | 200 | 150 |  |  |  |  | $A$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

 PERCENT UNEMPLOYMENT




[^0]:    * The percentages for September have been revised (see p. 416). + The figures for 25th September, 1933, and 24th October, 1932 have been revised (see p. 400).

[^1]:    Returns from employers relative to short-time working show
    that, of 9,702 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 2,352
     and, 664, or nearly 7 per cent., were working overtime to the extent
    of hours each on the average.

[^2]:    
    
    
    
    

